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THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1950

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

THE

STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF

THE STATES OF THE WORLD

FOR THE YEAR

1950

EDITED BY

S. H. STEINBERG, PH.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY

EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.
REVISED AFTER OFFICIAL RETURNS

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
ST. MARTIN'S STREET, LONDON
1950

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

RAW COTTON (Commercial Crop)

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

	Average 1935–39	Year 1947–48	Year 1948–49	Year 1949–50 [1]
nerica				
United States	13,150,000	11,658,000	14,649,000	15,900,000
Mexico	334,000	484,000	570,000	990,000
Brazil	1,956,000	1,215,000	1,525,000	1,700,000
Peru	384,000	307,000	280,000	300,000
Argentina	289,000	412,000	420,000	500,000
Other countries	126,000	119,000	136,000	181,000
ia				
China	2,100,000	700,000	750,000	800,000
India	4,850,000	2,425,000	1,940,000	2,300,000
Pakistan		890,000	900,000	950,000
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	85,000
Korea	180,000	58,000	73,000	100,000
Other countries	220,000	113,000	121,000	145,000
rope				
Greece	147,000	53,000	54,000	70,000
Italy		15,000	12,000	14,000
Spain		14,000	28,000	23,000
Other countries		53,000	71,000	92,000
rica				
Egypt	1,900,000	1,320,000	1,845,000	1,700,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	248,000	215,000	257,000	235,000
Belgian Congo	172,000	181,000	218,000	220,000
Uganda	281,000	134,000	310,000	260,000
Tanganyika	50,000	33,000	45,000	57,000
Nigeria	36,000	40,000	55,000	55,000
Nyasaland	12,000	12,000	2,000	5,000
Other countries	142,000	239,000	306,000	342,000
eania				
Australia	10,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	30,437,000	23,600,000	27,569,000	30,170,000

[1] Preliminary figures.

Institut National de la Statistique: Le Marché Mondial du Coton. Paris, 1948.
British Cotton Growing Association: Annual Report. Manchester, 1905 ff.
New York Cotton Exchange Year Book.
Egyptian Cotton Gazette.
Bombay Cotton Annual.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Country	Currency	1936	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	$ U.S. 1947 [2]
Australia	£A	443	509	742	833	934	1,000	2,998
Brazil	Cruzeiros	2,484	3,015	8,806	11,187	13,214	15,971	718
Canada	$	6,403	6,630	9,751	10,812	11,900	13,000	10,948
Denmark	Kroner	2,527	2,744	4,582	4,935	5,329	5,673	1,112
France	Francs	60,985	65,032	161,563	221,000	306,327	475,000	2,575
India	Rupees	2,609	2,980	5,513	6,154	6,491	6,675	1,958
Italy	Lire	19,972	24,800	63,609	95,407	174,660	240,000	776
Japan [1]	Yen	16,706	24,198	73,517	86,210	195,703	365,619	3,914
Netherlands	Guilders	2,897	3,192	5,209	5,758	6,214	6,500	2,346
Norway	Kroner	1,831	2,085	3,236	3,359	3,542	3,750	714
Sweden	Kronor	6,073	6,524	8,720	9,235	10,023	11,500	2,789
Switzerland	Francs	4,226	4,554	6,193	6,706	7,304	7,793	1,706
United Kingdom [1]	£ sterling	3,300	3,500	4,250	4,500	4,950	5,350	19,942
United States	$	102,653	108,927	151,975	170,369	186,223	202,000	186,223
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.

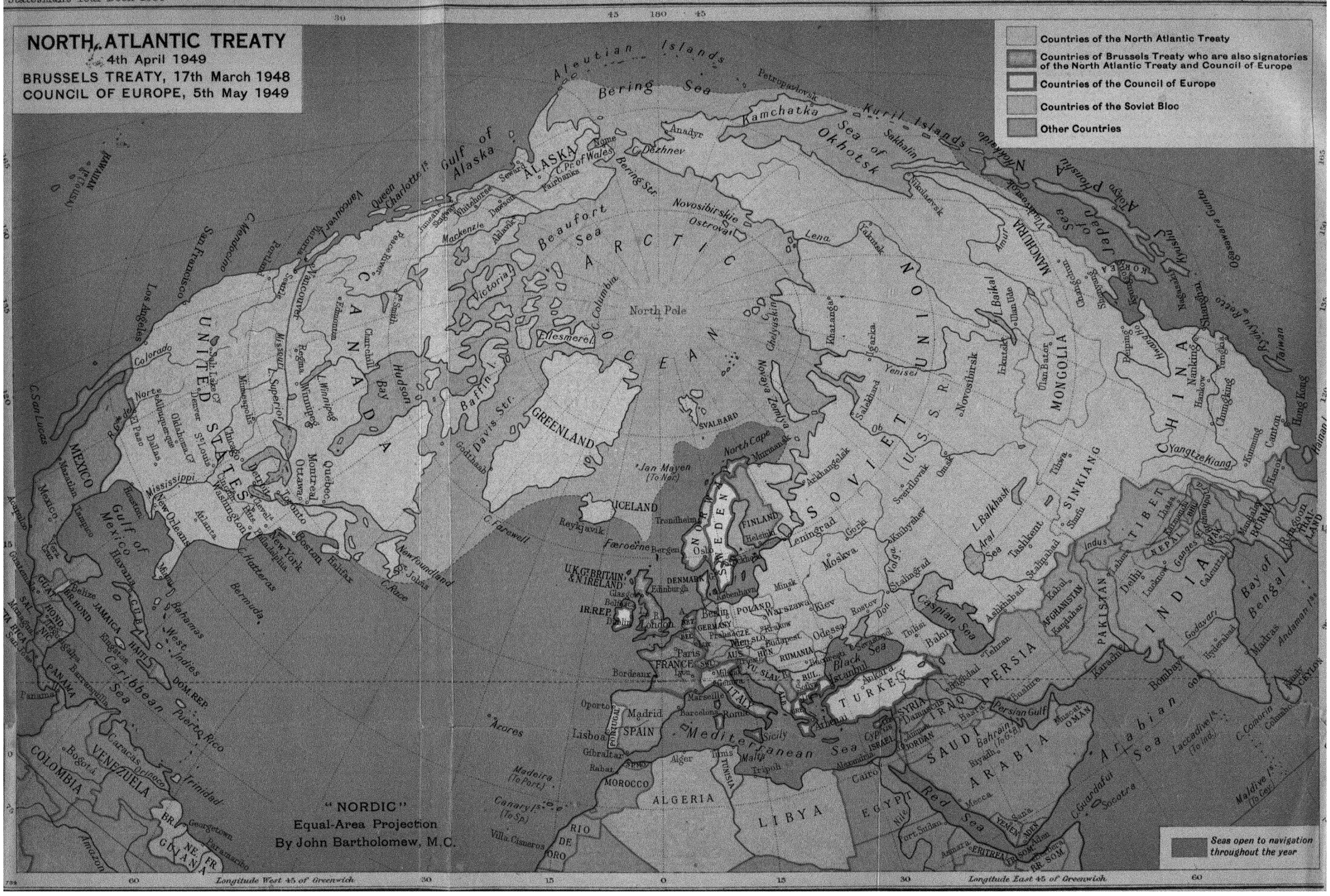
[2] Conversion at the 1947 rate of exchange.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY

4th April 1949

BRUSSELS TREATY, 17th March 1948

COUNCIL OF EUROPE, 5th May 1949



PART I

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

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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THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY, THE BRUSSELS TREATY, AND THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE.

WHEAT.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares				Production Thousands of metric tons			
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949
Algeria	1,689	1,435	1,508	1,482	952	520	907	850
Argentina	6,783	4,717	4,860	5,000	6,634	6,664	5,100	5,500
Australia	5,253	5,617	5,092	5,070	4,200	5,991	5,190	5,891
Bulgaria	1,353	1,260	—	—	1,690	912	—	—
Canada	10,134	9,818	9,755	11,145	7,170	9,301	10,705	9,999
Chile	800	819	867	835	851	1,071	1,114	905
China	20,154	21,471	21,375	21,300	21,743	23,647	23,990	22,400
Czechoslovakia	882	837	869	796	1,513	854	1,398	1,573
Egypt	588	684	637	595	1,184	1,044	1,080	1,167
France	5,224	3,393	4,231	4,181	8,143	3,266	7,634	7,894
French Morocco	1,283	1,220	986	1,000	631	630	680	590
Germany	1,778	1,195	1,385	1,396	4,086	1,711	2,959	3,407
Greece	841	844	843	742	756	578	770	720
Hungary	1,589	1,312	1,363	1,419	2,220	1,152	1,583	—
India	10,303	9,854	8,177	8,565	7,140	4,821	5,432	5,501
Iraq	661	810	380	500	478	340	300	490
Italy	5,040	4,499	4,664	4,707	7,254	4,679	6,136	6,940
Japan	683	578	661	680	1,287	767	1,042	1,069
Pakistan	3,766	4,057	4,040	4,380	3,183	3,200	3,317	4,169
Persia	1,552	2,000	1,600	—	1,869	1,900	1,550	1,630
Poland	1,343	1,112	1,383	1,450	1,965	986	1,620	—
Portugal	502	680	646	669	477	348	356	411
Rumania	2,537	1,660	2,400	—	2,600	1,280	—	—
Spain	4,557	3,838	4,010	3,970	4,364	2,340	2,670	2,580
Tunisia	750	607	878	849	385	250	252	547
Turkey	3,623	4,177	4,590	4,114	3,708	3,246	4,854	2,495
Union of South Africa	827	909	1,093	1,133	427	488	473	390
United Kingdom	754	875	922	795	1,743	1,694	2,399	2,173
U.S.A.	22,431	30,104	29,549	31,060	19,470	37,209	35,749	31,202
U.S.S.R.	40,920	—	—	—	38,090	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	2,150	—	2,018	1,831	2,455	—	2,751	2,600

RYE.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares				Production Thousands of metric tons			
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949
Argentina	434	701	400	—	254	521	250	220
Austria	367	241	239	240	539	260	289	365
Belgium	178	85	86	95	424	162	184	260
Bulgaria	263	162	—	—	267	95	—	—
Canada	297	468	851	478	180	336	644	254
Czechoslovakia	978	709	727	708	1,568	988	1,124	1,339
Denmark	147	105	167	195	262	179	400	469
Finland	212	157	138	142	340	196	199	201
France	663	444	565	509	769	384	638	616
Germany	2,900	2,579	2,755	2,800	5,192	3,441	4,690	5,534
Hungary	631	547	618	680	697	489	786	—
Italy	105	98	99	99	141	97	112	125
Netherlands	218	181	184	189	496	318	382	517
Poland	5,352	4,632	5,088	5,025	6,854	4,306	6,304	—
Portugal	141	285	262	278	106	151	124	133
Rumania	179	87	110	—	165	66	—	—
Spain	593	607	630	650	551	350	380	460
Sweden	213	115	160	135	409	143	322	280
Turkey	380	436	458	414	368	348	517	250
U.S.A.	1,343	813	848	630	1,028	660	672	475
U.S.S.R.	25,870	—	—	—	25,500	—	—	—

BARLEY.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares				Production Thousands of metric tons			
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949
Algeria	1,243	902	980	1,107	704	273	742	—
Argentina	536	660	690	610	503	834	610	650
Australia	232	339	409	420	219	473	403	410
Bulgaria	281	191	—	—	365	131	—	—
Canada	1,677	3,021	2,629	2,435	1,764	3,078	3,375	2,621
China	6,739	6,401	6,275	6,100	7,871	7,574	7,428	7,400
Czechoslovakia	653	570	585	570	1,109	669	925	1,116
Denmark	370	466	441	454	1,103	1,329	1,459	1,571
Ethiopia	—	1,000	1,000	1,000	127	400	800	—
France	742	959	820	879	1,074	1,123	1,273	1,412
French Morocco	1,716	1,500	1,573	1,660	1,148	1,214	1,431	1,090
Germany	1,289	803	713	—	2,734	1,124	1,286	—
Hungary	459	420	435	441	608	399	692	—
India	2,344	2,866	2,884	3,092	1,965	2,453	2,528	2,302
Iraq	743	850	620	750	575	630	570	760
Japan	764	756	880	905	1,556	1,157	1,569	1,661
Korea, South	—	627	619	590	—	351	353	640
Persia	638	600	690	710	793	770	600	650
Poland	1,040	930	863	1,040	1,632	1,035	1,010	—
Rumania	839	410	330	—	596	360	—	—
Spain	1,895	1,530	1,560	1,550	2,394	1,520	1,700	1,720
Syria	275	365	370	—	290	169	260	—
Tunisia	451	400	538	599	167	100	100	389
Turkey	1,855	1,805	1,808	1,698	2,075	1,512	2,163	1,282
United Kingdom	374	834	843	833	782	1,645	2,060	2,076
U.S.A.	3,879	4,457	4,875	3,998	4,495	6,122	6,878	5,184
U.S.S.R.	10,690	5,125	5,360	5,360	10,250	5,170	5,250	5,170

OATS.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares				Production Thousands of metric tons			
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949
Argentina	794	667	690	610	748	801	700	580
Australia	635	852	716	—	308	738	428	544
Austria	289	200	200	205	438	193	225	298
Canada	5,437	4,471	4,533	4,609	5,018	4,298	5,534	4,882
China (22 prov.)	1,036	943	934	940	881	703	795	730
Czechoslovakia	748	590	612	629	1,212	714	908	1,107
Denmark	382	343	330	308	1,024	872	988	982
Finland	417	370	404	414	654	433	640	616
France	3,278	2,611	2,439	2,376	4,572	2,813	3,380	3,126
Germany	2,159	1,870	1,691	1,334 [1]	4,455	2,589	2,731	3,053 [1]
Hungary	219	199	216	202	270	167	334	—
Irish Republic	235	334	356	276	574	663	805	610
Italy	431	480	476	469	545	447	482	415
Poland	1,952	1,562	1,756	1,750	2,830	1,763	2,402	—
Portugal	230	295	300	304	96	112	92	109
Rumania	675	510	320	—	528	—	—	—
Spain	776	630	680	680	670	410	530	510
Sweden	664	529	490	504	1,257	678	793	851
Turkey	259	270	285	285	247	196	339	237
United Kingdom	989	1,338	1,350	1,316	2,019	2,549	3,010	2,887
U.S.A.	14,148	15,560	16,267	16,414	13,973	17,410	21,675	19,202
U.S.S.R.	19,970	8,875	9,125	9,250	20,030	14,300	13,000	12,920

[1] Federal Republic and Saar Territory.

MAIZE.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares				Production Thousands of metric tons			
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949
Argentina	4,362	2,667	—	—	7,892	6,500	4,600	—
Brazil	4,092	4,341	4,400	—	5,677	5,586	5,510	—
Bulgaria	811	760	—	—	913	783	890	—
China (22 provinces)	4,712	4,976	4,968	4,980	6,497	6,724	7,467	6,480
Colombia	554	460	685	—	496	570	636	635
Egypt	649	675	652	628	1,616	1,401	1,409	1,242
France	342	269	294	295	541	204	461	219
French West Africa	656	—	503	—	532	319	308	—
Greece	256	268	233	227	246	276	229	240
Hungary	1,156	1,248	1,329	1,147	2,306	1,781	2,862	—
India	2,233	3,147	3,020	3,030	1,647	2,161	1,790	2,030
Italy	1,464	1,230	1,247	1,238	3,000	1,924	2,254	2,286
Java and Madura	2,048	1,597	—	—	1,978	1,313	1,600	—
Mexico	2,976	3,512	3,722	3,512	1,665	2,518	2,832	2,518
Morocco (French Zone)	431	473	547	480	213	291	446	320
Pakistan	329	396	391	402	364	414	419	430
Peru	280	324	345	—	452	612	621	—
Philippines	695	605	707	866	427	466	475	525
Portugal	410	504	515	495	295	358	358	218
Rumania	3,879	4,308	—	—	4,032	5,279	—	—
Spain	435	380	400	360	709	530	600	540
Tanganyika	422	440	—	—	—	289	—	—
Turkey	448	535	543	574	587	531	701	690
Union of South Africa	—	—	—	—	1,995	2,914	1,833	—
U.S.A.	37,831	33,966	34,830	35,100	53,066	60,655	93,521	85,799
U.S.S.R.	4,348	4,000	4,125	—	4,648	4,330	4,250	—
Venezuela	263	230	376	—	361	300	483	—
Yugoslavia	2,672	—	2,732	2,314	4,708	4,000	4,792	4,150

RICE (Paddy).

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares				Production Thousands of metric tons			
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949
Brazil	956	1,657	1,680	—	1,365	2,547	2,450	—
British Borneo	276	—	—	—	170	—	—	—
Burma	4,931	3,624	3,880	3,100	6,971	5,429	5,287	4,170
Ceylon	344	388	392	—	340	251	257	—
China (22 prov.)	19,771	18,362	18,461	18,500	50,064	46,507	46,524	44,500
Egypt	174	326	330	295	609	1,276	1,308	1,168
French West Africa	580	715	655	—	405	410	407	—
India	22,307	24,612	24,475	24,913	29,204	29,847	28,748	—
Indo-China	5,590	4,310	4,450	4,900	6,498	4,800	5,100	5,500
Iraq	152	—	—	—	205	260	370	340
Italy	142	132	143	132	750	635	619	592
Japan	3,169	3,120	3,125	3,150	11,501	11,298	11,632	11,516
Java and Madura	3,843	3,568	3,719	—	6,081	5,145	5,402	6,199
Korea, South	1,648 [1]	1,114	1,112	1,044	4,212 [1]	2,779	3,052	2,956
Madagascar	500	490	567	—	613	631	754	—
Malaya	298	342	340	368	513	553	495	645
Manchuria	229	217	—	—	411	459	—	—
Pakistan	7,562	8,613	8,719	8,700	11,169	11,819	12,846	—
Persia	219	220	250	—	423	350	450	—
Philippines	1,990	2,041	2,164	2,125	2,179	2,335	2,491	2,530
Sierra Leone	140	316	316	—	187	270	270	—
Taiwan	666	589	720	740	1,642	1,205	1,530	1,680
Thailand	3,040	4,107	4,304	4,450	4,357	5,174	5,506	5,630
U.S.A.	387	685	721	737	956	1,597	1,736	1,820

[1] Includes North Korea.

POTATOES.

Countries	Area Thousands of hectares				Production Thousands of metric tons			
	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949	Average 1934–38	1947	1948	1949
Argentina	115	170	200	200	663	1,063	840	840
Austria	207	170	175	178	2,845	1,842	2,069	2,228
Belgium	158	84	88	89	3,169	1,600	2,133	1,905
Canada	217	206	214	207[1]	1,915	2,087	2,557	2,464[1]
China (22 prov.)	310	316	319	—	1,907	1,723	1,952	—
Czechoslovakia	715	600	551	564	9,635	4,678	6,578	6,263
France	1,524	1,257	1,229	1,099	17,158	13,294	17,544	10,423
Germany	1,995	1,866	1,965	1,946	33,607	22,548	36,129	—
Hungary	291	266	276	292	2,133	1,061	2,117	2,720
India and Pakistan	182	170	160	—	1,833	1,630	1,850	—
Irish Republic	135	155	156	140	2,583	2,642	3,328	2,640
Italy	400	419	406	390	2,626	2,806	3,014	2,612
Japan	151	208	219	219	1,622	1,936	2,146	2,091
Netherlands	135	202	222	185	2,720	4,611	5,870	4,299
Peru	285	146	150	—	820	672	674	—
Poland	2,756	2,303	2,478	3,035	38,014	30,821	26,756	29,500
Rumania	139	230	180	180	1,241	1,630	1,630	1,770
Spain	440	356	445	445	4,954	3,500	3,400	3,800
Sweden	132	142	148	135	1,847	1,758	2,276	1,657
United Kingdom	296	538	626	530	5,011	7,891	11,987	9,003
U.S.A.	1,291	850	849	768	10,024	10,588	12,134	10,528
U.S.S.R.	8,603	8,300	9,100	9,500	73,933	71,600	78,400	76,000
Yugoslavia	280	—	212	232	1,690	—	1,520	1,939

[1] Excludes Newfoundland.

RAW SUGAR

(in thousands of metric tons).

	Average 1934–38	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Argentina	410	635	606	565
Australia	756	561	603	930
Brazil [1]	1,031	1,460	1,570	1,750
British West Indies	436	475	448	600
Canada	63	100	79	98
Cuba	2,838	5,850	6,055	5,263
Czechoslovakia	633	605	360	651
Dominican Republic	436	465	422	470
France	971	765	664	960
Fiji	130	111	145	130
Germany	1,286	994	783	1,327
Hawaii	885	617	791	757
India [2]	4,520	4,992	5,896	5,064
Italy	335	273	233	397
Java	1,153	25 [3]	50 [3]	—
Mauritius	310	291	349	392
Mexico	319	526	612	635
Pakistan [2]	650	865	902	1,035
Peru	382	420	479	522
Philippines	952	167	452	749
Poland	954	426	550	692
Puerto Rico	888	987	1,005	1,012
Spain	308	141	144	265
Sweden	308	291	243	292
Taiwan	1,200	31	260	570
Union of South Africa	453	441	464	551
United Kingdom	435	607	468	612
U.S.A.	1,673	1,768	2,006	1,675
U.S.S.R.	2,305	1,650	2,500	1,710

[1] Tel quel. [2] In terms of gur. [3] Estates only.

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.

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

The Queen Mother.

H.M. 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 son of Princess Elizabeth, on whom the King bestowed the titles of Royal Highness and Prince.

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. The Civil List of 1937 continues this sum. The provision for other members of the royal family are as follows:—The Princess Elizabeth, £40,000; the Duke of Edinburgh, £10,000 (Civil List Acts, 1910 and 1937, and Princess Elizabeth's and Duke of Edinburgh's Annuities Act, 1948); the Duke of Gloucester, £35,000; the Princess Royal, £6,000.

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 or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated 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, Eire ceased to be a member of the Commonwealth. Nothwithstanding the Irish Republic's departure from the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom 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 emigration, 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 assembling.

Since 1914 the sittings of Parliament have been interrupted only by comparatively short intervals. Every session must end with a prorogation and all Bills which have not been passed during the session then lapse. A dissolution may occur by the will of the sovereign, or, as is most usual, during the recess, by proclamation, or finally by lapse of time, the statutory limit of the duration of any Parliament being 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 extending the maximum duration of Parliament, if passed by the House of Commons 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; 20 vacancies in 1950); (v) by election for duration of Parliament (Scottish peers) (16). The full house would consist of about 840 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. 54).

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 constitutionally recognized, and special precedence accorded to the holder, in 1905. His colleagues in the Ministry are appointed on his recommendation, and he dispenses the greater portion of the patronage of the Crown.

The present government (first met 6 March, 1950) consists 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. *Lord President of the Council and Leader of the House of Commons.*—Right Hon. Herbert Morrison, born 1888. (£5,000.)

3. *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.*—Right Hon. Ernest Bevin, born 1881. (£5,000.)

4. *Chancellor of the Exchequer.*—Right Hon. Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., born 1889. (£5,000.)

5. *Minister of Town and Country Planning.*—Right Hon. Hugh Dalton, born 1887. (£5,000.)

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

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

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

9. *Secretary of State for the Home Department.*—Right Hon. J. Chuter Ede, born 1882. (£5,000.)

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

11. *Minister of Labour and National Service.*—Right Hon. George A. Isaacs, born 1883. (£5,000.)

12. *Minister of Health.*—Right Hon. Aneurin Bevan, born 1897. (£5,000.)

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

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

15. *President of the Board of Trade.*—Right Hon. J. Harold Wilson, O.B.E., born 1916. (£5,000.)

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

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

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

(*b*) Ministers not in the Cabinet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. *Minister of State for Economic Affairs.*—Right Hon. Hugh Gaitskell, born 1906. (£5,000.)

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

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

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

29. *Minister of Pensions.*—Right Hon. H. A. Marquand, born 1901. (£3,000.)

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

31. *Minister of Works.*—Right Hon. Richard Stokes, born 1897. (£5,000.)

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

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

34. *Paymaster-General.*—Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, K.C.M.G., born 1888. (£2,000.)

(c) Law Officers.

35. *Attorney-General.*—Right Hon. Sir Hartley W. Shawcross, K.C born 1902. (£10,000.)

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

37. *Solicitor-General.*—Right Hon. Sir Frank Soskice, K.C., born 1902. (£7,000.)

38. *Solicitor-General for Scotland.*—Douglas Harold 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
		N. Chamberlain (Nat.)	28 May, 1937
A. Bonar Law (C.)	23 Oct., 1922	W. S. Churchill (Nat.)	10 May, 1940
S. Baldwin (C.)	22 May, 1923	W. S. Churchill (Nat.)	23 May, 1945
J. R. MacDonald (Lab.)	22 Jan., 1924	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.

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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, alderman and burgesses, and acts through a popularly-elected council. As in the county councils, the councillors serve for 3 years, one-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 meeting 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 among their own number; they act as magistrates and sit as such in police courts. There are in Scotland three principal kinds of burghs, numbering altogether 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
1945	37,916,000	4,640,000	42,556,000
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

[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	463,840	280,794	294,821	311,453	214,304
Buckinghamshire	479,360	219,551	236,171	271,586	271,586
Cambridgeshire	315,168	128,322	129,602	140,004	140,004
Isle of Ely	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	328,093	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	88,454
Herefordshire	538,924	114,269	113,189	111,767	111,767
Hertfordshire [1]	404,520	311,284	333,195	401,206	401,195
Huntingdonshire	233,985	55,577	54,741	56,206	56,206

* 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
ENGLAND—*continued*					
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	434,958	345,755
Norfolk	1,315,064	499,116	504,293	504,940	321,933
Northamptonshire	585,148	303,797	302,404	309,474	217,133
Soke of Peterborough	53,464	44,718	46,959	51,839	51,845
Northumberland	1,291,978	696,893	746,096	756,782	408,704
Nottinghamshire	540,015	604,098	641,149	712,731	443,930
Oxfordshire	479,224	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	461,833	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	—
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 county have changed since the date of the 1921 census. In every case the acreage and the 1921 population shown in the table relate to the area constituted at the date of the 1931 census.

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., 1949
		1921	1931	
ENGLAND				
Accrington	4,418	44,975	42,991	40,310
Barnsley (C.B.)	6,036	67,906	71,522	75,600
Barrow-in-Furness (C.B.)	11,002	74,244	66,202	67,800
Bath, City of (C.B.)	5,152	68,669	68,815	77,940
Bedford	2,223	40,242	40,554	53,180
Birkenhead (C.B.)	5,99b	147,819	147,803	141,600
Birmingham, City of (C.B.)	51,147	922,167	1,002,603	1,113,300
Blackburn (C.B.)	7,653	126,922	122,697	111,300
Blackpool (C.B.)	5,189	99,639	101,553	148,200
Bolton (C.B.)	15,280	178,683	177,250	168,900
Bootle (C.B.)	1,947	76,487	76,770	70,140
Bournemouth (C.B.)	11,213	95,755	116,803	139,400
Bradford, City of (C.B.)	24,343	291,004	298,041	292,500
Brighton (C.B.)	12,503	147,373	147,427	156,200
Bristol, City of (C.B.)	19,674	377,018	397,012	442,100
Burnley (C.B.)	4,203	103,186	98,258	84,750
Burton-upon-Trent (C.B.)	4,203	48,909	49,486	48,920
Bury (C.B.)	5,925	56,403	56,182	59,050
Cambridge	5,457	59,264	66,789	90,670
Canterbury, City of (C.B.)	3,975	23,737	24,446	26,220
Carlisle, City of (C.B.)	4 488	52,710	57,304	66,030
Chatham	4,356	42,013	42,999	42,100
Cheltenham	4,726	48,430	49,418	64,480
Chester, City of (C.B.)	2,863	40,802	41,440	47,850
Chesterfield	8,472	61,232	64,160	67,960
Colchester	11,333	43,393	48,701	52,670
Coventry, City of (C.B.)	12,827	146,108	167,083	255,900
Crewe	2,184	46,497	46,069	53,070
Croydon (C.B.)	12,617	191,375	233,032	252,000
Darlington (C.B.)	6,469	66,847	72,086	84,930
Derby (C.B.)	7,123	131,351	142,403	143,200
Dewsbury (C.B.)	6,720	54,160	54,302	53,100
Doncaster	4,831	54,064	63,316	80,010
Dudley (C.B.)	4,063	55,098	59,583	63,310
Ealing	9,133	90,433	117,707	188,690
Eastbourne (C.B.)	6,487	62,028	57,435	57,050
East Ham (C.B.)	3,324	143,246	142,394	121,900
Eccles	2,057	44,242	44,416	44,050
Exeter, City of (C.B.)	4,705	59,582	66,029	76,860
Folkestone	2,482	37,535	35,889	42,400
Gateshead (C.B.)	3,128	125,142	122,447	115,100
Gloucester, City of (C.B.)	2,318	51,330	52,937	65,150
Great Yarmouth (C.B.)	3,598	60,700	56,771	52,660
Grimsby (C.B.)	5,468	85,827	92,458	91,310
Halifax (C.B.)	14,080	99,183	98,115	98,440
Hastings (C.B.)	4,496	66,495	65,207	65,150
Hove	3,953	47,507	54,993	69,200
Huddersfield (C.B.)	11,875	110,102	113,475	128,500
Ilford	8,493	85,194	131,061	185,890
Ipswich (C.B.)	8,112	79,371	87,502	104,100
Keighley	3,902	41,921	40,441	56,690
Kingston-upon-Hull, City of (C.B.)	13,050	290,681	313,544	297,800
Lancaster	3,482	40,212	43,383	51,400
Leeds, City of (C.B.)	38,105	463,122	482,809	507,700
Leicester, City of (C.B.)	16,979	234,143	239,169	285,800
Leigh	6,359	45,532	45,317	48,650
Leyton	2,594	128,430	128,313	106,740

[1] Civilian population.

	Areas in statute acres, 1931	Census population		Estimated population [1] Dec., 1949
		1921	1931	
ENGLAND—*continued*				
Lincoln, City of (C.B.)	6,128	66,042	66,243	68,790
Liverpool, City of (C.B.)	24,795	805,046	855,688	804,000
Lowestoft	3,327	44,323	41,769	44,160
Luton	5,562	60,266	68,523	110,100
Maidstone	4,008	37,216	42,280	53,220
Manchester, City of (C.B.)	27,257	735,774	766,378	703,500
Mansfield	7,069	44,416	46,077	51,110
Middlesbrough (C.B.)	4,187	131,070	138,274	145,800
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, City of (C.B.)	8,458	275,009	283,156	294,400
Newport (Monmouth) (C.B.)	4,568	92,358	89,203	106,100
Northampton (C.B.)	3,469	90,895	92,341	104,700
Norwich, City of (C.B.)	7,898	120,661	126,236	119,800
Nottingham, City of (C.B.)	10,936	262,624	268,801	303,300
Oldham (C.B.)	4,735	144,983	140,314	120,100
Oxford, City of (C.B.)	8,416	67,290	80,539	108,200
Plymouth, City of (C.B.)	5,711	210,036	208,182	192,100
Portsmouth, City of (C.B.)	7,964	248,057	252,421	218,200
Preston (C.B.)	3,964	117,406	119,001	120,100
Reading (C.B.)	9,105	92,278	97,149	115,400
Rochdale (C.B.)	6,446	90,816	90,263	89,110
Rotherham (C.B.)	5,895	68,022	69,691	82,360
St. Helens (C.B.)	7,284	102,640	106,789	112,000
Salford (C.B.)	5,202	234,045	223,438	179,100
Scarborough	2,727	46,179	41,788	43,220
Sheffield, City of (C.B.)	34,151	511,696	511,757	514,300
Smethwick (C.B.)	2,496	82,123	84,354	77,650
Southampton (C.B.)	9,192	160,994	176,007	180,800
Southend-on-Sea (C.B.)	7,055	106,010	120,115	149,900
Southport (C.B.)	9,728	76,621	78,925	85,540
South Shields (C.B.)	3,187	118,599	113,455	109,000
Stockport (C.B.)	7,063	123,309	125,490	141,500
Stockton-on-Tees	5,465	64,126	67,722	73,420
Stoke-on-Trent, City of (C.B.)	21,209	267,647	276,639	275,100
Sunderland (C.B.)	6,305	182,179	185,824	181,000
Swindon	6,019	56,841	62,401	68,640
Tottenham	3,014	146,711	157,772	129,630
Tynemouth (C.B.)	4,367	63,770	64,922	66,790
Wakefield, City of (C.B.)	4,970	53,052	59,122	60,300
Wallasey (C.B.)	5,282	94,848	97,626	101,300
Walsall (C.B.)	8,782	97,567	103,059	114,000
Walthamstow	4,342	129,395	132,972	123,320
Warrington (C.B.)	3,057	76,811	79,317	79,370
West Bromwich (C.B.)	7,180	75,097	81,303	87,130
West Ham (C.B.)	4,689	300,860	294,278	173,600
West Hartlepool (C.B.)	2,690	68,641	68,135	72,560
Wigan (C.B.)	5,083	89,421	85,357	84,230
Willesden	4,385	165,674	184,434	182,450
Wolverhampton (C.B.)	7,115	121,316	133,212	161,100
Worcester, City of (C.B.)	3,662	48,833	50,546	61,960
York, City of (C.B.)	3,730	84,039	84,813	105,000
WALES				
Cardiff, City of (C.B.)	11,984	219,580	223,589	244,700
Merthyr Tydfil (C.B.)	17,760	80,116	71,108	61,070
Rhondda	23,886	162,717	141,346	112,550
Swansea (C.B.)	21,600	157,554	164,797	160,800

[1] Civilian population.

At 30 June, 1949, the estimated age distribution of the population of England and Wales was: between 0 and 14+, 4,850,000 males, 4,747,000 females; 15 and over, 16,200,000 males, 17,798,000 females.

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

	Population			Percentage of population	
	England and Wales	Urban districts [1]	Rural districts [1]	Urban [1]	Rural [1]
1911	36,070,492	28,162,936	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 675 acres. The registration County of London (the London for purposes of the census, the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and for poor law purposes), coinciding with the administrative county, has an area of 74,850 acres, and nearly coincides with the collective area of the London parliamentary boroughs. The population of registration London, of the 'Outer Ring,' and of 'Greater London' (the area covered by the City and Metropolitan police), was :—

	1911	1921	1931	1949 [2]
Registration London . . .	4,521,685	4,484,523	4,397,003	3,389,850
'Outer Ring'	2,729,673	2,995,678	3,806,939	5,001,091
'Greater London' [1] . . .	7,251,358	7,480,201	8,203,942	8,390,941

[1] Area 443,455 acres. [2] Estimated civilian.

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			Estimated population[2] Dec., 1949
		1911 total	1921 total	1931 total	
1. Aberdeen (includ. Aberdeen)	1,261,521	312,177	301,016	300,430	334,400
2. Angus (Forfar)	559,037	281,417	271,052	270,190	278,800
3. Argyll	1,999,472	70,902	76,862	63,014	66,600
4. Ayr	724,523	268,337	299,273	285,182	324,500
5. Banff	403,053	61,402	57,298	54,835	51,500
6. Berwick	292,535	29,643	28,246	26,601	26,200
7. Bute	139,658	18,186	33,771[1]	18,822	18,900
8. Caithness	438,833	32,010	28,285	25,656	23,100
9. Clackmannan	34,927	31,121	32,542	31,947	36,800
10. Dumbarton	157,433	139,831	150,861	147,751	162,600
11. Dumfries	686,302	72,825	75,370	81,060	87,600
12. East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	43,254	47,487	47,369	51,600
13. Fife	322,844	267,739	292,925	276,261	306,200
14. Inverness	2,695,094	87,272	82,455	82,082	86,200
15. Kincardine	244,482	41,008	41,779	39,864	28,900
16. Kinross	52,410	7,527	7,963	7,454	7,800
17. Kirkcudbright	575,832	38,367	37,155	30,341	30,700
18. Lanark (including Glasgow)	562,821	1,447,034	1,539,442	1,585,968	1,631,300
19. Midlothian (Edinburgh)	234,325	507,666	506,377	526,277	588,200
20. Moray (Elgin)	304,931	43,427	41,558	40,805	46,500
21. Nairn	104,252	9,319	8,790	8,294	8,900
22. Orkney	240,847	25,897	24,111	22,075	22,000
23. Peebles	222,240	15,258	15,332	15,050	15,100
24. Perth	1,595,802	124,342	125,503	120,772	130,800
25. Renfrew	153,332	314,552	298,904	288,575	332,200
26. Ross and Cromarty	1,977,248	77,364	70,818	62,802	63,200
27. Roxburgh	426,028	47,192	44,989	45,787	47,100
28. Selkirk	170,793	24,601	22,607	22,608	22,000
29. Shetland (Zetland)	352,319	27,911	25,520	21,410	20,100
30. Stirling	288,842	160,991	161,719	166,447	188,800
31. Sutherland	1,297,914	20,179	17,802	16,100	14,300
32. West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,861	80,155	83,962	81,426	87,600
33. Wigtown	311,984	31,998	30,783	29,299	31,900
TOTAL SCOTLAND	19,070,466	4,760,904	4,882,497	4,842,554	5,172,200

[1] Including summer visitors. [2] Civilian 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		Estimated population June, 1949	Burghs	Census population		Estimated population June, 1949
	1921	1931			1921	1931	
Glasgow	1,034,174	1,088,417	1,099,700	Coatbridge	43,909	43,056	47,900
Edinburgh	420,264	438,998	489,000	Dunfermline	39,899	34,954	45,100
Aberdeen	158,963	167,259	189,300	Ayr	35,747	36,784	43,800
Dundee	168,315	175,583	180,800	Kilmarnock	35,763	38,099	42,800
Paisley	84,837	86,441	96,300	Clydebank	46,506	46,963	41,700
Greenock	81,123	78,948	79,100	Hamilton	39,420	37,863	40,700
Motherwell	68,869	64,708	70,600	Perth	33,208	34,807	40,700
Kirkcaldy	39,591	43,874	49,000	Falkirk	33,308	36,565	38,400

In 1948, the estimated age distribution of the population in Scotland was: between 0 and 14 +, 643,000 males, 625,000 females; 15 and over, 1,891,100 males, 2,042,100 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.

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

Islands	Census population			Area in statute acres, 1931
	1911	1921	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
1945	42,636,000	679,937	63,420	488,108	397,626
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	731,568 [1]	36,557 [1]	510,819 [1]	373,132 [1]

[1] Provisional.

In 1949 the proportion of male to female births was 1,060 male to 1,000 female, and the live birth rate was 16·7 and the death rate 11·7 per thousand of the population.

Scotland.

Year	Estimated total population at 30 June	Total births	Illegitimate births	Deaths	Marriages
1945	5,155,300	86,932	7,454	62,655	48,642
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	100,343	5,773	60,979	43,741
1949	5,175,000	95,673	5,225	63,488	41,714

Proportion of male to female births in 1949 was 1,058 to 1,000.

In 1949 the birth rate was 18·5 and the total death rate 12·3 per thousand.

2. *Divorces and Annulments.*

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Total
1945	15,634	2,227	17,861
1946	30,298	2,934	33,232
1947	60,190	2,533	62,723
1948	—	2,057	—
1949	—	2,447	—

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. Figures of the passenger traffic by sea to and from non-European countries in recent years are given 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
1948	244,694	62,610	307,304	171,791	57,780	229,571
1949	255,618	60,660	316,278	195,733	55,960	251,693

The number of immigrants of British nationality into the United Kingdom was 59,397 in 1949 (including 20,765 males, 26,618 females over 12 years, and 12,014 children under 12). The number of British immigrants in 1938 was 40,611. The number of emigrants of British nationality from the United Kingdom in 1949 was 144,503 (including 55,254 males, 60,546 females over 12 years and 28,703 children under 12 years). 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 1949 were mainly Canada and Newfoundland, 20,762 (3,367 in 1938); Australia, 53,059 (5,472 in 1938); New Zealand, 9,261 (2,425 in 1938); Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, 15,283 (6,003 in 1938); United States, 16,237 (1,992 in 1938).

Of a total of 646,000 aliens who arrived in the United Kingdom in 1949, 434,000 were visitors for periods of less than 6 months, 70,000 in transit to other countries, 24,000 returning residents, 11,000 diplomats, 36,000 holding Ministry of Labour permits, 12,000 seamen, and 59,000 intending to stay for over 6 months.

The number of alien visitors for pleasure was 249,000 in 1938, 335,000 in 1948 and 340,000 in 1949.

Passenger movement (including pleasure cruises) totalled:—1949, outward, 2,968,000 (601,000 by air); inward, 2,946,000 (583,000 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 Com-

munion 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 archbishopric. 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 archbishoprics and bishoprics. The King, and the First Lord of the Treasury in his name, also appoint to such deaneries, prebendaries and canonries as are in the gift of the Crown, while a large number of livings and also some canonries are in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

There are 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. Under the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, 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 to frame legislation regarding Church matters. The first two Houses consist of the members of the Convocations of 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, 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 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 passes a resolution to the effect 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.

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, 1948) 40,633 officers and employees, 17,329 corps and outposts and 254,687 local officers and corps cadets. There were in 1948, about 1,680 social centres and agencies, 418 shelters, 308 industrial homes, 387 homes for women and children, 1,078 day and industrial schools, and their places of worship in the United Kingdom have about 560,000 sittings. There are about 400,000 Jews in the United Kingdom, with about 240 synagogues.

Roman Catholics in England and Wales were estimated at 2,754,249 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 recent statistics of certain churches in England and Wales, Channel Islands and Isle of Man :—

Denomination	Sitting accommodation	Full members	Ministers in charge	Local and lay preachers	Sunday school teachers	Sunday school scholars and bible class
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	354	2,400	11,903
Congregational Union	1,727,000	371,130	2,600	3,299	34,904	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	84,494
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

[1] No later figures available.

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.

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, 1948, 2,377 congregations, 1,263,423 members, besides adherents; 2,922 Sunday schools, with 36,132 teachers and 269,860 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) number approximately 8,500, income £1,060,062. There are in Scotland some small outstanding Presbyterian bodies and also Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Unitarians. The Episcopal Church in Scotland had in 1948, 7 bishoprics, 400 churches and missions, 337 clergy and 56,070 communicants.

The Roman Catholic Church had in Scotland (1949) 2 archbishops and 6 bishops; 947 clergy, about 450 churches, chapels and stations, and, in 1942, 621,400 adherents.

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

Books of Reference:—

Ady (C. M.), The English Church and How it Works. London, 1940.
Bell (G. K. A.), The English Church. London, 1942.
Wand (J. W. C.), The Anglican Communion: a Survey. Oxford, 1948.
Phillips (W. A.), History of the Church of Ireland. London, 1934.

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 University Colleges at Exeter (founded 1893), 115 lecturers, etc., 1,091 students, 1949–50; Southampton (founded 1850), 139 lecturers, 915 (full-time) and 681 (part-time, technical) students, 1949–50; Leicester (opened in 1923), 65 lecturers, etc., and 707 full-time students, 1949–50; Hull (founded in 1928) with 144 professors and lecturers and 928 students in 1949–50. 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 approximate number of professors, lecturers, etc., and students of the universities for 1948–49 (the dates of foundation are given in brackets) :—

Universities	Number of professors, etc.	Number of students	Universities	Number of professors, etc.	Number of students
England—			*Scotland*—		
Oxford . .	800	7,775	St. Andrews (1411)	290	2,200
Cambridge . .	562	7,775 [1]	Glasgow (1450) .	545	7,265
Durham (1831) .	508	4,785	Aberdeen (1494) .	266	2,215
London (1836) .	1,572	21,985 [2]	Edinburgh (1582)	603	6,388
Manchester (1880)	490	4,880			
Birmingham (1900)	562	3,378	*Total for Scotland*	1,704	18,068
Liverpool (1903) .	505	3,597			
Leeds (1904) .	527	3,309 [3]	*Wales* (1903)—		
Sheffield (1908) .	327	4,206 [4]	Cardiff . .	140	1,815
Bristol (1909) .	445	2,753	Aberystwyth .	130	1,326
Reading (1926) .	208	1,249	Bangor . .	107	923
Nottingham (1948)	230	2,107	Swansea . .	97	1,075
Total for England	6,736	67,799	*Total for Wales*	474	5,139

[1] Including 642 women.
[2] Not including 353 part-time students.
[3] Internal students, 1949–50, 27,429.
[4] Including 1,935 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 1949–50) :—

Colleges	Number of professors, etc.	Number of students	Colleges	Number of professors, etc.	Number of students
London—			*Oxford*—		
Bedford . .	93	849	Lady Margaret Hall	15	214
Royal Holloway .	49	347	Somerville . .	18	215
Westfield . .	28	252	St. Hugh's . .	10	165
			St. Hilda's . .	8	182
Cambridge—			Society of Oxford		
Newnham . .	17	316	Home Students (St.		
Girton . .	18	318	Anne's Society) .	12	259

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., 1949, there were 5,870,108 children on the registers between the ages of 2 and 19, made up as follows:—Schools partially or wholly financed by L.E.As., 5,586,298; schools receiving grant direct from the Ministry of Education, 93,945; schools inspected and recognized by the Ministry as efficient, but receiving no grant from public funds, 189,865.

In schools partially or wholly financed by Local Education Authorities (primary and secondary) there were, between the ages of 2 and 19, 2,833,615 boys and 2,695,161 girls in 23,201 primary and 4,680 secondary schools.

Nursery Schools.—In Jan., 1949, there were 21,810 pupils between the ages of 2 and 8 in separate nursery schools. In addition, there were 2,261 nursery classes attached to other schools in England and Wales with 64,021 pupils.

Special Schools.—In Jan., 1949, there were 576 special schools for mentally or physically handicapped children, with 45,073 pupils (25,337 boys and 19,736 girls).

Teachers.—On 31 March, 1949, there were 216,757 teachers (83,766 men and 132,991 women) in contributory service in schools and other educational establishments maintained from public funds, other than direct grant schools and establishments.

Training of Teachers.—The very large output of trained teachers required over the next few years is being attained in two ways:—(*a*) By the emergency training scheme under which men and women who have served in the Forces or undertaken other forms of war service are given an intensive course lasting 1 year. This scheme is now closed; (*b*) by an expansion of the existing training facilities in 2- or 3-year colleges and university training departments.

Details of university training departments and permanent training colleges :—

	Educational year, 1948–49	Educational year, 1949–50
Admitted to training	3,664 men 7,840 women	4,121 men 8,988 women
Total	11,504	13,109
Number in training	5,824 men 13,954 women	6,359 men 15,928 women
Total	19,778	22,287
Number who successfully completed training	3,343 men 6,392 women	— —
Total	9,735	—

Emergency Training Scheme (providing intensive courses of 1 year's duration for candidates who have served with the Forces or undertaken other approved forms of national service).—Applications received (1949), 4,838 women; recommended, 2,592 (18 men, 2,574 women). There were, on 23 Dec., 1949, 30 candidates (2 men and 28 women) awaiting interview or under consideration. This scheme is now closed.

Emergency Training Colleges.—The number in training at the end of 1949 was 7,341 (4,124 men, 3,217 women), and the number successfully completing training during 1949 was 9,128 (6,040 men, 3,088 women).

Further Education.—For the year 1948–49 there were 9,856 further education establishments or courses consisting of: major establishments (other than art), 523; art establishments, 205; evening institutes, 9,128. The number of students attending during 1948–49 was, full-time, 51,670; part-time, 2,063,539.

The number of students released by their employers during working hours in 1948–49 was 224,094, including manufacturing industries, 124,639; building and contracting 34,207; mining, 17,751.

Awards to Students.—State scholarships awarded in 1949, 900, and the total number of awards current in 1949–50 was 1,799. Supplemental awards to holders of scholarships awarded by universities or colleges in 1949, 1,315; number current in 1949–50, 2,303. In addition 100 technical state scholarships were granted. Candidates must be below the age of 20 on 31 July in the year of award. State scholarships to the number of not more than 20 will be offered to students over 25 years of age who have shown ability to follow a full-time university degree course with credit. There will be no upper age limit. Supplemental awards were introduced for the first time in 1946.

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

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

School Meals and Milk.—In primary and secondary schools (excluding nursery, special and direct-grant schools) the percentage of pupils taking dinners in Oct., 1949, amounted to 52·7%, and pupils taking milk, 87·1%. 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 £272,928,000 for 1949, as compared with £245,693,000 for 1948, or an increase of 11%. Of the total, £182,693,000 will be met from the Exchequer and £90,235,000 from the rates.

Scotland.

Secondary Education.—In 1948 there were 1,050 schools with secondary divisions (847 3-year, 203 5-year), the average number of scholars on the registers being 399,382 (246,410 3-year, 152,922 5-year). The number of students attending central institutions in 1947–48 was 14,368 day students and 19,591 evening students. The number of teachers in schools with secondary divisions at 31 March, 1948, was 16,215. In 1948–49 there were 3,065 students training for the Teacher's General Certificate, including 657 graduates, in 4 training centres and 2 training colleges.

Elementary Education.—In 1947–48 there were 1,981 schools with primary divisions, and the average number on the registers was 362,078.

As at 31 March, 1948, there were 11,113 recognized certificated teachers in schools with primary divisions.

In 1948–49 there were 22 residential special schools, 63 day special schools, and special classes attached to 28 ordinary schools. The total number of handicapped children under instruction was 10,791, of which 6,439 were mentally handicapped, 3,383 were physically handicapped, 155 were blind and 814 were deaf. There were 78 nursery schools, and nursery classes attached to 35 ordinary schools, the total enrolment being 4,569. At 30 June, 1949, there were 25 approved schools with a total enrolment of 1,712 (1,488 boys, 224 girls).

Further Education.—Centres for continuation classes numbered 911 in 1947–48 with a total attendance of 183,392 students. In addition short informal courses of instruction in cookery and 'make do and mend' were given at 61 centres with a total attendance of 12,585. Adult education classes were conducted at 61 centres and were attended by 12,671 students.

The total ordinary expenditure of education authorities during 1948–49 was £29,438,239 (subject to correction on audit), and the expenditure for 1949–50 was estimated at £31,632,876.

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, 1950, grants-in-aid totalled £3,232,000, and for the year ending 31 March, 1951, £3,233,700. The net expenditure for the year ending 31 March, 1949, was £2,853,757.

The principal officers of the council are as follows :—

President.—Sir Henry Dale, O.M., C.B.E., F.R.S.

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

Vice-Chairman.—Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E.

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 May, 1950, 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 Egerton) (with panels on Agriculture, General Science, Medicine and a group of advisers on Engineering), Universities (Sir Raymond Priestley), Presentation Media (Rt. Hon. H. Graham White). There are also advisory panels for Scotland (Dr. James Welsh) and Wales (Lady Megan Lloyd George, M.P.).

The Secretary of State for Foreign 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 May, 1950, 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, Malaya, Malta, Mauritius, Singapore; and in the following foreign countries:—Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Chile, China, Columbia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sudan, 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 the council co-operates with and assists cultural associations in the following countries:—Argentina (Buenos Aires, Cordoba, La Plata, Mendoza, Rosario, Santa Fe, Tucuman); Brazil (Belo, Horizonte, Curitiba, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, São Paulo); Chile (Santiago, Valparaiso); Colombia (Bogota, Medellin); 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. There are centres, for which the council is 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 for these schools. 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 a considerable number of scholarships to post-graduate students

and of 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 workmen'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 general limitation to seven applies.

Important features of the English 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 December, 1948, was 69,577 men and 1,476 women. The strength was 57,614 men and 1,036 women. In addition there were 967 whole-time auxiliaries (including 270 First Police Reserve, 686 Police War Reserve, 11 women) and 18,535 special constables. The Police War Reserve and Women Auxiliaries were disbanded on 31 Dec., 1948. Total police expenditure (estimated) in England and Wales for 1947–48 was £23,503,000.

Scotland.

The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges of the Court of Session, and sits more or less frequently, as the number of cases before it may require, in Edinburgh or in the circuit towns. One judge can, and usually does, try cases, but two or more preside in cases of difficulty or importance. It is the only competent court in cases of treason, murder, robbery, rape, fire-raising, deforcement of messengers, and generally in all cases in which a higher punishment than

imprisonment is by statute directed to be inflicted; and it has moreover an inherent jurisdiction to punish all criminal acts, both those already established by common law or statute, and such as have never previously come before the courts and are not within any statute.

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

The Court of Session, 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 1949 had an authorized strength of 7,505 (including 162 women); the strength was 6,869 men and 134 women. Whole-time 'additional' policemen numbered 122, and there were about 9,600 part-time special constables. The estimated expenditure on police, borne by the Government, was £2,100,626 for 1947–48 (general administration £2,070,413; Road Fund grant, £30,213).

CIVIL JUDICIAL STATISTICS—ENGLAND AND WALES.

	1946	1947	1948
Appellate Courts			
Judicial Committee of the Privy Council	104	97	55
House of Lords	45	53	36
Court of Appeal	568	655	691
High Court of Justice (appeals and special cases from inferior courts)	572	700	535
Total	1,289	1,505	1,317
Courts of First Instance			
High Court of Justice :			
Chancery Division	5,140	6,188	8,068
King's Bench Division	40,045	63,535	84,034
Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division	43,871	49,376	38,674
County courts	285,683	337,130	409,222
Other courts	10,932	14,148	14,549
Total	385,671	470,377	554,547
Grand total	386,960	471,882	555,864

SCOTLAND.

Court	Actions		
	1946	1947	1948
House of Lords (Appeals from Court of Session)	31	33	38
Court of Session—General Department	4,927	4,635	4,348
Sheriff's Ordinary Court	6,885	8,583	11,121
Sheriff's Small Debt Court	12,507	14,672	20,762
Justice of Peace Small Debt Court	2,491	2,251	3,212

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

	1946	1947	1948
Indictable offences—			
Proceedings taken	119,759	128,546	141,631
Found guilty at Magistrates Courts	91,961	97,690	108,715
Found guilty at Assizes or Quarter Sessions	15,848	17,982	20,669
Non-indictable offences—			
Proceedings taken	445,323	533,202	566,865
Found guilty at Magistrates Courts	414,202	498,654	527,566
Juveniles [1]—			
Indictable offences	37,088	35,694	44,484
Non-indictable offences	25,052	22,367	27,435
Dealt with at Magistrates Courts: total	61,623	57,562	71,270
Dealt with at Assizes or Quarter Sessions: total	732	681	728

SCOTLAND.

	1946	1947	1948
Crimes—			
Proceedings taken	24,065	23,267	25,722
Disposed of summarily	22,401	21,641	24,107
Miscellaneous offences—			
Proceedings taken	72,314	80,461	82,502
Juveniles [1]—			
Crimes—charges proved without finding of guilt	3,075	3,169	4,089
Found guilty	6,394	5,067	6,219

[1] Young persons under 17 years of age.

Daily average population in prisons in England and Wales in 1947 was 17,067 (convicted 15,427; unconvicted, persons on remand or awaiting trial, 1,640). In Scotland, the daily average population was 1,889 in 1947 and 1,902 in 1948.

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:—

	Employee	Employer		Employee	Employer
Men	4*s.* 11*d.*	4*s.* 2*d.*	Boys (under age 18)	2*s.* 10½*d.*	2*s.* 5½*d.*
Women	3*s.* 10*d.*	3*s.* 3*d.*	Girls (under age 18)	2*s.* 4*d.*	1*s.* 11*d.*

The above are the normal rates, but in the case of adult workers, where the wages are at the rate of 30*s.* a week or less, the employer must pay 1*s.* 11*d.* of the employee's contribution (man) in addition to his own, making the employer's total 6*s.* 1*d.* or, in the case of a woman, 1*s.* 5*d.*, making the total 4*s.* 8*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.*; women, 5*s.* 1*d.*; boys (under age 18), 3*s.* 7*d.*; girls (under age 18), 3*s.* 1*d.*

The weekly contributions for non-employed persons are :—Men, 4*s.* 8*d.*; women, 3*s.* 8*d.*; boys (under age 18), 2*s.* 9*d.*; girls (under age 18), 2*s.* 3*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 Allowance Act.

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 will qualify 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 will receive 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 she has been married for 10 years or more, she will qualify 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.

Guardian's Allowance.—Anyone who has in his family an orphan, one of whose parents was insured under the new scheme, will receive 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*. will be 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.

Death Grant.—The amount of the payment will normally be :—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 benefits continue to be paid through the Employment Exchanges. Retirement pensions are paid, as before, 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 an 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. 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.

(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.

(3) *Death benefit.*—The Act provides for payment of a pension to the widow of a man killed in an industrial accident, 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.

Contributory Pensions.—Under the contributory pensions scheme then in operation the total amount paid in the United Kingdom in respect of widows' and orphans' pensions for the year 1 April, 1947, to 4 July, 1948, was approximately £52,452,000, and the beneficiaries at the latter date were 891,000 widows and 163,000 children. The total number and cost of pensions paid under the contributory old age pensions scheme (persons between ages 60 and 70) for the year ending 31 March, 1948, was 1,524,000 (£71,988,000).

Unemployment Insurance: Great Britain.—Under the Unemployment Insurance scheme then operating, approximate particulars of receipts and payments on the General and Agricultural Accounts combined for the period 1 April, 1947, to 4 July, 1948, were as follows:—Contributions, employers and employees, £70,467,000; contributions, ex-service personnel, £2,374,000; Exchequer 'equal thirds,' £36,357,000; total income from investments and other receipts, £123,075,000. Payments for the period were:—Unemployment benefit, £24,608,000; administration, £8,733,000; other payments, £461,000. The balance standing to the credit of the Unemployment Fund at 4 July, 1948, was £543,525,000.

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 1949, expenditure on non-contributory old age pensions was £26,465,000, and, on national assistance, payments amounted to £47,822,000.

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 (exclusive of administration expenses) of the Ministry of Pensions for 1948–49 was £85,789,675), and the estimated expenditure for 1949–50 is £85,312,000, and for 1950–51 is £84,613,000.

Newman (T. S.), Digest of British Social Insurance. London, 1947.

Labour and Employment.

The distribution of total man-power in Great Britain was at December, 1949 (in thousands): total working population, 23,318 (16,074 males,

7,244 females). Total employed in armed forces and women's services, 725. Total engaged in civil employment, 22,222 (15,109 males, 7,113 females), including agriculture and fishing, 1,225; mining and quarrying, 853; national and local government service, 1,453; transport, 1,803; building and civil engineering, 1,462; distributive trades, 2,814; commerce, finance, professional and personal service, entertainments, etc., 3,879.

Number of registered and unregistered trade unions at the end of 1948 was 706, with a total membership of 9,301,490 (7,632,450 males, 1,669,040 females); including metal manufacturing and engineering trades, 1,666,860; general labour organizations, 2,140,560; coal-mining, 784,730; railways, 627,340; building and contracting, 504,210; other transport, 435,480. The number of registered unions was 416 in 1948 with a membership of 7,885,019.

At Dec., 1948, there were 187 unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress with 890 delegates and a total membership of 7,937,091.

The following table is a statistical summary relating to trade disputes for 1948 and 1949 :—

	Number of disputes		No. of workers involved		Aggregate duration in working days	
	1948	1949	1948	1949	1948	1949
			1,000's	1,000's	1,000's	1,000's
Mining and quarrying	1,124	877	187	248	473	755
Brick, pottery, glass, chemical, etc.	28	13	3	1	12	3
Engineering and shipbuilding	166	166	68	33	368	226
Iron, steel and other metal	100	94	39	17	581	59
Textile	40	27	15	7	56	68
Clothing	26	20	7	2	26	10
Woodworking and furnishing	19	12	2	1	7	21
Building, contracting, etc.	36	59	7	13	27	32
Transport	111	84	73	95	347	533
Total (including those not specified)	1,759	1,423	426	434	1,944	1,808

Ministry of Labour and National Service Report for the years 1939–46. Cmd. 7225.
Webb (S. and B.), History of Trade Unionism. New ed. London, 1920.

Relief of the Poor.

The average numbers of persons in receipt of institutional and domiciliary poor relief were as follows :—

England and Wales.

Year	Indoor [1]	Outdoor [1]	Patients in mental hospitals [2]	Casuals	Total of persons relieved
1944–45	129,517	282,971	119,332	250	532,070
1945–46	127,979	304,826	119,244	454	552,503
1946–47	128,514	318,351	120,162	991	568,018
1947–48	128,889	314,833	120,523	1,397	565,582
1948 [3]	137,633	323,980	120,623	1,520	577,756

[1] Excluding casuals and rate-aided patients in mental hospitals. [2] Rate-aided.
[3] Period ended 4 July, 1948.

Scotland.

The number of persons in residential and temporary accommodation provided by local authorities under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1945, were as follows :—

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

Statistics giving the amount expended in poor-relief for year, ended in March for England and Wales, and 15 May for Scotland, are as follows (in £ sterling) :—

Year	England and Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain
1943–44	37,944,660	6,265,816	44,210,476
1944–45	39,873,708	6,555,102	46,428,810
1945–46	42,895,354	6,868,309	49,763,663
1946–47	48,899,711	8,334,169	57,233,880
1947–48	55,191,022	—	—

The expenditure on institutional relief in England and Wales in 1946–47 was £30,731,992, and in 1947–48, £36,179,199. Expenditure on domiciliary relief in 1947–48 was £14,102,261, and in 1947–48 £14,722,141. In Scotland, 1947–48, indoor relief amounted to £1,122,295; outdoor relief, £3,825,281; administration, etc., £689,264; lunatic poor, £3,464,749.

Towards the total expenditure of £55,191,022 on poor relief in 1947–48 in England and Wales the Poor Law authorities received specific income amounting to £8,273,770. The balance of the expenditure, amounting to £46,917,252, was defrayed mainly out of moneys derived from rates and the block grants under the Local Government Act, 1929; and for Scotland 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 the expenditure amounting to £7,812,894 (1947–48) was defrayed mainly out of moneys derived from rates and the block grants under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1929.

The total cost in money and kind of out-relief in England and Wales was £12,044,172 for 1947–48 and £3,049,832 for the period ended 4 July, 1948, when Poor Relief ended.

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
1946	3,265,000,000	3,284,450,000	+ 19,450,000
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

The Budget estimate of ordinary revenue for 1950–51 is £3,898,000,000.

[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
1946	5,855,104,000	5,484,333,000	− 370,771,000
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	3,549,235,000	− 94,205,000

The Budget estimate of ordinary expenditure for 1950–51 is £3,311,398,000.

The total ordinary revenue for 1949–50 was £3,924,031,000; ordinary expenditure, £3,375,292,000; the self-balancing revenue for Post Office and broadcasting was £162,100,000 and for post-war refunds of income tax deducted from E.P.T. was £11,893,000.

The imperial revenue in detail for 1948–49 (inclusive of £1,933,990 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 1949–50 and the Budget estimate for 1950–51 :—

Sources of revenue	Net receipts 1948–49		Exchequer receipts [1] 1949–50	Budget estimate 1950–51
	£	£	£000's	£000's
i. Customs. Imports :—				
Beer	12,639,746			
Cocoa, chocolate, etc.	1,124,636			
Coffee	400,800			
Dried Fruit	421,688			
Rum	29,512,082			
Brandy	6,078,122			
Other spirits	8,708,455			
Sugar	23,893,791			
Tobacco and snuff	602,400,412			
Wine	15,715,827			
Tea	10,521,307			
Beef and veal	2,085,117			
Oil	57,368,495			
Matches	1,883,472			
Silk and artificial silk	3,264,988			
Key industry goods	882,690			
Imports Duty Act, 1932	41,967,056			
Ottawa duties	5,141,883			
		823,773,732 [2]	813,334	807,300
ii. Excise :—				
Spirits	46,721,378			
Beer	294,678,035			
British wine	3,836,526			
Saccharin	2,551,716			
Sugar	7,813,053			
Purchase tax	291,432,589			
Liquor Licences	4,219,355			
Monopoly values	810,284			
Matches	5,229,848			
Entertainments	47,154,995			
Betting	23,361,177			
		732,744,066 [2]	706,400	702,700
iii. Motor vehicle duties	—	53,232,420	55,772	56,000

[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 1948–49		Exchequer receipts [1] 1949–50	Budget estimate 1950–51
	£	£	£000's	£000's
iv. Estate, etc., duties :—				
Estate duty	155,217,974			
Legacy duty	20,216,753			
Succession duty	2,911,100			
Corporation duty	99,995			
		178,447,296	189,600	195,000
v. Stamps (excluding stocks and shares) :—				
Land and property	21,146,585			
Stocks, shares, etc.	19,722,034			
Companies capital duty	1,774,692			
Cheques, bills of exchange, etc.	6,090,674			
Receipts	4,311,446			
Shipping	1,895,747			
Insurances and miscellaneous	1,690,357			
		56,631,537	51,470	50,000
vi. Income tax	—	1,369,165,640	1,438,386	1,460,000
vii. Sur-tax	—	99,592,662	114,700	120,000
viii. Profits tax	—	199,865,253	260,760	270,000
ix. Excess profit tax	—	79,499,856	36,200	
x. Other inland revenue	—	712,290	638	500
xi. Special contribution	—	79,879,834	19,600	4,500
Total produce of taxes	—	3,675,544,588	3,686,860	3,666,000
xii. Sale of surplus war stores, etc.	—	99,597,480	79,138	35,000
xiii. Postal service	—	81,853,192		
xiv. Telegraph service	—	5,419,399	12,600 [2]	13,000 [2]
xv. Telephone service	—	66,505,232		
xvi. Wireless licences	—	11,820,365		
xvii. Crown lands	—	874,108	650	—
xviii. Receipts from loans, etc.	—	17,682,616	20,244	27,000
xix. Surplus receipts—trading services	—	28,563,971	47,541	85,000
xx. Miscellaneous	—	180,623,524	76,998	70,000 [3]
Total non-tax revenue	—	490,939,891	237,171	230,000
Total revenue	—	4,166,484,479	3,924,031	3,896,000

[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, 1949	Year ended 31 March, 1950	Budget estimate 1950–51
I. Consolidated Fund :—	£	£000's	£000's
National debt services :—			
Interest	475,465,293	472,206	490,000
Management and expenses	1,710,689		
Total sinking funds	22,824,017	18,723	—
	500,000,000	490,729	490,000

Branches of expenditure	Year ended 31 March, 1949	Year ended 31 March, 1950	Budget estimate 1950–51
Payments to Northern Irish Exchequer	£ 32,294,037	£000's 36,963	£000's 36,000
Civil list	350,715		
Annuities and pensions	697,177		
Salaries and allowances.	32,317	10,607	11,000
Courts of justice	617,203		
Miscellaneous	7,803,280		
Excess profits tax refunds	8,751,000	—	—
	41,794,731	47,570	47,000
Total consolidated fund services	541,794,731	538,499	537,000
II. Supply :—			
Army	346,700,000	291,800	299,000
Navy	162,700,000	186,800	193,000
Air Force	186,900,000	201,600	223,000
Ministry of Supply (Defence)	123,954,088	59,750	65,000
Ministry of Defence	550,000	700	820
Civil votes	1,777,160,911	2,059,034	2,102,238
Customs and excise	8,313,000		
Inland revenue	20,784,000	37,109	35,011
Post Office services	159,449,000		
Total supply services	2,795,262,000	2,836,793	2,918,069
Total expenditure chargeable against revenue	3,337,056,732	3,375,292	3,455,069

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 1948–49 issues under the Cotton (Centralized Buying) Act, 1947, amounting to £99,000,000; under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946, amounting to £33,000,000; under War Damage (War Damage Commission) amounting to £122,000,000, and under the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1945, amounting to £233,850,000. The money raised by National Savings Certificates in 1948–49 was £119,000,000; by 3% Terminable Annuities, £140,000,000; by 2½% Defence Bonds, £39,900,000; by Tax Reserve Certificates, £69,580,000; while Treasury Bills paid off amounted to £478,076,000, and principal of National Savings Certificates paid off amounted to £126,550,000. Receipts under the Economic Co-operation Agreement amounted to £107,450,000. The balance in the Exchequer on 1 April, 1949, was £2,829,743. Floating debt outstanding 31 March, 1949, £6,541,980.

The following were the principal items of the original estimates for grant and other services for the years 1949–50 and 1950–51 :—

	1949–50	1950–51
Local Services :	£000's	£000's
Exchequer contributions to local revenues	56,717	54,610
Education (including teachers' pensions)	198,139	242,994
Housing	58,730	60,753
Roads	23,502	27,069
Police	23,010	28,417
National Insurance, Pensions, etc. :		
National Insurance Fund	97,500	145,625
National Assistance, etc.	30,123	54,765
National Health Service	145,592	374,354
Other Services :		
Food services (other than production)	320,191	401,944
Agriculture and Fisheries	69,893	61,133
Works, stationery and information	75,904	72,032

The total national income in 1948 (in £ million) was 9,675 (including 40 net income from abroad).

The gross national expenditure in 1948 (in £ million) was 10,500 (including personal consumption, 8,004; gross domestic capital formation, 2,352; public authorities' current expenditure, 1,914).

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
1943–44	560,832	482,200	99,466	17,740	1,183,583	76,042
1944–45	579,352	496,900	110,888	17,010	1,316,839	73,535
1945–46	569,842	540,800	120,301	25,099	1,361,346	69,069
1946–47	620,741	612,956	148,044	38,338	1,156,233	75,742
1947–48	798,113	678,243	171,059	51,571	1,217,668	91,151
1948–49	823,258	733,500	177,141	56,433	1,367,570	97,900

[1] The principal items included in these branches of revenue are shown on pages 42–43 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 1947–48 it was estimated to be approximately £9,392,000,000. 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 1947–48 was £3,454,000,000. The estimated number of incomes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland above the exemption limit in 1938–39 was 9,800,000 and was 21,000,000 in 1947–48. The estimated number chargeable was 14,500,000 for 1947–48.

The tax is mainly on the income of individuals, but it extends also to income accruing to and retained by corporate bodies, *e.g.*, the undistributed profits of companies. 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 1946–50, the standard rate of tax was reduced to 9*s.* 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 1948–50 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 1948–50 is 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 1948–50 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 1946–50 the personal allowances were increased to £180 for married couples and £110 for single persons. For the years 1947–50 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*., and 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*. The Exchequer receipt of income tax was £335,901,000 in 1938–39 and £1,438,386,000 in 1949–50.

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 1946–47 the number of persons assessed was 147,641, with a total assessed income of £690,300,000. Exchequer receipt from sur-tax in 1949–50 was £114,700,000.

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, 25%; 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 assessments, made in the year 1947–48 for Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 36,270 (30,856 for 1938–39) and the tax assessed amounted to £53,700,000 (24,838,838 for 1938–39).

The Exchequer receipts were £199,090,000 in 1948–49 and £260,760,000 in 1949–50.

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 £79,805,000 in 1948–49, and £36,200,000 in 1949–50.

The net national income of the United Kingdom was estimated to be £8,770,000,000 in 1947. Private income (before tax) amounted to £8,991,000,000, and income from public property, trading, etc., received by public authorities amounted to £87,000,000.

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	635	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

[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, 1949:—

	Million £
Liabilities:	
Funded debt	3,900·8
Estimated capital liability of terminable annuities	12·8
Unfunded debt	21,353·6
	25,267·2
Deduct bonds tendered for death duties	99·6
	25,167·6
Other capital liabilities	164·2
Total gross liabilities	25,331·8
Assets:	
Suez Canal shares, market value, and other assets	2,375·9
Exchequer balances at the Banks of England and Ireland	3·6

Included among the assets are Exchange Equalization Account, £575 million; Issues to Local Loans Fund, £505 million; under Bretton Woods Agreement Act, £387 million; under Coal Industry Nationalization Act, £155 million.

Advances to Allied Governments (1939–1945 war), outstanding at 31 March, 1949, amounted to:—France, £100,180,637; Poland, £57,500,000; Russia, £33,185,000; Turkey, £30,126,050; Czechoslovakia, £20,483,184; Netherlands, £42,855,000; China, £12,523,182; total, £296,853,065.

IV. Local Taxation.

The amount of rates collected by local authorities in 1949–50 in England and Wales is estimated to have been £279,000,000 (£267,000,000 in 1948-49); in Scotland, £29,783,000 in 1948–49 (£32,073,000 in 1947–48). In addition to the Exchequer grants and moneys receivable under the Local Government Act, 1948, local authorites 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 1948–49 the Exchequer grants under the Local Government Act, 1948, amounted to £55,169,202 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 £13,690,000. In Scotland, payments under Section 100 of the Local Government Act, 1948, amounted in 1948–49 to £1,143,000, and Equalization and Transitional Grants under the Local Government (Scotland) Acts, 1929–49, amounted to £7,237,000 (provisional).

The rateable value on which rates were leviable in England and Wales was in 1949-50, £325,324,538; and in 1948-49, £318,492,000, and in Scotland, £43,514,000 in 1948-49.

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 16*s.* 9*d.* in 1948–49 and 17*s.* 1¾*d.* in 1949–50. In Scotland the estimated average amount per £ of rateable value of the rates, inclusive of water rates, in 1948–49 was 13*s.* 8*d.*

The rateable value of the County of London is £54,352,000 in 1948–49. The net debt of the County of London on 31 March, 1947, amounted to £79,261,000. The estimated expenditure for 1947–48 is £55,389,000. Of this £13,222,000 will be met from Exchequer grants and £23,019,000 from rates. Education services of the L.C.C. for 1947–48 are estimated at £18,558,000. The estimated expenditure for 1947–48 also includes £7,689,000 for housing.

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.

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 weapon policy. The Adjutant-General is responsible for the raising and organization of the Army (including the Auxiliary Territorial Service, now called the 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, clothing and general stores, was transferred from the Master General of the Ordnance to the Ministry of Supply. The responsibility for deciding on types and numbers of stores is, however, still retained by the War Office.

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); and (*b*) national servicemen who are called up at 18 years of age for 18 months 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 18 months 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 3 years, with no training in the fourth year.

The Supplementary Reserve, consisting mainly of technical or specialized units, comes 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 5 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 camp training with 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 June, 1950.

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 31 Jan., 1950, the total strength of the T.A. (all volunteers) was 83,146 (including 10,381 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.) 24,800 officers and 268,900 other ranks; garrisons outside Europe 10,100 officers and 144,800 other ranks. With 8,400 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 467,000. Of that total 12,800 are members of the W.R.A.C., 9,900 are Polish and Colonial troops in the U.K. and elsewhere in Europe, and 92,500 are Gurkha (*i.e.*, the historic 2nd, 6th, 7th and 10th Gurkha Rifles, each of 2 battalions) and Colonial troops outside Europe.

II. Navy.

The Royal Navy is a permanent establishment, governed by the Board of Admiralty. The First Lord of the Admiralty is the Cabinet Minister responsible for the Navy, the 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 1949–50 included the fleet aircraft carriers *Eagle*, nearing completion, and *Ark Royal*, launched 3 May, 1950, both of 36,800 tons; the *Albion*, *Bulwark*, *Centaur* and *Hermes*, all of 18,300 tons, the light carrier *Majestic* of 14,000 tons (for sale to the Royal Australian Navy) 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 and for 1950–51, £193,000,000.

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, and for 1950–51, 143,000 officers and ratings.

The 1950–51 Navy Estimates provided for the laying down of 2 fast frigates of a new design and 2 minesweepers of a new design.

Summary of the Royal Navy.

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

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

There are also 164 frigates, 2 monitors, 3 fast minelayers, 3 aircraft maintenance ships, 23 sea-going depot and repair ships, 66 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* are being converted into fast frigates, and 3 'V' class destroyers are to be similarly converted.

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

In the following table the ships are grouped in classes, and as far as this permits, in descending order of modernity.

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Turrets				
ear		Tons	Inches	Inches		21-in.		Knots
			Battleships.					
946	Vanguard	42,500	16?	12?	8 15in.; 16 5·25in.	—	130,000	28
942	Howe	35,000	16?	12?	10 14in.; 16 5·25in.	—	110,000	27
942	Anson							
941	Duke of York							
940	King George V							
			Fleet Aircraft Carriers.					
944	Implacable	23,000	?	—	16 4·5in.	—	148,000	32
944	Indefatigable							
941	Indomitable	23,000	?	—	16 4·5in.	—	110,000	31
941	Victorious	23,000	?	—	16 4·5in.	—	110,000	31
940	Formidable							
940	Illustrious							
			Light Aircraft Carriers.					
946	Triumph	13,350	—	—	Light A.A.	—	40,000	25
946	Warrior							
946	Theseus							
945	Ocean	13,190	—	—	Light A.A.	—	40,000	25
945	Glory							
945	Vengeance							
	(There is also the ferry carrier *Campania*.)							
			Cruisers.					
945	Superb	8,000	4	2	9 6in.; 10 4in.	6	72,500	31·5
944	Swiftsure							
944	Diadem	5,900	2	2	8 5·25in.	6	62,000	32
943	Royalist							
943	Ceylon	8,000	4	2	9 6in.; 10 4in.	6	72,500	31·5
942	Newfoundland							
942	Bermuda	8,000	4½	2	9 6in.; 8 4in.	6	72,500	31·5
942	Jamaica							
942	Gambia							
940	Mauritius							
940	Kenya							
940	Nigeria				12 6in.; 8 4in.			
942	Argonaut	5,800	2	2	8 5·25in.	6	62,000	32
941	Cleopatra							
941	Euryalus							
940	Phœbe							
942	Sirius				10 5·25in.			
940	Dido							
939	Belfast	11,550	5	2½	12 6in.; 8 4in.	6	80,000	32
938	Liverpool	9,400	4	2	9 6in.; 8 4in.	6	82,500	32·3
937	Birmingham	9,100					75,000	32
937	Glasgow							
937	Sheffield							
937	Newcastle							

(There are also the trials cruiser *Cumberland* and the ex-cruiser *Devonshire*, now cadets' aining ship.)

The destroyers of the Royal Navy are of the following classes: *Weapon* class, 4; *Battle* class, 24, 'C' class, 26; 'Z' class, 8; 'W' class, 7; 'V' class, 2; 'U' class, 8; 'T' class, 8; 'S' class, 1; 'R' class, 2; 'O' and 'P' classes, 6; 'M' class, 5; 'N' class, 5. Displacements range from 1,540 to 2,400 tons.

Submarines are of three classes:—'A' class, 16; 'T' class, 24; 'S' class, 22; displacements range from 715 to 1,120 tons.

107 warships of the Royal Navy have been transferred to other navies since 1945. These comprise 2 aircraft carriers, 1 cruiser, 21 destroyers, 30 frigates and 20 submarines to foreign governments, and 2 aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 12 destroyers and 16 frigates to Commonwealth Governments. One destroyer is being transferred to the South African Naval Force and one to the Royal Pakistan Navy.

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 7 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 the fighting efficiency. The Air Member for Personnel is responsible for manpower, conditions of service and welfare. The Air Member for Supply and Organization is responsible for the provision of all technical supplies, barrack stores, food supplies 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 Reserve Commands.

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).

Reserve Command includes the Royal Auxiliary Air Force (although the operational control of flying squadrons was transferred to Fighter Command in Nov., 1942, and transfer of other units of the R.Aux.A.F. may be similarly effected during 1950), 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 organization at home, an Air Training Group was established in Southern Rhodesia in Jan., 1947. Au 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. Technical College was established in Oct., 1949, to take over certain functions of the Empire Radio School, the Empire Air Armament School and former Engineering School.

At the end of June, 1945, the strength of the Royal Air Force was 963,000 men and 153,000 women. On 1 Jan., 1950, the strength was 191,000 men (of whom 76,500 were National Servicemen) and 11,500 women.

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 attractice career. There are 5 main branches: General Duties (Flying), Technical, Secretarial (including Accounts), Equipment and the R.A.F. Regiment. Other branches are: Provost, Catering, Marine, Physical Fitness, Airfield Construction, Fighter Control, Education, Legal, Chaplains, Medical and Dental.

Normally, commissions are granted after service in the ranks, but cadets graduating from the R.A.F. College and University graduates may be appointed directly to permament commissions, and professionally qualified candidates to short service commissions. National Servicemen may elect to be considered for pilot training or training 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 years on a regular engagement and National Servicemen may enlist at any time after registration for 3 years regular service. The minimum regular engagement for airmen in ground branches (other than National Service airmen) is 5 years.

Air estimates for 1950–51 provided for an expenditure of £223,000,000.

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Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

General distribution of the surface (1949) :—

Divisions	Total land surface	Rough grazing land	Permanent pasture	Arable land
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
England [1]	32,033,000	2,613,000	8,972,000	12,861,000
Wales [1]	5,099,000	1,417,000	1,484,000	1,063,000
Scotland	19,069,000	10,949,000	1,188,000	3,228,000
Isle of Man	141,000	46,000	14,000	62,000

[1] England excludes and Wales includes Monmouth.

Distribution of the cultivated area in Great Britain :—

	England and Wales		Scotland	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Cultivated area :	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Corn crops [1]	6,721,108	6,460,217	1,226,994	1,171,400
Green crops [2]	2,546,214	2,362,111	598,648	561,173
Hops	22,621	22,240	—	—
Small fruit [3]	39,921	48,418	7,838	9,022
Orchards [3]	267,004	268,523	1,285	1,253
Bare fallow	237,561	300,840	7,155	7,938
Clover and rotation grasses [4]	3,456,903	3,696,298	1,431,583	1,452,605
Permanent pasture	10,263,184	10,456,464	1,133,500	1,188,232
Total	23,554,516	23,615,111	4,407,003	4,391,623

[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.
[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 1948, 850,000 (702,000 males, 147,000 females).

In 1949, in the United Kingdom, land under the plough amounted to 18·4 million acres (crops and fallow, 12·6 million acres; temporary grass-land, 5·7 million acres). Permanent grassland amounted to 12·7 million acres.

Livestock in the United Kingdom as at June in each year shown (in thousands) :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Cattle	9,616	9,629	9,567	9,806	10,244
Sheep	20,150	20,358	16,713	18,164	19,493
Pigs	2,152	1,955	1,628	2,151	2,823
Horses	881	834	778	703	618
Poultry	62,136	67,117	70,006	85,372	95,499

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)					
1945	2,274	2,215	3,753	207	46	1,397	814	308	417
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	3,251	110	36	1,308	644	275	421
				Total produce (thousands of tons)					
1945	2,176	2,108	3,245	162	31	9,791	12,274	6,524	3,886
1946	1,967	1,963	2,903	124	21	10,166	10,935	6,282	4,522
1947	1,667	1,619	2,509	46	19	7,766	9,250	4,342	3,060
1948	2,361	2,027	2,963	70	27	11,798	9,778	5,918	4,319
1949	2,139	2,059	2,933	83	25	9,049	9,222	5,065	3,788

[1] Fodder crops.

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 1945–49 (excluding salmon and sea-trout):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
England and Wales	299,973	632,888	694,687	722,000	708,742
Scotland	191,480	267,462	299,078	320,331	292,947
G.B. (excluding shell-fish)	491,453	900,350	993,765	1,042,331	1,001,689
	£	£	£	£	£
England and Wales	17,490,315	28,639,292	31,005,924	33,809,691	29,481,857
Scotland	7,337,608	9,565,728	10,507,635	11,608,384	10,308,398
G.B. (excluding shell-fish)	24,827,923	38,205,020	41,513,559	45,418,075	39,790,255
Value of shell-fish	1,065,592	1,350,568	1,251,323	1,409,000	1,053,053

[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
Saleable output of coal:			
Total deep-mined . . Thous. tons	186,501	196,721	202,686
Opencast . . . . . „ „	10,245	11,748	12,440
Average weekly number of wage-earners on colliery books:			
All workers	711,380	724,030	719,527
Face workers	287,936	292,759	296,197
All underground workers	549,596	562,104	558,377
Coal exports:			
Total . . . . Thous. tons	1,057	10,505	13,916
Foreign bunkers . . „ „	4,394	5,430	5,054

In the year 1949, inland consumption of coal at home is estimated to have been 195,156,000 tons, some of the principal uses being:—Railways, 14,716,000 tons; gas works, 25,272,000 tons; coke ovens (coal carbonized), 22,516,000 tons; iron works, manufacture of pig-iron and steel, 8,372,000 tons; collieries (engine fuel), 10,244,000 tons; electricity generating stations, 30,004,000 tons; domestic (house coal), 28,600,000 tons; general manufacturing, 34,576,000 tons.

The chief coal tar products obtained in 1948 were road tar, 742,000 tons (732,000 tons in 1947); creosote, 310,000 tons (305,000 tons in 1947); creosote oil, 479,000 tons (442,000 tons in 1947); pitch, 624,000 tons (529,000 tons in 1947).

Production of coal gas (thousand million cu. ft.) in 1949 was 462·8 (446·2 in 1948); water gas, 77·48 in 1949 and 74·48 in 1948.

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 1947 amounted to 11,091,000 tons, in 1948 to 13,104,000 tons and in 1949 to 13,416,000 tons. Iron ore imported

amounted to 6,779,713 tons in 1947, 8,676,726 tons in 1948 and 8,695,682 tons in 1949. The exports of British iron ore are insignificant.

The total number of steel furnaces in existence in 1948 was 731 (including open-hearth, 428; electric, 192, and tropenas, 83); average number of furnaces on blast, 1948, was 102 (94 in 1947).

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, and in 1949 to 9,516,000 tons.

The total output of steel ingots and castings in 1938 amounted to 10,393,800 tons, in 1948 to 14,872,000 tons and in 1949 to 15,548,000 tons.

The total output of finished steel products in 1938 was 7,491,400 tons. Net deliveries of finished steel in 1948, 10,920,000 tons and in 1949, 11,596,000 tons. Total iron and steel and manufactures thereof exported in 1938, was 1,915,875 tons, valued at £41,692,019; in 1949, 2,385,256 tons, valued at £126,631,346.

For statistics of metal production (pre-war) see THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1948, p. 56.

Production of non-ferrous metals in 1949 amounted to :—Refined copper, 105,120 tons (124,920 tons in 1948); refined lead, 35,880 tons (36,240 tons in 1948); virgin tin, 31,800 tons (1948); virgin aluminium, 30,000 tons (1948); 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 1948 was 109,600 tons. Production of indigenous crude petroleum in 1948 was 43,500 tons (47,300 tons in 1947).

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 h.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
Clothing	171,997	91,698	515,700	123·7
Food, drink and 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): 1949, coal gas, 446,200; water gas, 74,480. Gas bought from coke ovens, 60,320. Total gas available, 522,600. In 1949, coal used for gas production was 25,272,000 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 46,536 million kwh. in 1948. Coal used for electricity generation in 1949 amounted to 30,004,000 tons; 27,648,000 tons in 1948.

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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
1945 . .	1,103,693,217	399,275,982	50,988,697	450,264,679
1946 . .	1,301,029,676	914,698,966	50,268,650	964,967,616
1947 . .	1,794,540,460	1,138,276,478	59,839,223	1,198,075,045
1948 . .	2,078,040,435	1,581,797,383	64,697,713	1,646,495,096
1949 [1] . .	2,272,481,188	1,784,383,343	58,612,778	1,842,996,121

[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 1949 were:—Iron and steel manufactures, 2,385,256 tons, value £126,631,346 (2,006,973 tons in 1948); cotton piece-goods, 904 million square yards, value £105,687,822 (762 million square yards in 1948); artificial silk and manufactures, 161 million square yards,

value £27,555,178 (137 million square yards in 1948); cotton yarn, 7,686,000 lb., value £2,795,274 (5,864,000 lb. in 1948).

Trade according to countries for 1948 and 1949 (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	
	1948	1949 [1]	1948	1949 [1]	1948	1949 [1]
Foreign Countries :						
Europe and Colonies—						
Soviet Union	27,126	16,014	5,337	8,614	1,742	1,720
Finland	34,854	33,945	19,726	18,899	550	399
Sweden	55,536	61,471	55,011	46,983	3,584	1,520
Norway	18,448	21,678	31,571	43,401	942	723
Iceland	3,241	2,976	3,995	3,494	69	42
Denmark and Faroe Islands	42,441	78,176	32,122	49,965	798	1,268
Poland	8,987	15,064	7,118	8,734	4,475	2,072
Germany	29,577	37,499	25,173	26,721	5,975	6,932
Netherlands	44,319	65,637	45,267	52,557	3,130	3,004
Sumatra	233	4,382	2,001	2,039	2	25
Java	1,174	785	3,398	7,550	11	43
Possessions in the Indian Seas	99	1,746	848	987	1	4
Antilles	59,527	42,795	2,533	2,470	14	27
Guiana	28	57	176	234	2	4
Belgium	38,170	37,515	37,099	35,933	5,382	4,319
Belgian Congo	10,393	6,698	4,267	5,463	16	32
Luxemburg	878	4,680	352	460	11	14
France	45,908	75,551	34,136	33,386	10,480	8,689
Algeria	9,101	10,952	1,537	1,876	22	12
Tunis	4,996	5,961	535	510	4	15
French West Africa	1,502	2,514	1,960	1,781	5	20
French Somaliland	3	60	148	99	0	0
Madagascar	263	240	302	190	3	—
Indo-China	7	103	961	738	0	0
French Pacific Poss.	2	1	11	23	0	0
French West India Islands	0	0	114	56	0	0
Switzerland	9,648	11,716	20,606	19,344	1,170	1,170
Portugal	8,318	8,860	23,901	18,695	124	139
Azores	14	28	112	121	0	6
Madeira	44	23	520	528	6	7
Portuguese West Africa	713	343	540	455	1	14
Angola	71	45	1,092	1,747	0	0
Portuguese East Africa	348	451	2,696	3,029	4	11
Portuguese Possessions in in India	39	1	356	570	4	2
Spain	17,468	19,389	10,444	9,695	427	480
Canary Islands	12,228	15,026	2,727	1,758	47	31
Spanish North Africa	1,270	1,473	580	835	—	—
Spanish West Africa	—	—	64	71	—	—
Italy	31,171	39,006	12,683	18,000	2,711	2,900
Libya	526	471	1,266	2,645	74	56
Italian East Africa	146	146	586	778	8	2
Austria	2,754	3,535	3,383	6,066	290	1,041
Hungary	6,093	6,803	2,189	4,243	327	441
Czechoslovakia	6,429	2,270	5,550	5,320	1,674	787
Yugoslavia	4,578	12,074	2,739	3,460	252	870
Greece	5,870	6,310	13,318	13,647	304	478
Bulgaria	140	160	265	693	125	80
Rumania	3,277	1,961	932	1,669	27	697
Turkey	6,573	8,890	16,039	10,111	549	190

[1] Provisional figures.

Countries	Value of merchandise consigned from countries in first column		Exports of merchandise consigned to countries in first column			
			British produce		Foreign and colonial produce	
	1948	1949[1]	1948	1949[1]	1948	1949[1]
Africa—						
Egypt	47,560	29,042	34,101	35,992	543	486
Morocco	4,731	9,218	2,216	1,774	341	158
Liberia	6	2	340	1,116	5	6
Asia—						
Ethiopia	142	585	901	678	3	15
Arabia	5,297	6,839	1,624	3,438	2	22
Iraq	7,239	6,643	17,551	14,294	59	77
Persia	36,107	34,458	24,567	30,990	59	58
Afghanistan	6	—	433	210	0	0
Burma	6,093	3,213	14,030	7,103	27	9
Thailand	1,237	2,996	2,758	4,690	5	14
China (exclusive of Hong Kong and Macão)	3,201	3,620	8,649	2,252	67	149
Japan	5,273	10,800	346	1,169	34	27
Korea	—	43	0	5	0	—
America—						
United States of America	183,239	221,745	66,107	57,091	4,623	5,458
Puerto Rico	0	123	72	85	0	0
Hawaii	0	4	65	54	0	0
Cuba	29,226	23,155	1,982	1,570	31	32
Haiti	768	667	387	306	0	0
Dominican Republic	6,407	9,285	671	550	0	1
Mexico	4,871	3,798	3,696	2,427	19	13
Guatemala	361	93	373	392	2	2
Honduras	13	21	116	179	0	0
El Salvador	6	4	317	318	0	2
Nicaragua	45	162	112	104	2	0
Costa Rica	53	12	400	440	3	2
Colombia	561	149	4,362	3,370	16	12
Panama	8	4	1,069	1,805	5	6
Venezuela	2,979	6,307	13,810	14,578	40	95
Ecuador	158	73	997	998	6	3
Peru	7,691	8,480	1,898	4,320	4	29
Chile	7,867	7,388	4,129	5,425	55	148
Brazil	23,736	22,913	25,845	33,977	241	396
Uruguay	5,834	13,384	5,738	10,454	21	52
Bolivia	9,417	8,386	931	948	3	3
Argentina	121,817	71,795	52,529	51,142	306	457
Paraguay	1,742	1,281	968	890	3	2
Deep sea fisheries	5,614	4,323	—	—	—	—
Whale fisheries (foreign)	867	1,342	0	—	—	—
Total (including those not specified above)	1,090,676	1,186,130	747,809	795,505	51,900	48,436
British Countries:						
In Europe:						
Channel Islands	13,233	10,577	15,193	14,727	1,404	1,662
Gibraltar	93	77	3,486	3,810	98	122
Malta and Gozo	336	352	6,995	6,407	109	118
Cyprus	1,911	1,780	4,675	4,158	73	97
In Africa:						
West Africa:						
Gambia	2,468	2,540	979	1,147	2	6
Sierra Leone	5,181	6,844	3,417	3,448	26	48
Gold Coast and Togoland	15,796	17,322	17,015	24,805	87	140
Nigeria and Cameroons	53,548	66,228	24,515	34,928	80	185

[1] Provisional figures.

Countries	Value of merchandise consigned from countries in first column		Exports of merchandise consigned to countries in first column			
			British produce		Foreign and colonial produce	
	1948	1949[1]	1948	1949[1]	1948	1949[1]
St. Helena and Ascension	80	84	83	86	22	24
South Africa :						
Protect. of S.W. Africa	1,028	894	325	369	1	0
Union of South Africa	31,680	33,200	120,291	124,864	476	453
Rhodesia (North)	20 172	19,469	3,466	5,389	2	7
Rhodesia (South)	11,407	12,447	15,522	23,493	25	41
Bechuanaland Prot. . . Swaziland and Basutoland	641	638	61	53	0	0
East Africa :						
Tanganyika Territory	7,820	8,107	9,003	11,127	42	39
Zanzibar and Pemba	104	1,026	509	670	0	1
Kenya Colony	4,079	5,501	17,408	20,135	64	89
Uganda Protectorate	3,961	6,045	2,551	3,581	6	4
Nyasaland Protectorate	3,290	4,487	1,754	2,612	8	8
Somaliland Protectorate	3	4	39	120	0	0
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	15,735	22,205	5,413	7,813	22	30
Mauritius and Dependencies	6,247	8,866	3,411	3,606	8	13
Seychelles	295	486	124	171	1	0
In Asia :						
Aden and Dependencies	876	808	2,521	2,816	33	54
Palestine	12,855	5,631[2]	7,359	6,297[2]	2,797	300[2]
India	96,266	98,215	96,621	117,132	385	313
Pakistan	11,359	16,178	18,055	33,012	41	100
Singapore	14,919	11,863	20,411	23,177	126	144
Federation of Malaya	17,353	13,890	16,372	18,867	108	106
Ceylon and Dependencies	25,763	26,638	12,649	14,753	43	53
North Borneo	1,107	847	1,785	2,367	10	18
Sarawak	216	268	458	546	2	2
Hong Kong	5,510	10,270	20,575	27,291	130	126
In Australasia :						
Australia	168,912	212,377	144,717	188,550	539	685
Papua and New Guinea	507	926	126	195	2	1
New Zealand	108,704	116,960	52,598	64,474	121	179
Nauru and Western Samoa	661	651	135	120	0	0
Fiji Islands	2,981	1,884	1,674	1,672	7	2
Other Pacific Islands (British)	1,218	1,199	218	255	0	0
In America :						
Canada	216,959	224,630	70,462	79,313	1,646	1,643
Newfoundland and Labrador	6,446	722	2,327	474	74	108
Bermuda	43	33	1,538	1,854	43	38
Bahamas	47	183	1,012	1,385	11	22
Jamaica	10,317	9,473	6,960	7,868	38	65
Leeward Islands	1,611	1,874	416	695	1	3
Windward Islands	845	861	790	1,137	4	8
Barbados	1,107	2,730	2,001	2,489	15	23
Trinidad	13,060	11,054	8,383	10,452	168	110
British Honduras	325	475	272	489	3	13
British Guiana	4,317	4,568	3,505	4,510	22	34
Falkland Islands	2,499	2,414	498	670	19	28
Whale fisheries (British)	11,917	11,706	10	—	—	—
Total, British Countries (including those not specified above)	944,030	1,030,963	758,030	912,397	9,012	7,024
Irish Republic	43,334	55,387	75,415	76,481	3,785	3,153
Grand total	2,078,040	2,272,481	1,581,797	1,784,383	64,698	58,613

[1] Provisional figures. [2] Included in foreign countries.

Imports and exports for 1948 and 1949 (Great Britain and Northern Ireland) :—

Import values C.I.F. Export values F.O.B.	Total imports		Domestic exports	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
I. *Food, drink and tobacco*—	£	£	£	£
Grain and flour	201,153,743	182,835,292	4,039,137	2,193,635
Feeding-stuffs for animals	23,650,793	12,252,781	300,587	310,923
Animals, living, for food	11,773,934	18,171,301	2,170	227
Meat	125,942,850	146,091,807	738,232	1,044,401
Dairy produce	131,153,823	176,054,043	1,446,513	1,490,623
Fresh fruit and vegetables	94,499,758	94,847,338	1,588,265	1,157,765
Beverages and cocoa preparations	113,391,875	123,114,743	28,563,088	33,846,590
Other food	138,961,849	163,349,970	40,576,797	39,237,015
Tobacco	42,641,698	52,490,703	16,757,782	18,319,025
Total, Class I	883,170,323	969,207,978	94,012,571	97,600,204
II. *Raw materials, etc.*—				
Coal	407,757	1,711	38,904,187	50,769,669
Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products	16,782,566	14,525,376	3,027,878	2,887,850
Iron ore and scrap	27,536,702	35,467,917	118,821	74,216
Non-ferrous ores and scrap	34,416,158	37,558,228	3,721,432	1,475,232
Wood and timber	93,900,862	100,115,074	234,933	146,853
Raw cotton and cotton waste	106,740,405	121,496,498	462,986	874,803
Wool and woollen rags	88,492,544	129,603,465	8,704,315	12,885,142
Silk, raw, and artificial silk and waste	2,472,594	1,979,774	1,935,433	1,830,479
Other textile materials	25,320,202	24,504,179	215,936	305,379
Seeds and nuts for oils, fats, gums	143,864,200	171,585,152	2,344,710	2,469,773
Hides and skins, undressed	34,645,733	38,014,390	1,185,884	1,297,808
Paper-making materials	52,317,224	48,358,748	301,464	478,151
Rubber	29,967,788	22,422,308	532,077	664,036
Miscellaneous raw materials, etc.	27,412,080	28,481,476	5,820,882	5,505,874
Total, Class II	648,276,815	774,114,296	67,519,938	81,665,265
III. *Manufactured articles*—				
Coke and manufactured fuel	135,023	253,786	4,716,650	8,960,594
Pottery, glass, etc.	6,134,142	5,426,717	45,154,239	48,528,095
Iron and steel manufactures	19,714,672	37,571,070	105,319,993	126,631,346
Non-ferrous metals and manufactrs.	88,804,541	93,495,423	54,592,845	63,642,496
Cutlery, hardware, etc.	6,607,344	7,597,955	42,696,621	45,337,436
Electrical goods and apparatus	2,698,492	3,136,313	72,629,232	79,106,560
Machinery	41,455,294	47,756,789	232,917,995	278,740,864
Manufactures of wood and timber	12,380,447	14,149,245	1,941,890	1,953,307
Cotton yarns and manufactures	23,099,741	26,430,190	131,145,024	159,140,002
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	16,525,651	19,835,230	95,320,664	104,198,169
Silk and art. silk yarns and mnfrs.	7,926,356	10,631,315	39,365,236	41,934,877
Other textile material	22,669,488	16,697,466	27,448,973	24,825,905
Apparel	3,136,506	4,393,483	31,425,920	29,421,700
Footwear	2,095,214	1,970,009	7,667,296	5,939,063
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	30,735,484	25,331,077	83,581,147	86,093,728
Oils, fats and resins	129,312,611	111,670,550	10,157,166	13,691,253
Leather	9,416,958	12,559,625	8,491,624	10,100,998
Paper, cardboard, etc.	24,359,810	20,402,047	21,606,300	22,025,893
Vehicles (incl. locomotives, ships and aircraft)	15,941,659	26,670,773	265,207,789	313,540,461
Rubber manufactures	199,910	197,560	6,354,808	6,055,604
Miscellaneous articles	22,617,372	22,691,343	88,873,107	88,681,979
Total, Class III	485,966,715	508,868,066	1,376,614,519	1,558,550,330
IV. *Animals, not for food*	8,309,821	7,447,645	4,304,840	4,837,260
V. *Parcel post*	16,316,761	12,843,203	39,354,515	41,730,284
Total, all classes	2,078,040,435	2,272,481,188	1,581,797,383	1,784,383,343

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., 1950, 19,440,000 gross tons (non-tankers, 15,510,000 gross tons); tankers, 3,930,000 gross tons).

Output in merchant shipbuilding in 1948 (all vessels of 100 tons and over): total number 332 of 1,221,000 gross tons, including 24 tankers (203,000 gross tons) and 183 passenger and cargo boats (947,000 gross tons). In 1949 the total tonnage (1,000 gross tons) of merchant shipbuilding laid down was, 1,214; under construction, 1,860, and completed, 1,361.

The total net tonnage of entrances at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes during 1949 was 54,888,880 (including 36,106,508 tons, British); total clearances were 41,518,361 net tons (including 29,045,556 tons, British). Of the foreign tonnage, 18,782,372 tons, entered:—U.S. America had 2,397,842; Norway, 3,270,061; Sweden, 2,687,790; Holland, 2,992,588; Denmark, 1,534,085; Belgium, 1,017,216; France, 1,326,020.

In 1938, total entrances were 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 1949 was 31,153,168 tons (28,659,997 tons in 1948); departures amounted to 30,791,283 tons (28,529,939 tons in 1948).

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 1949 there are approximately 2,400 miles of navigable canals and locked river navigations in the United Kingdom (2,700 miles in 1939), of which 1,950 miles belonged 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., 1950:—

Division.	Tonnage originating.	Net ton miles.
	Thous.	Thous.
North Eastern	4·649	96·767
North Western	1·506	24·006
South Eastern	3·018	36·237
South Western	1·997	32·858
Scottish	102	1 161
Total	11·272	191·029

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).

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
1947 . . .	19,639	1,077	258
1948 . . .	19,631	996	276

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 undertakings, passed on 1 January, 1948, into the ownership of the British Transport 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 Transport 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. company, with headquarters at Waterloo station. *The Eastern Region*, corresponding 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*, corresponding to the north eastern area of the former L.N.E.R. company (from Doncaster 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 1948 the total goods traffic amounted to 276·1 million tons, including merchandise and livestock, 55·7 million tons; minerals, 59·3 million tons; coal, coke, etc., 161·1 million tons. Available operating stock, 1948, included 16,372 locomotives available for traffic; passenger carrying vehicles, 36,425 available; trucks and wagons, 1,064,167 available.

The Commission's gross receipts for the year 1948 from its principal carrying activities amounted to £461,570,222, made up as follows:—British Railways, £337,314,996; road collection and delivery etc. services of

British Railways, £8,666,993; British road services, £14,342,620; Road Passenger Transport (Provincial and Scottish), £32,484,957; London Transport, £57,912,528; ships and vessels, £10,328,613; and inland waterways carrying operations, £519,515. The gross receipts from other principal activities was £30,164,137. The deficit at 31 Dec., 1948, on the net revenue account after allowing for capital redemption and special items was £4,732,824.

The London Passenger Executive, in Dec., 1948, owned 213 route miles of railway open for traffic. Number of vehicles operated (1948):—Railway, 3,948 (including 2,228 electric motor vehicles, trailer cars, and 1,720 carriages); buses and coaches, 7,527; trams, 862; trolley-buses, 1,763. Total number of miles run (1948) was 655 million miles. The number of passenger journeys originating, in 1948, was:—Railway, 650 million; bus and coach, 2,745 million; trolleybus and tram, 1,210 million. Average receipt per originating passenger was 2·88*d.* in 1947.

Road Transport.—Motor vehicles for which licences were current under the Vehicles (Excise) Act, 1949, numbered, in Nov., 1949, 4,051,000, including 2,104,000 cars; 625,000 cycles and pedestrian controlled vehicles; 128,000 hackneys (excluding tramcars); 834,000 goods vehicles. The number of new vehicle registrations in 1949 amounted to 415,217 (366,827 in 1948).

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 1949 of regular services operated by United Kingdom airlines are as follows:—Aircraft miles flown, 44,124,000 (44,208,000 in 1948); revenue passengers carried, 916,800 (714,000 in 1948); freight carried, 14,160 tons (8,112 tons in 1948).

Air traffic between the United Kingdom and abroad in 1949 included a total of 39,184 aircraft miles, carrying 466,800 passengers and 12,408 tons of freight.

Estimate of expenditure (including certain grants and subsidies) for civil aviation for year ending 31 March, 1950, amounted to £22,554,084 (£26,314,783 in 1948–49).

The total number of civil aircraft registered in the United Kingdom at Dec., 1948, was 2,286 (including, regular airlines, 213; charter companies, 594; private and business, 628; club flying, 238). The total number of civil aircraft with certificates of airworthiness was 1,430 (regular airlines, 193; charter companies, 421; private and business, 426; club, 144).

Highways.—The public highways in Great Britain in December, 1948–49, had a total length of 183,658 miles (England and Wales, 157,168 miles; Scotland 26,490 miles), of which 8,689 were trunk roads, 19,583 miles were Class I and 17,694 miles were Class II.

IV. Post, Telegraphs and Telephones.

(Great Britain and Northern Ireland.)

Number of post offices at 31 March, 1949, approximately 24,000; number of road and pillar letter boxes other than at post offices, about 69,000; staff employed on 1 Feb., 1950, 354,049 persons (253,992 males, 100,057 females).

Deliveries (millions)	1938–39	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Correspondence (incl. registered items) posted	8,240	7,300	7,600	8,050
Parcels handled	184·8	238·7	243·5	239·6
Telegrams dealt with	58·3	63·3	58·0	53·6

Weight of air mail traffic dispatched abroad :—

	1947	1948	1949
Letters, printed papers, etc.:	lb.	lb.	lb.
Extra-European, Eastern Hemisphere (mainly B.O.A.C.) services. Surcharged	2,135,907 [2]	1,741,400 [2]	1,871,100 [2]
European services { Surcharged	1,975,849 [2]	922,500 [2]	161,300 [5]
European services { Unsurcharged [4]	—	1,696,600 [3]	3,790,600 [3]
All services { Surcharged [2]	4,801,238 [2]	3,465,800 [2]	2,911,200 [2]
All services { Unsurcharged	—	1,696,600 [3]	3,790,600 [3]
Parcels:			
Total weight [1]	—	—	122,000

[1] This service serves European destinations only and was re-introduced on 1 April, 1949.
[2] Including surcharged services to countries outside Europe and the Eastern Hemisphere.
[3] Including Forces mails 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 :—

	1946–47		1947–48		1948–49	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	000's	£000's	000's	£000's	000's	£000's
Inland orders { Post	17,355	116,594	18,984	134,729	20,862	141,890
Inland orders { Telegraph	2,015	13,474	2,136	14,204	1,991	15,118
Inland orders { Total	19,370	130,068	21,120	148,933	22,853	157,008
Commonwealth and foreign orders [1] { Post	938	4,997	949	5,027	1,024	5,369
Commonwealth and foreign orders [1] { Telegraph	809	4,224	700	3,954	637	3,542
Commonwealth and foreign orders [1] { Total	1,747	9,221	1,649	8,981	1,661	8,911
Total orders [1] { Post	18,293	121,591	19,933	139,756	21,886	147,259
Total orders [1] { Telegraph	2,824	17,698	2,836	18,158	2,628	18,660
Total orders [1] { Total	21,117	139,289	22,769	157,914	24,514	165,919

[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	1947	335,198,000	105,669,000
1945	198,075,000	70,644,000	1948	412,951,000	132,207,000
1946	212,937,000	76,152,000	1949	418,278,000	134,320,000

The telegraphs were transferred to the State on 5 Feb., 1870.

The total number of telegraph offices open on 31 March, 1949 (including railway and cable companies' offices, etc., which transact public telegraph business) was approximately 14,000.

On 31 March, 1949, the London local exchange system had 264 exchanges, 10,971 call offices and 1,600,832 telephones. The provincial local exchange system had 5,584 exchanges, 43,313 call offices and 3,318,371 telephones. The approximate number of originated effective calls in 1948–49 was 3,138 millions. For private wires the accrued revenue in 1948–49 amounted to £7,491,252.

The number of licensed radio receivers in the United Kingdom on 30 April, 1949, was 11,674,033, and the number of licensed television receivers was 127,259.

The approximate surpluses of income over expenditure (after charging interest on capital) and the estimated amount derived from the increases in charges 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
1944	37,300,000	33,400,000	1947	24,110,000	38,300,000
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

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	Silver money issued	Bronze[1] money issued
1944	nil	6,840,486	375,750	1947	nil	6,086,721[2]	292,405
1945	nil	7,518,365	881,170	1948	nil	22,177,571[2]	346,625
1946	nil	7,971,765	409,950	1949	nil	9,733,032[2]	106,525

[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 December, 1949, the Mint produced 453,778,650 coins, of which 186,914,545 were imperial coins to the value of £9,721,889. The imperial coins included 28,272,512 half-crowns, 28,614,939 two-shilling pieces, 40,571,479 shillings, 41,355,515 sixpences, 464,000 nickel-brass threepenny pieces, 14,324,400 pennies, 24,744,000 half-pennies and 8,424,000 farthings. Estimated number of coins in circulation in the United Kingdom (in millions) :—466 half-crowns, 480 two-shilling pieces, 559 shillings, 687 sixpences, 107 silver threepenny pieces, 450 nickel-brass threepenny pieces, 2,211 pennies, 1,252 half-pennies, 566 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% Government 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'
1945	1,400,248	1,400,000	248	17,848	338,261	335,437	20,306	366
1946	1,450,248	1,450,000	248	18,090	346,458	341,197	22,065	1,285
1947	1,450,248	1,450,000	248	18,130	429,086	346,438	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

The proportion of reserves to deposit liabilities at the end of December, 1949, was 6$\frac{7}{8}$%.

Between 31 Dec., 1939, and 10 Dec., 1946, the fiduciary note issue rose from 580 million pounds to 1,450 million pounds, but was reduced to 1,300 million pounds 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 17 Dec., 1949, was £69,340,045 (including Bank of Scotland, £10,267,366, Commercial Bank of Scotland, £12,330,426). 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., 1949, amounted to £603,000,000.

Bank clearings (excluding provincial clearings), for 1948, total £80,209,666,000; for 1949, £86,059,918,000.

The following statistics relate to the eleven London clearing banks for the year ending 31 December, 1949 (monthly averages in £ millions):— Deposits, etc., 5,974 (5,913 in 1948); cash in hand and at the Bank of England, 496 (486 in 1948); money at call and notice, 510 (473 in 1948); investments, 1,505 (1,479 in 1948); advances, 1,440 (1,319 in 1948); bills discounted, 914 (744 in 1948); Treasury deposit receipts, 983 (1,284 in 1948).

In 1949 the 'Big Seven' clearing banks had a total of net profits of £9,687,146; dividends amounted to £5,733,266; there were allocations to published reserves of £700,000 and declared allocation to contingencies of £3,045,000.

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 85 Trustee Savings Banks in the United Kingdom and the Channel Islands with 1,065 offices. The number of depositors and stockholders in these banks on 20 Nov., 1949, was 6,787,726, and the amounts due to them were: in the General or Ordinary Departments, £744,353,918 cash, and £85,340,240 (face value) stock; in the Special Investment Departments, £112,462,986; due to depositors and stockholders, £942,157,144; combined surplus funds, £18,468,139; total funds, £960,625,283.

Post Office Savings Bank.—Statistics for 1947 and 1948 :—

	Total 1947	1948			
		England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland [2]	Total
Accounts open at 31 Dec. [1]	23,813,528	21,915,399	1,067,361	328,001	23,310,761
Amount—	£	£	£	£	£
Received	424,873,852	366,392,785	13,621,074	5,080,688	385,094,547
Interest credited	47,422,000	— *	— *	— *	47,686,000
Paid	511,016,421	408,499,798	14,667,011	4,736,731	427,903,540
Due to depositors at 31 Dec. [3]	1,943,174,425	— *	— *	— *	1,948,051,432
Average amount due to each depositor in active acc'nts	£81 7*s.* 4*d.*	— *	— *	— *	£83 7*s.* 3*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., 1950, was approximately £1,948,675,000.

* Figures not available.

N.B.—The amount due to depositors is exclusive of government stock held on the Post Office Register. The latter amounted to £1,185,016,454 at the end of 1947 and £1,086,037,418 at the end of 1948.

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 consequently it contains 113·001 grains or 7·32238 grammes of fine gold. The shilling weighs 87·27 grains or 5·6552 grammes, and down to 1920 was ·925 (or thirty-seven-fortieths) fine, thus containing 80·727 grains or 5·231 grammes of fine silver, but under the Coinage Act, 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 value is gold. According to the Coinage Act, 1870, silver is legal tender up to 40 shillings (and according to 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 were 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 2 March, 1949, was £1,300,247,833, of which £1,233,368,717 were in the hands of other banks and the public and £66,879,116 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. 75.

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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 (which ceased to exist in 1950), was based upon single-member constituencies.

Northern Ireland returns 12 members to the Imperial House of Commons.

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.

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 of 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 was, on 1 March, 1950, 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.—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 Major the Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Nugent.
Attorney-General.—Rt. Hon. John Edmond Warnock, K.C.

All the members of the Cabinet belong to the Unionist Party.

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.

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 since the establishment of the Board the great majority of doctors, dentists and pharmaceutical chemists have agreed to participate in the scheme 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.

Functions in regard to environmental health or sanitary services remain to a large extent with the councils of borough, urban and rural districts, though 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 the greater 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.

The prevention and treatment of tuberculosis under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, have been taken over by the Northern Ireland Tuberculosis Authority. 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., 1948, 6 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 1,300 beds available for tuberculosis patients.

Boards of Guardians, who used to be in charge of the administration of the Poor Law code, have been abolished and their place taken by County and County Borough Welfare Authorities, who are now responsible for the well-being of children, blind persons, unmarried mothers and old people.

Workhouses are being closed and in place of the former system of indoor relief, whereby poor persons were accommodated in these institutions, cash allowances will in future be paid by the National Assistance Board. Accommodation in new homes or hostels has to be paid for by every resident.

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 by a further measure 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, 1949, grants amounting to £3,557,528 have been offered towards schemes estimated to cost £8,376,482. 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. Up to 30 June, 1949, 9 Waterworks Joint Boards comprising 20 rural and 13 urban authorities have been formed.

Area and Population.

A census of Northern Ireland was taken on 28 February, 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
1945	10,452	29,007	16,264	1947	9,517	31,254	16,913
1946	9,801	30,134	16,666	1948	9,360	29,532	15,125

Numbers of divorces, separation and nullity of marriages in 1945, 183; 1946, 224; 1947, 204; 1948, 185.

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 1948–49:—

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 36 professors, 96 readers and lecturers, 127 assistants and demonstrators, and 2,762 students.

Secondary Education: 77 grammar schools with 24,418 pupils; 9 intermediate schools with 4,793 pupils. *Technical Instruction:* 122 centres with 30,259 students.

Primary Education: 1,635 primary schools with 183,445 pupils on rolls.

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 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) :—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50[2]
Revenue[1] . . .	26,616,447	29,274,497	38,806,286	45,057,000
Expenditure . .	26,446,870	28,662,482	38,712,828	44,995,000
Contribution . .	22,500,000	22,500,000	21,500,000	20,000,000

[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, 1949, consisted of £2,614,500 Northern Ireland 3¼% Stock, 1950–54, and £26,052,225 Ulster Savings Certificates. The proceeds of Savings Certificates were re-lent to the United Kingdom Goverment during the war, the amount so invested at 31 March, 1949, being £14,830,900.

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, 1949, being £17,484,623. Loans are financed by issues of Loans Stock supplemented as necessary by other borrowings. Loans Stocks outstanding at 31 March, 1949, were £1,860,795, Ulster Loans 5% Stock, 1950–60, and £5,000,000 Northern Ireland 3% Loans Stock, 1956–61.

Production.

Agriculture.—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 1949 was as follows :—Wheat, 1,990; oats, 374,110; barley, 5,730; mixed corn, 5,990; potatoes, 187,510; flax, 29,820; turnips, 13,820; hay, 406,810.

Estimated yields in 1949 were (in tons) :—Oats, 354,000; potatoes, 1,430,000; turnips, 226,000; flax (scutched fibre), 5,000; hay, 690,000; barley, 6,400; wheat, 2,100; mixed corn, 5,800.

Livestock numbers at 1 June, 1949, were :—Cattle 980,218; sheep, 645,440; pigs, 458,470; poultry, 24,233,796.

Mining.—The output of minerals in tons during 1948 was :—Basalt and igneous rock, 708,000; chalk, 250,000; clay, 226,000; diatomite, 7,000; fireclay, 11,000; granite, 61,000; limestone, 219,000; sand and gravel, 400,000; grit and conglomerate, 321,000.

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.

Industrial Development.—The basis of the industrial structure of Northern Ireland is being broadened 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 Aug., 1949, was £17,131,000. 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 £2,500,000 worth of rayon goods. The textile and clothing industry gives employment to about 90,000 people.

About 40,000 people are employed in engineering and shipbuilding. The Belfast shipyards possess an output capacity exceeding 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 1948 amounted to 467 million units. Units sold by the Electricity Board during 1948 amounted to 174,242,000. At 31 Dec., 1948, the Board had in commission 1,529 miles of high tension transmission lines and was distributing supplies in 220 towns and villages.

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.

Trade Statistics	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£
Imports	123,188,000	157,561,000	177,382,000
Exports	127,667,000	147,017,000	159,158,000

National Insurance.

The National Insurance Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, came into operation on 5 July, 1948. Its provisions are substantially the same as those of the corresponding act in force in Great Britain. It replaces and extends the earlier schemes of insurance under the National Health Insurance, Contributory Pensions and Unemployment Insurance Acts, and in addition it provides grants towards the cost of funeral expenses, and brings into insurance for appropriate benefits the self-employed and adult non-employed members of the community. The total number of insured persons is estimated at about 600,000.

Reciprocal arrangements have been made with Great Britain and the Isle of Man with the object of making the three schemes operate so far as possible as a single system. The National Insurance Joint Authority, consisting of the Minister of National Insurance in Great Britain and the Minister of Labour and National Insurance in Northern Ireland, is charged with the duty of co-ordinating the schemes in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

About 87,000 persons in Northern Ireland are in receipt of widows' pensions or retirement pensions.

Industrial Injuries Insurance.—The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act (Northern Ireland), 1946, came into force on 5 July, 1948. It provides insurance cover for persons incapacitated by industrial accident or disease. Reciprocity with Great Britain and the Isle of Man has been established.

Family Allowances.—A scheme has been in force since Aug., 1946, under which an allowance of 5/- a week is payable for each child, other than the first, in a family. Reciprocal arrangements have been made with Great Britain, the Isle of Man and New Zealand. The number of families in receipt of allowances is over 96,000.

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.

Communications.

Rail.—Railways are operated by two main undertakings—the Ulster Transport Authority (which has taken over the former undertakings of the Northern Counties Committee and the Belfast and County Down Railway) and the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland)—with 644 miles of

standard gauge (5′ 3″) first track lines. There are also a number of lesser railways with standard and narrow gauge track. In 1948, 1,946,847 tons of merchandise and minerals, 708,418 head of livestock and 15,244,735 passengers were carried by rail, including railways operating partly in Eire. The gross receipts (1948) were £5,632,688 and net receipts Dr. £93,165.

Road.—At 30 Sept., 1948, the Northern Ireland Road Transport Board was operating 945 omnibuses and 1,285 freight vehicles. Merchandise carried by the Board during the year ended 30 Sept., 1948, was 1,413,024 tons; livestock, 590,253 head, and passengers, 93,303,223. The gross receipts for that year were £3,820,633, with net receipts £194,821.

During the year ended 31 March, 1949, the Belfast Corporation Transport Undertaking carried 251,369,695 passengers by tramcar, omnibus and trolley bus. Gross receipts for the year were £1,925,302.

Co-ordination of Road and Rail Transport.—On 1 Oct., 1948, the Northern Ireland Road Transport Board which, outside the Belfast (Municipal) Transport Area, provided road services for passengers and freight throughout the Province, and the Belfast and County Down Railway which provided rail services in County Down were unified under the Ulster Transport Authority, a new body set up by the Transport Act (Northern Ireland), 1948, and as from 1 April, 1949, the Authority took over the Northern Counties Committees Railway. Under the provisions of this Act the Authority may acquire the whole or any part of any railway or other transport undertaking in Northern Ireland.

Sea.—Regular passenger and freight services are provided between Belfast and Heysham and between Larne and Stranraer by Railway Executive (British Transport Commission) steamers and between Belfast and Liverpool and Belfast and Glasgow by the Belfast Steamship Company, Ltd. Regular freight services also ply between Belfast and Bristol and other ports in Great Britain. A vehicle ferry service plies between Larne and Preston, operated by Continental Lines, Ltd.

Air.—British European Air Corporation maintain regular passenger services between Belfast (Nutt's Corner) and London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow (Renfrew) and seasonally to other cities in Great Britain and also to the Isle of Man. Charter air services are available by Ulster Aviation, Ltd., at Newtownards Airport, and by Messrs. Short and Harland, Ltd., at Sydenham Airport.

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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

[1] Area and population, *see* p. 65.

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 have the franchise as well as men. Number of voters 1948–49, 41,642. 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 Committee to act with the Governor on all matters of government, and, by resolution of Tynwald on 15 October, 1946, an executive council was appointed. The present constitution of the council is the chairmen of the 4 principal Boards of Tynwald together with the Speaker and 2 other members of the House of Keys.

Lieut.-Governor.—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Rhodes Bromet, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (term of office began 7 September, 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 (1948), 821; deaths, 801. On 1 Jan., 1948, there were 31 primary schools (36 departments), 28 being provided schools. The enrolled pupils numbered 4,133. The gross expenditure of the Education Authority for the year 1948–49 amounted to £175,819. There are 5 secondary schools, 4 provided by the Education Authority (2,414 registered pupils), 1 direct grant school (133 registered pupils), 1 independent public school for boys (329 registered pupils), 1 school of technology art and crafts (225 registered pupils), 1 domestic science college (208 registered pupils) and 1 evening institute (306 registered pupils). The police force numbers 92; in the year 1948 there were 1,247 persons convicted.

Revenue is derived from customs duties and partly from income tax. In 1948–49 the revenue from customs duties, etc., amounted to £2,700,674. Expenditure totalled £2,768,095.

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 1948 was 75,262 acres and of rough grazings, 44,257 acres. The total acreage under corn crops in 1948 was 17,237 acres, including 13,359 under oats, 777 under wheat and 361 under barley or bere. There were also 3,976 acres under turnips and swedes, 2,569 under potatoes, 8,187 under hay and 27,225 under grass, following rotational cropping. The livestock in 1948 consisted of 2,186 horses, 23,716 cattle, 69,344 sheep and 2,831 pigs.

The registered shipping (1948) comprised 56 vessels of 12,223 net tons; also 127 fishing vessels. The tonnage of vessels arrived at ports of the island in 1948 was 975,339 tons (969,904 tons coastwise), and departed 978,443 net tons (974,680 tons coastwise). The railways have a length of 46½ miles, and there are 25 miles of electric railway.

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CHANNEL ISLANDS.

THE Channel Islands are situated off the north-west coast of France and are the only portion 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 Guernsey—Alderney (1,962), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44) and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles.

The climate is mild. Total rainfall (1948), Jersey, 25·83 in.; Guernsey, 27·86 in. Temperature registered: highest, Jersey, 90°; Guernsey, 86°; lowest, Jersey, 17°; Guernsey, 19°.

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 and Granville are maintained by British Railways. Cargo steamer services between Jersey and Guernsey and between Jersey and Guernsey and London are maintained by the British Channel Islands Steamship Co., Ltd.

Scheduled air services are maintained by British European Airways (B.E.A.C.) between (*a*) Jersey and Guernsey, Southampton and 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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K.	4,670,688	7,127,066	10,094,462	13,233 219	10,577,279
Exports from U.K.	5,093,144	8,912,477	12,144,750	15,193,226	14,727,374
Re-exports from U.K.	1,002,742	876,254	1,337,928	1,404,310	1,662,330

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 6,656; 4,500 attend the states primary schools and some 1,500 attend private schools. The States Public Instruction Committee provide facilities for technical instruction, domestic science and evening classes.

Population, 1948, 57,133; births, 964; deaths, 678.

Finance (year ending 31 January, 1949).—Revenue, £2,358,977; expenditure, £2,169,685; public debt, £3,055,382.

The standard rate of income tax is 4*s.* 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, 1948: building material, 35,288 tons; builders' timber, 282,480 cu. ft.; fuel, 62,491 tons; foodstuffs, 8,851 tons. Principal exports, 1948: potatoes, 30,489 tons; tomatoes, 34,908 tons; cattle, 1,912 head.

Shipping.—Number of ships entering Jersey (1948), 1,782; leaving Jersey, 1,784. All vessels arriving in Jersey from outside Jersey waters report at St. Helier harbour on first arrival. There are harbours of minor importance at St. Aubin and Gorey. Ships registered in Jersey (excluding fishing boats), 1948: steam, 11; sail, 5; motor, 3; yachts, 33.

Aviation.—The Jersey airport is situated at St. Peter. It is an all-grass landing area of approximately 119 acres. No. of aircraft in (1948), 10,631; out, 10,634; passengers, 69,096 arrivals, 72,945 departures.

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief 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. The question of judicial reform is under consideration.

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 6,554, 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 1 Oct., 1949, was 44,592. Births during 1948 were 868; deaths, 466.

Finance.—Revenue for the financial year ending 31 Dec., 1948, was £1,666,058; expenditure, £1,532,314; States' funded debt, £3,653,953; note issue, £415,059. The standard rate of income tax is 5*s.* 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 5*s.* (£10,000 and over). States and parochial rates are very moderate.

Commerce.—Principal imports for 1948 were:—Fuel, 129,649 tons; foodstuffs, 16,476 tons; building materials, 22,643 tons. Principal exports were:—Tomatoes, 40,143 tons; grapes, 700 tons; flowers, 725 tons; cattle, 571 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 1948, the number of ship tons net entering and leaving Guernsey was 825,416. Sea passengers: arrivals, 99,111; departures, 98,486. The number of ships registered in Guernsey at 31 Dec., 1948, was 33 (steam, 8; motor, 5; yachts, 20).

Aviation.—The airport in Guernsey, situated at La Villiaze, is an all-grass landing area of approximately 91 acres. In 1948, 7,204 aircraft arrived (passengers, 29,935) and 7,221 departed (passengers, 31,449).

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.

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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, in the Province of Andalusia, in Spain, commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean. The average rainfall at Gibraltar is 35 ins. 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 allowances; assumed office 21 March, 1947).

Colonial Secretary.—B. J. O'Brien.

The Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief, is assisted by an Executive Council, established by letters patent in September, 1922. It is composed of the Combatant Military Officer next in seniority after the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, and three unofficial members selected by the Governor. Area, 1⅞ 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., 1949, 23,700. The population are mostly descendants of Italian and Spanish

settlers. Civil population births (1948), 387; marriages, 208; deaths, 203. 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 1949, 13 primary, 4 secondary, 1 commercial and 1 technical government schools. Total number of schoolchildren in government schools (31 Dec., 1949), 2,650; average annual attendance, 90·5%. 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 1948, 1,006 cases were dealt with in the latter court, and there were 826 summary convictions.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years (in £ sterling) :—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Revenue . .	505,603	532,067	510,009	545,325	1,389,375	681,580
Expenditure .	213,316	433,348	469,191	751,630	912,856	652,755

Industries unimportant. The trade of the port is chiefly transit trade and the supply of coal to ships. There are import duties on malt liquors, wine, spirits, tobacco, motor spirits, perfumery and coffee, and on exportation of oil fuels.

Legislation providing for the registration and regulation of trade unions was enacted in 1947. A considerable proportion of the Gibraltarian workers are organised in one or other of the two most important trade unions which are the Transport and General Workers Union and the Gibraltar Confederation of Labour. The male labour force on 1 January, 1948, consisted of 5,271 resident Gibraltarians and 7,261 men and 4,700 women (Spaniards) who enter and leave the colony daily. The majority of these workers are employed by the service departments, the colonial government or the city council, and the Permanent Housing Scheme.

Government savings bank, with 10,625 depositors, had £957,669 deposits at the end of 1948.

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 1948, 5,651; net tonnage, 8,520,834. 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. twice weekly. A direct air-mail service between Gibraltar and Tangier was inaugurated on 1 July, 1948, and 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 1948 was £786,515. 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, C.M.G. (12 February, 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 January, 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 January, 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 on 25 October, 1947, resulted in 24 Labour, 7 Nationalists, 4 Democratic Action Party, 3 Gozo Party and 2 Jones Party.

The Labour cabinet, formed on 4 November, 1947, consists of the following ministers:—

Prime Minister, Minister of Works and Reconstruction.—Dr. P. Boffa.
Finance.—Dr. A. Colombo.
Education.—Dr. G. Ganado.
Health and Social Services.—Dr. A. Schembri Adami.
Industry.—B. Camilleri.
Emigration and Labour.—J. Cole.
Justice.—Dr. J. Cassar.

Area and Population.—Malta is 17·4 miles long; area, 95 square miles; and the neighbouring island, Gozo, 26 square miles; total area (with Comino), 122 square miles. Population, census 14 June, 1948, 306,996.

Births (1948), 10,835; deaths, 3,402; marriages, 1,798. Chief town and port, Valletta.

Education.—In 1949, there were 109 primary schools with approximately 39,400 pupils. The adult education scheme for illiterates, introduced in 1946, is attended by more than 3,200 students. There are also 4 secondary schools for girls with 919 students, a lyceum with 959 boys, a preparatory secondary school for boys and girls with 617 children, a technical school with 304 pupils, and the Royal University with an average of 300 students. There are 72 private schools, of which 9 are subsidized by the government, with about 8,000 pupils.

There were, in 1949, 26 cinemas with a seating capacity of 13,335.

Justice.—In 1948–49, 383 persons were committed to prison; 117 persons were convicted of serious crime and 266 for minor offences. Police numbered 38 officers and 690 other ranks on 31 March, 1949. Temporary constables numbered 260.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) for 5 years were :—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue [1] .	3,379,903	4,007,474	4,890,748	5,233,878	5,309,097
Expenditure	3,693,034	3,362,381	4,540,263	4,739,082	4,969,037

[1] Includes an Imperial grant in aid of £154,000 (1944–45), and 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, 1949, had 52,570 depositors, and deposits, £15,211,964.

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 1947–48, £3,657,635. Area cultivated, 42,899 acres, in 13,281 holdings, on leases of 4 to 8 years. Cotton is grown, but the cultivation in 1947 was negligible and no figures were recorded. Manufactures :—Lace, filigree, beer, cigarettes, wine, tomato-paste, buttons, pipes, footwear, gloves, mortadella and salami. Chief industry, farming; in Dec., 1948, horses, mules and asses numbered 9,218; horned cattle, 2,732; sheep, 26,913; goats, 59,370; pigs, 18,591. The fishing industry occupied 860 motor fishing boats of various sizes and rowing boats, engaging about 1,020 persons in 1948. The catch was approximately 1,504 tons, valued at £185,040 wholesale.

Labour and Welfare.—An employment exchange system is in operation. The male working population as at 31 December, 1948, was distributed as follows :—Agriculture, 18,300; service depts., 18,810; civil industry, 28,120; civil government, 10,040; H.M. Forces, 3,330. Approximately 11,600 women are in wage-earning employment, mainly on agriculture on a family basis. The number of men registered as unemployed as at 31 Aug., 1949, was 1,749.

Welfare.—A workmen's compensation scheme on a contributory basis covers all manual workers other than those employed by Service Departments. On 1 Sept., 1949, 1,361 households were in receipt of social service allowance, and 12,436 persons were drawing old-age pensions.

Trade Unions.—There were 32 trade unions registered as at 1 Aug., 1949, with a total membership of approximately 24,080.

Commerce.—Imports and exports (in £ sterling) for 5 years :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports [1] . . .	5,270,318	9,108,258	12,953,413	14,390,732	16,177,614
Exports [1] . . .	308,807	600,574	707,458	1,006,730	1,256,818

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Principal items (1948) of imports :—Textiles (£2,105,738), cattle foodstuffs (£1,486,777), metals and manufactures thereof (£1,146,772), grains (1,058,197 cwt., £1,078,082); of exports :—Smoking requisites (£39,438), gloves (20,870 dozen pairs, £34,099).

In 1948, 46·9% of the imports came from the United Kingdom, 11·9% from other Empire countries, 12% from Italy; of the exports, 40·2% went to ships' stores, 20·9% to the United Kingdom, 7·1% to other Empire countries, 12·3% to Italy.

Vessels entered, 1948, 2,501 of 1,578,006 tons, including 446 British of 683,496 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 1949, there were 4,158 exchange lines with 6,207 stations.

Electricity Supply.—All the towns and a number of villages in Malta and Gozo are provided with electric current. The generating plant in Malta is of a capacity of 10,200 kw, and 25,387,500 kwh were generated during the year ending 31 March, 1949. In Gozo, 226,141 kwh were generated during the same period.

Money.—British coins, Bank of England notes and, since 1940, Government of Malta currency notes are in circulation. The amount of local notes in circulation on 31 March, 1949, was £11,752,250; that of Bank of England notes was estimated at £1,250,000 on the same date. Bank of England notes ceased to be legal tender as from 20 Sept., 1949. Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) maintains 3 branches in Malta.

Commissioner-General in London.—Alfred Salomone, Malta House, 39 St. James's Street, S.W.1.

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ASIA.

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, official language, etc.

The new constitution came into force on 26 Jan., 1950.

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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sion and his excellency the Viceroy and representatives of the Congress and the Muslim League, May, 1946. (Cmd. 6,829.) 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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The Constitution of India. Delhi, 1949.
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, 1950):—

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Scientific Research.—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

States, Home Affairs and Information and Broadcasting.—Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Food and Agriculture.—Jairamadas Daulatram.

Railways and Transport.—Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyengar.

Commerce.—K. C. Neogy.

Labour.—Shri Jagjivan Ram.

Industries and Supplies.—Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee.

Works, Mines and Power.—N. V. Gadgil.

Education.—Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad.

Defence.—Sardar Baldev Singh.

Finance.—Dr. John Matthai.

Communications.—Rafi Ahmad Kidwai.

Health.—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Law.—Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Rehabilitation.—Mohanlal Saxena (*Minister of State*).

Information and Broadcasting.—R. R. Diwakar (*Minister of State*).

Parliamentary Affairs.—Satya Narain Sinha (*Minister of State*).

Railways.—K. Santhanam (*Minister of State*).

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	Jamshed Burjorji Vesugar	Dr. Oscar Tascheret
Australia [1]	Lt.-Col. D. S. Bedi	H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C.
Austria	D. B. Desai [2]	Dr. C. Pereira [4]
Belgium	B. F. H. B. Tyabji [3]	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 Argentina	Dr. Juan Marin
China	K. M. Panikkar	Dr. Lo Chia-Luen
Czechoslovakia	N. Raghavan	Dr. B. Kratochvil
Denmark [2]	R. K. Nehru	—
Egypt	Asaf Ali Asghar Fyzee	Ismail Kamel Bey
Ethiopia	Sardar Sant Singh	Ato Emmanuel Abraham
Finland [2]	R. K. Nehru	Hugo Valvanne
France	H. S. Malik	Deniel Levi
Germany	Maj.-Gen. Khub Chand [4]	—
Indonesia	S. C. Alagappan	Dr. Sudarsono
Iraq [2]	Syed Ali Zaheer	Mhd. Salim al-Rhadi
Irish Republic	V. K. Krishna Menon	—
Italy	Binay Ranjan Sen	Count Renzo di Carrobio
Japan	K. K. Chettur [4]	—
Jordan [2]	A. A. A. Fyzee	—
Lebanon	see Jordan	—
Luxemburg	B. F. H. B. Tyabji [3]	—
Malaya	J. A. Thivy [2]	—
Nepal	C. P. Narain Singh	Comdg.-General Sir Shingha Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana
Netherlands	Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta	Arnold Theodor Lamping
Norway [2]	—	Jens Schive
Pakistan [1]	Dr. Sitaram	Mohd. Ismail
Persia	Syed Ali Zaheer	Mussa Noury Esfandiari
Portugal	Parakat Achutha Menon	Dr. Vasco Viera Garin [3]
Saudi Arabia	Abdul Majid Khan	—
Sweden [2]	R. K. Nehru	Dr. G. Jarring
Switzerland	Dhirajlal Bhulabhai Desai	Dr. Armin Daeniker [2]
Syria	—	Dr. Najib Al-Armanazi
Thailand	Bhagwat Dayal [2]	Dr. Thanat Khoman [4]
Turkey	Diwan Chaman Lall	Aali Turkgeldi
U.S.S.R.	Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan	Kiril Vasilevitch Novikov
U.K. [1]	V. K. Krishna Menon	Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Nye, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
U.S.A.	Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Loy W. Henderson
Vatican	Dhirajlal Bhulabhai Desai	Most Revd. Leo Peter Kierkels, C.P. [5]
Yugoslavia	—	Josip Djerdja

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Minister-Envoy. [3] Chargé d'Affaires.
[4] Head of Mission. [5] Internuncio. No figure = Ambassador.

States.—1947–48 witnessed 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 [illegible] currence and guarantee of the Government of India.

Name of Union.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in lakhs.
United State of Saurashtra	31,885	29·00
United State of Vindhya Pradesh	24,610	35 69
Greater Rajasthan Union	128,424	130·85
United State of Madhya Bharat	46,273	71·50
Patiala and East Punjab States Union	10,119	34·24
United State of Travancore and Cochin	9,155	74·92

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 1940–41, 764 municipalities, with a population of 23½ million. The total number of members of the municipal bodies was 12,491, of whom 12,138 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 1940–41 was Rs. 14,34,23,994, exclusive of loans, sales of securities, and other extraordinary receipts amounting to Rs. 30,24,58,694. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 19,79,28,223, excluding extraordinary and debt expenditure of Rs. 24,74,76,560. 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 1940–41, 382 district and sub-district boards or councils, and 358 union panchayats in Madras, with 14,567 members in 1939–40, 12,551 being elected. These boards are in charge of roads, district schools, markets, public health institutions, etc. Their aggregate income in 1940–41 was Rs. 16,61,99,111 and expenditure Rs. 16,60,17,435.

Books of Reference.

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Blunt (Sir Edward) (editor), The Indian Civil Service. London, 1937.
Rudra (A. B.), The Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Oxford, 1940.
Ruthnaswamy (M.), Some Influences that Made the British Administrative System in India. London, 1939.
Schuster (Sir Geo.) and *Wint* (G.), India and Democracy. London, 1941.
Singh Roy (The Hon. Sir B. P.), Parliamentary Government in India. Calcutta, 1943.
Sitaramayya (Dr. P.), History of the Indian National Congress. 2 vols. Bombay 1946-47.

Area and Population.

I. Progress of the Population.

British India.

Year	Area in square miles	Population (millions)	Year	Area in square miles	Population (millions)
1891	731,286	212·97	1921	860,593	233·56
1901	864,194	220 60	1931	859,456	256·76
1911	859,367	231·60	1941	865,446	295·81

The area of the Indian Union, including States, is 1,220,011 square miles, and its population 318,898,000 according to the 1941 census. The estimated population for 1949–50 is 360,185,000.

Vital statistics, 1948 (and 1947):—Birth rate, 25·4 (26·6) per 1,000 population; death rate 17·1 (19·7) per 1,000 population; infant mortality, 131 (146) per 1,000 live births; marriages and divorces are not registered in India.

Following are the leading details of the census of 1 March, 1941, and that of 24 Feb., 1931:—

	Area in square miles	Population, 1931	Population, 1941		
		Total	Total	Males	Females
Provinces—					
Madras	126,166	44,205,243	49,341,810	24,557,143	24,784,667
Bombay	76,443	17,992,053	20,849,840	10,817,333	10,032,507
Bengal[1]	77,442	50,115,548	60,306,525	31,747,395	28,559,130
United Provinces	106,247	48.408,482	55,020,617	28.860,214	26,160,403
Punjab[1]	99,089	23,580,864	28,418,819	15,383,656	13,035.163
Bihar	69,745	32,367,909	36.340,151	18,224,428	18,115,723
Central Provinces and Berar	98,575	15,323,058	16,813,584	8,430,282	8,383,302
Assam[1]	54,951	8,622,791	10,204,733	5,382,795	4,821,938
North-West Frontier Province[2]	14,263	2,425,076	3,038,067	1,651,214	1,386,853
Orissa	32,198	8,025,671	8,728,544	4,218,121	4,510,423
Sind[2]	48,136	3,887,070	4,535,008	2,494,190	2,040,818
Ajmer-Merwara	2,400	506,964	583,693	307,172	276,521
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	29,463	33,768	21,458	12,310
Baluchistan[2]	54,456	463,508	501,631	294,516	207,115
Coorg	1,593	163,327	168,726	92,347	76,379
Delhi	574	636,246	917,939	535,236	382,703
Panth-Piploda	25	4,545	5,267	2,666	2,601
Total	865,446	256,757,818	295,808,722	153,020,166	142,788,556
States and former Agencies—					
Assam	12,408	625,606	725,655	357,951	367,704
Baluchistan	79,546	405,109	356,204	192,026	164,178
Baroda	8,236	2,448,283	2,855,010	1,472,909	1,382,101
Bengal	9,408	1,862,939	2,144,829	1,107,216	1,037,613
Central India	52,047	6,643,761	7,506,427	3,854,781	3,651,646
Chhattisgarh	37,687	3,548,338	4,050,000	2,013,870	2,036,130
Cochin	1,493	1,205,016	1,422,875	696,889	725,986
Deccan and Kolhapur	10,870	2,457,971	2,785,428	1,405,571	1,379,857
Gujarat	7,352	1,265,078	1,458,702	755,338	703.314

[1] Includes East Bengal, West Punjab and the Sylhet District of Assam, now in the Dominion of Pakistan.

[2] Now parts of the Dominion of Pakistan.

	Area in square miles	Population, 1931	Population, 1941		
		Total	Total	Males	Females
States and former Agencies—					
Gwalior	26,008	3,523,070	4,006,159	2,116,568	1,889,591
Hyderabad	82,313	14,436,148	16,338,534	8,346,775	7,991,759
Kashmir and Feudatories	82,258	3,646,243	4,021,616	2,129,872	1,891,744
Kashmir	69,903	3,581,699	3,945,090	2,089,045	1,856,045
Frontier Illaqas in Gilgit	12,355	64,544	76,526	40,827	35,699
Madras	1,602	453,495	498,754	243,166	255,588
Mysore	29,458	6,557,302	7,329,140	3,763,318	3,565,822
North-West Frontier Province	24,986	2,259,288	2,377,599	1,256,706	1,120,893
Orissa	18,151	2,683,472	3,023,731	1,488,724	1,535,007
Punjab	38,146	4,496,928	5,503,554	2,996,809	2,506,745
Punjab Hill	11,375	989,833	1,090,644	569,998	520,646
Rajputana	132,559	11,570,583	13,670,208	7,169,527	6,500,681
Sikkim	2,745	109,808	121,520	63,289	58,231
Travancore	7,662	5,095,973	6,070,018	3,045,102	3,024,916
United Provinces	1,760	856,497	928,470	481,177	447,293
Western India	37,894	4,220,595	4,904,156	2,477,928	2,426,228
Total	715,964	81,361,336	93,189,233	48,005,560	45,183,673
Total India	1,581,410	338,119,154	388,997,955	201,025,726	187,972,229

The following table shows the figures of previous decades :—

Census of	Population	Variation since previous census	Census of	Population	Variation since previous census
1891	279,446,248	+ 13·2%	1921	305,693,063	+ 0·9%
1901	283,872,359	+ 1·6%	1931	338,119,154	+ 10 6%
1911	303,012,598	+ 6·7%	1941	388,997,955	+ 15·0%

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.

II. Population according to Language, etc.

The official language of the Union is Hindi in Devanagari script. 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.

The following are the languages spoken in India in 1931 (the latest figures), with the numbers (in thousands) of people who speak them :—

Language	No. of speakers (000's omitted) 1931	Language	No. of speakers (000's omitted) 1931	Language	No. of speakers (000's omitted) 1931
Indian languages	349,888[1]	(*b*) Malayalam .	9,138	(*e*) Hindustani .	121,254
1. Mon-Khmer & Malay . .	733	(*c*) Kanarese .	11,206	(*f*) Pahari. .	2,752
2. Munda . .	4,609	(*d*) Telugu .	26,374	(*g*) Oriya . .	11,194
3. Tibeto-Burmese	12,983	(*e*) Others. .	4,513	(*h*) Bengali .	53,469
(*a*) Burmese (and nearly allied)	9,874	6. Indo-European	257,493	(*i*) Assamese .	1,999
(*b*) Others. .	3,115	(*a*) Eranian and Dardic .	3,788	(*j*) Others. .	13,278
4. Tai-Chinese, Karen and Man . .	2,369	(*b*) Sindhi. .	3,729	7. Unclassed languages .	54
5. Dravidian .	71,645	(*c*) Punjabi and Lahnda .	24,660	8. Foreign languages . .	642
(*a*) Tamil . .	20,412	(*d*) Marathi and Konkani .	21,361	(*a*) English .	319
				(*b*) Others. .	323

[1] Excludes 2,308,221 persons for whom details by language are not available, as the figures were not obtained by individual enumeration.

III. Occupations of the Population.

Distribution of the total population of India according to the occupations by which they were supported in 1931 (no later figures) :—

	1,000		1,000
Pasture and agriculture . .	102,454	Trade.	7,914
Landlords [1] . . .	3,257	Hotels, cafés, etc., and other trade in foodstuffs . .	4,327
Cultivating owners . .	27,006	Trade in textiles . .	459
Cultivating tenants . .	34,173	Banks, exchange, insurance, etc.	329
Agricultural labourers . .	31,480	Other trades . . .	2,799
Others	6,536	Army and Navy . . .	318
Fishing and hunting . .	840	Air Force	2
Mines, quarries, salt, etc. .	346	Police	522
Industry	15,352	Public administration . .	995
Textiles	4,102	Professions and liberal arts .	2,310
Dress and toilet . . .	3,381	Religion	1,027
Wood	1,632	Instruction . . .	502
Food industries . . .	1,477	Medicine	318
Ceramics	1,025	Law	133
Building industries . .	619	Others	330
Metals	713	Domestic service . .	10,898
Chemicals, etc. . . .	603	All others	9,620
Hides, skins, etc. . . .	312		
Other industries . .	1,488		
Transport (including postal, telegraph and telephone services)	2,341	Total . . .	153,444

[1] Includes all non-cultivators taking rent in any form, many of whom are intermediate tenure holders.

IV. Births and Deaths.

The registered deaths in 1947 numbered 4,737,730 or 19·7‰ of the population of Indian provinces (excluding states), and births 6,403,398 or 26·6‰ of the population.

V. Principal Towns.

The urban population of India in 1931 was as follows :—

Towns with	No.	Population
Over 100,000	38	9,674,032
50,000–100,000	65	4,572,113
20,000–50,000	268	8,091,288
10,000–20,000	543	7,449,402
5,000–10,000	987	6,992,832
Under 5,000	674	2,205,760
Total	2,575	38,985,427

Population (1941) of cities (towns with a population of 100,000 and over) in India was as follows :—

Calcutta [1]	2,108,891	Sholápur	212,620	Jullundur	135,283
Bombay	1,489,883	Srinagar	207,787	Kolar Gold Fields	133,859
Madras	777,481	Indore	203,695	Peshawar	130,967
Hyderábád	739,159	Bareilly	192,688	Coimbatore	130,348
Lahore	671,659	Lashkar	182,492	Salem	129,702
Ahmedábád	591,267	Rawalpindi	181,169	Trivandrum	128,365
Delhi [2]	521,849	Jubbulpore	178,339	Hyderabad	127,521
Cawnpore	487,324	Jaipur	175,810	Bikaner	127,226
Amritsar	391,010	Patna	175,706	Jodhpur	126,842
Lucknow	387,177	Surat	171,443	Calicut	126,352
Howrah	379,292	Meerut	169,290	Bhatpara	117,044
Karáchi	359,492	Trichinopoly	159,566	Alígarh	112,655
Nágpur	301,957	Bangalore (station)	158,426	Ludhiana	111,639
Agra	284,149	Baroda	153,301	Sháhjahánpur	110,163
Benares	263,100	Mysore	150,540	Saháranpur	108,263
Allahábád	260,630	Jamshedpur	148,711	Gayá	105,223
Poona	258,197	Ajmer	147,258	Jhánsi	103,254
Bangalore (city)	248,334	Multan	142,768	Bhavnagar	102,851
Madura	239,144	Moradabad	142,414		
Dacca	213,218	Siálkot	138,348		

[1] With suburbs and Howrah. [2] Delhi includes Shahdara, New Delhi and cantonment.

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	444,479	Syrian (Romo-Syrian)	654,939
Lutheran	240,816	Syrian (others) [1]	525,607

[1] 1931 census figure.

On 27 September, 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 :—

	Hindus	Moslems	Christians	Sikhs	Jains	Parsees	Buddhists	Jews	Tribes	Others
INDIA . . .	254,930,506	92,058,096	6,316,549	5,691,447	1,449,286	114,890	232,003	22,480	25,441,489	409,877
PROVINCES . . .	190,810,953	79,398,503	3,482,430	4,165,097	578,372	101,968	167,413	19,327	16,713,256	371,403
Madras . . .	42,799,822	3,896,452	2,047,278	418	30,136	369	1,072	191	562,029	4,043
Bombay . . .	16,555,390	1,920,368	375,486	8,011	266,231	86,270	1,433	14,471	1,614,298	7,882
Bengal . . .	25,059,024	33,005,434	166,509	16,281	11,126	2,519	146,560	2,778	1,889,389	6,905
United Provinces .	45,811,669	8,416,308	159,841	232,445	102,768	1,375	5,478	80	289,422	1,231
Punjab . . .	7,550,372	16,217,242	504,941	3,757,401	38,233	4,327	247	27	—	346,029
Bihar	26,514,269	4,716,314	34,678	13,213	4,602	547	684	197	5,055,647	—
Central Provinces & Berar . . .	12,931,996	783,697	58,569	14,996	84,593	2,014	70	285	2,937,364	—
Assam	4,213,223	3,442,479	40,810	3,464	6,639	2	8,144	9	2,484,996	4,967
North-West Frontier Province . .	180,321	2,788,797	10,889	57,939	1	24	25	71	—	—
Orissa . . .	6,832,706	146,301	27,690	232	139	13	454	3	1,721,006	—
Sind . . .	1,229,926	3,208,325	20,209	31,011	3,687	3,838	111	1,082	36,819	—
Ajmer-Merwara .	376,481	89,899	5,783	867	18,827	299	6	59	91,472	—
Andamans & Nicobars	8,427	8,005	2,613	744		—	2,903	—	11,076	—
Baluchistan . .	44,623	438,930	6,002	11,918	7	75	43	19	3	11
Coorg . . .	130,753	14,730	3,441	—	34	12	33	—	19,723	—
Delhi . . .	567,225	304,971	17,475	16,157	11,287	284	150	55	—	335
Panth-Piploda . .	4,726	251	216	—	62	—	—	—	12	—
INDIAN STATES . .	64,119,553	12,659,593	2,834,119	1,526,350	870,914	12,922	64,590	3,153	8,728,233	38,474

In the whole of India, Hindus form 655 per 1,000 of the total population, Moslems 243, Christians 16, Sikhs 15, Buddhists 0·6, Parsees 0·3.

Education.

Literacy.—The following statistics are those of the census of 1931 :—

	Able to read and write	Unable to read and write	Total
Males . . .	23,969,751	129,808,571	153,778,322
Females . . .	4,169,105	138,354,143	142,523,248
Total . .	28,138,856	268,162,714	296,301,570 [1]

[1] Excluding a part of the population aged 0–5 years and 3,078,460 persons not enumerated for literacy.

The following table gives the literacy percentages for 4 census years :—

	1911	1921	1931	1941
Males	11·0	12·3	13·8	22·2
Females	0·98	1·7	2·3	6·0
All Persons	6·1	7·2	8·3	14·6

Educational Institutions.—Educational institutions in the Indian Union are of two classes :—(*a*) Recognized, *i.e.*, those in which the course of study conforms to the standards prescribed by the Department of Public Instruction or by the universities or boards of secondary and intermediate education and which either undergo inspection by the Department, or regularly present pupils at the public examinations held by the Department, universities or the boards, and may be under public or private management; (*b*) Unrecognized, *i.e.*, those that do not fulfil these conditions.

As regards Recognized institutions, the system of education operates, in general, through (i) the primary schools, which aim at teaching, reading, writing and imparting other elementary knowledge through the mother-tongue or modern Indian languages, (ii) the secondary school, in which the instruction does not go beyond the matriculation or school-leaving standard and which are divided into high and middle schools, (iii) the intermediate colleges, and (iv) other arts, science and professional colleges.

Information about universities in India is given in the following table :—

Name	Character	Name	Character
Calcutta (1857)	Teaching and affiliating	Agra (1927)	Affiliating
Bombay (1857, rec. 1928)	Teaching and affiliating	Annamalai (1929)	Teaching
		Travancore (1937)	Teaching and affiliating
Madras (1857, rec. 1923)	Federative, teaching and affiliating	Utkal (1943)	Affiliating
		Saugor (1946)	Teaching and affiliating
Allahábád (1887, rec. 1922)	Teaching	Rajputana (1947)	Affiliating
		East Punjab (1947)	Teaching and affiliating
Banaras (1916)	Teaching	Gauhati (1947)	Teaching and affiliating
Mysore (1916)	Teaching and affiliating	Poona (1948)	Teaching and affiliating
Patna (1917)	Teaching and affiliating	Roorkee (1948)	Teaching
Osmania (1918)	Teaching	Kashmir (1948)	Affiliating
Aligarh (1920)	Teaching	Baroda (1949)	Teaching and affiliating
Lucknow (1920)	Teaching	Madhya Bharat (1948)	Affiliating
Delhi (1922)	Teaching and federative		
Nágpur (1923)	Teaching and affiliating	Women's University Bombay (1949)	Affiliating
Andhra (1926)	Teaching and affiliating		

At all the universities the medium of instruction is English except at the Osmania University, Hyderábád, where it is Urdu. Attempts are however being made to introduce Hindi or the regional language as the medium of instruction in some universities. In some provinces secondary or both secondary and intermediate education is controlled by boards, of which 6 were operating in the country, including Indian States, in 1947–48.

There are in addition, various institutions of a special character, such as technical schools and colleges, teaching art and industries, agriculture, engineering, etc.; law colleges; medical schools and colleges; training colleges and normal schools for the training of teachers; schools for adults, defectives, criminal and hill tribes, labourers and factory children, and reformatory schools for juvenile offenders.

Educational Statistics.—The following tables give the number of institutions and scholars in 1947–48 in the provinces and centrally administered areas of India (excluding states):—

Recognized institutions	Number of institutions		
	For men	For women	Total
Universities	16	—	16
Degree colleges (Arts and Science)	211	34	245
Intermediate colleges	183	32	215
Professional colleges :—			
(*a*) Teachers' training	26	11	37
(*b*) Engineering and Technology	17	—	17
(*c*) Agriculture	12	—	12
(*d*) Forestry	3	—	3
(*e*) Medicine	21	3	24
(*f*) Veterinary science	5	—	5
(*g*) Law	15	—	15
(*h*) Commerce	18	—	18
High schools	3,436	640	4,076
Middle schools	7,645	1,181	8,826
Primary schools	126,932	13,812	140,794
Vocational and other schools :—			
(*a*) Teachers' training	342	187	529
(*b*) Engineering	5	—	5
(*c*) Technical and Industrial	355	149	504
(*d*) Medicine	19	1	20
(*e*) Commerce	300	2	302
(*f*) For the handicapped	46	2	48
(*g*) For adults	5,706	830	6,536
(*h*) Other schools	2,236	69	2,305
Total	147,599	16,953	164,552
Unrecognized institutions : Total	6,003	505	6,508
Grand Total	153,602	17,458	171,060

Recognized institutions	Number of scholars		
	Men	Women	Total
Research	458	51	509
M.A. and M.Sc.	7,011	992	8,003
B.A. and B.Sc. (Pass and Hons.)	45,761	6,157	51,918
Intermediate (Arts and Science)	109,212	12,298	121,510

Recognized institutions	Number of scholars		
	Men	Women	Total
Professional colleges/classes :—			
(a) Teachers' training	2,216	871	3,087
(b) Engineering and Technology	6,427	10	6,437
(c) Agriculture	3,750	9	3,759
(d) Forestry	256	—	256
(e) Medicine	7,155	1,695	8,850
(f) Veterinary science	806	—	806
(g) Law	7,621	55	7,676
(h) Commerce	14,853	75	14,928
Oriental studies	964	12	976
Secondary stage	2,188,782	379,067	2,567,849
Primary/pre-Primary stage	8,417,849	3,103,448	11,521,297
Professional and other schools/classes :—			
(a) Teachers' training	27,929	10,966	38,895
(b) Engineering	1,642	1	1,643
(c) Technical and Industrial	19,723	10,168	29,891
(d) Medicine	3,992	395	4,387
(e) Commerce	14,075	1,010	15,085
(f) For the handicapped	1,553	346	1,899
(g) For adults	166,461	17,574	184,035
(h) Other schools	81,783	9,776	91,559
Total	11,130,279	3,554,976	14,685,255
Unrecognized institutions : Total	232,381	51,754	284,135
Grand Total	11,362,660	3,606,730	14,969,390

The expenditure on recognized educational institutions met from fees, provincial and central government funds, local bodies' funds, endowments, etc., is given below :—

Year	Rs.	Year	Rs.
1942–43	31,61,42,080	1945–46	45,95,23,934
1943–44	34,46,97,558	1946–47	45,12,98,886
1944–45	39,06,50,417	1947–48	54,81,47,651

A plan for the 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 within 40 years. The period was, however, considered too long by the All-India Educational Conference which met in Jan., 1948, and was reduced to 16 years. The Central and Provincial Governments prepared their first 5-year (1947–52) programme of educational expansion, involving a total expenditure of about Rs. 125 crores. The Government of India gave Rs. 40 crores in 1947–48, Rs. 41½ crores in 1948–49 and Rs. 53½ crores in 1949–50 to the Provinces for their entire post-war development programme (including that of educational development).

The Government of India, in co-operation with the provincial governments and states, have sent abroad 1,511 scholars from the year 1945–46 up to 1948–49 for higher technical training and scientific research. With effect from the year 1949–50 the Overseas Scholarships Scheme has been revised, so as to include within its scope the requirements of educational institutions, government sponsored industry and public utility concerns.

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 and recommend ways and means to meet her immediate requirements. The Council has recommended that grants to the extent of Rs. 1·5 crores capital and Rs. 30 lakhs ultimate recurring be given to 14 engineering and technological institutions for their improvement and expansion. Government have accepted this recommendation in principle and have already made advance grants. In the provincial development 5-year plans, provision has been made for the establishment of 160 new technical institutions and expansion and organization of 54 existing ones. For the training of high-grade engineers and technologists (designers, planners, research workers, production experts) to take up positions of trust and responsibility in government and industry, the Government of India have proposed the establishment of 2 central higher technological institutions out of the 4 recommended by the Sarkar Committee near Calcutta and Bombay, each with facilities to train about 2,000 undergraduates and 1,000 postgraduates in the first quinquennium 1947–52. The Institute at Hijli (District Kharagpur) will start functioning during 1950.

A Scientific Manpower Committee was appointed by the Government in April, 1947, to assess the country's requirements for different grades of scientific and technical manpower. The Government have accepted the Committee's interim recommendations that for an immediate improvement in the outturn of scientific manpower, the existing sources, *e.g.*, universities, special institutions, etc., should be utilized to the full and helped by means of grants. Plans entailing an expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs during 1949–50 are in the course of execution. The Committee submitted its final report in July, 1949.

Newspapers.—During 1948 the following provinces published more than 100 separate newspapers and periodicals:—Bombay, 1,143; United Provinces, 934; Madras, 821; West Bengal, 667; Delhi, 262; East Punjab, 253; Bihar, 198; Travancore, 165; Central Provinces and Berar, 153, and Mysore, 116.

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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 both these provinces. The administrations of Coorg and Ajmer-Merwara have Judicial Commissioners. 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)		

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Rankin (Sir G.), Background to Indian Law. London, 1946.

Finance.[1]

(Rs. 13⅓ = £1.)

Revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 6 years :—

Years ending 31 March	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ending 31 March	Revenue	Expenditure
	£1,000	£1,000		£1,000	£1,000
1946	306,142	398,713	1949[2]	242,235	241,898
1947	297,806	331,769	1950[2]	242,227	241,897
1948[2]	264,166	286,265	1951[2]	254,925	253,410

[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 provincial governments have been separated from those of the Central Government. From 1 April, 1936, Orissa and Sind have been constituted into governor's provinces. From 1 April, 1937, grants of varying magnitude are paid to certain provincial governments from the resources of the Central Government. 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] Estimates.

The following table shows the items of revenue and expenditure charged to revenue of the Central Government for 1949–50 (Budget estimates) :—

Revenue	Rs. 1,000	Expenditure	Rs. 1,000
Customs	1,11,47,00	Customs	1,46,74
Central excise duties	69,27,00	Central excise duties	3,45,78
Corporation tax	41,81,00	Corporation tax	55,21
Taxes on income other than corporation tax	66,04,00	Taxes on income other than corporation tax	1,31,85
Opium	1,17,84	Opium	1,04,77
Land revenue	13,40	Land revenue	4,39
Provincial excise	93.19	Provincial excise	7,79
Stamps	1,57,52	Stamps	1,09,50
Forests	81,14	Forests	92,94
Registration	1,39	Registration	23
Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	9,66	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	6,82
Other taxes and duties	14,46	Other taxes and duties	15
Railways (net receipts)	41,04,42	Railways	36,32,47
Irrigation	47	Irrigation	12,21
Posts and telegraphs (net receipts)	5,42,99	Posts and telegraphs	95,56
Interest receipts	1,18,62	Debt services	39,29,34
Civil administration	6,78,04	Civil administration	40,50,22
Currency and mint	9,69,51	Currency and mint	2,22,89
Civil works	1,02,06	Civil works	7,31,46
Miscellaneous	1,66,43	Miscellaneous	50,62,17
Defence services	11,02,67	Defence services	1,68,39,29
		Adjustment between central and provincial governments	2,95,62
		Extraordinary items	12,06,07
Total	3,71,32,81	Total	3,70,83,47

The following table shows the revenue and expenditure of the Provincial Governments (in lakhs of rupees).

Province	Revenue		Expenditure	
	1948–49 (revised)	1949–50 (budget)	1948–49 (revised)	1949–50 (budget)
Madras	57,04	55,75	57,04	55,66
Bombay	50,94	52,86	51,91	52,41
West Bengal	30,59	32,83	30,82	32,94
United Provinces	49,04	55,73	48,47	55,58
East Punjab	14,46	15,93	26,05	22,92
Bihar	22,79	25,23	22,80	19,17
Central Provinces and Berar	17,27	19,00	17,27	18,80
Assam	7,95	9,10	8,22	9,52
Orissa	7,90	8,90	9,13	8,76
Total	257,98	275,33	271,71	275,76

The budget for 1947–48 was estimated at revenue totalling Rs. 333 crores and expenditure totalling Rs. 381 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 48 crores. This deficit will be increased by Rs. 8 crores involved in the proposed abolition of the salt tax. Fresh taxation is to raise another Rs. 27 crores, leaving a final deficit of Rs. 29 crores. New measures of taxation include the levy of a special income tax of 16⅔ on business profits exceeding Rs. 1 lakh a year, estimated to yield Rs. 12 crores; a tax on capital gains, estimated to yield Rs. 3½ crores; the doubling of the corporation tax from 1 anna to 2 annas in rupees, estimated to yield Rs. 4 crores; the lowering of the taxable limit for incomes subject to super-

tax, estimated to yield Rs. 2½ crores, and the doubling of the export duty on tea from 2 annas to 4 annas per lb., estimated to yield Rs. 4 crores.

The estimated capital expenditure of the Central Government on state railways in 1947–48 is Rs. 29,06,16,000. The project estimate for the new capital at Delhi was closed with effect from 1 April, 1932, but was reopened in 1933. A provision of Rs. 4,69,00,000 has been made for this purpose in the estimates for 1947–48.

The following table shows the receipts of both the central and provincial Governments from the most important sources of revenue in recent years (in £'000):—

Year ended 31 March	Land[1]	Opium	Salt[2]	Stamps	Excise[3]	Customs[4]	Taxes on income	Railways (net receipts)	Irrigation
1941–42	20,947	485	6,900	8,057	20,785	29,883	24,616	41,683	8,976
1942–43	22,165	564	8,184	8,610	23,425	19,890	41,190	53,373	9,253
1943–44	22,898	601	6,255	11,510	39,970	20,963	58,971	57,427	10,691
1944–45	23,707	778	6,974	12,319	62,822	30,943	81,422	55,562	10,423
1945–46	23,000	742	7,661	13,388	75,502	56,390	72,144	45,928	10,160

[1] Exclusive of portion of land revenue due to irrigation.

[2] The salt duty was raised in 1923, and reduced to previous level in 1924. A temporary surcharge of 25% was imposed in 1931. An additional duty was also levied in 1931 on imported foreign salt. About ¼ of this additional duty is paid to provincial governments. This additional duty lapsed on 30 April, 1938.

[3] The excise revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, and opium consumed in the country. The bulk of the revenue comes from indigenous spirits. The excise systems and rates of duty vary from province to province.

[4] Liquors, oils, motor cars and cycles, machinery, sugar, tobacco, cotton and silk yarns fabrics and manufactures, metals (including silver bullion, coin, etc.), manufactured articles and articles of food and drink are the chief items from which the customs revenue is derived. Under this head are also included the proceeds of export duties on rice and on jute (imposed in 1916), and of excise duties on motor spirit (imposed in 1917), on silver (imposed in March, 1930), on kerosene (imposed in 1922), on steel ingots (imposed in 1934), on sugar and matches (imposed in March, 1934) and on tyres (April, 1941). The import of silver bullion and coin except under licence has been prohibited since October, 1939. The various import, export and excise duties levied by Government will be found in the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, and the Indian Finance Acts.

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 the Dominion of India the cultivation of the poppy for the production of opium is confined to the United Provinces, and the area under poppy cultivation in that province 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 Indian states of Central and Northern India. The question of suppressing poppy cultivation in these states was investigated by a committee, which started work in November, 1927. After giving careful consideration to the report submitted by the committee, the Government of India 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 the producing states; it has been stipulated that the states (with two or three exceptions) 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 agreed to take steps to improve the effectiveness of their preventive establishment. 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 British India, exception being made only in favour of existing addicts so long as they survive and subject to their producing medical certificates. The Indian states have 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.

Finance of Separate Governments and Local Finance.—The revenue and expenditure of each Government, central and provincial, in 1945–46 were as follows:—

Government	Revenue	Expenditure
	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,000
India, general	4,08,18,94	5,31,61,74
Madras	47,98,89	47,98,74
Bombay	34,99,60	33,41,80
Bengal	45,55,41	40,58,98
United Provinces	29,95,42	29,92,92
Punjab	27,96,14	21,32,91
Bihar	15,24,40	12,12,74
Central Provinces	10,59,16	10,48,14
Assam	6,50,75	6,76,37
N.W. Frontier Province	2,99,98	2,84,21
Orissa	3,60,70	3,44,11
Sind	8,64,37	8,63,82
Coorg	32,04	18,59

Local Funds.—The above excludes the revenue and expenditure of municipalities and of district and local boards. The income of the former is derived mainly from rates, octroi taxes on houses, lands, vehicles and animals, tolls, and assessed taxes, and of the latter from cesses on lands. The gross income for 1940–41 of all municipalities was Rs. 44,58,82,688. The gross expenditure was Rs. 44,54,04,783. The income of district and local boards was Rs. 16,61,99,111 and the expenditure Rs. 16,60,17,435.

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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 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	1946	360·23
1942	103·93	1947	238·11
1943	214·62	1948	188·77
1944	358·40	1949 [1]	155·43
1945	395·49	1950 [2]	157·36

[1] Revised estimate. [2] Estimate.

Army.

As a result of partition, regiments and formations of the armed forces of India, which had for long years been composed of sub-units comprising men of various castes and creeds, had to be reorganized into regiments containing only representatives of their own Dominion. Such a division and re-organization of the armed forces needed a co-ordinating authority, which was provided by the Supreme Commander's Headquarters. Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, former Commander-in-Chief, was appointed as Supreme Commander with the specific purpose of reconstituting the armed forces for the two Dominions under the directional control of the Joint Defence Council, which consisted of representatives from both Dominions, the Governor-General of India, Earl Mountbatten being the independent chairman.

The armed forces of India used to contain a very large British element but the government of new India decided to completely nationalize her armed forces. Only a small number of British officers, mostly in technical branches, have been retained on contractual basis for a short period to fill the gap.

From V-J Day to the end of August, 1947, the net reduction in the strength of the Indian and Pakistan armies amounted to 1,648,772 men and women. Of these, 32,677 were British and Indian/Pakistan officers, 12,177 were officers and auxiliaries of the WAC(I), 49,024 were British other ranks serving with Indian and Pakistan armies and 1,533,570 were Indian and Pakistan ranks, including 64,321 civilians attached to Indian/Pakistan armies. In August, 1947, there was a net reduction of 492 officers, 1,566 Indian and Pakistan ranks, 2,639 non-combatants enrolled and 2,348 British other ranks attached to Indian and Pakistan armies.

During that month 144 army units were disbanded. A total of 8,668

army units have been disbanded, 61 Indian State Forces units have returned to the states and 11 Nepalese contingent units have returned to Nepal. Up to the end of August, 1947, a total of 37,458 I.S.F. personnel have returned to their states and 9,178 Nepalese contingent personnel have returned to Nepal.

The old Indian Army prior to 15 August, 1947, was divided into three Commands—Northern, Southern and Eastern. A fourth, Central Command, was raised during the war and disbanded in September, 1946. Of the Indian divisions which took part in the World War II, the 6th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 26th and 39th have been disbanded, those remaining being the 4th, 5th, 7th Infantry Divisions, 1st Armoured Division and the 2nd Airborne Division.

On 15 August, 1947, the army was divided into Indian Army and Pakistan Army. Northern Command was allotted to Pakistan and the Southern and Eastern Commands were allotted to the Indian Army. A new Command, Delhi and East Punjab Command, was raised on 15 September, 1947. There has also been a considerable amount of expansion in R.I.A.S.C. transport services. From 36 A.T. Coys. and 29 M.T. Units of various types, they were increased to 80 A.T. Coys. and 304 M.T. Units. The elephant for the first time was taken in the service and was found to be very useful in Burma. Bullocks were also utilized to provide transport in static areas. Other additions to the service were tank transporters, amphibians and water transport companies. There has also been a very great expansion in air supplies, which at one time was the main source of supply in Burma.

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 1920's on a combatant basis. In 1928 it hoisted the White Ensign for the first time, and from 1934, after the passage of the Indian Naval Discipline Act, to 1950 was designated the Royal Indian Navy.

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 vessels *Kukri* (ex-*Trend*) converted from a frigate, and *Investigatol*; 6 fleet minesweepers; 4 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 R.I.N.'s 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 training establishments for the Navy. A new boys' training establishment (I.N.S. *Circars*) 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 R.I.N. dockyard, Bombay, has been expanded. New machinery was installed and much work in repairing R.I.N., R.N. and Allied naval vessels carried out during the war. With the acquisition of the cruiser, 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 Legislature passed the Indian Air Force Act and the first flight was formed in 1933. 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 the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, the Dominion of India received 7 fighter squadrons and 1 transport squadron as its share.

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Agriculture and Industry.

Agriculture, Land Tenure, etc.—The chief industry of India has always been agriculture. The total number of the population supported by agriculture, including forestry and raising of livestock, and excluding non-working dependants, was, according to the census of 1931, about 110 millions out of a total population of 353 millions. In most of the provinces there is a department of land records, and in every province a department of agriculture. There are staffs of experts in the provinces; 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 provincial colleges; a civil veterinary department for the prevention and cure of cattle diseases; an Indian veterinary research institute for the preparation of sera and antitoxins 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 with the object of promoting, guiding and co-ordinating agriculture and veterinary research throughout India. The production and introduction into general cultivation of improved strains of crops still forms the most prominent feature of the work of agricultural departments, although progress in other directions is now substantial. The last census in 1941 did not specify the agricultural population.

In provinces where the *zamíndárí* tenure prevails (*i.e.*, where single proprietors or proprietary brotherhoods possess large estates of several hundreds or thousands of acres), the state land revenue is assessed at an aliquot part (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 the United Provinces and Madras, the settlement is a permanent one and not liable to revision. In provinces 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)

The following table, so far as returns can be obtained, shows, in thousand acres, according to provinces, the net area, and the classification of areas of Indian Union that were in 1944–45 cultivated and uncultivated, and the areas under forests and irrigation.

Administrations	Net area[1] according to survey, excluding Indian states	Cultivated		Uncultivated		Forests	Area irrigated
		Net area actually sown	Current fallows	Other uncultivated land, excluding current fallows	Not available for cultivation		
Ajmer-Merwara	1,561	434	186	265	629	47	115
Assam	33,462	5,353	1,499	17,368	4,247	4,156	873
West Bengal	18,897	10,660	1,474	1,926	3,212	1,625	1,789
Bihar	44,327	17,510	7,224	6,611	6,370	6,612	4,932
Bombay	48,678	28,397	5,513	814	5,936	8,018	1,208
Central Provinces and Berar	63,084	24,633	4,031	13,736	4,848	15,836	1,512
Coorg	1,012	155	151	16	359	331	5
Delhi	367	217	9	64	77	—	78
Madras	79,934	31,534	9,290	11,425	14,233	13,452	9,683
Orissa	20,654	6,331	1,445	3,175	7,097	2,606	1,667
East Punjab	23,067[2]	11,610[2]	1,884[2]	2,612[2]	6,192[2]	769[2]	4,980
United Provinces	67,655	37,252	2,373	10,106	9,248	8,676	11,385
Total	402,698	174,086	35,079	68,118	62,448	62,128	38,227

[1] Based on pre-war average.

[2] Includes an area of 839,000 acres for Tirap Frontier Tract for which details for forests not available for cultivation and other cultivated land excluding current fallows are not available.

on all extensions of cultivation. The *raiyatwári* 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 following table shows in 1945–46 the returns of the land surveyed under the two types of tenure, and the land revenue assessed in Indian Provinces (except West Bengal) :—

Province	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.
Madras (1943–44)	20,946,466	13,018,001	97,83,167	58,904,798	36,323,809	7,26,65,330
Bombay (1940–41)	3,957,339	(a)	(a)	44,684,363	19,351,017	3,76,26,165
United Provinces (1941–42)	68,043,677	52,969,347	6,75,32,386	—	—	—
East Punjab (1944–45)	23,056,252	12,701,430	1,94,98,173	—	—	—
Bihar (1941–42)	44,327,205	33,943,028	1,32,34,877	—	—	—
Central Provs. and Berar (1945–46)	51,872,915[1]	16,813,584	2,41,79,708	11,209,410	(b)	(b)
Assam (1945–46)	3,354,678	(a)	16,71,416	29,262,306	7,555,621	1,37,57,848
Ajmer-Merwara (1945–46)	1,561,330	389,443	2,83,752	—	—	—
Orissa (1941–42)	16,212,076	8,205,837	39,29,243	3,929,845	(b)	11,41,250
Coorg (1942–33)	—	—	—	1,012,264	168,726	4,51,887
Delhi (1945–46)	367,375	917,939	3,76,218	—	—	—

(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 Indian Union (including Hyderabad) under the chief crops and the production in 3 years (in thousands) :—

Name of crops	1943–44		1944–45		1945–46	
	Area sown	Yield	Area sown	Yield	Area sown	Yield
	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons	Acres	Tons
Rice	58,807	20,793	60,203	19,578	58,112	18,463
Wheat	23,758	6,337	25,461	6,863	24,546	5,912
Sugar-cane	3,617	5,090	3,547	4,729	3,204	4,548
Tea [1]	730	497,003	730	447,904	730	501,661
Cotton [1]	17,427	3,626	11,413	2,173	11,349	2,119
Jute [1]	701	1,541	581	1,236	580	1,556
Linseed	3,446	366	3,383	380	3,260	352
Rape and Mustard	4,020	690	4,264	825	4,323	714
Sesamum	4,248	409	3,732	353	3,746	354
Ground-nut	9,808	3,823	10,574	3,856	10,273	3,466
Castor seed	1,541	140	1,466	131	1,425	123
Coffee	198	17	201	17	211	25
Rubber [1]	145	36,685	—	—	—	—

[1] Yield of tea and rubber in lb.; of cotton and jute in bales of 400 lb.

Yields in 1948–49 :—Rice, 18,863,000 tons; tobacco, 470,000,000 lb. (from 745,000 acres); cotton, 1,960,000 bales (from 10·6 million acres). In 1947–48 :—Wheat, 5,346,000 tons; cotton, 2,116,000 bales; grain, 4,310,000 tons; tobacco, 526,000,000 lb. (from 762,000 acres). Cashew nuts, 1938–47 average, 48,700 short tons; 1948, 51,000 short tons; 1949, 38,900 short tons.

Jute crop, 1947–48:—Acreage, 651,785; production, 1,695,970 bales; 1948–49:—Acreage, 765,605; production, 2,026,575; estimate, 1949–50, 2,100,000 bales (from 791,000 acres).

Livestock Census, in Indian Union, 1945:—Cattle, 88,876,000; buffaloes, 26,747,000; sheep, 17,337,000; goats, 25,520,000; horses and ponies, 799,000; mules, 30,000; donkeys, 614,000; camels, 152,000; pigs, 3,091,000; poultry, 40,005,000.

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 1945–46 in the Indian Union, excluding East Punjab:—

Province	Reserved forests (sq. miles)	Protected forests (sq. miles)	Unclassed (sq. miles)	Total (sq. miles)
Madras	15,745	37	—	15,782
Bombay	10,520	160	—	10,680
West Bengal	2,648	1	—	2,649
United Provinces	5,245	884	69	6,198
East Punjab [1]	—	—	—	—
Bihar	1,403	807	2	2,212
Orissa	1,396	1,228	1	2,625
Central Provinces and Berar	19,417	—	—	19,417
Assam	6,690	93	14,507	21,290
Ajmer-Merwara	73	—	—	73
Coorg	517	26	294	834
Andamans	1,498	554	137	2,189
Total, 1945–46	65,152	3,790	15,007	83,949

[1] Not available.

The net revenue for the state forests in 1945–46, excluding East Punjab, was Rs. 4,53,22,065.

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 (including Eastern Pakistan) was estimated at 586,400,000 lb. in 1947 and 590,000,000 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 on

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	Iron and steel smelting and steel rolling mills	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	14,613
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 1947 of the installed capacity of generating-plant and energy generated in the Dominion of India (including Kashmir and Hyderabad):—

Type of power plant	Number of authorised undertakings owning generating stations	Installed capacity of generators as at 31 Dec., 1947 (kh)	Kwh generated in 1947 (millions)
Steam	56	755,957	1,733,980
Oil	265	97,679	144,802
Hydro	19	508,129	2,194,536
Total	340 [1]	1,361,765	4,073,318

[1] In addition to these there are 125 authorised undertakings which purchase energy in bulk for distribution to ultimate consumers.

Cinemas.—The number of cinemas operating in India in 1949 was 1,948 with a seating capacity of 1,266,200.

Companies.—On 31 March, 1948, there were 22,674 joint stock companies incorporated in India, including the Indian states of Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Hyderábád, Travancore and Cochin, and in operation, with paid-up capital of Rs. 5,69,53 lakhs.

Co-operative Societies.—In 1942–43, there were in British India and the Indian states 146,160 agricultural co-operative societies with a membership of 6,912,004. For later statistics see separate details under some of the Indian provinces.

Mineral Production.—The quantity and value (in rupees) of certain minerals produced in India in 1947 were as follows (£1 = Rs. 13·3):—

Items	Quantity	Value	Items	Quantity	Value
Coal . . tons	30,144,505	43,77,20,245	Ilmenite . do.	260,955	31,59,271
Manganese ore[2] do.	451,034	96,40,563[1]	Saltpetre . cwt.	4,114[3]	—[4]
Gold . . ozs.	171,705	4,89,54,639	Chromite . tons	34,717	9,97,639
Petroleum . gals.	65,192,235	1,08,30,060	Magnesite . do.	51,536	6,86,956
Salt . . tons	1,540,353	2,46,89,794	Diamonds . carats	576	72,033
Iron ore . do.	2,498,459	80,67,805	Silver . ozs.	12,422	54,725
Mica[2] . cwts.	192,671	4,65,89,163	Graphite . tons	1,235	1,55,317
Copper ore . tons	323,035	60,35,118			

[1] f.o.b. value at Indian ports.
[2] Export figures.
[3] Excluding the production of Bharatpur State in Rajasthan for which the figures are not yet available.
[4] Not available.

In 1948, 1,456,778 metric tons of pig-iron and 3,367 metric tons of aluminum were produced; 318,220 metric tons of manganese and 5,002 long tons of chromite were exported. Coal output in 1948 was 29,823,872 long tons.

The average number of persons employed daily in the coal-mining industry in 1947 was 363,994. The output per head employed was 82 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 and Geophysical officers in this Department was 145 in 1949, 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.
1944–45	231,93,85,769	24,46,42,070	2,28,98,24,574	5,18,55,199
1945–46	292,33,26,080	8,40,78,516	2,66,42,88,649	7,11,70,825
1946–47	*335,57,91,889*	36,25,09,596	3,20,78,18,910	3,09,80,756
1947–48	*445,88,02,225*	22,33,78,417	4,08,23,72,834	4,40,21,665
1948–49	517,99,60,270	2,88,57,648	4,22,81,92,897	1,21,95,484

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. Figures for 1948–49 include the seaborne trade of Kutch with effect from 1 June, 1948.

The distribution of commerce by countries was as follows (private merchandise alone) in years ending 31 March :—

Countries	Imports into India from		Exports of Indian produce to	
	1947–48 Rs.	1948–49 Rs.	1947–48 Rs.	1948–49 Rs.
United Kingdom	1,20,23,72,000	1,52,08,89,081	1,05,74,18,953	97,67,13,990
France	3,47,88,942	2,96,18,329	10,60,25,183	7,29,50,524
Germany	4,33,991	2,25,24,276	90,46,012	2,59,73,023
Austria	6,42,949	79,08,086	25,96,169	34,30,230
Hungary	3,34,363	11,66,886	32,49,916	24,88,021
Italy	7,39,83,783	18,24,19,409	5,03,18,838	6,46,58,939
Belgium	5,35,84,921	7,14,94,164	10,62,75,966	5,84,87,334
Netherlands	2,97,65,823	5,43,03,264	5,82,81,639	7,24,54,606
Spain	47,09,635	42,59,886	5,43,48,646	1,32,95,440
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	33,08,659	2,61,90,775	2,86,91,835	5,36,47,358
China (including Hong Kong)	4,46,45,330	3,69,16,461	15,05,68,983	8,70,07,870
Japan	6,11,789	6,36,13,394	7,71,157	4,58,61,886
Burma	11,18,36,294	18,76,92,294	11,93,11,249	9,96,69,145
Ceylon	2,80,24,018	2,72,00,811	11,55,27,854	11,93,70,392
Straits Settlements	6,36,72,089	8,28,13,926	4,09,46,375	3,75,40,102
Java, Borneo and Sumatra	46,42,628	41,28,161	82,66,393	1,40,98,904
Arabia	49,96,985	1,78,93,467	4,05,45,278	3,83,22,692
Iran	22,46,98,654	20,08,88,468	3,47,75,064	3,05,87,064
Egypt	20,40,79,079	31,89,56,839	5,47,98,963	6,69,78,556
Kenya, Zanzibar and Pemba	9,79,05,021	12,17,48,129	3,68,66,179	3,77,81,283
Other E. African ports	3,17,73,857	4,65,94,834	3,61,77,530	3,65,68,518
Mauritius (including Seychelles)	1,25,178	20,276	1,00,44,227	1,13,44,870
United States	1,20,80,17,563	1,04,27,79,994	79,13,13,122	70,03,11,723
South America	2,59,05,112	12,08,28,781	16,60,92,940	24,94,95,356
Australia	8,68,05,861	20,92,78,324	24,29,15,267	20,57,96,550

See note below the following Table.

The value of the leading articles of private merchandise (Indian produce only in the case of exports) was as follows in 1948–49 :—

Imports	Value (Rs.)	Exports	Value (Rs.)
Cotton (raw)	64,23,14,204	Jute (raw)	23,89,32,976
Cotton manufactures (including twist and yarn)	17,06,46,850	Jute (manufactured)	1,46 31,45,376
Sugar (refined and unrefined, molasses included)	65,89,806	Cotton (raw)	14,00,12,344
Metals and ores	33,29,94,580	Cotton (manufactured) including twist and yarn	39,84,74,596
Machinery and mill work	76,65,52,268	Rice	63
Silk (raw and manufactured)	2,25,35,439	Other grain and pulse	5,43,949
Artificial silk	13,92,00,542	Tea	63,68,71,247
Oils	37,65,70,297	Hides and skins and leather goods	18,28,21,998
Chemicals	20,54,87,502	Seeds (oil seeds mainly)	7,05,08,877
Hardware	5,94,26,262	Lac (excluding lac dye)	8,67,81,417
Liquors	2,10,86,756	Wool (raw)	1,08,82,979
Matches	15,525	Wool (manufactured)	3,04,06,614
Paper and pasteboard	13,97,03,090	Oils	11,34,31,810
Salt	2,03,26,650	Rubber (raw)	10,547
Woollen goods	7,17,76,013	Dyes and tans	81,15,812
Spices	4,40,10,000	Paraffin wax	1,13,24,159
Provisions	7,05,03,776	Spices	5,46,08,424
Instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts thereof	18,86,98,648	Saltpetre	69,338
Tobacco	3,62,30,845	Hemp (raw)	3,33,98,295
Glass	1,65,04,386	Manganese ore	1,81,00,132
Dyeing and tanning substances	13,41,23,633	Other kinds of metals and ores	2,61,47,918
Drugs and medicines	7,92,79,302	Oilcakes	5,19,111
Wood and timber	5,15,84,575	Provisions	86,46,142
Apparel (excluding hosiery and boots and shoes)	33,44,265	Fruits and vegetables	6,09,55,235
Soap	2,33,239	Tobacco	8,26,43,142
Building and engineering materials	2,80,11,324	Silk (raw and cocoons)	2,09,613
Fruits and vegetables	5,80,67,345	Silk (manufactured)	1,04,47,210
Paints and painters' materials	2,24,82,763	Coir goods	4,46,66,264
Tea-chests	1,88,63,537	Manures	32,47,666
Haberdashery and millinery	7,53,120	Wood	58,47,643
Belting for machinery	2,11,64,654	Coal and coke	3,83,66,049
Mechanically propelled vehicles	28,48,20,055	Sugar (refined and unrefined)	1,31,80,496
Stationery	1,10,50,486	Coffee	1,06,970
Animals, living	5,71,792		
Books, printed and printed matter	79,63,661		
Earthenware and porcelain	26,91,793		
Boots and shoes	1,63,608		
Umbrellas and fittings	51,77,304		
Grain and pulse	66,51,46,538		
Coal and coke	5,479		

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. Figures for 1948–49 relate to combined figures of trade on private account and government stores. They also include the seaborne trade of Kutch with effect from 1 June, 1948.

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	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. from India	49,939,297	94,737,449	96,348,285	98,214,694
Exports to India from U.K.	33,764,754	91,543,658	96,028,016	117,131,642
Re-exports to India from U.K.	534,255	555,340	385,206	313,053

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Shipping and Navigation.

The tonnage of vessels which entered with cargoes in the interportal trade was 7,530,946 tons in 1947–48 and cleared 7,349,273 tons.

These figures exclude the tonnage of interportal trade registered at the ports of the Pakistan provinces of Sind and East Bengal with effect from 1 and 15 Aug., 1947, respectively. With effect from 1 March, 1948, the Pakistan ports are outside the scope of the interportal trade of India.

The number and tonnage of vessels built or first registered at Indian ports for 5 years :—

	1942–43		1943–44		1944–45		1945–46		1946–47	
	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
Built .	45	2,944	39	2,298	24	1,033	64	1,564	81	1,255
Registered.	74	4,236	55	3,162	51	2,163	49	2,113	186	10,514

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 January, 1930, the Amritsar–Patti railway on 1 January, 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 table shows for 5 years the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared at ports in British 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 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), Mandia *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, excluding Bengal and Assam, North-Western, Assam and East Punjab .	1946–47	1,67,07,29,000	1,28,42,08,000	38,65,21,000
	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 meeting all charges for interest, etc., was Rs. 8·57 crores. The railway staff at the close of 1947–48 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 arrangements have been entered into with Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Norway, Persia, Thailand and the United Kingdom.

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Money and Credit.

Value of money coined at the Calcutta, Bombay and Lahore Mints :—

Year ended 31 March	Silver	Nickel	Bronze	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1943	28,32,18,582	4,82,89,157	5,68,100	33,20,75,839
1944	19,32,36,529	8,20,42,500	34,28,988	27,87,08,017
1945	39,11,25,000	9,56,31,500	42,94,863	49,10,51,363
1946	24,59,75,000	4,32,63,800	51,43,031	29,43,81,531
1947	3,17,49,000	8,01,71,300	38,01,600	11,57,21,900

An Act to constitute a reserve bank to operate the currency and credit system of the country was passed on 16 February, 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. 1,133,24 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.*

The coins in circulation are:—Silver, 1 rupee, which 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 = 1½ anna or ⅓ pice. The fineness of the silver coin has, since February, 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, 1000 and 10,000 were demonetized and ceased to be legal tender after 12 January, 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.—The following table shows the 'capital,' 'reserve,' 'public and other deposits,' at the Imperial Bank of India on 31 Dec.:—

	1944	1945	1946
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Paid-up capital . . .	5,62,50,000	5,62,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,92,50,000	6,07,50,000	6,17,50,000
Deposits	237,50,62,000	259,37,45,000	271,67,36,000

On 25 July, 1949, there were 101 scheduled banks in India and 3,008 offices and branches of banks. The number of non-scheduled banks on 31 December, 1949, was 360.

Statistics of the post office savings banks for 5 years:—

	Depositors	Balance at end of year, in rupees
1941–42	2,755,968	52,07,36,000
1942–43	2,563,578	52,22,14,000
1943–44	2,773,548	64,17,92,000
1944–45	3,094,926	80,22,47,000
1945–46	3,507,007	1,15,04,77,000

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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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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 (Central Provinces and Berar) [12]
5. Madras [27]
6. Orissa [9]
7. Punjab (East Punjab) [8]
8. United Provinces [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 19 local boards, 18 municipalities and 10 town committees. The areas comprising the North-East Frontier (Sadiya, Balipara and Lakhimpur) tracts, the Naga Hills, Lushai Hills and the North Cachar Hills subdivision of the Cachar district are excluded areas. The Garo Hills district, the Mikir Hills in the Nowgong and Sibsagar districts and the British portion of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district, other than the Shillong municipality and cantonment, comprise the partially excluded 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. Sri Prakasa (appointed 16 Feb., 1949; salary Rs. 66,000 per annum).

Premier.—Gopinath Bardoloi.

Area, Population and Religion.—The plains districts, the hill districts and the administered portions of the frontier tracts, exclusive of the state of Manipur and the Khasi states, which are not British territory, cover an area of 54,951 square miles, with a population of 10,204,733 in British territory 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 August, 1947, and has acceded to the Indian Union.

Instruction.—The new university at Gauhati was constituted on 1 Jan., 1948. There were 16 arts colleges, including 3 colleges for women, with an enrolment of 5,439 students on 31 March, 1948. In the B.T. classes attached to the St. Edmund's Arts College for men and the St. Mary's College for women, Shillong, there were 30 and 10 students respectively under training. The number of secondary schools for boys was 808 with 138,405 pupils, and that of primary schools for boys was 6,739 with 357,733 pupils on 31 March, 1948. The number of girls at all kinds of institutions was 154,142. There were 20,628 pupils in 407 tea garden schools of A, B and C classes.

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 569 lakhs. General administration cost 51 lakhs, education 73 lakhs, police 69 lakhs, land revenue administration 25 lakhs, public works 112 lakhs and forests 1 lakh.

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 and cement industries are 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 out-turn 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. 125. 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. Co-operative Societies numbered 3,693 in 1948.

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.

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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. 261½ lakhs; education, Rs. 124 lakhs, and general administration, Rs. 144 lakhs. Budget, 1948–49:—Revenue, 2,156¾ 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 Hazaribagh districts. The total output was over 15 million tons in 1940. The districts 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. In 1943 there were 8,829 Co-operative Societies, with 254,782 members and a working capital of Rs. 1,43,48,953. The reserved forests covered an area of 1,356 square miles on 31 March, 1942.

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.

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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 Province, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1949, pp. 177–81.

Constitution.—Ministerial Government was restored on 3 April, 1946. Important changes were made in the Constitution with effect from 15 Aug., 1947, as a result of the passing of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the issue of the India (Provincial Constitution) Order, 1947. The Bombay Legislature consists of 2 Chambers, the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council. The 3 seats in the Bombay Legislative Assembly and 1 seat in the Bombay Legislative Council allotted to the European constituency have been abolished. Subsequently, the States which have been merged into the Bombay Province have also been given representation in the Assembly and the Council. The Assembly now 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 174 of the Constitution of India.

Governor.—Raja Sir Maharaj Singh (assumed office Jan., 1948; salary, Rs. 56,100 per annum).

Premier.—B. G. Kher.

Area, Population and Religion.—Bombay province 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 a population of about 31 million, mainly Hindus. There are, in addition to Bombay City, 28 districts, 309 *talukas* and mahals, and 36,425 villages. The chief languages are Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada in the south. 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 pre-merger Province was 33·35 in 1948 (33·36 in 1943–47); death rate, 21·57 (24·64).

Education.—The Bombay University founded in 1857 is an affiliating university. Under the university, in addition to the university school of economics and sociology and departments of chemical technology and statistics, are 22 arts and science colleges and 24 professional colleges, for engineering, medicine, agriculture, commerce, law, education and veterinary science. In 1948–49 the number of students in the arts colleges was 21,351 (Union districts), and in the professional colleges 7,715. The Poona University, founded in 1948, is both teaching (Poona area) and affiliating (Maharashtra area); in 1948–49, it had 15 arts and science colleges with 8,912 students, and 7 professional colleges with 2,481 students affiliated to it.

Recognized and unrecognized educational institutions numbered, in 1948–49, 34,902, with 3,297,273 scholars. Secondary schools numbered 1,233, with 317,866 pupils, and primary schools 25,496, with 2,679,568

pupils. To the total expenditure on education Government contributed 54·2%, local authorities 13·1%, fees 22·3% and other sources 10·4%.

Justice and Crime.—The High Court of Bombay has 8 permanent judges, including the chief justice, 2 acting judges and 1 temporary additional judge. Criminal justice was, as at 31 Dec., 1948, administered by the high court, 39 sessions judges, 814 magistrates, 4 sanitary committees and sanitary boards and 472 village panchayats. In addition there were 18,332 police patels. States merged with the Province had 26 sessions judges and 111 stipendiary magistrates.

Finance.—The estimated revenue of the Government of Bombay for 1949–50 is Rs. 5,286 lakhs, the chief contributions being Rs. 397 lakhs from land revenue, Rs. 495 lakhs from excise, Rs. 361 lakhs from stamps and Rs. 212 lakhs from forests. The estimated expenditure for 1949–50 is Rs. 5,241 lakhs. General administration was estimated to cost Rs. 254 lakhs, education Rs. 944 lakhs and police Rs. 702 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—Sixty-four per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture. The textile trade is dominant in production. The number of looms in 1948 in Bombay Island was 61,452, and in the rest of the Bombay province, 55,421. The number of factories of all kinds was 5,254 in 1948, and the number of workers in all industries was 737,460, including 85,323 women, 7,465 adolescents and 1,804 children. There were in 1949, 13,519 square miles of reserved forests. On 30 June, 1947, the number of Co-operative Societies was 7,999.

Irrigation.—In the province 624,360 acres were irrigable in 1948.

Communications and Commerce.—In 1946–47 Bombay had 11,572 miles of metalled roads and 8,903 miles of unmetalled roads. The total length of railway open in the province was 2,527 miles (excluding Indian states).

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CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

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 October, 1936, which recognized and reaffirmed 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.—The province 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 Central Provinces and 31 municipalities, 4 district councils and 1 independent local board in Berar. As from 1 January, 1948, the 14 Chhatisgarh States have been absorbed in and are administered by the province.

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. 1143 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.

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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 11 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 212 elected members, including 8 women. There are 25 districts, each under a district collector, who is also the district magistrate except in the district of Madras. Under the head of local administration there are 24 district boards, 1 agency district board (under an official president), 91 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.—Ramaswami Reddiar.

Area, Population and Religion.—Area, 142,277 square miles. There are also 3 Indian states (p. 187). Population (1941), 49·3 millions. 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.

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 1947 was as follows:—Madras 34, of which 10 were maintained by the Government of Madras; Andhra 15, of which 2 were maintained by government. On 31 March, 1947, male arts students numbered 25,723 and women arts students numbered 1,558, excluding Annamalai University. Recognized public educational institutions numbered 37,811, with 3,989,685 scholars. There were 31,975 public elementary and 720 secondary schools for Indian boys and 4,173 elementary and 181 secondary schools for Indian girls. Public funds contributed 65% of the total expenditure on education in 1946–47.

Justice and Crime.—There is a high court with a chief justice and 11 judges. There were in 1947 in all 1,044 criminal courts, and 709,462 criminal cases were instituted. The police force in 1947 numbered 47,156, under an Inspector-General, while there was a force of 3,098 for Madras

city. The total number of civil suits instituted in the courts, including village and panchayat courts, was 252,448 in 1947.

Finance.—The revenue of the Government of Madras was Rs. 5,700 lakhs in 1946–47, the chief contributions being Rs. 853 lakhs from land revenue (including the portion due to irrigation), Rs. 1,468 lakhs from excise, Rs. 448 from taxes on income, Rs. 438 lakhs from stamps, Rs. 161 lakhs from forests, Rs. 845 lakhs from other taxes and duties, Rs. 236 lakhs from extraordinary receipts and Rs. 501 lakhs by transfer from revenue fund. The expenditure in 1946–47 was Rs. 5,699 lakhs. General administration accounted for Rs. 614 lakhs, administration of justice for Rs. 142 lakhs, police for Rs. 406 lakhs, forests for Rs. 80 lakhs, education for Rs. 590 lakhs, medical for Rs. 216 lakhs, civil works for Rs. 391 lakhs, pensions for Rs. 143 lakhs, net outlay on state trading schemes for Rs. 1,220 lakhs (ultimately met from current revenues by debit to Extraordinary Charges), and civil defence for Rs. 39 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 1947 was 3,761 with 276,586 operatives. The Madras Government in 1947–48 treated at the Government quinine factory about 639,777 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 208,675 k.v.a. by the end of 1948, of which capacity 98% is under government ownership. The total electric energy generated by all public utilities in the presidency in 1947–48 was about 467 million units.

Communications and Commerce.—In 1946–47, Madras Presidency had 26,201 miles of metalled roads and 14,406 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 1947–48 at Rs. 71·32 crores and the exports at Rs. 64·51 crores. Trade to the United Kingdom represented 31·58% of the total trade of the Presidency in 1947–48. In 1947–48 the Madras Port accounted for 49% of the total trade; its imports and exports amounted to Rs. 62·58 crores and 34·3 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.

(Attached to Madras Province.)

A group of 14 islands (9 inhabited), about 200 miles off the west of Malabar coast of the Madras province. The northern portion is called the Amindivis and is attached to the collectorate of South Kánara. The remaining islands, called the Laccadive (including Minicoy Islands), are attached to the administrative district of Malabar. Population (1941) 15,230, nearly all Moslems. 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 linguistic and cultural whole, had long been divided between Bihar, the Central Provinces 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, 1948, the number of Co-operative Societies was 3,412 with a membership of 192,685.

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.

Mazumdar (B. C.), Orissa in the Making. Calcutta, 1925.

EAST PUNJAB.

Government—Punjab denotes the land of the 5 rivers, viz., Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. British power in the Punjab began with the dissipation by the successors of Ranjit Singh of the power consolidated by him. In 1849 the country was annexed, and placed under a board of administration. In 1853 it was placed under a chief commissioner, and by 1859 the Punjab and the Delhi territory constituted the charge of 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 the province is Simla.

Governor.—H.E. Sir Chandulal Madhavial Trivedi, K.C.S.I., C.E.I., O.B.E. (assumed office, 15 August, 1947; salary Rs. 66,000 per annum).

Premier.—Dr. Gopichand Bhargava.

Area, Population and Religion.—The Punjab proper had an area of 99,089 square miles and a population of 28·42 millions in 1941. Its Indian states, 34 in number, had an area of 39,016 square miles and a population of 5·89 million. Of the population, 57·06% were Moslem, 26·56% Hindu and 12% Sikh.

Education.—The Punjab University was instituted in 1882 as an examining body. Since 1919, however, several teaching departments have been established under direct control of the university. There were, in 1946, eleven departments run by the university, in addition to which the university administers the Law College, Hailey College of Commerce and Oriental College (all in Lahore).

In 1944–45 there were 21,413 male students in arts colleges, 700,749 in secondary schools and 409,645 in primary schools. The total expenditure on education in 1944–45 was Rs. 481 lakhs, of which sum Rs. 223 lakhs were provided by government, Rs. 138 lakhs by fees and the balance from other private sources.

Justice and Crime.—The chief court of 2 judges created in 1866 was converted in 1919 into a high court at Lahore, which at present consists of a chief justice, 10 puisne judges and 4 additional judges. There are 27 district and sessions judges, including 2 for the North-West Frontier

province and 1 for Delhi. In 1945 the number of criminal cases brought to trial in the Punjab was 247,768, and the number of civil suits instituted was 70,082. The provincial police force consists of 35,855 officers and men and is under the command of an inspector-general.

Finance.—The revenue in 1945–46 was Rs. 23,26 lakhs, to which the receipts from irrigation works contributed Rs. 9,06 lakhs, land revenue Rs. 333 lakhs, stamps Rs. 133 lakhs and excise Rs. 303 lakhs. The expenditure was about Rs. 21,20 lakhs. The chief items of expenditure were: Education Rs. 261 lakhs, police Rs. 309 lakhs and general administration Rs. 208 lakhs. The net profit earned by the irrigation department has been:—

	Lakhs		Lakhs
1938–39	Rs. 301	1942–43 . . .	Rs. 435
1939–40	Rs. 351	1943–44 . . .	Rs. 473
1940–41	Rs. 372	1944–45 . . .	Rs. 446
1941–42	Rs. 383	1945–46 . . .	Rs. 407

Production and Industry.—Agriculture affords subsistence to 65·5% of the population of the Punjab (including Punjab states). On 31 March, 1946, there were 3,900,765 acres of forests under the Forest Department. The total receipts of the department from 1869 to 1945–46 amount to Rs. 1,691 lakhs, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,370 lakhs. The total surplus during this period was thus 321 lakhs. Agricultural prosperity is mainly due to irrigation: the canal-irrigated area rose from 3 million acres in 1893 to 18·7 million acres in 1945–46, out of which 14·9 million acres are in British territory and 3·8 million acres in the Indian states.

Industry has been growing steadily since the Factories Act, 1934, was passed. The number of factories registered under this Act stood at 1,265 in 1945 and shows a further upward tendency in 1946. On 31 July, 1948, the number of Co-operative Societies was 15,095 with an approximate membership of 757,000 and a working capital of Rs. 15,44,40,000.

Communications.—The Punjab possesses an extensive system of railway communications, and is served entirely by the North-Western Railway system, approximately 4,318 miles of which lie within the Punjab. The total length of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by the Punjab Public Works Department on 31 March, 1946, was 4,643 and 1,699 miles respectively. The Punjab has also 163 miles of navigable canals.

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UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.

Government.—This territory grew out of various cessions and acquisitions. In 1833 the then Bengal Presidency was divided into two parts, one of which became the Presidency of Agra. In 1835 the Agra area was styled the North-West Province and placed under a Lieut.-Governor. Oudh was annexed in 1856. The two provinces of Agra and Oudh were placed, in 1877, under one administrator, styled Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Province and Chief Commissioner of Oudh. In 1902 the name was changed to 'United Provinces of Agra and Oudh,' under a Lieut.-Governor, and the Lieut.-Governorship was altered to a Governorship in 1921.

Constitution.—The United Provinces have, since 1 April, 1937, an autonomous system of government. The Legislative Council consists of not less than 57 and not more than 59 members, of whom not less than 6 and not more than 8 are chosen by the Governor, the rest being elected. The Legislative Assembly consists of 226 members, including the 6 seats exclusively set apart for women, but when the Congress Ministry resigned in Nov., 1939, the Governor, by proclamation under Section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935, vested in himself all powers of the legislature. Ministerial government has since been resumed. There are 10 administrative divisions. Three of them are under 1 commissioner and 6 under 3 commissioners with 2 divisions each under them. Kumaun Division is under the Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, who is also Deputy Commissioner-in-charge Kumaun Division. There are 49 districts, the average size of which is 2,213 square miles and the average population just over a million. The number of municipalities is 86, and that of district boards 49. There are 3 Indian states, one of which, Benares (Banaras), came into existence in 1911.

Governor.—Vacant (salary, Rs. 66,000 per annum).
Premier.—Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Area, Population and Religion.—The area of the districts other than States is 106,247 square miles. Population (1941) 55,020,617; 1,325,839 are in the 6,276 square miles of 3 Indian states. The population is rural to the extent of 87·4%. Cawnpore (Kanpur; 487,324 in 1941) is now the largest city; the second largest is Lucknow (387,177), the capital of Oudh (Avadh). The other big cities in order of their population are:—Agra (284,149), Banaras (263,100), Allahabad (260,630) (the capital of Agra), Bareilly (192,688), Meerut (169,290), Moradabad (142,414), Aligarh (112,655), Shahjahanpur (110,163), Saharanpur (108,263) and Jhansi (103,254).

Hindus form 84% of the population, while the Moslems form 14·8%.

Education.—The University of Allahabad, first constituted as an affiliating university in 1887, was reorganized in 1921 as a unitary teaching and residential university; at the same time it exercised control over the affiliated colleges. Since July, 1927, these colleges have been transferred to the new Agra University, which is a purely affiliating and examining university. The Banaras Hindu University was constituted in 1916; Lucknow University in 1920; the Aligarh Moslem University in 1920, and the Roorkee University in Oct., 1948, all being unitary teaching and residential universities. The 5 universities had together 22,796 students in 1946–47, including students of intermediate classes in the Banaras Hindu and Aligarh Moslem Universities. Government maintains medical colleges at Lucknow and Agra; an agricultural college, a technological institute, a sugar institute and a textile institute at Kanpur; besides 7 training colleges for teachers at Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra and Banaras; a college of physical education at

Allahabad, and training colleges for women at Allahabad and Lucknow, *i.e.* 3 at Allahabad, 2 at Lucknow and 1 at Agra. Government also maintain agricultural schools at Bulandshahr, Gorakhpur and Ghazipur. Educational institutions of all kinds numbered 26,275 in 1946–47. For secondary education there were 2,356 institutions, with 468,876 scholars, and for primary education 20,048 schools, with 1,575,508 scholars. On 31 March, 1947, technical and industrial schools of all kinds numbered 82 and had 2,818 students on their rolls. There were 2,446 institutions for Indian girls, with 205,955 scholars, and compulsory primary education for boys in 36 municipalities, and in 357 rural areas of 25 districts (1,224 villages), Government supplying two-thirds of the extra cost involved. The percentage of scholars to the population is 6·58 for males and 1·18 for females. Government contributed 46·1% of the total cost of education in 1946–47.

Justice and Crime.—There is a high court of the Agra province with a chief justice and 10 permanent judges, sitting at Allahabad; also a chief court of Oudh, with a chief judge and 3 judges, at Lucknow. There are 20 sessions divisions in Agra and 8 in Oudh. The total number of persons under trial was 332,651 in the Agra province and 103,465 in Oudh in the year 1945. The police force, consisting of 40,702 officers and men and 48,609 village chaukidars together with 127 daffadars, is administered by an inspector-general with 5 deputy inspectors-general, including 2 temporary officers, and 1 deputy inspector-general now known as D.I.G. headquarters and railways, and 2 assistants, 47 district superintendents, 7 additional superintendents, 41 assistant superintendents and 73 deputy superintendents. There is a police training college at Moradabad under a superintendent of police as principal. There is a C.I.D. forming a separate department, a government railway police, and an anti-corruption department, under the charge of a deputy inspector general of police, assisted by 3 superintendents and 6 deputy superintendents. A military police section, with a total strength of 1,812 officers and men, under the command of a superintendent of police, assisted by an assistant commandant, 1 adjutant and 1 quartermaster, has been added to the provincial police force.

Finance.—The revenue of the United Provinces in 1946–47 was 3,265 akhs of rupees. To this total the main contributions were:—682 lakhs from land revenue, 213 lakhs from stamps, 674 lakhs from provincial excise, 182 lakhs from forests, 190 lakhs from irrigation and 398 lakhs from the Government of India on account of the provincial share in the income tax receipts. On the expenditure side the total for 1946–47 was 3,263 lakhs; on education were spent 324 lakhs; on police 467 lakhs, and on general administration 253 lakhs. No less than 125 lakhs were spent on the interest on debt on irrigation works for which capital accounts are kept, and 194 lakhs were transferred to the revenue reserve fund, which was created to meet expenditure on civil defence and post-war reconstruction. Provision of 86 lakhs was also made for reduction and avoidance of debt. On the construction of new irrigation and hydro-electric works, 129 lakhs in capital expenditure was incurred in 1946–47.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture absorbs 76% of the population; 36·66 million acres were under cultivation in 1947–48, 5·01 million acres were irrigated from wells and 5·86 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 United Provinces. 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 United Provinces, 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., 1947, 6,515 miles of metalled roads, 2,500 miles of unmetalled roads and 113 miles of cement concrete roads and tracks maintained by the Public Works Department of the United Provinces.

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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 Province 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. The Cabinet in 1949 consisted of the Premier and 11 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 1,800 smaller units called union boards. The Darjeeling and (temporarily) Birbhum district boards have official, the other district boards have non-official chairmen. There are 76 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 1947 was estimated to have a population of 4,500,000. 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 1949 numbered 19,892 and unrecognized 269. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions was 1,810,741. The Calcutta University is both an affiliating and a teaching university, dating from 1857. Art colleges for males numbered 68 with 43,317 students (1949); of these 7 were maintained by Government. There were 1,793 secondary schools and 60 institutions for the training of teachers. There were 1,886 students in 2 engineering colleges. There were 1,518 institutions of all kinds for girls. For children of Europeans and Anglo-Indians there were 59 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 207 stipendiary and 200 honorary

magistrates and for civil justice 21 subordinate judges and 75 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 123,160 criminal cases brought to trial in 1947, and outside Calcutta 393,510 civil suits were instituted. The strength of the West Bengal police was 26,263 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 1948–49, was 3,130½ lakhs of rupees, including a grant of 170 lakhs from the central government for post-war development schemes. Taxes and duties furnished the largest contribution, nearly 790⅝ lakhs; next comes excise, 621⅜ lakhs; taxes on income (share of income tax and taxes on agricultural income), 586⅜ lakhs; stamps, 239⅜ lakhs; land revenue, 94⅛ lakhs; customs, 104⅜ lakhs; West Bengal forests, 61⅛ lakhs; receipts under motor vehicles acts, 44½ lakhs, and the registration fees, 30½ lakhs. On the expenditure side the total was 2,862⅜ lakhs. Police cost 415⅝ lakhs; post-war development schemes, 341¼ lakhs; extraordinary charges, 333 lakhs; education, 205⅓ lakhs; general administration, 186 lakhs; civil works, 144 lakhs; medical, 129⅜ lakhs; agriculture, 121¾ lakhs; justice, 87 lakhs; jails, 67¼ lakhs; irrigation, 62 lakhs; industries, 60¼ lakhs; famine relief, 50 lakhs; public health, 39⅛ lakhs; forests gave a surplus of income over expenditure of 21 lakhs.

Production and Industry.—At the close of 1948 there were 2,230 registered factories of all kinds. There were 89 jute mills with a daily average of 307,350 operatives. Cotton mills numbered 30 with 31,278 operatives. The coal-mining industry in Bengal had, in 1947, 232 mines, employing 89,024 operatives, with an output of 7,646,357 tons.

At the end of June, 1948, co-operative societies numbered 12,946, with a membership of 635,940.

Commerce and Communications.—The foreign trade of Bengal in 1946–47 amounted to 105·30 crores of rupees of imports and 131·63 crores of exports (excluding treasure, re-exports and Government stores). Cotton goods accounted for 44% of the imports. Of the exports, jute manufactures and raw jute accounted for 61·45%. The United Kingdom sent 21·41% of the imports and received 24·80% 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.

Administration Report. Annual. Calcutta.
Calcutta Port Trust. A Brief History of Fifty Years' Work, 1870–1920. Calcutta, 1920.
Cotton (Sir E.), Calcutta, Old and New. Calcutta.
Niyosi (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, other-

wise 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 magistrates. In 1941, 79,626 criminal cases were instituted and 56,225 civil suits. 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.

Fürer-Haimendorf (C. v.), The Aboriginal Tribes of Hyderabad. 3 vols. London, 1943–48.

Jammu and Kashmir.—The state of Kashmir, which had 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, it 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 1846 Kashmir also was made over to Gulab Singh under. the Treaty of Amritsar. British supremacy was recognized. The bulk of the population are Moslems, though 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.

In 1944–45 there were a high court and 158 criminal courts, and offences involving 81,000 persons were tried. There were also 69 civil courts in which over 21,000 civil suits were dealt with (including 8,000 suits under the Agriculturists' Relief Act). The trade in 1944–45 was:— Imports, Rs. 638·09 lakhs; exports, Rs. 153·94 lakhs. The revenue of the state in 1944–45 was Rs. 463·95 lakhs. 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.

In addition to agriculture the chief industry is sericulture, which dates back to the 15th century. Forests cover about one-eighth of the total area of the state and provided a revenue of Rs. 105·87 lakhs during 1945.

The Jammu and Kashmir state forces (including auxiliary services) number 10,574, comprising Dogras, Gurkhas, Kangra Rajputs and Punjabi Jat Sikhs. The expenditure on the Army during 1944–45 was about Rs. 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 over 200 miles long, connects Srinagar, the winter capital, with Jammu, the summer capital.

The present ruler is Lieut.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Sir Harisingh, 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. Yuvraj Karansinghji Bahadur; born 1931.

The Praja Sabha, or state assembly, with 40 elected and 35 nominated members, holds 2 sessions every year.

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. Negotiations for a peaceful settlement were still going on in April 1950.

The government of the state is now carried on by a Ministry representing the majority party in the state.

Administration Report of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Annual.
A Handbook of Jammu and Kashmir State. Jammu, 1946.
Sinha (S.), Kashmir: The Playground of Asia. A Handbook for Visitors. 3rd ed. Allahabad, 1947.

Mysore.—According to tradition the ancestors of the present dynasty came to Mysore in 1399, and established themselves in Hadinad, a few miles from the present capital of the state. By successive conquests, the family extended the kingdom till it reached a position of eminence during the 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 ruler'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 Dominion of India under certain

specified conditions and has sent its own representatives to the constituent assembly at New Delhi. By a proclamation the Maharaja has announced the establishment of responsible government in the state. A popular interim ministry consisting of the Dewan, the chief minister and eight other ministers has been formed, charged with the task of evolving a permanent constitution for the state through a constituent assembly. The new constitution will come into effect on or before 1 July, 1948.

There is a Representative Assembly of 320 members and a Legislative Council of 68 members. In 1945–46 there were, besides the high court, 75 criminal and 45 civil courts, excluding 8 courts of justices of the peace. There were 2,526 co-operative societies, with 226,595 members. The University of Mysore had 12 constituent colleges, an engineering school and a medical school, with a total strength of 7,042 students. The number of recognized educational institutions on 1 March, 1947, was 9,871, with 618,438 scholars. The total revenue in 1946–47 was Rs. 1,095·67 lakhs and the expenditure chargeable to revenue was Rs. 1,093·26 lakhs. The state forests cover 4,432 square miles. The mines in the Kolar Gold Field area produced 168,325·202 oz. of fine gold during 1945–46.

The area of the state is 29,458 square miles, and the population 7,328,896 (1941). Mysore is famous for its picturesque and diversified scenery and for its temperate and healthy climate.

The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., born 1919; succeeded 8 September, 1940; salute of 21 guns.

Punjab States.—There were 45 states and estates in the Punjab which were formerly in political relations with the Crown representative, through the resident for the Punjab states, with headquarters at Lahore. 11 of the Hill states, including Chamba and Suket, merged into the Indian Union, agreements ceding full and exclusive powers to the Dominion government being signed by the rulers and chiefs of these states on 8 March, 1948.

The following are details of the leading states:—

Name	Salutes in guns	Area	Population	Approximate revenue, lakhs of rupees
Patiala*	19 [1]	5,942	1,936,259	302·6
Jind*	15 [1]	1,299	361,812	37·4
Nabha*	13 [2]	947	340,044	38·7
Kapurthala*	15 [1]	645	378,380	40·5
Tehri-Garhwal	11	4,500	397,369	26·9
Mandi	11	1,139	232,593	14·3
Sirmur (Nahan)	11	1,046	156,054	11·3
Bilaspur (Kahlur)	11	453	110,396	6·5
Bashahr	9 [3]	3,439	111,459	5·8
Malerkotla*	11	165	88,109	11·9
Nalagarh (Hindur)*	—	276	52,737	2·6
Keonthal (Junga)	—	186	27,711	3·0
Faridkot*	11	638	199,283	22·7
Chamba	11	3,127	168,908	13·3
Suket	11	392	71,092	3·5

[1] Inclusive of 2 personal. [2] And 2 local. [3] Personal.

* These 7 states combined on 15 July, 1948, in the Patiala and East Punjab States Union.

The present ruler of Patiala is H.H. Lieut.-Gen. Maharaja Sir Yadavindra Singh Mohinder Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.B.E., A.D.C.; born 7 January, 1913; succeeded 23 March, 1938. The present ruler of Kapurthala is Brigadier

H.H. Maharaja Sir Jagatjit Singh, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.; born 24 November, 1872; succeeded 5 September, 1877. The present ruler of Jind is Brigadier H.H. Maharaja Sir Ranbir Singh Rajendra, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; born 11 October, 1879; succeeded 7 March, 1887. The present ruler of Nabha is Col. H.H. Maharaja Pratap Singh Malvendra Bahadur, K.C.S.I.; born 21 September, 1919; succeeded 19 February, 1928. The present ruler of Tehri-Garhwal is H.H. Maharaja Tika Manabendra Shah; born 1921; succeeded 27 May, 1946.

Rajputana.—It formerly had an area of 132,559 square miles, a population of 13,670,208, and included 23 states, 1 chiefship and 1 estate. The bulk of the population is Hindu. The states of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli were merged into the new Matsya Union on 17 March, 1948. Kotah, Bundi, Dungharpur, Jhalawar, Basawar, Partapgarh, Tonk, Kishengarh, Shahpura, and Udaipur formed the Rajasthan Union on 25 March, 1948. After the accession (30 March, 1949), of Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer, Rajasthan has become the largest single unit of India.

The largest state is Jodhpur (Marwar), with an area of 36,120 square miles, a population of 2,555,904 and a revenue of 208·65 lakhs. The ruler is head of the Rathor Rajputs, and is at present Air Vice-Marshal H.H. Raj Rajeshwar Maharajadhiraja Hanut Singh Bahadur; born 1923; succeeded 1947, permanent salute of 17 guns.

The state of Bikaner has an area of 23,181 square miles, with a population of 1,292,938, and a revenue of Rs. 185·50 lakhs. The ruler is Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Shiromani Maharaja Sri Sir Sadul Singhi Bahadur, G.C.I.E., C.V.O.; born 7 September, 1902; succeeded his father on 2 February, 1943; permanent salute of 17 guns.

The state of Jaipur has an area of 15,610 square miles, a population of 3,040,876 and a revenue of Rs. 188·60 lakhs. The ruler is the head of the Kachhwaha clan of Rajputs, and is at present Maj.-Gen. H.H. Sarmad i Rajaha i Hindustan Raj Rajendra Sri Maharajadhiraja Sawai Sir Man Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E.; born 1911; succeeded 1922; permanent salute of 17 guns. On 1 January, 1944, a proclamation announced the establishment of a bicameral legislature in Jaipur.

The state of Udaipur (Mewar) has an area of 13,170 square miles, a population of 1,926,698 and a revenue of 107 lakhs. The ruler (head of the Sisodia Rajputs) is Lieut.-Col. H.H. Maharajadhiraja Maharana Sir Bhupal Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., born 1884; succeeded 1930; permanent salute of 19 guns. The Udaipur family is the highest in rank and dignity among the Rajput Princes of India.

C. States Administered by a Chief Commissioner.

AJMER-MERWARA.

An agency subordinate to the factory at Surat was established at Ajmer early in the 17th century. The British received the tract by cession from the Maharaja of Gwalior after the Pindari War in 1818. This small province of Ajmer-Merwara consists of 1 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 Governor-General 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. 37·11 lakhs, in 1948–49, and the expenditure Rs. 76·03 lakhs. In 1948–49 there were 32,602 scholars in 308 recognized educational institutions for

males, and 7,632 in 92 similar institutions for females. The Government College at Ajmer had 849 students in the 1949–50 session.

Ajmer-Merwara 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, out 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 10,241 and deaths 7,536 in 1948–49.

Chief Commissioner.—C. B. Nagarker, I.C.S. (salary, Rs. 36,000 per annum).

Administration Report. Annual. Delhi.

COORG.

This province came under British control in 1834, when, at the wish of the inhabitants, the reigning raja, a cruel tyrant, was deposed. At first there was a superintendent of Coorg, acting under the commissioner of Mysore and Coorg. In 1881 the resident in Mysore became the chief commissioner of Coorg, but with effect from 1 July, 1940, a separate chief commissioner of Coorg has been appointed with headquarters at Mercara (the capital of the province). 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 Constituent Assembly. The area is 1,593 square miles and the population (1941) is 168,726. Kannada is the chief language: Kodagu (Coorg language) is a dialect of old Kannada. In 1949–50 the estimated revenue was Rs. 62·98 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 87·69 lakhs.

There were, in 1947–48, 2,047 boys in high schools, 5,225 in middle schools and 4,368 in primary schools, and 1,085 girls in high schools, 2,985 in middle schools and 1,920 in primary schools. A first-grade college was started in Coorg affiliated to the Madras University, with effect from 1 July, 1949, and the number of students was 144 in 1949.

There were 3,063 births and 2,545 deaths in Coorg during the year 1947.

Coorg is a surplus province in respect of rice, which is the main staple food of the people of the province, but other foodstuffs have to be imported. In 1945–46 11,480 tons of rice, in 1946–47 13,048 tons of rice, in 1947–48 7,500 tons of rice, and in 1948–49, 11,800 tons of rice, being the surplus quantity, were exported to Mysore State and Malabar District. 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 41,182 acres under coffee, 88,105 acres under paddy, 17,924 acres under orange, 4,370 acres under cardamom, 3,180 acres under rubber, 258 acres under pepper and 415 acres under tea cultivation.

Coorg has contributed the first Indian Commander-in-Chief, General K. M. Cariappa, Maj.-Gen. K. S. Thimmayza, 2 brigadiers, over a 100 senior commissioned officers in the Indian Army and the 37 (Coorg) Anti-Tank Regiment, R.I.A.

Chief Commissioner.—Diwan Bahadur C. T. Mudaliar.

Administration Report. Annual. Mercara.

DELHI.

The Delhi province, with an area of 574 square miles, was part of the Punjab province before October, 1912, when the enclave was created into a separate province under a chief commissioner. In 1915 a tract of land in the United Provinces comprising 65 villages was added to the Delhi province, and is included in the above-mentioned area. The population is 917,939 (census of 1941).

The new capital project, which was closed in 1932, was reopened and a total expenditure of Rs. 28·48 lakhs incurred up to 31 March, 1945. Accommodation is required for a population of about 73,653.

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 revenue of the province in 1948–49 (estimate) was Rs. 134·94 lakhs and the expenditure (estimate) Rs. 555·17 lakhs.

Chief Commissioner.—Shri Shankar Prasad (appointed 24 July, 1948; salary, Rs. 36,000 per annum).

Administration Report. Annual.
Hearn (Sir G.), The Seven Cities of Delhi. 2nd ed. Calcutta, 1929.
Sharp (Sir H.), Delhi: Its Story and Buildings. 2nd ed. London, 1929

Manipur State.—Formerly a feudatory state with which the Assam government had political relations, it ceased to be a feudatory state from 15 August, 1947, when paramountcy lapsed and the state acceded to the Indian Union. The political agency was abolished with effect from the same date and the administration of the state 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 state is at present governed by H.H. in Council. 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.

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 2,508 square miles. The Great Andaman group is about 219 miles long and, at the widest, 32 miles broad. The group, densely wooded,

contains many valuable trees, 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 Bonington 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 proper survey of the mineral resources has yet been undertaken. On 31 Oct., 1947, there were 4,379 head of cattle and 1,000 goats.

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 8 Oct., 1945.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the Governor-General 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).

Administration Report by the Chief Commissioner. Annual. Calcutta.—Selections from the Records of the Government of India (Home Department), Nos. XXV and LXXVII.

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.

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Diver (Maud), Royal India: A Descriptive and Historical Study of India's Fifteen Principal States and their Rulers. London, 1942.
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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 as at July,* 1948, *are contained in the Government 'White Paper on Indian States' (New Delhi, July,* 1948), *Appendix XIX of which is reproduced below :—*

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA, POPULATION AND REVENUE OF STATES THAT HAVE MERGED WITH THE PROVINCES OR THE CENTRE OR HAVE COMBINED TO FORM NEW STATES.

Date of merger or integration	Names of states	Number of states	Province with which merged	Area in sq. miles (appro.)	Population (in lakhs)	Revenue (in lakhs)
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	40·46	98·74
1 Jan.	Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakit, Sarangarh. Surguja, Udaipur.	14	C.P. and Berar.	31,598	28·20	88·06

Date of merger or integration	Names of states	Number of states	Province with which merged	Area in sq. miles (appro.)	Population (in lakhs)	Revenue (in lakhs)
1948						
1 Feb.	Makrai.	1	C.P. and Berar.	151	·14	·25
23 Feb.	Loharu.	1	East Punjab.	226	·28	1·96
22 Feb.	Banganapalle.	1	Madras.	259	·45	3·25
3 Mar.	Pudukkottai.	1	Madras.	1,185	4·38	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), Mudhol, Ramdurg, Sangli, Savanur, Sawantwadi, Wadi Jaghir, Janjira and Phaltan.	17	Bombay.	7,651	16·93	142·15
7 Apr.	Pataudi.	1	East Punjab.	53	·22	4·26
15 Apr.	The Punjab Hill States of Baghal, Baghat, Balsan, Bashahr, Bhajji, Bija, Darkoti, Dhami, Jubbal, Keonthal, Kumarsain, Kunihar, Kuthar, Mahlog, Sangri, Mangal, Sirmur, Tharoch, Chamba, Mandi, and Suket.	21	These areas will be centrally administered as a unit to be known as the Himachal Pradesh.	10,600	9·36	84·56
18 May	Seraikela and Kharsawan.*	2	Bihar.	623	2·08	6·45
1 June	Kutch.	1	This will be a centrally administered area.	8,461	5·01	80·00
10 June	The 18 full jurisdictional Gujarat States of Balasinor, Bansda, Baria, Cambay, Chhota-Udepur, Dharampur, Jawhar, Lunawada, Rajpipla, Sachin, Sant, Idar, Vijaynagar, Danta, Palanpur, Jumbughoda and Sirohi; and the semi-jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional thanas, Estates and talukas of Gujarat.	157	Bombay.	19,300	27·09	165·00
	Total	241		103,835	134·91	706·40
			UNIONS.			
15 Feb.	449 Units including the 30 jurisdictional States of Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Jafrabad, Rajkot, Wankaner, Palitana, Dhrol, Chuda, Limbdi, Wadhwan, Lakhtar, Sayla, Vala, Jasdan, Amarnagar (Thandevli), Vadia, Lathi, Muli, Bajana, Virpur, Maliya, Kotda-Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkha, Patdi and Khirasra.	217	Saurashtra.	31,885	35·22	800·00
17 Mar.	Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur, and Karauli.	4	The United State of Matsya.	7,536	18·38	183·06

* These 2 states were in the first instance merged with the Orissa Province.

Date of merger or integration	Names of states	Number of states	Province with which merged	Area in sq. miles (appro.)	Population (in lakhs)	Revenue (in lakhs)
1948						
2 Apr.	Ajaigarh, Baoni, Baraundha, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Datia, Maihar, Nagod, Orcha, Panna, Rewa, Samthar, Alipur, Banka, Paharı, Beri, Bhaisaundha, Bihat, Bijna, Dhurwai, Gaurihar, Garrauli, Jaso, Jigni, Kamta-Rajaula, Khaniadhana, Koth, Lugasi, Naigawan-Robai, Pahra, Paldeo (Nayagaon), Sarila, Sohawai, Taraon and Tori-Fatehpur.	35	The United State of Vindhya Pradesh.	24,610	35·69	243·30
18 Apr.	Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishengath, Kotah, Partabgarh, Shahpura, Tonk and Udaipur.	10	The United State of Rajasthan.	29,977	42·61	316·67
15 May	Alirajpur, Barwani, Dewas (Senior), Dewas (Junior), Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jhabua, Khilchipur, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitamau, Jobat, Kathiwara, Kurwai, Mathwar, and Piploda.	20	Gwalior-Indore-Malwa Union.	46,273	71·50	776·42
15 July	Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jind, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Nalagarh and Kalsia.	8	Patiala and East Punjab States Union.	10,119	34·24	500·00
	Total	294		150,400	237·64	2819·45
	Grand total	535		254,235	372·55	3525·85

LIST OF STATES HAVING INDIVIDUAL REPRESENTATION ON THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY OF INDIA AND TREATED AS VIABLE UNITS.

S. no.	Name of state	Area in square miles	Population	S. no.	Name of state	Area in square miles	Population
1	Baroda . .	8,235	2,855,010	11	Bikaner . .	23,181	1,292,938
2	Gwalior [1] .	26,008	4,006,159	12	Cochin . .	1,492	1,422,875
3	Hyderabad .	82,313	16,338,534	13	Jaipur . .	15,610	3,040,876
4	Jammu and Kashmir .	84,471	4,021,616	14	Jodhpur .	36,120	2,555,904
5	Mysore . .	29,458	7,329,140	15	Kotah [1]. .	5,714	777,398
6	Bhopal . .	6,921	785,322	16	Patiala [1] .	5,942	1,936,259
7	Indore [1] .	9,934	1,513,966	17	Rewa [1] . .	12,830	1,820,445
8	Kolhapur .	3,219	1,092,046	18	Alwar [1] . .	3,158	823,055
9	Travancore .	7,662	6,070,018	19	Mayurbhanj .	4,034	990,977
10	Upaipur (Mewar) [1] .	13,170	1,926,698				

[1] These states have joined one or other of the Unions formed.

LIST OF NON-VIABLE STATES NOT AFFECTED SO FAR BY ANY MERGER OR INTEGRATION SCHEME.

S. no.	Name of state	Area in square miles	Population	S. no.	Name of state	Area in square miles	Population
1	Benares	866	451,428	6	Rampur	894	477,042
2	Cooch Behar	1,318	640,842	7	Sandur	158	15,814
3	Jaisalmer	15,980	93,246	8	Tehri-Garhwal	4,516	397,369
4	Khasi States	3,788	213,586	9	Tripura	4,116	513,010
5	Manipur	8,620	512,069				

Baroda.—The state is one of the most important, if not the leading state in India, north of Bombay. It includes all the territories of His Highness the Gaekwar. The province of Gujarat was at one time included in the Mogul Empire, but, in the early part of the 18th century, the Mahrattas, under the leadership of Damaji Gaekwar, and afterwards of his nephew, Pilaji, succeeded in wresting all power from the hands of the Mogul officers. From that time Baroda has remained continuously under the sway of the Gaekwar family, who held it in the first instance under the Peshwa, subject to a tributary payment, but afterwards threw off their allegiance and became feudatory to the British Government under the guarantee of a treaty executed in the year 1817. The Gaekwar Malhar Rao, installed in 1870, was deposed in 1875, and on 27 May, 1875, the widow of Khande Rao, his brother, adopted as heir the late Ruler, His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar III, a descendant of the founder of the family, who was invested with full ruling powers in 1881, and who died on 6 Feb., 1939.

Formerly merged with the Western India and Gujarat States, Baroda acceded to the Indian Dominion and became part of Bombay Province with effect from 1 May, 1949. The present ruler is Major-General His Highness, Farzand-i-khas-i-Daulat-Inglishia Maharaja Sir Pratap Sinh Gaekwar, Sena Khas Khel Samsher Bahadur, G.C.I.E., LL.D., born 29 June, 1906, succeeded 7 Feb., 1939. He is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The area of the state is 8,235 square miles and the population is 2,855,010 (1941), the great majority of whom are Hindus. Baroda City, the capital, has a population of over 200,000. The revenue receipts in 1947–48 was Rs. 563·11 lakhs. There were 2,542 educational institutions with 323,869 pupils, including those in the Baroda College and the Pratapsinh College of Commerce and Economics. Primary education is compulsory. There is a high court of justice and a well-organized subordinate service. There are 1,509 co-operative societies of all kinds, with 132,000 members and a working balance of Rs. 160·09 lakhs. There is an executive council of 7 members and a legislative council made up as follows :—37 elected members, 14 members nominated from the public and 8 nominated officials. The Dewan is President. Full responsible government has been granted by the Maharaja. The new Ministry took office on 4 Sept., 1948. The Ministry is headed by Dr. Jinra Mehta, the well-known Congress worker. The new reforms go much ahead of the constitutional reforms in any other state and the executive council wields all administrative power, the Maharaja remaining more or less as a constitutional head.

Central India.—This agency, covering 52,072 square miles, with a population of 7,511,694, included 28 salute states and 60 minor states and guaranteed estates. With the lapse of British paramountcy, the agency ceased to function politically, also the offices of the political agents.

'Officers on special duty' were appointed to carry on the residuary functions of the agents and to wind up the agency offices. The bulk of the population is Hindu. The headquarters of the former resident were at Indore. He was assisted by political agents in Bhopal, Bundelkhand (Nowgong) and in Malwa (Indore).

Indore has an area of 9,934 square miles, a population of 1,513,966 and an approximate revenue of Rs. 3,04,90,000. The ruler is Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharajadhiraja Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shri Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E.; born 6 September, 1908; succeeded 26 February, 1926, and was granted ruling powers on 9 May, 1930; permanent salute of 19 guns.

Bhopal has an area of 6,924 square miles, a population of 785,322 and an approximate revenue of Rs. 1,19,82,000. The ruler is Maj.-Gen. Air Vice Marshal H.H. Iftikharul Mulk Sikandar Saulat Nawab Haji Sir Muhammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., permanent salute of 19 guns. In 1929 the King Emperor recognized the right of a daughter of a ruler to succeed in the absence of a son. A legislative council was established. Gwalior, Indore and the states of Malwa, other than Bhopal, formed the biggest union of Indian states on 15 May, 1948, under the Rajpramukhship of the Maharaja of Gwalior.

Rewa has an area of 13,000 square miles, a population of 1,820,445 and an approximate revenue of Rs. 65 lakhs. The ruler is H.H. Maharajadhiraja Martand Singh Bahadur; born 15 March, 1923; succeeded January, 1946; salute of 17 guns.

The union of the 35 states of Vindhya Pradesh, comprising Bundelkhand and Baghelkand, was inaugurated on 4 April, 1948. The Rajpramukh of the new Union is the Maharaja of Rewa.

Gwalior.—The state is the premier Mahratta state in Central India. The founder of the dynasty, Ranoji Scindia, held military rank under Shri Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj (1720), the paramount ruler of the Maratha Empire, and established his headquarters at Ujjain. In 1782, Maharaja Mahadji Scindia was recognized by Warren Hastings as an independent ruler. In 1886, Gwalior Fort was restored to Maharaja Scindia by Lord Dufferin.

The area of the state is 26,008 square miles, the population 4,006,159 (1941). Hindus form the bulk of the population, and Hindi is the principal language of the state. The estimated revenue for 1945–46 was Rs. 356·75 lakhs.

In 1944–45 there were 2,173 educational institutions with 102,162 pupils. There are 3 degree colleges, viz. Victoria College, Gwalior; Madhav College, Ujjain, and Kamla Raja Girls' College, Gwalior; 2 intermediate colleges and 10 high schools, 9 for boys and 1 for girls. The Gajra Raja medical college has recently been opened for medical students. The Scindia school on the Gwalior Fort is a large institution preparing students for the matriculation and Cambridge examinations. There is also a technical institute at Gwalior, with branches at Mandsaur and Narwar providing facilities for technical education.

There were in 1944–45 45 municipalities and 3,882 co-operative banks with a membership of 82,301 and a working capital of Rs. 1,69,63,486. Up to the end of 1944–45 the capital outlay on Gwalior state railways was Rs. 123·96 lakhs. The length of the metalled roads maintained by the state is about 2,431 miles. A seaplane base named Madhav Maridrome has been established at the Tigra Reservoir for the empire air route, and a colony with buildings for accommodation of the staff has been constructed there by the state Government at a cost of about 4 lakhs of rupees. A

civil airport has also been constructed at Maharajpur, 6 miles east of Gwalior. Important archæological monuments in the state are at Badoh, Bagh, Bhilsa, Chanderi, Gwalior, Gyaraspur, Kadwaha, Mandsaur, Udaipur and Ujjalin.

The total number of medical institutions in the state was 171 and the expenditure on these was Rs. 9,94,047 in 1945–46. The irrigation works within the state number 871. The total cultivated area in 1944–45 was 10,202,959 bighas. There is a well-equipped engineering workshop in Gwalior, the capital of the state, also an electric power station, a leather factory and tannery and pottery works. There are several cotton mills in Gwalior and Ujjain. Glass, paint and chemical and pharmaceutical manufacturing factories have recently been established. The state has its own light railway, called the Scindia state railway, 295 miles long. The portion of the G.I.P. railway which passes through a major portion of the state territories is owned by the Gwalior Durbar.

The total number of Jagir grants in Gwalior is 504, covering a little more than 5,469 square miles, with a population of 661,862, and total income of Rs. 44,12,316. There is a separate government department that helps and advises the Jagirdars in administering their holdings. Of these there are 142 estates that have been placed under the management of court of wards owing to minority, maladministration or indebtedness of the holders.

The ruler is Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; born on 26 June, 1916; succeeded on 27 September, 1925; married Princess Lekha Divyeshwari Devi, of Nepal, on 21 February, 1941; salute of 21 guns. A responsible interim government has been set up, and the new ministry was sworn in on 24 January, 1948. On 15 May, 1948, the state combined with the Indore and Malwa states to form the biggest of the unions of Indian states.

The state has a legislature consisting of the *Praja Sabha* (lower house) of 90 members, of whom 55 are elected, and the *Raj Sabha* (upper house) of 40 members, of whom 20 are elected. This is the constitution as amended by the proclamation of 30 September, 1941. The judiciary, exercising both civil and criminal powers, is independent of the executive.

Administration Report. Lashkar. Annual.

Gwalior Residency.—Two states, Benares and Rampur, were in political relation with the Crown representative through the resident at Gwalior and for the states of Rampur and Benares. The ruler of Rampur is Maj.-Gen. H.H. Nawab Sir Saiyid Muhammad Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid Jung, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; born 17 November, 1906; succeeded 20 June, 1930; salute of 15 guns. The Rampur state covers 893 square miles, with a population of 464,919 (1931); the approximate revenue is 51 lakhs.

The family domains of the Maharaja of Benares were constituted in 1911 as an Indian state. The ruler is H.H. Maharaja Vibhuti Narain Singh Bahadur; born 1927; succeeded 1939; salute of 13 guns permanent, and 15 local. The Benares state has an area of 866 square miles, a population of 451,428 (1941); the approximate revenue is 19 lakhs. The present Maharaja being a minor, the state is administered by a council of administration until he attains his majority.

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. He is assisted by an advisory council, which has recently been enlarged. Until the transfer of power in India in August, 1947, Sikkim was an Indian State under British paramountcy. Early in 1947, the Indian Constituent

Assembly empowered its negotiating committee to enter into negotiations with Sikkim and Bhutan. Pending those negotiations Sikkim entered into an interim stand-still agreement with the Indian Dominion. In accordance with that agreement the Indian Government continues to maintain those sections of the two main Tibetan trade routes which pass through Sikkim, and a representative of the Government of India, responsible for relations with Tibet and Bhutan, as well as Sikkim, resides at Gangtok.

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 5 lakhs per year. Sikkim produces rice, Indian corn and millets, cardamoms, oranges, apples and woollen cloth. Fruit gardens are maintained by the state. There are extensive forests in the state. The principal trade routes from Bengal to Tibet pass through Sikkim.

Political Officer.—H. Dayal, I.C.S. (officiating).
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 August, 1947, under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the royal assent on 18 July, 1947. 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 five-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, 1950):—

Prime Minister and Minister for Defence and for States and Frontier Regions.—Liaquat Ali Khan.
Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.—Chandri Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.
Commerce and Education.—Fazlur Rahman.
Communications.—Sardar Bahadur Khan.

Food and Agriculture.—Pirzada Abdus Sattar.
Industries.—Chandri Nazir Ahmed Khan.
Law and Labour.—Jogendra Nath Mandal.
Finance and Economic Affairs.—Ghulam Mohammad.
Interior, Information and Broadcasting, Refugees and Rehabilitation.—Khwaja Shahabuddin.
Health and Works.—Dr. A. M. Malik.

Diplomatic Representatives.

Country	Pakistan representative	Foreign representative
Afghanistan	—	H.R.H. Sardar Shah Wali Khan
Australia [1]	—	John Egerton Oldham
Belgium	—	Marcel Goosse [3]
Burma	Sardar Aurangzeb Khan	U Pe Kin
Canada [1]	Mohammed Ali	David Moffat Johnson
Ceylon [1]	—	T. B. Jayah
Egypt	Haji Abdus Sattar Saith	El Hussain El-Khatib [2]
France	—	Léon Marchal
India [1]	Mohammad Ismail	Dr. Sri Sitaram
Indonesia	Dr. Omar Hayat Malik	Raden Sjamsruddin
Iraq	Ghazanfar Ali Khan [2]	Syed Abdul Kadir Gilani [3]
Italy [3]	—	Dr. Augusto Assettati D'Amelia
Jordan [2]	Dr. B. A. Qureshi	Mohammed El-Shuraiki
Lebanon [2]	Dr. B. A. Qureshi	—
Netherlands	—	Jhr. van Karnebeek [3]
Norway	—	Ernest Krogh-Hansen [2]
Persia	Ghazanfar Ali Khan	Ali Nasr
Saudi Arabia	Haji Abdus Sattar Saith	Sheik Abdul Hamid El-Khatib [2]
Sweden	—	Harry Eriksson [2]
Switzerland	—	Dr. C. Rezzonico [3]
Syria [2]	Jalal Abd al-Rahim	Omar Baha Al-Amiri
Turkey	—	Nebil Bati
U.S.S.R.	Shuaib B. Qureshi	A. G. Stesenko
U.K. [1]	Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola	Sir Lawrence Graffty-Smith, K.B.E., C.M.G.
U.S.A.	M. A. H. Ispahani	Paul H. Alling

[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	130,967
Karachi	359,492	Rawalpindi	181,169
Lahore	671,659	Sialkot	138,348
Multan	142,768		

Defence.

Navy.—The Royal Pakistan Navy comprises 2 destroyers (*Offa* and *Onslow*, transferred from the Royal Navy), 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.

Army.—The Pakistan military academy was opened at Kakul on 25 Nov., 1948.

Finance.—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 budget for 1950–51 was estimated at revenue totalling Rs. 115·54 crores and expenditure Rs. 115·44 crores; of this, expenditure on defence took Rs. 75 crores.

Currency.—The monetary unit is the Pakistani rupee, the sterling equivalent of which is 2*s.* 1$\frac{15}{16}$*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, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{4}$; 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.

Cinemas.—The number of cinemas in 1949 was 352 with a seating capacity of 88,000.

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			

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	3,04	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, £16,178,505; imports from United Kingdom, 1948, £17,942,335; 1949, £33,012,403 (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; metre gauge (39⅜ in.) and 0·762 metre (30 in.) narrow-gauge. The Northwestern Railway has 4,561·58 miles of broad-gauge, 318·74 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. airplane 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 air lines and for the Royal Pakistan Air Force.

Books of Reference concerning Pakistan. (*See also under* INDIA.)

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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 November, 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 authority was established in the Zhob valley and Kákar Khurásán; in 1896 Chágai 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 Aminulla (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 S.E. 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 1946–47 was Rs. 46·71 lakhs and the expenditure Rs. 204·03 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 Silei district near Spintangi railway station.

Commerce and Communications.—Registration of trade was discontinued from April, 1925. There are approximately 3,145 miles of motorable roads, of which 2,485 miles are continuously maintained and 660 miles are passable in fair weather only.

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 Zahedan, Seistan and Meshed.

A network of telegraph wires covers the north-eastern portion of the province and extends to Kalát, and westwards *via* Nushki to 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.

Balúchistán States.—There are 4 states—Kalat, Lasbela, Kharan and Mekran. Their relations with the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistán, who resides at Quetta, are conducted through the political agent Baluch States. The present Khan, Major His Highness Belgar Begi Mir Sir Ahmed 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 46,678 square miles, and the population 110,211 (1941). The revenue, including the subsidies and rents paid by the Pakistan Government for the leased areas, amounts to nearly Rs. 16·44 lakhs annually.

The present ruling chief of Lasbela is Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan, who was born in 1920 and succeeded in 1937. He was formally installed on 21 March, 1939, and was given full ruling powers. The area of the state is 7,132 square miles; population, 68,972 (1941), and revenue about Rs. 6·1 lakhs. The state is under the formal suzerainty of Kalat.

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 14,210 square miles; population 33,763 (1941), and revenue about 2 lakhs.

Since 1940 Kharan is considered to be a separate state under the formal suzerainty of Kalat.

The ruling chief of Mekran, Nawab Bai Khan Gichki, was born in 1890 and became independent of Kalut state by accession to Pakistan. The area is 26,600 square miles; the population 140,000 and the revenue 4·85 lakhs annually.

All four states acceded to Pakistan.

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 port is Chittagong. The area of the province is 54,100 square miles; population (1941 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. 182).

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 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 is tribal territory, which 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. There are further areas known as tribal areas under the political control of the deputy commissioners of the 6 districts of the North-West Frontier Province. There are 5 states in the agencies and tribal areas—3 in the Malakand agency (Dir, Swat and Chitral states) and 2 in the tribal areas adjoining Hazara district (Amb and Phulera states). Chitral is ruled over 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 and Phulera by a nawab and khan respectively. The estimated gross revenue from all agencies and tribal areas in 1947–48 was Rs. 8,82,659. The total estimated expenditure in 1947–48 was Rs. 3,50,54,641, Rs. 44,37,437 being on political expenditure and Rs. 3,06,17,204 on frontier watch and ward.

The area of this tribal territory is 24,986 square miles, with an estimated population of 2,500,000.

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 members, 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 (including scheduled castes), 1,229,926; Sikhs, 31,011; Christians, 20,209; Parsees, 3,838; 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.—In British territory in India, 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 India. The project is designed to provide an assured supply of water to an area of about 1·83 million acres in British 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.

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Billimoria (N. M.), Bibliography of Publications on Sind and Baluchistan. Bombay, 1930.
Pithawalla (M. B.), An Introduction to Karachi. Karachi, 1949.—Historical Geography of Sind. 2 vols. 1936–37.

WEST PUNJAB.

The old province of the Punjab was divided between Pakistan and India under the Indian Independence Act, 1947. The portion included in Pakistan is known as West Punjab. 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. The main industry is agriculture and the total area under cultivation is about 11 million acres. Of the crops grown, wheat, rice, cotton and gram are the most important and cover about 60% of the total area sown. The table below shows the 1948 production of various crops in the province.

Produce	Acreage	Production (maunds)	Produce	Acreage	Production (maunds)
Wheat . .	7,058,000	81,809,950	Barley . .	274,100	2,632,350
Rice . .	652,000	10,047,075	Cotton . .	1,900,207	22 595,700
Jowar . .	383,000	1,814,850	Sugar cane .	316,000	13,298,000
Gram . .	1,835,000	14,998,400	Tobacco . .	22,000	218,000
Bajra . .	1,270,900	7,065,925	Oil-seeds . .	351,000	1,692,225
Maize . .	619,100	4,409,050			

The number of registered factories was 835 in 1948; they can be divided into two categories, viz., seasonal and perennial. Cotton ginning and pressing factories form more than 90% of the seasonal factories.

An Industrial Planning Committee was set up in 1948. The resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees is making good progress. Trade and commerce, which were completely dislocated in 1947, are reviving.

Governor.—Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar (appointed 2 Aug., 1949; salary, Rs. 1,00,000 per annum).

Premier.—Khan Iftikhar Husain Khan of Mamdot.

Punjab States.—The following states, with a Moslem population of more than 80% and with Moslem rulers, have opted for Pakistan on the formation of the two Dominions:—

Bahawalpur, 16,434 square miles; population, 1,341,209; yearly revenue, approximately 335 lakhs. The present ruler of Bahawalpur is Maj.-Gen. H.H. Nawab Al-Haj Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan, Abbasi, Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., born 30 September, 1904; succeeded 4 March, 1907.

Khairpur, 6,050 square miles; population, 305,787; yearly revenue, 37·8 lakhs. The Mir of Khairpur is H.H. Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan, Talpur; born 4 January, 1913; succeeded 26 December, 1935.

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 September, 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.*—E. A. P. Wijeyeratne. *Commerce.*—H. W. Amarasuriya. *Health and Local Government.*—S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike. *Finance.*—J. R. Jayawardene. *Labour.*—T. B. Jayah. *Education.*—Major Edward Nugawela. *Agriculture.*—Dudley Senanayake. *Industries.*—G. G. Ponnambalam. *Food.*—A. Ratnayake. *Posts.*—C. Sittampalam. *Transport and Works.*—Sir John Kotalawela, K.B.E. *Minister without Portfolio.*—A. E. Goonesinghe.

High Commissioner for the U.K.—Sir Walter Crossfield Hankinson, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.

High Commissioner in London (25 Grosvenor Square, W.1).—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, K.B.E., K.C.M.G.

High Commissioner in India.—C. Coomaraswamy.

High Commissioner in Australia.—Aubrey Maartensz.

Ambassador in U.S.A.—G. C. S. Corea.

Minister in Burma.—D. Susanta de Fonseca.

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 5,400 Europeans.

Marriages registered, 1947, 37,995; births registered, 271,191; deaths registered, 98,544.

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 third 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 1948 was Government schools 3,091, with an attendance of 335,499 boys and 250,952 girls; assisted schools 3,140 (including estate schools and night schools), with an attendance of 330,038 boys and 264,941 girls. There were also 523 central and bilingual English schools attended by 146,633 boys and 82,431 girls. Total expenditure on education in 1947–48, Rs. 82,993,012 (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 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. 11,809 convicted persons were sent to prison.

The sanctioned strength of the police force on 31 December, 1946, was 5,380, but the force was under strength by 760.

Social Welfare.

The ordinance relating to the relief of the poor was brought into operation on 1 January, 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. 5 to Rs. 10, with effect from 1 February, 1944. 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. 150 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 (est.)	563,070,000	532,664,257
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			

[1] 1 October–30 September.

The principal sources of revenue in 1947–48 were :—Customs, Rs. 314,055,863; port, harbour, wharf, warehouse and other dues, Rs. 10,085,770; excise (salt), Rs. 46,771,049; income tax, stamps, etc., Rs. 104,189,475; postal, Rs. 16,340,588.

The principal items of expenditure in 1947–48 :—Ministry of Education, Rs. 84,732,362; Ministry of Health and Local Government, Rs. 71,765,192; Ministry of Food and Co-operative Undertakings, Rs. 179,935,232; Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Rs. 47,681,423; Ministry of Finance, Rs. 74,574,182; Ministry of Defence and External Affairs, Rs. 17,516,351; Ministry of Justice, Rs. 7,548,249; Ministry of Home Affairs and Rural

Development, Rs. 22,006,703; Ministry of Labour and Social Services, Rs. 12,692,165; Ministry of Commerce and Trade, Rs. 1,418,149; Ministry of Industries and Fisheries, Rs. 7,740,499; Ministry of Transport and Works, Rs. 66,604,821; Ministry of Posts, Rs. 23,134,650.

The public debt on 30 Sept., 1948, was £9,408,775 and Rs. 367,532,900. The accumulated sinking funds for their redemption were valued at £4,116,911 and Rs. 35,555,659 respectively.

Defence.

Army.—The Ceylon Army Act came into operation on 10 Oct., 1949. Simultaneously the Governor-General appointed Brigadier the Earl of Caithness, D.S.O., as the Commander of the Ceylon Army. The Ceylon army will have units of infantry, artillery, signal corps, electrical and mechancial engineers, medical corps, engineer corps and engineer works services. The immediate object is to mobilize a force of 70 officers and 610 other ranks with a view specially to taking over defence commitments in the Colombo Area. The final strength is to be 3,000 all ranks.

Navy.—Steps have been taken to train personnel and the Ceylon Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve has received as a gift from His Majesty's Government the minesweeper *Flying Fish* which has been renamed His Majesty's Ceylon Ship *Vijaya.* Sanction has been obtained to name the future Ceylon Navy 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 February–March, 1946, were:—Paddy, 912,500 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. In 1945, 243 acres of crown land were granted and sold by the revenue officers.

The production of tea averaged 281,509,185 lb. in 1940–48, was 298,791,368 lb. in 1948, and was estimated at 298,000,000 lb. in 1949.

Livestock as recorded at the census of 1946:—319 horses, 1,577,327 horned cattle, 63,301 swine and 296,151 goats.

Agricultural production suffered a severe setback due to the abnormal drought during the year 1945 as well as during the first half of 1946.

There is a Government dairy at Narahenpita, Colombo, possessing 297 heads of cattle. There were 31 plumbago mines working at the end of 1946. Phlogopite mica of high dielectric strength exists in economically workable deposits and 2 small mines were working at the end of 1945. The minerals 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 leather goods, paper, glass, coir goods, rolled steel, acetic acid, phenols, creosotes, pitch, wood spirit, charcoal, ceramicware, drugs (including quinine, strychnine, shark liver oil and pyrethrum extract). Post-war plans aim at factories for the manufacture of textiles, extraction of refined coconut oil (from poonac), hydrogenation of oils, steel, caustic soda, writing paper, D.D.T., sulphuric acid, creamed latex, sole crepe, titanium white, and a large industrial workshop.

The first stage (25,000 kw.) of the government hydro-electric scheme (with a target of 100,000 kw.) is expected to come to fruition by 1949. Manufacture of salt and the railways are government monopolies.

Trade Unions.—The registration and control of trade unions is 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 1948, there were 101 trade unions; 60 employees' unions had a membership of 158,178; and 11 employers' unions had 841 members.

Commerce.

The values of the imports and exports for 6 years are given in the following table:—

Years	Imports [1]	Exports [1]	Years	Imports [1]	Exports [1]
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1943	446,796,000	569,661,000	1946	695,568,000	764,584,000
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

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Principal exports (domestic), in 1948:—Cacao, Rs. 7,030,876; cinnamon (quills and chips), Rs. 3,865,460; coir (bristle, mattress, yarn and manufactures), Rs. 1,992,402; copra, Rs. 42,140,888 (54,460 long tons); coconut oil, Rs. 84,060,587 (75,730 long tons); tea, Rs. 590,271,396; plumbago, Rs. 6,734,451; coconuts, fresh, Rs. 1,947,977; coconuts, desiccated, Rs. 25,245,243; areca nuts, Rs. 4,404,856; rubber, Rs. 143,417,485; citronella oil, Rs. 3,338,117.

Principal imports in 1948:—Cotton manufactures, viz.: cotton piecegoods, Rs. 116,446,190; rice and paddy, Rs. 236,115,461; coal and coke, Rs. 20,551,794; spirits (brandy, gin and whisky), Rs. 736,865; sugar (refined, unrefined and jaggery), Rs. 47,361,579; manures, Rs. 28,280,950.

Of the 296,000,174 lb. of black tea exported in 1948, the following countries received the greatest amounts: United Kingdom, 97,872,011 lb.; United States, 41,910,510 lb.; Australia, 36,001,286 lb.; Egypt, 26,389,243 lb.; Union of South Africa, 18,221,266 lb.; Canada, 16,059,421 lb.; New Zealand, 10,686,157 lb., and Iraq, 8,458,556 lb.

Total imports into United Kingdom, 1938, £12,398,930; 1947, £22,620,901; 1948, £25,762,763; 1949, £26,638,469. United Kingdom exports to Ceylon, 1938, £3,494,513; 1947, £11,548,318; 1948, £12,649,200; 1949, £14,752,899. Re-exports, 1938, £67,750; 1947, £39,305; 1948, £42,963; 1949, £53,132.

Shipping and Communications.

In 1948, 3,540 vessels of 9,783,848 tons entered and 3,508 vessels of 9,873,363 tons cleared the ports in Ceylon.

913 miles of railway were open at the end of 1946.

On 30 September, 1948, there were 1,180 offices of various classes open for postal business; money-order offices, 700; telegraph offices, 357; 11,110 miles of telegraph wire. There were, 1 Jan., 1949, 14,255 telephones.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operate cables, a wireless station and a photo-telegraph service between Colombo and London.

Air Services.—Air-India operates a daily service Colombo–Karachi; B.O.A.C. operates weekly services Colombo–London and Colombo–Singapore. The Ceylon government have initiated services Colombo–Kankesanturai–Madras (four times a week) and Colombo–Trichinopoly (three times a week) and by chartered plane to any part of the world.

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 115,776 depositors, and deposits amounting to Rs. 57,185,121 in 1948. The Post Office Savings Bank on 31 Dec., 1948, had 1,242,211 depositors, and the balance to their credit was Rs. 129.316,881; amount deposited during 1948, Rs. 58,009.820. The loans granted by the Ceylon State Mortgage Bank as at 30 September, 1945, amounted to Rs. 13,140,851.

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* as the unit of currency, without a coin of corresponding value, but dependent for its international value on the obligation placed on the Currency Board administering the ordinance to exchange Ceylon currency for Indian currency and vice versa. 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 December, 1948, (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 at Rs. 15,692,033 on the same day. The exchange rate between Ceylon and the United Kingdom is subject to fluctuation, within narrow limits; it has remained close to 1*s.* 6*d.* per rupee throughout 1949. The Ceylon rupee was devalued with the £ 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 October, 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. 167,027,481; 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 government stores and treasure. In 1948, 2,994 merchant vessels of 11,818,392 tons (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.

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 Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla, 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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. . .	61,357	1,518,053	629,425	875,601	808,322
Exports from U.K. .	476,918	2,236,483	1,965,491	2,521,089	2,816,221
Re-exports from U.K. .	15,466	3,327	13,230	33,389	54,014

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir Reginald S. Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (appointed 21 December, 1944).

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. 221) 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 Advisory Council of 22 members of whom 8 are officials and 14 unofficials. There is also an Executive Committee consisting of 6 officials and 3 unofficials.

From January, 1942, to 10 September, 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 1948, 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 1948, the population (including Labuan) was estimated to be 336,000. 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.

	1939	1940	1946 *	1947	1948	1949 [3]
	£	£	$	$	$	$
Revenue	416,701	503,436	1,833,259 [3]	7,171,068 [3]	8,578,058 [3]	9,650,895
Expenditure	226,666	249,138	1,623,949	4,979,071 [4]	6,892,320 [4]	7,926,070
Imports	786,708	1,185,718	8,155,886	20,471,707	25,419,172	33,970,972
Exports	1,597,976 [1]	2,386,461 [1]	4,009,356	16,932,637	29,741,954 [5]	37,716,589 [5]

* From 15 July (resumption of civil administration) to 31 December only.

[1] Including treasure and transhipment trade.

[3] Estimates.

[3] Includes railway revenue.

[4] Recurrent; the special expenditure for rehabilitation is estimated at $6,940,297 in 1947 (including $2,591,078 for redemption of pre-war British North Borneo Chartered Company currency); $4,498,813 in 1948; $6,404,808 in 1949.

[5] 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 for 1948 were rice, provisions, textiles and apparel, tobacco and sundries. Comparative pre-war and post-war figures are given in the following table (in $1,000):—

	1939	1940	1947	1948	1949
Rice	1,038	1,452	2,960	4,282	6,017
Provisions	812	998	3,606	3,557	4,347
Textiles and apparel	783	1,201	2,827	2,824	3,799
Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes	446	413	1,879	2,438	1,998
Ironware	431	670	—	—	—
Sundries	372	598	451	478	—
Sugar	—	—	—	—	2,388
Vehicles	—	—	—	—	1,340

The main exports are as follows (in million dollars):—

	1940	1947	1948	1949
Rubber	14·50	11·25	18·50	15·90
Timber	2·20	1·50	3·00	5·40
Cutch	·65	—	·50	1·10
Hemp	·55	·50	·50	·80
Dried and salt fish	·55	·50	·50	·50
Tobacco	·45	—	1·50	2·00
Firewood	·40	·25	·25	1·50
Copra	·30	·50	1·70	7·50

Merchant shipping (men-of-war and government vessels excluded) amounting to 813,722 tons nett register, used the ports in 1948, and cargo totalling 201,244 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 151 miles of metalled roads, 204 miles of earth roads and 601 miles of bridle paths.

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 £) between North Borneo and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949
Imports into U.K. .	411,980	160,923	457,071	1,107,922	846,656
Exports from U.K. .	49,694	378,212	1,030,524	1,784,982	2,367,115
Re-exports from U.K.	1,657	49	5,758	9,837	18,528

[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 Sir Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Wadin, K.B.E., C.M.G. (succeeded in 1924). 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 December, 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, Agriculture, Forest, Medical, Customs and Public Works Departments are European officers, usually of the Sarawak establishment.

The principal products are crude oil, rubber, jelutong 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, 1948, £4,083,369; exports, 1948, £5,723,213. Imports from the United Kingdom, 1947, £5,299; 1948, £73,865; 1949, £60,461.

Free vernacular education in the Malay language is provided by the state. There were 25 vernacular schools in 1948, with 2,029 pupils. In addition there were 5 Chinese vernacular schools with 984 pupils and 3 private English schools.

The police force consists of 167 officers and men (full strength, 172) under the chief police officer, an assistant commissioner from Sarawak constabulary.

There were 5 post offices in the state in 1949.

There is a central wireless station at Bunei 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.

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 September, 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 November, 1941, provided for the appointment of a British representative with certain limited powers. On 16 December, 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 September, 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, Milanaus, 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 chiefly from customs duty, royalty on oil, land revenue, timber royalty, exemption tax payable by Malays, and from Dayak and Kayan revenue.

Actual revenue, 1947, $12,879,213; 1948, $15,783,896; revised estimated revenue, 1949, $14,966,492; estimated, 1950, $17,152,624. Actual expenditure, 1947 $10,986,633; 1948, $13,025,257; revised estimate, 1949, $20,211,672; estimated, 1950, $19,493,795.

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, 1948, $98,769,885. Exports, 1948, $171,250,887. Exports to the United Kingdom, 1947, £126,365; 1948, £216,100; 1949, £268,259. Imports from the United Kingdom, 1947, £239,953; 1948, £458,050; 1949, £545,827.

There is a constabulary of about 1,000 men, principally Dayaks and Malays, under European officers. There are no railways. There are 147 miles of metalled road and 313 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 and Kanowit. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. Telegrams are sent by wireless *via* Singapore.

The Post Office Savings Bank had 2,675 depositors at the end of 1948; the amount at their credit was $865,054.

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 November, 1914, the island was annexed. On 1 May, 1925, the island

was given the status of a colony by letters patent, and the High Commissioner became Governor. There is an Executive Council, consisting, at present, of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, together with 2 non-official members. On 13 Nov., 1931, under letters patent, the Legislative Council, which had first been constituted in 1882, ceased to exist, and power to make laws was granted to the Governor. Municipal corporations exist in 15 principal towns. Since April, 1943, members of the councils are elected by all male residents 21 years old or over. Since 1 December, 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.—Roland E. Turnbull, C.M.G. (appointed 14 June, 1945).

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, 1948, 131. Births registered, 1948, 14,980; deaths registered, 1948, 3,955.

The principal towns are Nicosia (the capital), population 36,352; Limassol, 24,140; Famagusta, 17,618; Larnaca, 15,245; Paphos, 6,015, and Kyrenia, 3,060. 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 1948–49

there were 484 Greek (48,209 pupils), 206 Moslem (11,166 pupils) and 5 Maronite schools (270 pupils); also 5 Armenian and 5 Latin schools under independent management.

Secondary schools (subject to varying degrees of state control) included: 12 classical gymnasiums, 10 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, 2 American academies, 4 Roman Catholic schools. There is a government training college for schoolmasters, a mistresses' training centre, an agricultural school, 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 1948 was £889,924, of which £613,678 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 also 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 1948 the number of offences was 36,660, excluding 4,181 offences under the Supplies and Services (Transitional Powers) Act, and the number of persons committed to prison was 2,343 convicted, 491 unconvicted. Strength of police force, 31 Dec., 1948, 37 officers and 975 men. Strength of prison service, 31 Dec., 1948, 5 officers, 86 permanent and 43 temporary men.

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):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949[1]
Revenue . .	3,105,701	4,292,720	5,040,442	5,825,823	4,458,164
Expenditure . .	3,334,476	3,736,947	4,546,992	5,675,820	4,391,327

[1] Estimates.

Chief sources of revenue, 1948:—Customs duties and port dues, etc., £2,732,418; income tax, excise duties, property and animal taxes, licences, stamp duties, etc., £2,203,847; court receipts and payments for specific services, etc., £232,003; forest revenue, £40,153; railway, £80,332; miscellaneous receipts, £274,773. Annual grants from imperial funds (not included above), £92,800.

The expenditure for 1948 includes railway expenditure, £82,782. 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, 1948, amounted to £2,911,017.

Since 1928 Cyprus contributes £10,000 annually to imperial defence.

Production.—Chief agricultural products in 1948:—Wheat, 1,291,989 bushels; barley, 1,947,752 bushels; oats, 167,214 bushels; vetches, 250,078 bushels; olives, 6,686 tons; carobs, 42,104 tons; potatoes, 43,354 tons; raisins, 2,714 tons; cotton (unginned), 586 tons; cheese, 24,100 cwt.; linseed, 3,820 cwt.; flax, 680 cwt.; hemp, 1,220 cwt.; silk cocoons, 2,406 cwt.; wines, 2,955,708 gallons; olive oil, 1,168 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 1948:—Cattle (including draught oxen), 36,932; horses and mules, 14,127; donkeys, 53,989; sheep, 291,346; goats, 186,534; pigs, 43,877.

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 622 square miles. Sponge fishing is usually carried on from June to October.

The principal minerals exported during 1948 were:—Iron pyrites, 369,925 long tons; cupreous concentrates, 79,100 long tons; cement copper, 1,550 long tons; asbestos, 7,980 long tons; gypsum, 18,321 long tons; umber, 4,882 long tons; chromite, 6,790 long tons.

Trade Unions.—Cyprus has in the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Law of 1941, which replaced the Trade Union Law of 1932, trade union legislation on the lines of the English trade union acts. All combinations, whether workmen or masters, which have as their principal objects the regulation of the relations between workmen and masters, or between workmen and workmen, or between masters and masters, are considered to be trade unions. Registration is compulsory. At the end of 1946 there were registered 11 masters' associations and 144 workmen's unions, with a total membership of 658 and 13,414, respectively. Many of these small unions have recently amalgamated into fairly large pan-cyprian organizations.

Commerce.—The commerce and the shipping, exclusive of coasting trade, for 5 calendar years were:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Merchandise:—	£	£	£	£	£
Imports . .	4,804,767	5,327,709	8,123,709	13,552,926	15,407,639
Exports . .	2,452,496	3,532,787	4,202,300	5,140,734	5,678,617
Bullion and specie:					
Imports . .	24,036	11,908	14,126	31,963	158,452
Shipping entered	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
and cleared .	474,126	759,060	1,510,436	2,701,670	2,973,572

Chief civil imports, 1948 (in £ sterling):—

Wheat	1,168,967	Confectionery . . .	96,334
Barley	454,541	Fish, dried, salted or pickled .	83,953
Beans and peas . . .	172,302	Fish, tinned, in oil or tomato	
Rice	76,066	paste	64,052
Flour, wheaten, including semo-		Coconut oil	136,407
lina	425,062	Cotton seed oil . . .	64,911
Fodder for animals (except bran)	114,933	Groundnut oil . . .	130,274
Butter substitutes . . .	119,075	Olive oil	95,342
Milk, condensed . . .	126,380	Sugar	326,252
Beer and ale	51,339	Tobacco, unmanufactured .	79,990
Coffee, raw	68,508	Cigarettes	200,412
Chocolates	61,306	Coal	56,835

Planks, boards, logs, etc.	655,668	Woollen piece-goods	549,657
Timber, ready cut	78,785	Artificial silk piece-goods	188,493
Cotton, ginned	57,413	Sacks, empty	122,578
Coconut oil, unrefined	70,611	Hosiery	78,242
Petroleum oils (other than benzine and kerosene)	161,451	Underwear	65,357
Earthenware and china	89,806	Leather boots and shoes	107,743
Glass and glassware	135,786	Manure, chemical	338,374
Cement	230,099	Chemical manufactures, not elsewhere specified	122,386
Iron and steel :—		Drugs, proprietary medicines and medicinal preparations	125,499
Bars, joists, sheets, etc.	206,531	Paints, colours and varnishes	80,115
Pipes and their fittings	117,309	Benzine	353,447
Manufactures of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified	307,989	Kerosene	244,838
Hardware and cutlery	177,637	Lubricating oils	70,303
Tools used in handicraft	61,253	Soap, common	94,593
Electrical goods	367,227	Leather, dressed	108,080
Machinery	1,095,061	Leather, sole	56,294
Wooden manufactures	103,909	Paper and paper goods	157,610
Cotton yarn	198,876	Bicycles	110,267
Cotton thread, finished	89,978	Motor cars	264,753
Cotton piece-goods	688,847	Chassis for motor cars	109,060
Cotton manufactures, other (except apparel)	82,726	Motor car parts	86,503
Woollen and worsted yarn	63,195	Tyres for motor cars	96,290
		Stationery	106,266

Chief exports, 1948 (in £ sterling):—

Carobs :—		Tobacco, unmanufactured	95,498
Whole	39,172	Hides and skins, undressed	65,582
Kibble	443,159	Asbestos	374,940
Seed, including germ	91,609	Copper cement	81,562
Grape fruit	102,409	Cupreous concentrates	1,256,500
Oranges	328,757	Iron pyrites	499,468
Carob juice	122,275	Cumin seed	63,710
Onions	68,605	Seed potatoes	270,858
Potatoes (except seed potatoes)	150,591	Buttons	170,705
Spirits, brandy	67,404	Mules	104,344
Wine (except commandaria)	172,464		

In 1948, the United Kingdom supplied 38·07% of the imports (1947, 31·36%), other parts of the Commonwealth 19·27% (21·18%); of the exports, 20·83% went to the United Kingdom (1947, 28·69%), 20·61% to Germany (13·11%), 11·49% to France (12·18%).

Imports from United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) 1938, £794,941; 1947, £2,125,273; 1948, £1,910,923; 1949, £1,780,398. Exports to United Kingdom, 1938, £658,212; 1947, £3,892,293; 1948, £4,674,887; 1949, £4,158,480.

Communications, etc.—The primary system of arterial or main roads totals 882 miles, of which 724 miles have an asphalt-treated surface. The secondary system of feeder or village roads totals 1,816 miles. There are 446 miles of telegraph lines; cable connects with Alexandria and Haifa. A narrow-gauge government railway runs from Famagusta harbour to Kalokhorio (71 miles). Telephones are extensively used for the conduct of private and government business. Total length of telephone lines, 9,063 miles; number of telephones (1 Jan., 1949), 4,390.

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. and 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., 1948, being £4,708,015. 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 January, 1841; the cession was confirmed by the treaty of Nanking, in August, 1842, and the charter bears date 5 April, 1843.

The Japanese occupied Hong Kong on 25 December, 1941, and on 16 September, 1945, surrendered to British forces. The military administration lasted until 1 May, 1946, when civil government was restored.

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 1949, there were 8 official and 7 unofficial members.

During 1947 the Secretary of State for the Colonies approved the proposals submitted by the late governor, Sir Mark Young, G.C.M.G., for a revision of the constitution. The new constitution provides for an unofficial majority in the legislative council, and for the establishment of a municipal council to which many of the functions of the present government would be delegated. The council which is to be partly elected and partly nominated will be constituted of 30 members, 15 of whom will represent the Chinese and 15 the non-Chinese sections of the populations. The franchise is not confined to British subjects.

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 October, 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 Lan-tao. 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 hot and humid. The average rainfall is 84·26 in., May to September being the wettest months.

No official census has been taken since 1931 when the population was 849,751. By 1941 it was estimated to have risen to 1,600,000. During the Japanese occupation a rapid falling-off took place, and in August, 1945, it was estimated to be less than 600,000.

Estimated population in Dec., 1949, was about 1,860,000, including about 9,500 British subjects from the United Kingdom and the Dominions, 797 Portuguese, some 3,000 British subjects of Portuguese race, 202 Americans, 123 stateless persons and 1,920 aliens permanently resident.

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 1949, government schools had an attendance of 8,300 pupils; grant schools, 13,750; subsidized schools, 28,000; private schools, 93,000. In all, there were 819 schools. Northcote Teachers' Training College had 125 students, and the Rural Teachers' College, 48.

In 1940 the University of Hong Kong had 572 full-time undergraduates (458 men, 114 women). The figures for Christmas term, 1949, were: 629 undergraduates (450 men, 179 women).

In 1949 there were 27 cinemas with a seating capacity of 35,462.

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 1949, 21,456 persons were committed to Hong Kong prisons for criminal offences. The police force numbered, in 1949, 3,477 men, and was composed of 42 officers, 365 inspectorate, 484 Shantung police, 2,462 Cantonese and 124 Indians.

Finance.—The public revenue and expenditure for the financial year ending 31 March were as follows :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	$	$		$	$
1941–42 [1]	56,786,000	60,642,715	1948–49	194,933,955	159,954,023
1947–48	164,298,310	127,701,174	1949–50 [1]	180,151,370	179,924,312

[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 consists of $4,838,000 4% Conversion Loan (1933), $6,160,000 3½% Dollar Loan (1934), $8,018,000 3½% Dollar Loan (1940) and $50,000,000 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, 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, and other spirituous liquor, tobacco, proprietary medicine and toilet preparations, and hydrocarbon oils, and under the Ottawa Conference Agreements, a registration fee of 15% of their value 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 seaboard, 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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. . .	1,002,350	392,337	2,088,387	5,510,467	10,269,700
Exports to Hong Kong .	3,924,647	5,989,526	12,742,797	20,575,326	27,291,148
Re-exports to Hong Kong	55,878	63,458	85,948	129,924	126,375

Imports from the British Commonwealth countries in 1949 ($769 million) amounted to 26% of total imports (17·2% in 1938). Exports to British Commonwealth countries in 1949 ($542 million) were 22% of the goods exported from Hong Kong (16·3% in 1938).

The total value of imports in 1949 was HK $2,750 million; of exports HK $2,318 million.

A Labour Office was established in 1938 as a sub-department of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs; in June, 1946, it was set up as a separate department. By the end of 1947, 147 Labour guilds were registered.

Communications.—In 1949, the colony had over 400 miles of roads, distributed as follows:—Hong Kong Island, 173; Kowloon and New Kowloon districts, 106; New Territories, 125.

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. The receipts for the British section in 1949 were $7,234,712.

Posts.—There were 10 post offices in 1949; postal revenue (1948–49), $9,198,845; expenditure, $2,932,582. Telegraph and telephone routes, including cables, but excluding military lines, in 1949, 1,152 cable miles, 99,505 wire miles (49,752 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, entering and clearing the port during 1949 totalled 44,206 vessels of 26 million tons, while launches and junks engaged in local trade totalled 25,081 vessels of 863,000 tons.

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, Chinese, American, French, Philippine and Siamese airlines connect the colony by frequent scheduled services to all parts of the world. In 1949, 25,000 aircraft arrived on international flights.

Money, Weights and Measures.—The British banking institutions in the colony are the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, whose head office is at Hong Kong, the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. Note circulation of the 3 banks in Dec., 1949, was $802,924,076. There are also several Chinese and foreign banks.

The currency of the colony consists of the notes of the above-mentioned banks, and of Hong Kong 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*) = 1⅓ oz. avoirdupois; the *Picul* (*taam*) = 133⅓ lb. (often taken as $\frac{1}{17}$ of a ton); the *Catty* (*kan*) = 1⅓ lb.

avoirdupois; the *Chek* (Chinese foot) = 14⅛ inches (but varying from 11½ 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 February, 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 February, 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.

High Commissioner for the Federation.—Sir Henry Gurney, K.C.M.G. (appointed 1 Oct., 1948).

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 December, 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	554,141	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, 1949, 5,081,848.

In 1948, there were 86,144 Roman Catholic and 47,461 Protestant Christians in Malaya.

Education.—In 1948, there were 3,785 government maintained, aided and private schools, of which 210 used English as the language of instruction (2,646 teachers, 78,325 pupils), 1,321 were Malay schools (6,242 teachers, 199,579 pupils), 1,364 Chinese (5,337 teachers, 189,230 pupils), and 890 Indian (1,267 teachers, 35,456 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 School 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 19,732 admissions in 1948, of whom 7,147 were sentenced to penal imprisonment and 6,815 for safe custody. 5,767 persons were admitted to prison under the emergency regulations.

Finance.—The estimates of the Federation for the year 1948 were as follows:—Revenue, $197,633,219; recurrent expenditure, $139,180,228;

extraordinary expenditure, $90,854,124; States and Settlements estimated and unforeseen expenditure, $46,432,117; total deficit, $78,833,250. The expenditure includes provision for the deficit on the railway budget estimated at $25,394,341.

The public debt of the Federation of Malaya at the end of 1948 was $201,308,844.

Production.—The main industries are padi, rubber, mining, coconuts and oil palms, pineapples and fishing. Total area under agricultural crops, 1948, 5,242,000 acres.

Rice.—Acreage in 1948–49, 908,070 acres ; yield, 307,180 tons of rice.

Rubber.—Total production in 1949:—Estates, 400,009 tons from 1,952,347 acres; small holdings, 270,248 tons from (1948) 1,410,078 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, 50,564 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 1948, 2,257,619 lb.

Fisheries.—Landings in 1947, 41,800 tons; 1948, 53,200 tons.

Livestock.—Census, 1948: oxen, 235,900; buffaloes, 202,900; goats, 174,400; sheep, 19,300; swine, 357,500; horses, 700.

Trade Unions.—There were, 31 Dec., 1949, 169 registered trade unions with 42,288 members.

Commerce.—The value of imports in 1948 was $862,095,415 (1947, $624,513,284), including $420,062,456 (1947, $286,567,572) for foodstuffs and $366,224,893 (1947, $282,777,241) for manufactured goods; 43·03% came from Singapore, 15·58% from the United Kingdom and 17·58% from other parts of the British Empire.

Exports and re-exports totalled $1,116,668,653 (1947, $834,750,296); 44·69% went to Singapore, 9·31% to the United Kingdom, and 7·05% to other parts of the British Empire.

Rubber gross exports in 1948 totalled 731,378 tons (1949, 709,982 tons), valued $680,036,690 (1947, $586,843,107); of these, 169,569 tons went to U.S.A., 84,812 tons to U.K., 17,815 tons to Canada, 44,895 tons to U.S.S.R., and 301,098 tons to Singapore.

Total trade (in £) of British Malaya, the Malayan Union and the Federation of Malaya with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns)[1]:—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	5,473,726	3,828,723	17,456,279	17,353,282	13,889,743
Exports from U.K. .	3,402,029	5,432,184	12,189,455	16,371,804	18,866,993
Re-exports from U.K.	32,180	7,632	106,310	108,301	106,328

[1] The figures are not completely comparable.

Communications.—The Public Works Department maintains about 6,000 miles of public road, of which about 4,500 miles have been treated with bitumen. Motor vehicles registered at 30 Nov., 1949, numbered 43,401, including 20,537 cars, 11,800 goods vehicles and 7,457 motor cycles.

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.

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 leads to Padang Besar on the Thai border, connecting 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 1948, the track mileage was 1,075 miles; revenue, $33,079,000; expenditure, $34,303,000.

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 1 Dec., 1949, $402,915,000. Fifteen banks were operating in 1948, 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 $47,287,000, due to 229,648 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 February, 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 independence and 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 January, 1946).

Colonial Secretary.—W. L. Blythe.

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; 6 elected in 2 two-member and 2 one-member territorial constituencies 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 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° F. and the average minimum temperature 74° 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-1949 are as follows :—

	Malays	Europeans	Eurasians	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
Singapore Island .	119,623	10,923	9,716	761,962	70,749	7,845	980,818
Christmas Island .	213	62	—	924	17	—	1,216
Cocos Islands .	1,736	16	—	10	1	—	1,763

Education.—The numbers of schools and scholars in Singapore in 1948 were as follows :—

	Schools	Enrolment
Government English schools (boys and girls). . . .	15	8,214
Grant-in-aid and private English schools (boys and girls). .	68	25,130
Government vernacular schools (boys and girls) . . .	36	7,014
Grant-in-aid private vernacular schools (boys and girls) . .	200	59,251
Government junior technical (trade) school (boys) . . .	1	108
Total	320	99,717

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 a University College of Malaya.

Singapore and Malaya had, in 1949, 170 cinemas with a seating capacity of 70,000.

Justice and Crime.—The law in force is contained in local ordinances and in such of the English common law and such Acts and Orders 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
	£	£		£	£
1938	8,161,448	4,748,113	1946 [1]	3,441,517	2,841,173
1939	4,507,404	5,917,254	1947	9,096,250	6,046,134
1940	5,736,803	6,926,656	1948	9,184,374	9,057,153

[1] 1 April–31 Dec.

The debt on 31 Dec., 1948, 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 1948 amounted to $1,300,342,063, the exports to $1,113,120,406. While the money value was half as large again as in the comparable period in 1939, the quantity in tons was only one-half.

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; the figures for 1946 and later, however, are not completely comparable with those for earlier years :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports (consignments) into U.K. from the Straits . . .	£ 6,699,932	£ 22,723,676	£ 12,319,324	£ 14,919,008	£ 11,862,999
Exports of British produce to the Straits . .	7,713,903	14,821,339	17,879,390	20,411,269	23,177,082
Exports of foreign and colonial produce to the Straits . . .	113,506	127,562	133,212	126,103	144,355

Communications.—*Shipping.*—The total net tonnage of merchant vessels, with cargo and in ballast, which entered into and cleared from Malayan waters during 1948 was 23,559,163.

Road and Rail.—Singapore in 1949 had 112·7 miles of road outside the municipal boundaries, under control of the Rural Board, of which 105·4 miles were bitumenized.

There is a railway from Singapore to Johore Bahru passing across the Johore Causeway.

Post.—On 31 Dec., 1948, 186 post offices were in operation in the Federation of Malaya and 19 in the Colony of Singapore. In addition, restricted postal facilities were provided by means of postal agencies at 111 places in the Federation and 4 in the colony. Telephones numbered 13,303 at 1 Jan., 1949.

Banking and Currency.—There were 18 banks (including a post office savings bank) in the colony in 1947.

The Board of Commissioners of Currency Malaya, originally constituted in 1938 and reconstituted in 1946, is the issuing authority for currency notes and coins for the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo and Sarawak. The Malayan monetary unit is the dollar of 100 cents. Malayan currency 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.

The 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., 1948 was :—Note, $400,938,886; coin, $28,680,353. Pre-occupation notes ($12,831,408) ceased to be legal tender with effect from 31 Aug., 1948.

Five separate savings banks (Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Johore, Kedah and Kelantan) were in operation during 1948. There were 280,071 depositors and a total amount of $70,898,599 standing to their credit at the end of the year.

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	1 1/16 inches
		1 chhek	10 chhums (14⅜ 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 ¼ 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. Population as at 1947 census, 866 (males, 618; females, 248).

Expenditure of district office in 1940, $31,086. Imports, 1940, chiefly iron, steel manufactures, building materials, oil and foodstuffs; exports in 1948 consisted solely of phosphate of lime, 174,765 tons. Shipping :— 70,660 tons entered and 70,660 tons cleared in 1948.

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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 September, 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, 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	Earl of Clarendon	1931–37
Earl Buxton	1914–20	Sir Patrick Duncan	1937–43
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught	1920–24	N. J. de Wet (Administrator)	1943–45
Earl of Athlone	1924–31	The Rt. Hon. G. B. van Zyl	1946–

The Senate consists of forty-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. Restrictions are placed on the amendment of money Bills by the Senate. Provision is made respecting disagreements between the Houses, the royal assent to Bills, and the disallowance of laws assented to by the Governor-General.

Each member of each House must make oath or affirmation of allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other, but a minister of state may sit and speak, but not vote, in the House of which he is not a member. To hold an office of profit under the Crown (with certain exceptions) is a disqualification for membership of either House, as are also insolvency, crime and insanity. Pretoria is the seat of government of the Union and Cape Town is the seat of legislature.

The result of the elections for the House of Assembly on 26 May, 1948, was as follows:—National Party, 70; United Party, 65; Afrikaner Party, 9; Labour Party, 6.

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), formed on 4 June, 1948, and reshuffled on 11 Aug., 1949, is composed as follows:—

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.—Major the Rt. Hon. Gideon Brand van Zyl, P.C. (assumed office, 1 Jan., 1946). Salary, £10,000 per annum.

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs.—Dr. the Hon. D. F. Malan.

Minister of Finance.—The Hon. N. C. Havenga.

Minister of Native Affairs.—Dr. the Hon. E. G. Jansen.

Minister of Lands, Irrigation and Forestry.—The Hon. J. G. Strydom.

Minister of Justice, Education, Arts and Science.—The Hon. C. R. Swart.

Minister of Transport.—The Hon. P. O. Sauer.

Minister of Agriculture.—The Hon. S. P. le Roux.

Minister of Economic Affairs.—The Hon. E. H. Louw.

Minister of Health and of Social Welfare.—Dr. the Hon. A. J. Stals.

Minister of the Interior and of Mines.—Dr. the Hon. T. E. Dönges.
Minister of Defence and of Posts and Telegraphs.—The Hon. F. C. Erasmus.
Minister of Labour and of Public Works.—The Hon. B. J. Schoeman.

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	L. Fernandes-Pinheiro
Australia [1] . .	Dr. P. R. Viljoen, M.C.	A. Stirling
Belgium . .	P. R. Botha	F. Jansen
Brazil . .	E. K. Scallan	M. A. Barcéna
British East Africa	Col. R. Campbell-Ross [2]	—
Canada [1] . .	A. A. Roberts, K.C.	E. de Arcy McGreer
Chile . .	*See* Argentina	J. Serrano [3]
Denmark . .	H. M. Christiansen	E. Torp-Pedersen
Egypt . .	Maj.-Gen. F. H. Theron, C.B., C.B.E.	A. L. El Hennawy

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Commissioner. [3] Chargé d'Affaires.

Country	Of the Union	In the Union
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
Sweden	E. F. Horn	C. O. Gisle.
United Kingdom [1]	Dr. A. Geyer (Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.)	Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
United States	G. P. Jooste [5]	—

[1] High Commissioner.
[3] Chargé d'Affaires.
[4] Head of Military Mission.
[5] Ambassador.

There are Consuls-General in Argentina, Belgian Congo, Brazil, Madagascar, Moçambique, New York and Portugal; Trade Commissioners in the Central, East and West African Territories, in Belgian Congo, Singapore, Denmark and Norway.

Consuls-General represent China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Spain, Switzerland, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia; Consuls, Liberia, Mexico, Panama and Peru; Consular Agent, Colombia.

Area and Population.

The total area of the Union is 472,494 * 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 December, 1947, the Union formally took possession of Prince Edward Island and, on 30 December, 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	9,019,259	1,194,626	1,178,064	4,593,552	4,425,707

The 1926, 1931 and 1941 population census were quinquennial ones of Europeans only.

* 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, 7,805,515 were Bantu, 285,260 Asiatic and 928,484 of other races (preliminary figures).

The increase in the total population, 1936–46, in the Union was 17·40%. The increase in the European population, 1936–46, in the Union was 16·55%.

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	257,671	281,706	338,880
Cape Town	Cape	173,412	187,946	220,398
Durban	Natal	95,033	112,890	127,695
Pretoria	Transvaal	76,935	112,778	145,220
Port Elizabeth	Cape	53,461	58,256	68,632
Germiston	Transvaal	32,564	40,364	57,507
East London	Cape	31,311	34,834	44,431
Bloemfontein	Orange Free State	30,291	33,254	44,813
Pietermaritzburg	Natal	22,446	28,539	29,183
Brakpan	Transvaal	17,355	23,321	27,243
Springs	Transvaal	18,436	22,571	32,590
Benoni	Transvaal	21,071	21,302	30,590
Krugersdorp	Transvaal	18,066	20,583	42,838
Roodepoort	Transvaal	10,693	17,363	27,086
Boksburg	Transvaal	15,916	17,848	22,473
Kimberley	Cape	15,741	17,018	23,152

Migration.—1947 gross figures (excluding 'In transit') :—European, arrivals, 142,720; 1948, 36,631; 1949, 14,780; departures, 112,706; 1948, 28,097; 1949, 9,215. Non-European (1947), arrivals, 4,961; departures, 6,220.

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
1943	58,765	21,593	24,491	76,729	64,230	29,755
1944	61,253	21,437	23,069	80,055	66,485	29,738
1945	60,358	22,074	24,071	84,012	68,686	31,125
1946	66,415	20,924	28,308	86,619	63,861	31,537
1947	65,677	20,997	26,691	91,333	64,018	30,224

[1] Partial registration only.

Unifying Act No. 17 of 1923, which came into effect as from 1 January, 1924, 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; Anglicans, 383,243; Presbyterians, 87,905; Congregationalists, 13,084; Methodists, 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 (Congregationalists), 143,780; Methodists, 877,869; various Christian Sects, 128,666; Lutherans, 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 8 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) Rhodes University, founded in 1949, Grahamstown. (8) University of the Orange Free State, Bloemfontein.

The following are statistics concerning universities and colleges in 1946:—

University or college	Current (incl. capital) expenditure, 1946 £	Number of full time professors	Number of lecturers and assistants[2]		Average number of students for the year 1946		
			Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time	Total
Cape Town	474,161	48	193	136	3,833	538	4,371
Stellenbosch	211,175[1]	55	188	27	2,281	—	2,281[3]
Witwatersrand	683,015	37	226	142	4,443	797	5,240
Pretoria	242,059[1]	42	74	191	2,871	59	2,930[3]
South Africa	69,271	—	—	—	—	—	—
Constituent colleges:							
Orange Free State, Bloemfontein	55,034	24	22	27	881	250	1,131
Huguenot, Wellington	15,328	5	10	5	125	4	129
Rhodes, Grahamstown	160,438	22	46	47	1,125	21	1,146
Natal, Pietermaritzburg	157,873	26	61	23	970	980	1,950
Potchefstroom	46,020	17	34	15	655	161	816
Total	2,114,374	276	854	613	17,184	2,810	19,994

[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		
						£
1940	3,808	5,188	394,180	649,108	32,952	10,387,435
1941	3,622	5,229	388,925	678,161	33,574	10,611,049
1942	3,482	5,363	393,657	702,054	34,535	11,555,325
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

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; national employment training corps; 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 organizations. The Act *inter alia* aims to prevent the mal-administration of welfare organizations which receive financial assistance from the State, local authorities or from 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. 33 of 1942 and is also responsible for the control of the letting and hiring of houses. 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 to indigent persons in the Cape Province, Orange Free State and Transvaal. 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, 34 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, two 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; two Union native appeal courts and two native divorce courts were established in 1927 and 1929 respectively. 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 four provinces was entirely met from grants by the Union Government. Since then various Financial Relations Acts have been passed defining the conditions upon which subsidies shall be granted to the provinces, assigning and transferring to them certain revenues and limiting their powers of taxation. Act No. 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):—

	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	112,772,877	121,620,513	136,133,094	140,014,917	132,814,331	146,418,717
Expenditure.	112,445,976	117,999,576	133,539,232	133,238,939	124,698,212	141,589,469

The budget for 1949–50 provides for £145,750,000 revenue and £146,500,000 expenditure; that for 1950–51, £148,650,000 revenue and £148,994,000 expenditure.

The following figures show details of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for 3 years, ending March 31, in £'000 :—

Revenue	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	Expenditure	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Customs	24,499	22,540	24,472	Governor-General and Parliament	309	305	311
Excise	17,888	18,990	18,663	External affairs	950	840	1,076
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	10,749	11,600	12,957	Defence	18,375	10,167	9,609
Mining	909	984	1,093	Public debt	12,083	11,535	12,464
Income tax	37,222	48,187	56,344	Pensions	14,203	12,717	14,790
Gold mines—special contribution	43	12	—	Provincial administration	15,098	16,586	19,938
Excess profits duty	14,988	—	—	Education	7,087	3,188	8,975
New motor-car sales tax	—	—	—	Agriculture	14,897	12,154	12,835
Licences	1,137	1,269	1,454	Ministry of the Interior	742	742	841
Stamp duties and fees	4,571	4,025	3,620	Posts, telegraphs and telephones.	7,007	9,722	11,281
Death duties	1,507	1,508	1,504	Public works	2,507	3,293	3,484
Native taxes	1,521	1,517	1,586	Social welfare	2,421	2,967	4,721
Forest revenue	1,296	1,293	1,417	Public health	3,361	4,559	5,795
Rents of government property	317	465	667	Police	5,592	6,558	7,325
Interest	3,763	4,110	4,285	Native affairs	2,255	2,960	3,255
Fines and forfeitures	584	671	830	National road fund	2,250	2,643	3,101
Departmental receipts	2,877	3,391	4,020	Native trust fund	858	927	870
National road fund	2,243	2,714	3,065				
Native trust fund	867	847	939				
Totals (including all items)	140,015	132,814	146,419	Totals (including all items)	133,239	124,698	141,589

Public debt on 31 March, 1949, £662,059,159, of which £581,657,597 was permanent debt, and the net debt £644,508,091. Internal debt, £648,628,169.

Defence.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, which became law on 14 June, 1912, as amended from time to time, provided that every male citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 would be liable to render personal service in time of war, and that citizens of European descent between 17 and 25 were liable to undergo a prescribed peace training in the Coast Garrison Force, the Active Citizen Force, the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, or a Rifle Association, spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act stated, however, that only 50% of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The Union Defence Forces comprise:—

(i) S.A. Permanent Force consisting of land, air and naval air units.
(ii) Coast, Garrison and Active Citizen Force of units of all arms.
(iii) Defence Rifle Association.

The South African Naval Forces are administered by a headquarters staff at Cape Town. The Naval Forces include 1 destroyer (*Jan van Riebeeck*, ex-*Wessex*), 3 frigates, 2 fleet minesweepers, 1 surveying vessel, 2 boom defence vessels, a controlled minelayer, and several motor launches.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—The number of farms in 1939 was 107,536, with an area of 213,181,456 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
1942–43	1,248,800	78,856	204,960	3,925,427	441,144
1943–44	1,076,818	95,986	243,715	2,819,924	323,225
1944–45	684,805	121,409	337,130	2,974,771	390,896
1945–46	608,693	69,100	169,861	2,719,430	—

Natives, in 1944–45, produced 297,271,000 lb. of mealies on European-occupied farms, and 394,713,000 lb. in rural reserves.

The European production of other products, 1945–46 :—Kaffir corn, 70,112,200 lb.; potatoes, 585,633,300 lb.; tobacco, 29,585,833 lb.; tea, 1946–47, green leaf, 2,976,917 lb.; manufactured tea, 715,657 lb.; sugar cane, 1944–45, 4,898,380 tons; 1945–46, 4,201,699 tons; 1946–47, 3,716,192 tons.

In 1946 the livestock in the Union was as follows :—12,593,062 cattle; 30,832,070 sheep; 5,189,456 goats; 1,118,154 pigs; 687,319 horses; 105,307 mules; 799,297 donkeys.

The production of wool during the 1948–49 season was 214,023,836 lb. During the calendar year 1948 the production of factory butter was 37,386,540 lb.; of factory cheese, 17,619,873 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 1945–46 gives the value added by process of manufacture, etc., as £206,165,400, and the value of the gross production of the industries covered as £418,038,272. The total number of factories which made returns was 11,351. Value of land and buildings, £76,917,459; machinery, plant and tools, £109,867,594, and cost of fuel, light and power, £10,193,354. Average number of persons employed, 519,671 (Europeans, 178,543). Wages paid, £105,455,368. The net value of the output of the principal groups of industries was :—Food, drink, etc., £31,546,563; metals, engineering, etc., £47,767,026; chemicals, etc., £13,458,890; heat, light and power, £13,847,161; building, etc., £12,764,134; clothing, textiles, etc., £20,064,142; books, printing, etc., £11,526,421; leather, etc., £7,906,331; stone, clay, etc., £8,670,747; vehicles, etc., £7,779,318; furniture, etc., £5,530,241.

Mining.—The table hereunder gives the total value of the principal minerals produced in the Union to 31 December, 1940. The value of gold is calculated at £4·24773 per fine ounce 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 of the principal minerals produced to 1944 was :—

Classification	Cape of Good Hope	Natal	Transvaal	Orange Free State	Union
	£	£	£	£	£
Gold [1]	34,699	94,244	2,324,833,353	27,148	2,324,989,444
Diamonds	244,734,464	—	63,324,845	33,243,632	341,302,941
Coal	2,059,482	55,609,539	84,452,696	11,072,729	153,194,446
Copper	23,201,487	389	12,223,217	—	35,425,093
Tin	72,833	—	8,339,517	—	8,412,350

[1] Including premium.

Total value of the mineral production of the Union in £ sterling:—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Asbestos	913,759	712,984	629,079	596,254	981,402
Coal	6,715,991	8,036,039	8,508,763	8,732,791	8,690,958
Copper	1,063,615	1,011,581	1,507,353	1,774,275	3,150,668
Corundum	53,214	53,216	66,200	31,955	39,029
Diamonds	1,812,175	5,846,179	6,425,096	9,041,762	7,166,528
Gold [1]	54,389,545	52,160,547	51,926,923	50,663,377	47,575,770
Iron pyrites	53,406	52,229	56,008	55,371	50,715
Lead ore	3,804	2,373	3,361	4,420	5,246
Lime and limestone	1,001,871	1,148,152	1,227,869	1,294,850	1,363,715
Magnesite	31,205	11,622	15,108	15,102	19,384
Manganese ore	322,232	90,170	473,551	987,918	893,825
Osmiridium	86,633	85,165	66,463	70,601	92,002
Platinum	435,009	519,073	433,321	531,555	646,676
Silver	141,216	128,409	158,072	244,536	218,062
Soda	30,646	40,609	38,149	37,345	43,154
Talc	15,745	8,477	7,571	13,637	8,654
Tin	157,844	192,429	203,883	190,417	218,420
Iron ore	295,578	341,424	413,675	484,151	570,507
Chrome ore	246,373	122,103	434,878	631,587	789,114
Mica	3,152	2,267	2,583	6,824	10,100
Graphite	414	1,974	341	1,061	1,315
Beryl (emerald crystals)	—	—	883	3,101	—
Total, including items not named	68,663,525	71,519,601	73,819,613	76,540,480	74,033,313

[1] Gold at standard value.

The silver output in 1944 was 1,213,051 fine oz.; diamonds, 933,682 metric carats. Gold output in 1949 was 11,708,013 fine oz.; 1948, 11,574,871 fine oz. Coal output was 27·6 million tons in 1949; 26 million tons in 1948.

Value of output, 1949, of copper was £3,683,000 (1948, £3,115,000); asbestos, £2,770,000 (£1,244,000); manganese ore, £2,280,000 (£952,000); platinum, £1,344,000 (£891,000).

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	1944	102,644,705	77,093,170
1935–39	90,312,565	31,521,253	1945	112,361,608	77,473,500
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	1944	1945	Exports	1944	1945
Food and drink	7,995,004	11,515,751	Fruits and nuts	4,127,726	4,850,766
Pharmaceutial products	1,526,190	1,586,999	Sugar	1,885,116	1,366,010
Other chemicals	1,759,402	1,930,112	Beverages	2,054,230	2,240,642
Rubber	1,898,259	2,262,644	Tobacco	1,433,588	1,053,791
Wood, sawn	2,110,137	2,423,348	Chemicals	16,554,813	8,447,420
Leather	1,690,530	2,311,103	Footwear	1,466,387	2,513,266
Yarns and thread	2,603,590	2,743,747	Wool	4,574,955	10,693,964
Artificial textile fabrics	3,210,721	4,088,655	Rubber	2,341,119	2,692,582
Wool fabrics	3,782,491	3,778,274	Coal	3,450,522	3,517,225
Cotton fabrics	11,189,358	11,639,089	Asbestos	1,506,002	1,095,330
Flax, hemp and jute fabrics	1,094,983	1,249,014	Diamonds, uncut	3,593,197	5,950,724
Clothing	5,243,859	7,406,828	Diamonds, cut	3,232,491	4,789,002
Bags and sacks	3,068,163	1,556,915	Base metals	5,938,469	6,025,183
Motor spirit	2,800,230	2,564,214	Machinery	1,469,401	1,680,726
Lubricating oil	1,538,603	1,129,795			
Base metals	5,670,088	7,746,550			
Agricultural machinery	1,000,638	1,252,033			
Other machinery	4,702,717	6,469,906			
Electrical apparatus	2,636,451	3,821,914			
Vehicles	12,759,335	7,671,884			

In 1948, the exports of chrome ore totalled 332,869 short tons (1947, 326,533 short tons), of which 276,523 went to U.S.A.; of asbestos, 38,550 short tons, of which 15,674 went to U.S.A.; of manganese, 318,283 long tons, of which 176,000 went to U.S.A.

The distribution of imports into and exports from the Union was mainly as follows:—

Country	Imports (including government stores)		Exports (S.A. produce)	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
United Kingdom	29,731,029	37,289,774	17,745,478	17,144,289
Rest of British Empire	27,009,059	24,648,784	24,426,986	25,188,225
United States of America	26,900,651	31,149,737	5,515,556	10,226,968
Argentina	4,371,373	3,492,818	475,184	588,039
Belgian Congo	3,376,633	2,231,212	1,028,053	928,415
Brazil	3,719,864	4,599,361	474,199	642,999
Egypt	185,409	286,998	15,754,838	5,684,316
Italy	3,466	1,464	1,282,266	2,049,121
Mozambique	1,065,115	1,640,594	596,125	10,226,968
Persia	2,915,266	2,634,657	—	—

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade returns :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. . .	14,629,726	15,278,464	26,257,190	31,679,683	33,200,418
Exports to Union . .	39,493,503	75,254,844	91,836,832	120,291,241	124,864,333
Re-exports . . .	635,076	197,698	335,903	476,502	453,496

Shipping and Communications.

With the establishment of the Union in 1910, the state-owned lines in the four provinces were amalgamated into one centrally controlled state undertaking—the South African Railways and Harbours Administration—which also took over the control of the principal harbours of the country.

Government-owned lines operated by the administration at 31 March, 1949, totalled 13,340 miles, distributed as follows :—Cape 5,255, Transvaal 3,400, Orange Free State 1,660, Natal 1,562, South West Africa 1,463, of which 12,493 miles were 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 847 miles 2 ft. gauge. 622 miles of private railways are also operated by the administration. Passenger journeys, 1948–49, 254,454,741; goods and mineral traffic, 54,670,830 tons.

The administration also operated road motor services over a route mileage of over 25,000 in 1948–49; during that year 13,679,062 passengers were conveyed and 1,806,354 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.

The four main ports are Durban, Capetown, Port Elizabeth and East London. In 1948–49, a total of 9,758 vessels of 22,657,755 tons net were handled at these ports.

An efficient internal airways system is operated by the South African Railways and Harbours Board, with connexions to all airlines operated in Africa. The main trunk service (Springbok Service) is operated from Durban *via* Mozambique, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, Egypt, Tripoli and Marseilles to the United Kingdom. At Cairo a connexion is made with the service operating to India and Australasia. First-class mail throughout the Union and for northern Mozambique, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland is forwarded by air as the normal means of conveyance.

The total capital expenditure on railways, harbours, steamships, airways and aerodromes at 31 March, 1949, amounted to £271,893,260. During the year the total revenue (all services) was £88,937,259, to which the railways contributed £79,201,291. Total expenditure (all services) amounted to £92,378,677 (£85,295,481 net on railways).

At the end of 1947–48 there were in the Union 3,431 post and 3,500 telegraph offices. Mileage of telegraph wire, 14,518. The cash revenue of the Department of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones, 1947–48, was £11,600,165; expenditure, £9,722,423. The revenue included £1,228,807 from the telegraph service and £5,480,219 from the telephone service.

There were 384,633 telephone instruments and 206,493 subscribers; 1,784 exchanges and 8,696 public call offices, excluding 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 of South Africa, Ltd. Service, suspended on 15 Sept., 1939, was reopened on 1 Dec., 1945. In addition, the following radio telephone services were introduced in 1946–48 :—*Via Great Britain* to Channel Islands, United

States of America, Australia, Barbadoes, Bermuda, Ceylon, India, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Switzerland; *direct* to Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Belgian Congo.

Banks.

Statistics of the South African Reserve Bank [1] are as follows :—

	20 Feb., 1948	11 Feb., 1949	24 Feb., 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	2,121,690	2,157,056	2,245,589
Notes in circulation	58,090,949	64,326,874	62,470,925
Deposit and current accounts	206,251,228	99,504,896	87,497,634
Coin and bullion	112,286,253	45,763,763	52,142,211
Securities (Government and other)	2,996,917	5,839,522	27,370,991
Loans and advances	87,346,366	95,464,658	10,509,000
Bills discounted	60,543,510	19,916,122	68,646,949

[1] In December, 1920, under the South African Currency and Banking Act, 1920, a Central Reserve Bank was established at Pretoria. It commenced operations in June, 1921, and began to issue notes in April, 1922. Liability for the outstanding notes of the commercial banks was transferred to it on 30 June, 1924, and amounted to £152,284 on 31 Aug., 1948. A branch was opened in Johannesburg on 1 September, 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 64·4% on 1 March, 1950.

The total assets and liabilities of the institutions seeking registration as commercial banks on 30 June, 1948, amounted to £707,246,421.

The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank in the Union at the end of March, 1948, was 1,894,652 and the amount standing to their credit £82,698,314.

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 August, 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.

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 139 municipalities, each governed by a mayor and councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are also 86 village management boards and 22 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	1,681,511

[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	31,729	13,890
1944	20,540	8,356	7,962	46,538	30,808	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.

Provincial expenditure in 1946–47 on education (excluding higher education, which is under control of the Central Government) amounted to £8,448,277.

In June, 1948, there were 1,348 schools for European scholars, and in addition 9 institutions for the training of teachers. There were 160,014 European pupils, mostly under school boards, and a total of 7,091 teachers. There were 3,351 schools for non-European scholars, of which 20 were industrial schools and 23 training institutions for teachers. Altogether, there were 11,303 teachers in non-European schools and a total of 447,667 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 for 5 years:—

	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48
Revenue:—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial collections	3,987,120	4,420,538	4,131,400	4,653,076	6,816,130
Union government subsidies:					
Ordinary	2,926,898	2,939,504	4,850,000	5,505,360	5,908,330
Special	—	—	150,000	150,000	150,000
In lieu of professional licences	26,325	26,325	—	—	—
In respect of rural libraries	250	300	—	—	—
National school feeding scheme	—	240,000	—	—	—
Grants:					
Native education	703,600	844,000	918,588	1,062,626	1,522,477
National road construction	932,707	1,365,531	1,256,265	1,479,776	1,926,875
National Road Board for interest and redemption	80,302	74,507	67,017	64,938	59,464
Other	78,527	92,959	46,559	15,692	17,919
Total revenue	8,735,729	10,003,664	11,419,829	12,931,468	16,401,195
Total ordinary expenditure	8,529,258	10,555,226	11,561,853	13,273,370	15,271,226

Ordinary expenditure, 1947–48:—General administration, £418,256; education, £9,518,934; hospitals and public health, £1,688,842; roads, bridges and local works, £1,143,117; miscellaneous services (public libraries,

[1] Indicates for Europeans 'No Religion' (so returned), and for non-Europeans covers Bantu religions and non-Christian Hottentots and Bushmen.

museums, agricultural societies, fish and game preservation, etc.), £105,784; interest and redemption charges on loans raised for schools, hospitals, bridges and other buildings, £469,418; national roads, £1,926,875. Capital expenditure. 1947–48, £770,625.

The budget for 1948–49 provided for an expenditure of £18,340,175.

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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 December, 1897. The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were annexed in January, 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	11,904	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 1947, there were, for children of European extraction, 331 schools giving primary, 43 giving beyond primary education, in all 374 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 1,023 native schools; 149 Asiatic schools and 34 other coloured schools, state and state-aided. The enrolment of European pupils in government and inspected schools was 35,239 in June, 1947. The number of native, Asiatic, and coloured children receiving instruction in June, 1947, amounted to 174,492. A sum of £1,453,109 was spent on native, Asiatic and coloured education, during the year 1947 out of public funds; the corresponding figure in respect of European education was £1,328,018. 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 :—

	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47
Revenue :—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial collections	1,708,414	1,884,429	1,887,367	1,940,064	2,553,827
Union government subsidies :					
Ordinary	753,239	765,170	769,851	1,791,925	2,102,616
In lieu of professional licences	8,703	8,703	8,703	—	—
National Feeding Scheme	—	25,000	158,800	197,639	185,511
Grants :					
S.A. native trust	307,709	350,764	412,131	455,820	573,602
Other	12,817	12,332	17,977	6,129	6,271
Total revenue	2,790,882	3,046,398	3,254,829	4,391,577	5,421,827
Total ordinary expenditure	2,675,730	2,976,953	3,523,988	4,054,889	5,735,442

[1] Indicates for Europeans 'No Religion' (so returned), and for non-Europeans covers Bantu religions and non-Christian Hottentots and Bushmen.

Ordinary expenditure, 1946–47:—General administration, £198,474; education, £2,499,626; hospitals and poor relief, £1,016,247; roads, bridges, works, £632,280; miscellaneous, £180,711; interest and redemption, £208,104. The capital expenditure was £266,932.

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* p. 252.

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	20,077	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; Anglicans, 149,693; Presbyterians, 17,461; Methodists, 199,763; Lutherans, 206,931; Roman 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 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, 1947:—

[1] Indicates for Europeans 'No Religion' (so returned), and for non-Europeans covers Bantu religions and non-Christian Hottentots and Bushmen.

706 primary and junior high schools and 52 high schools for European scholars with a total enrolment of 184,732 and 6,939 teachers; 1,269 state and state-aided schools for coloured, native and Indian children, with 251,917 pupils. There are 4 training institutions for European teachers, with 1,261 students, and 12 for coloured and native teachers, with 970 students. During the year 1946, £6,899,651 was expended for educational purposes.

The medium of instruction up to the fifth standard 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 :—

	1941–42	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46
Revenue :—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial collections	4,840,833	5,155,219	5,766,389	5,855,695	4,832,071
Union government subsidies :					
Ordinary	2,265,929	2,236,246	2,306,191	2,340,524	4,916,000
In lieu of professional licences	28,013	28,013	28,013	28,013	—
In respect of rural libraries	—	1,600	1,600	1,600	600
National feeding scheme	—	—	38,409	281,417	—
Grants :					
S.A. native trust	280,085	325,289	457,997	541,941	631,049
Other	18,136	17,855	19,180	21,361	—
Total revenue	7,432,996	7,791,222	8,617,779	9,070,551	10,379,720
Total expenditure	6,672,661	7,017,157	7,879,351	9,314,044	11,339,695

Ordinary expenditure, 1945–46 :—General administration, £366,829; education, £6,420,863; hospitals and poor relief, £2,099,828; roads, bridges and local works, £1,976,424; miscellaneous, £23,848; interest and redemption, £451,903. The capital expenditure in 1945–46 was £1,183,368.

The provincial revenue is mainly derived from licences, employers' (native registration) fees, 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 call 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 five years of its existence the Orange Free State was much harassed by incessant raids by, and fighting with, the Basutos. These were at length conquered. The British Government then stepped in and arranged matters much to the dissatisfaction of the conquering party. By the treaty of Aliwal North, only a part of the territory of the Basutos was incorporated in the Orange Free State.

On account of the treaty between the Orange Free State and 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, 21; United Party, 1.

Administrator.—Dr. the Hon. S. P. Barnard (appointed 1941; 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	3,696	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, 1945, on European education was £1,144,259, and on non-European education, £213,437. 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, 1945, there were 451 European public schools and 11 aided private schools in the province, with a total enrolment of 40,595 pupils. The number of teachers in European schools totalled 1,881. The Normal College had 169 teachers in training, and a staff of 17 teachers. Similarly, there were 548 non-European public and aided private schools with total enrolment of 61,247 and 4 training institutions for native teachers with 847 pupils; the number of teachers in all non-European institutions was 1,581. Education is free in all public schools up to the university matriculation standard, but certain schools are allowed to charge fees and to expend the proceeds for the advantage of the schools. Attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16, but exemption may be granted in special cases. 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 for 5 years :—

	1940–41	1941–42	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45
Revenue :—	£	£	£	£	£
Provincial collections . . .	654,881	724,441	767,547	948,606	995,413
Union government subsidies :					
Ordinary	937,041	937,321	936,761	936,761	936,761
In lieu of professional licences .	5,931	5,931	5,931	5,931	5,931
In respect of rural libraries .	—	—	200	150	100
National feeding scheme .	—	—	—	—	45,703
Grants :					
S.A. native trust . . .	83,470	105,385	134,201	164,618	199,253
Other	10,014	12,198	11,027	11,918	12,023
Total revenue	1,691,337	1,785,276	1,855,712	2,067,984	2,195,184
Total expenditure . . .	1,708,076	1,767,044	1,860,703	1,894,993	2,347,661

Ordinary expenditure, 1944–45 :—General administration, £62,865; education, £1,357,697; hospitals, poor relief, etc., £197,261; roads, bridges and local works, £433,811; miscellaneous, £8,607; interest and redemption, £287,420; total, £2,347,661. The capital expenditure in 1944–45 was £158,555.

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. It was administered by the Union under a mandate from the League of Nations, dated 17 Dec., 1920; but in July, 1949, the Union government informed the United Nations that no further reports on the administration of South-West Africa will be submitted to them. The laws of the Union, subject to local modifications, if required, may be applied to the country and are gradually being introduced.

The administration is conducted from Windhoek, and the country is divided into 17 districts controlled by magistrates. The Secretary for South-West Africa is also Chief Native Commissioner and has charge of all native affairs in the territory.

Windhoek, the capital, is situated in the centre of the territory, and with its surrounding district contains a population of 7,908 Europeans, 7,217 coloured and 12,730 natives (1946 census).

The administration has been vested by the Union Parliament in the Governor-General of the Union, who has delegated his powers to an administrator with full authority to legislate. By Act No. 42 of 1925 the Union Parliament conferred a constitution on South-West Africa, providing for an Executive Committee, an Advisory Council and a Legislative Assembly with such powers, authorities and functions severally as are in the Act defined.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 18 members, 12 of whom are elected and 6 nominated by the Administrator.

By Union Act No. 23 of 1949 provision was made for the representation of the Territory in the parliament of the Union, for the abolition of the legislative powers of the Governor-General and those of the Administrator which were delegated to him by the Governor-General, for alteration in the constitution of the Executive Committee, for the abolition of the Advisory Council and for a change in the composition and legislative powers of the Legislative Assembly.

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 S.W.A., 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 August, 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 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-eastern portion of the country.

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 (1948) 52 Government schools with 7,005 pupils, and 18 registered private schools with 908 pupils. Of the children in Government schools 3,477 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 (1948) 5 Government native schools, 1 Government coloured school and 90 Government-aided mission schools for coloured and native children, with 8,177 pupils. There are 2 training schools for native teachers, 1 Government and the other subsidized by the Government, with 118 student teachers in training.

In 1949, secondary classes for coloured pupils were instituted in one centre (23 pupils).

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) were :—

	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue .	1,856,141	2,360,245	2,360,244	2,877,154	3,196,777	3,297,991
Expenditure [1]	1,046,600	3,457,412	2,340,927	2,844,633	3,008,505	3,427,208

[1] Including loan expenditure, 1943–44, £47,798; 1944–45, £97,136; 1945–46, £3,785; 1946–47, £6,034; 1947–48, £27,908.

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 1947–48 was £620,545.

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., 1948, was 8,340,954 lb., of which 6,897,741 lb. were exported. Cheese manufactured at factories was 165,775 lb., of which 27,674 lb. were exported.

More and more attention is being centred on the production of karakul pelts. The number of pelts exported during 1948 was 2,040,145.

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 1947, 179,554 carats, valued at £2,103,960; 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 (1948) :—Vanadium concentrates, 2,700 long tons (£152,335); tin concentrates, 148 long tons (£51,750); lead–copper concentrates, 47,864 short tons (£1,692,248); lithium, 1,861 short tons (£6,778); zinc concentrates, 10,474 short tons (£242,394). 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
	£	£		£	£
1941	2,730,985	4,961,431	1944	4,029,702	6,969,186
1942	2,644,752	4,165,571	1945	4,847,688	8,150,550
1943	3,315,966	6,639,618	1946	6,979,941	9,693,127

Imports from overseas, 1946, £2,756,237; Union of South Africa, £4,223,304. Exports overseas, £6,613,301; Union of South Africa, £3,029,826.

Total exports to the United Kingdom in 1947, £462,748; 1948, £1,028,462; 1949, £893,640. Imports from the U.K., 1947, £273,692; 1948, £325,415; 1949, £368,668 (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 Karasburg 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 353 miles of 2ft. gauge. The Railway Administration also operates well developed road motor services, totalling 73,077 route miles as at 31 March, 1949. These services have played an important part in the opening up of vast undeveloped areas. The service between the rail head at Grootfontein *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., 1949, there were 118 post offices and 1,691 private bag services distributed by rail or road transport.

On 30 Sept., 1949, there were 3,868 circuit miles of trunk lines, 406 miles of telegraphs, 3,838 miles of super-imposed telegraphs, 763 miles of rural telephones, 2,633 miles of carrier circuits, 43 miles of phantom circuits, 2,902 miles of high-frequency telegraph circuits, and 2,218 miles of farm telephone lines; 92 telegraph offices, 59 telephone exchanges, 26 rural call offices and 3,606 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, 1949, was 19,168, with a credit of £1,382,727. Savings certificates of a value of £50 are also issued. The balance due to holders as at 31 March, 1949, amounted to £365,900.

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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 administration of services common to the three territories, neither political federation nor fusion of the existing governments being involved. The High Commission is assisted by the East Africa Central 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 certain specified common services including railways, income tax, customs and excise, posts and telegraphs, 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, the former Italian Somaliland, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and Mauritius. In 1947, work started on the army supply depot at Mackinnon Road, Kenya, which is to be developed as the centre of the East African defence scheme.

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 Commission. 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, 878 miles; other lines in Kenya are: the Nakuru Kisumu line, 134 miles; the Voi-Kahe Branch, 92 miles, with running powers over the Tanga line (Tanganyika Territory) between Kahe Junction and Moshi; 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 railway from Tanga to Arusha *via* Moshi (273 miles); the Central Railway from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma (775 miles), with branch lines from Tabora to Mwanza (236 miles), from Msagali to Hogoro (37 miles) and from Kaliuwa to Mpanda (135 miles, under construction); and the Southern Province railway from Mkwaya to Noli (112 miles, under construction; open for goods traffic to Nachingwea, 80 miles). Total mileage, 2,930.

The harbours comprise the following:—The Port of Mombasa, which includes Kilindini Harbour, Mombasa Old Port, Ports Reitz and Tudor; and the ports of Lamu, Malindi and Kilifi. Kilindini Harbour possesses 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.

Revenue, 1948, from railways, £5,426,963 (Kenya and Uganda) and £1,915,488 (Tanganyika); from harbours, £1,341,023 (Kenya and Uganda) and £393,838 (Tanganyika). Expenditure, 1948, on railways, £3,881,294 (Kenya and Uganda) and £1,174,375 (Tanganyika); on harbours, £632,096 (Kenya and Uganda) and £370,496 (Tanganyika).

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 50,358 miles of wire (Kenya 29,613 miles; Tanganyika 13,259 miles; Uganda 7,486 miles). Cables from Mombasa and Dar-es-Salaam connect with Zanzibar. Number of telephones in British East Africa (1949), 14,470.

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, since raised to £16,000. The colony and protectorate, known as the East Africa Protectorate, were, on 1 April, 1905, transferred from the authority of the Foreign Office to that of the Colonial Office, and in November, 1906, the protectorate was placed under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief and (except the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions) was annexed to the Crown as from 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 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 Province (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 5,373,078, including 29,660 Europeans, 97,687 Indians and Goans, 24,174 Arabs and 5,218,232 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. Land under European cultivation in Kenya in 1948–49 included 199,073 acres of wheat, 120,925 acres of maize, 23,616 acres of pyrethrum, 17,474 acres of sugar cane, 226,146 acres of sisal, 64,261 acres of coffee, 17,765 acres of tea, 13,102 acres of barley, 13,413 acres of oats.

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 58 government schools (12 European schools, 20 Indian schools, 7 Arab and Somali schools and 19 African schools) in operation in 1948 as well as 2 Indian and 10 African government teachers' training colleges, and 2,379 non-government schools, of which 2,238 were African schools. There are also a few private schools for Europeans, Indians and Africans.

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 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 [1]	9,696,482	10,339,000
1947	9,877,196	9,023,624	1950 [1]	10,748,926	10,643,444

[1] Estimates.

Of the revenue for 1948, customs and excise accounted for £5,040,282; licences, duties, taxes, etc., £3,081,611; fees, etc., £237,073; posts and telegraphs, £649,337; earnings of government departments, £244,538; revenue from government property, £98,758; sale of government property, £165,387; miscellaneous receipts, £103,454; agricultural production and

settlement board, £25,646; Forest department, £152,904; land sales, £96,279; and reimbursements, £567,716. Public debt, 31 May, 1949, £22,643,000: colony, £13,106,578; 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. Livestock in the possession of Europeans (1949):—Cattle, 532,800; sheep, 231,500; pigs, 35,000.

The total area of gazetted forest reserves in the colony amounts to 5,725 square miles of which 5,323 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 4,894 square miles; crown forest (mangrove) reserve is 174 square miles; and native forest reserve 657 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 139 square miles of plantations spread over the more important forest centres of the highlands. Of the area of plantations established to date, nearly 50% 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 1948 was as follows:—Gold, 23,429 fine oz. troy (value £202,076); silver, 3,184 fine oz. troy (value £558); soda-ash and other soda products, 121,250 long tons (value £1,171,765); salt, 16,547 long tons (value £65,465); lime, 13,408 long tons (value £56,969); kyanite, 14,600 tons (value £61,741); diatomite, 1,019 long tons (value £11,606). Total value of all mineral products in 1948 was £1,587,828.

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.

Imports into Kenya and Uganda (excluding government stores and government bullion and specie), the domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda, and the tonnage entered and cleared—colony and protectorate of Kenya—were :—

Year	Trade imports	Domestic exports	Customs revenue	Tonnage egistered of vessels entered and cleared
	£	£	£	
1944	13,946,486	12,439,919	2,288,174	4,962,192
1945	13,029,748	15,731,730	2,244,159	3,772,027
1946	20,326,471	16,751,820	3,690,005	4,778,589
1947	29,528,544	21,065,621	4,918,701	4,322,264
1948	42,010,544	25,831,411	5,732,008	5,036,928

In 1948 the main imports were :—Base metals and manufactures thereof, £5,427,061; machinery, vehicles, apparatus, etc., £10,343,776; products for lighting, heating and power, £4,790,664; unmanufactured tobacco, £274,436; gold and specie, £796,372; cement, £712,509; cotton piece-goods, £7,244,410; bags and sacks, £945,859; paints and colourings, £526,571; drugs and medicines, £450,056; tyres and tubes for vehicles, £843,033.

The principal countries of origin were :—United Kingdom, 52·05%; India, 7·08%; Union of South Africa, 4·13%; other British possessions, 12·35% (total British Empire, 75·61%); Persia, 5·43%; United States of America, 6·6%; other foreign countries, 12·36%.

Principal domestic exports of Kenya and Uganda, during 1948 were :—Coffee, £5,247,464; sugar, £770,672; tea, £871,792; cigarettes, £842,771; cotton, £7,554,362 (mainly Uganda); sisal, fibre and tow, £2,431,254; hides and skins, £1,478,990; wattle bark and extract, £692,153; sodium carbonate, £957,578; timber and manufactures, £540,207; beans and peas, £459,618; wheat flour, £273,969; gold bullion, £241,150.

The chief countries of destination were :—United Kingdom, 30%; India, 22%; Union of South Africa, 6%; British Possessions, 17% (total British Empire, 75%); United States of America, 5%; other foreign countries, 20%.

1949 exports to the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns), £20,134,887; 1948, £17,407,611; imports from the United Kingdom, 1949, £5,501,239; 1948, £4,079,398; re-exports, 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 cent (silver), 10 cent, 5 cent 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 (Dominion, Colonial & Overseas).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Major-Gen. Sir Philip Mitchell, G.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 19 September, 1944; salary, with allowances, £8,500).

Chief Secretary.—J. D. Rankine, C.M.G. (appointed 19 September, 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 4 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 1948 was 284,563, of whom 147,118 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 1948, £392,500. 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, presided over by a bench selected from the judiciary of all East African territories, 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 staff, 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
1943	2,428,658	2,136,554	1946	4,053,236	3,574,194
1944	2,658,242	2,597,660	1947	5,331,222	4,473,773
1945	3,366,424	3,199,422	1948	6,351,388	6,513,740

In 1948 the native poll-tax amounted to £653,730, customs and excise to £1,948,000, and income tax, £370,000. Public debt, £183,680.

Production and Trade.—Cotton is the principal product, and is grown almost entirely by Africans. The area under cotton in the 1948–49 season

was 1,551,047 acres, yielding 380,000 bales; in 1947–48, 1,036,829 acres, yielding 167,802 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 1948, £14,461,000; cotton, £7,458,000; coffee, £3,247,000; ivory, 51,600 lb., £37,128; hides and skins, £531,000; tin ore, £103,000; sugar, £763,000; rubber, 392,400 lb., £18,356; tea, £229,000; cigarettes and tobacco, £843,000. The total value of imports for consumption in 1948 was £10,415,000, consisting mainly of cotton fabrics and manufactures. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States and India.

Total imports into the U.K. from Uganda, 1948, £3,961,176; 1949, £6,044,910. Exports from U.K. to Uganda, 1948, £2,551,300; 1949, £3,580,545 (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* p. 272.

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 thrice-weekly air mail service connects Uganda with the United Kingdom and South Africa by flying boat, while local air services connect Uganda four 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 (Dominions, Colonial and Overseas) 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 September, 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 4 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, 144,575; Pemba, 114,587). The African population is composed of the indigenous Watumbatu, Wahadimu and Wapemba, and also the Waswahili comprising representatives of at least 50 mainland tribes. The racial composition of the population was as follows in 1948:—Africans, 199,860; Arabs, 44,560; Indian, 15,892; Europeans, 296; others, 3,554. Zanzibar town has 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 and Africans; a few mission schools; Indian schools supported by different communities for the children of their sects and grant-aided by government; a few private schools, and a non-sectarian grant-aided school. The total number of children attending these schools in 1949 was 9,601. 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 1,053 Arab and African pupils in 1949, 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	746,333	877,720
1945	309,784	628,866	647,986	1948	479,556	809,451	850,037
1946	474,205	795,063	749,533	1949	620,000	991,409	1,129,364

[1] Includes duties on imports and clove export duty.

Besides customs, the chief sources of revenue in 1948 were:—Interest on loan to Kenya and other investments, £25,026; electricity department, £31,454; agriculture, £11,165; court fees, etc., £100,407; post office, £16,000; rent of mainland territory, £10,000; rent of government property, land and houses, £19,938. The chief heads of expenditure in 1948 were:—Agriculture, £76,949; customs, £23,406; port and marine, £73,724; police, £37,481;

education, £76,894; health, £80,192; provincial administration, £58,080; public works, electricity and land survey, £40,257, and pensions, £74,192.

Production and Industry.—The clove industry is by far 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 in bearing, the average output of the last 35 seasons being over 20 million lb. The exports in 1949 were 151,769 cwt., which is equivalent to 7,588 tons against an average over the 10-year period 1939–48 of 10,915 tons. In addition, 143 tons of clove oil were exported in 1949. 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 export of copra amounted in 1949 to 7,922 tons only as against an average for the years 1939–48 of 9,523 tons. This decrease was made good by increased exports of coconut oil, which in 1949 totalled 6,540 tons. Oil cake and soap are also exported. 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 now regulated 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.

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
1945	1,234,177	1,383,004	537,625
1946	1,977,996	2,163,886	713,855
1947	2,012,432	1,476,042	—
1948	2,699,717	2,116,858	—
1949	2,979,874	2,823,336	—

The principal articles of import and export in 1949 were:—Imports: rice and grain, £156,934; cotton piece-goods, £518,143; motor spirit and petroleum, £96,824; sugar, £98,081; wheat flour, £185,696; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, £66,262; ivory, £140,153. Exports: Copra, £424,938; cloves, £843,993; ivory, £115,154; coconut oil, £582,039.

The trade between Zanzibar (and Pemba) and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) for 5 years is given as follows (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. . .	43,160	168,544	141,395	104,267	1,026,321
Exports from U.K. . .	109,681	326,481	404,298	508,815	669,850
Re-exports from U.K. . .	1,919	234	1,707	360	1,052

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 1949: 1,362,355 tons net (301 vessels); coastwise, 125,607 tons (274 vessels); dhows, 81,320 tons entered and 80,726 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 and agricultural stations in the country. A telephone service also exists in the island of 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 1948 had 12,963 depositors, with £312,961 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 December, 1948, was:—Coin, £192,669; notes, £215,650. Zanzibar currency notes unredeemed on 31 December, 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, 6 official members and 4 unofficial members, all of whom are nominated. A legislative council has been constituted as from 1 October, 1926. An Order in Council which came into operation on 23 November, 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 360,000 square miles, which includes about 20,000 square miles of water. Dar es Salaam is the capital and chief port, population, 69,227 (1948). Other towns are Tanga and the inland towns of 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 the European population was estimated at 16,299 (including 5,397 Polish refugees), the Asiatic population at 60,738 and the native population at 7,335,291. 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-years 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 I 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 1948 was:—European £50,721, Indian £57,426, African £245,273. The total expenditure on education in 1948 was £353,420, exclusive of further sums contributed by the native authorities and missions for African education.

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) were:—

	1946	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949 [1 2]	1950 [1 2]
Revenue .	5,146,761	6,012,732	7,888,077	9,121,454	12,656,508
Expenditure .	5,140,443	5,931,257	7,378,331	9,110,108	12,651,388

[1] Includes development plan. [2] Estimates.

The chief items of revenue in 1948 were:—Customs and excise, £3,220,378; licences, taxes, etc., £2,266,793; reimbursements, £120,525; revenue from government property, £491,651; fees of court or office, £293,890; posts and telegraphs, £253,657; miscellaneous, £162,849; colonial development and welfare grant, £266,855; agricultural development fund, £128,254. The chief items of expenditure were:—Public works,

£528,508; medical, £479,318; education, £373,047; subsidization and temporary bonus, £336,914; provincial administration, £330,922; native administration, £314,745; miscellaneous services, £359,820; pensions and gratuities, £292,778; development, £996,367; agriculture, £238,068; police, £200,595; public debt, £237,474; defence, £124,141; posts and telegraphs, £280,736; veterinary, £142,180.

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.

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 19,000 square miles or 5·5% of the land area of the territory: of this area 27% represents forest reserves, 26% 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 1949 was 7 million cubic feet, firewood 200 million cubic feet, the total value being £4,000,000.

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 1949 the territory produced 132,514 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 53,446 bales in 1938–48; it was 53,823 bales in 1948 (39,963 in 1947). Coffee exports were 12,040 tons 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 1949 there were 6,379,916 cattle, 2,311,449 sheep and 3,483,435 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	13,091
Silver (refined)	5,550	Tin ore	63,655		
Diamonds	1,683,983	Building minerals	77,221	Total	2,699,363
Kaolin	2,406	Lime	16,428		
Mica, sheet	45,572	Phosphates	349		

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, 1948:—Sisal (117,092 tons), £8,930,461; coffee (11,259 tons), £897,468; cotton (221,606 centals), £1,328,178; diamonds (148,103 carats), £1,040,459; gold, unrefined (62,339 fine oz.), £498,103; rubber (1,212 centals), £10,354; beeswax (905 tons), £261,356; hides (2,536 tons), £315,146; skins, sheep and goat (1,549,900 pieces), £145,277; papain (2,609 cwt.), £195,007; wood and timber (368,741 cu. ft.), £129,079; tobacco (3,186,366 lb.), £249,389; gum arabic and copal (1,490 tons), £78,350.

Chief imports, 1948:—Cotton piece-goods, £3,768,805; foodstuffs, £681,247; cigarettes, £743,812; kerosene and motor spirits, £745,157; machinery other than electrical, £2,503,608; building materials (including cement and galvanized iron sheets), £923,311; iron and steel manufactures, £2,226,471; spirits, £119,180; sugar, £169,733.

Trade with United Kingdom:—Imports into U.K., 1949, £8,107,618; 1948, £7,820,136; exports from U.K., 1949, £11,126,684; 1948, £9.003,447; re-exports, 1949, £38,872; 1948, £42,502.

Communications.—Light motor traffic is now possible over 21,371 miles of road during the dry season. For railways *see* p. 272.

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 146 post offices and postal agencies and 182 offices at which telegraph business can be transacted. Postal order, money order and savings bank business is conducted at 35 head 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.

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 February, 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 October, 1923, Southern Rhodesia, like Northern Rhodesia, was under the administration of the British South Africa Company. In October, 1922, Southern Rhodesia voted in favour of responsible government. On 12 September, 1923, the country was formally annexed to His Majesty's Dominions, and on 1 October, 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.

Under the constitution a native council may be established in any native reserve, representative of the local chiefs and native residents, to advise the Governor and manage such local affairs as may be entrusted to it. In October, 1937, an Act was passed providing for the establishment of such councils. In 1943 an Act was passed enabling native councils to levy taxation. In 1948 there were 55 such councils in existence.

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 Nov., 1948):—

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.—G. A. Davenport.

Minister of Justice, Internal Affairs, Health and Education.—T. H. W. Beadle, O.B.E., K.C.

Minister of Agriculture and Lands.—P. B. Fletcher.

Minister of Trade and Industrial Development.—R. F. Halsted.

Minister of Native Affairs.—W. A. E. Winterton.

High Commissioner in London.—K. M. Goodenough, C.M.G. (Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2.)

Area and Population.—The area is 150,333 square miles. The growth of the population is given in the following table:—

Census	Europeans			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, 1921 .	18,987	14,633	33,620	3,248	862,000	899,000
May, 1931 .	27,280	22,630	49,910	4,102	1,064,000	1,118,000
May, 1941 .	36,615	32,339	68,954	6,521	1,378,000	1,453,000
May, 1946 .	44,220	38,166	82,386	7,470	1,674,000	1,764,000

The chief towns are Salisbury (the capital), population (including suburbs) at the 1946 census, 69,049, including 21,293 Europeans; Bulawayo (including suburbs), 51,698, including 17,317 Europeans; Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que, Eiffel Flats, Shabani, Selukwe, Bindura, Wankie, Penhalonga and Fort Victoria.

Vital Statistics	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948
Births (European) . .	1,433	2,038	2,147	2,637	2,853
Marriages ,, . .	1,013	804	1,032	1,093	1,243
Deaths ,, . .	597	687	687	718	821
Immigrants ,, . .	3,338	—	7,182	13,595	17,037

Education.—At the end of 1948 the schools for Europeans numbered 110, with a total enrolment of 17,992 pupils. These figures include 15 aided farm schools (166 pupils) and 11 private schools (499 pupils). In addition, there were correspondence classes conducting primary work, with a total enrolment of 635 pupils. There were also 16 schools for coloured children, including Eurafrican and Asiatic, with a total enrolment of 2,489 pupils, and

2,097 schools for native pupils, with a total enrolment of 211,919 pupils. The total expenditure on public education (other than native education) in the year ended 31 March, 1948, was £906,172, against which receipts were £121,432, while £401,634 was expended on native education.

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 for 5 years (year ended 31 March):—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49 [1]	1949–50 [2]
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . . .	11,096,123	11,214,278	12,700,414	13,575,468	16,455,000
Ordinary expenditure:					
From revenue funds .	6,162,481	10,001,039	12,899,754	13,546,335	16,480,862
From loan funds .	2,490,997	5,095,653	38,613,661 [5]	10,256,989	13,311,087
Total expenditure . .	8,653,478 [3]	15,096,692 [4]	51,513,415	23,803,324	29,791,949

[1] Unaudited.
[2] Estimates.
[3] Exclusive of war expenditure of £6,306,084 in 1945–46.
[4] Including demobilization expenditure.
[5] Including £30,000,000 for acquisition of Rhodesia Railways.

Receipts from customs and excise duties during the year ended 31 March, 1948, were £3,074,414; income tax, £5,838,390; excess profits tax, £133,900; tobacco sales tax, £409; native tax, £483,568; posts, telegraphs, telephones and radio, £676,245; mining revenue, £114,762 (from royalties and mining fees); stamps and licences, £317,151.

Principal items of expenditure from revenue funds were as follows:— Ordinary expenditure: £1,211,467 for service of loans; £857,688 for public health and hospitals; £1,307,806 for education, including £401,634 for native education; £1,408,261 for police, defence and air; £882,186 for public works and roads and £1,002,850 for agriculture and lands (including irrigation); £94,172 for internment camps and refugee settlements.

The net amount of the public debt outstanding was, at 31 March, 1948, £61,707,740.

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 (1948):—Cattle, 1,109,483; sheep, 101,458; pigs, 31,001; goats, 18,034. Native-owned livestock (1948):—Cattle, 1,712,346; sheep, 200,160; pigs, 72,442; goats, 536,974. Acreage under crops, Europeans only (season 1947–48), maize, 323,432; tobacco, 118,617; groundnuts, 7,696; wheat, 5,489; potatoes, 4,006. Tobacco crop, 1947–48, 77,917,197 lb. wet weight; maize, 1,912,005 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 299,543 cases in 1947–48. The sale of dairy produce is a profitable industry. In 1948, 4,351,330 gallons of milk were sold, and 1,439,793 lb. of butter and 542,186 lb. of cheese were available for sale.

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 since 1929 in European areas is 22,306, protecting an area of 505,090 acres. Since 1944, conservation work in all native areas has been undertaken by the Department of Native Agriculture.

The 1947 census of industries showed the value of gross output of industries covered as £29,080,000. The value of materials and fuel purchased was £15,276,000, and the net output was £13,804,000. Numbers employed were 71,466, including 8,904 Europeans, and total salaries and wages paid amounted to £7,260,000.

Labour.—A government statement, issued on 5 Jan., 1949, regulates the working conditions for Africans in commerce and general industry. 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, as this industry is well organized with regard to the treatment of employees, service workers, who are considered to be provided for adequately already, 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 75*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 retrospective 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, overtime and welfare measures.

Mining.—The country contains gold and other minerals. The gold output in 1949 was 522,735 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 £8,903,471; in 1949, £11,292,431.

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 :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports . . .	11,577,636	12,502,630	20,358,583	33,490,499	42,614,842
Domestic exports . .	14,283,142	15,820,123	18,602,442	20,778,395	25,619,852
Re-exports . . .	1,466,592	2,133,197	2,669,561	2,870,885	3,569,521

Total imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom in 1948 amounted to £19,558,264; from the Union of South Africa, £10,499,070; from the United States, £3,980,474. Domestic exports to the United Kingdom were £14,552,932; to the United States, £1,461,729; to Northern Rhodesia, £2,519,863, and to the Union of South Africa, £1,197,895.

Principal articles of merchandise imported in 1948 :—Cotton piece-goods, 33,508,932 yd. (£3,181,834); machinery and parts, £1,974,675; motor cars, 5,021 (£1,600,608); outer garments, £1,255,086; motor trucks and vans, 2,308 (£1,030,962).

Principal articles of Southern Rhodesia produce exported in 1948 :—Unmanufactured tobacco, 67,660,395 lb. (£11,214,717); gold bar, 517,135 fine oz. (£4,460,350); raw asbestos, 67,763 tons (£2,919,167); chrome ore, 249,148 short tons (£1,134,435), of which 169,117 were shipped to the United States.

Total trade (in £) with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. . .	2,304,543	6,939,787	11,407,062	12,447,451
Exports from U.K.. .	3,609,657	9,827,229	15,522,179	23,493,280
Re-exports from U. K. .	44,036	32,663	25,404	41,391

Communications.—*Aviation.*—The Central African Airways Corporation operate regular services for the carriage of passengers, mail and cargo between Salisbury–Nairobi (Kenya), Salisbury–Elisabethville (Belgian Congo), Salisbury–Mbeya (Tanganyika), Salisbury–Johannesburg (Union of South Africa), Salisbury–Blantyre (Nyasaland), Salisbury–Beira (Portuguese East Africa) and Salisbury–Livingstone (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, 1949, was 2,430 miles, of which 1,361 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 and Portuguese East Africa. 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, 1949, a total route mileage of 2,232 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.

Post.—On 31 Dec., 1948, there were in Southern Rhodesia 152 post offices, 60 of which are savings bank offices. The postal revenue for the year 1948 was £774,259 and the expenditure £754,870. 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., 1948, the balance due to depositors amounted to £7,908,387.

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, 1949, including bank-notes outstanding, was £9,019,488. At that date the assets of the currency fund stood at £9,958,424.

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 August, 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 February, 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 1949, 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 October, 1946, was as

follows:—Europeans, 21,907; Asiatics, 1,117; coloured, 804. Estimated population at 30 June, 1948, was 28,800 Europeans, 2,300 Asiatics and coloured, 1,690,000 Africans. European vital statistics, 1947:—Births, 740 (1948, 801); marriages, 289; deaths, 171 (1948, 158); infantile mortality, 36 (1948, 35). Immigration (1947), 4,618; (1948), 5,516.

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 most important centres are Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Livingstone, Lusaka, Abercorn, Kasama, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Kitwe, Chingola. The administrative centre of the Malozi Province is Mongu Lealui. 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 1949, 14 government European schools, including 1 government-aided (13 of which are co-educational), and 7 private schools. For Africans there were 45 government, 26 native authority and 1,169 mission 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:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]
Revenue . .	3,338,612	3,433,507	3,362,141	4,302,926	6,715,517	10,245,890
Expenditure .	3,363,827	2,543,370	2,898,788	4,534,132	6,208,455	9,983,825

[1] Estimates.

The revenue in 1948 was made up as follows:—Customs revenue, £976,725; licences and taxes, £4,484,652; postal revenue, £164,124; fees, etc., £340,267; interest and loan repayments, £194,772. The public debt at 31 Dec., 1948, amounted to £2,347,000.

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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	4,089,403	8,338,524	15,593,189	20,172,249	19,469,301
Exports from U.K. .	1,262,058	1,498,044	1,954,494	3,465,558	5,388,856
Re-exports from U.K.	9,436	3,401	1,932	2,034	6,701

Principal agricultural products are maize (production in 1947–48, 670,000 bags; estimate 1948–49, 340,000 bags), tobacco (1948, circa 4,000,000 lb.) and cattle (numbering about 710,000). The most important timber is Rhodesian 'redwood' (*Baikiaea plurijuga*).

The total value of minerals produced during 1948 was £29,771,862, made up as follows :—

Mineral	Weight	Value	Mineral	Weight	Value
		£			£
Gold . . .	1,180 oz.	9,967	Lead . . .	13,020 tons	1,243,330
Silver . . .	145,865 oz.	21,142	Manganese ore (13·6% Mn) .	3,989 tons	5,846
Cobalt alloy (37·63% Co) .	20,620 cwt.	434,491	Selenium . .	21,132 lb.	10,566
Copper (blister) .	152,247 tons	18,161,258	Vanadium pentoxide	304·34 tons	205,428
Copper(concentrates) (21·29% Cu) .	203 tons	7,984	Zinc . . .	22,170 tons	1,700,397
Copper (electrolytic)	61,368 tons	7,694,797	Zinc concentrates .	12,230 tons	240,628
Iron ore (58·4% Fe)	147 tons	74	Limestone . .	79,900 tons	35,954

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.

The trunk line of the Rhodesian railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Congo border. Branch lines connect to Nkana, Mufulira, Chingola (Nchanga) and Luanysha (Roan Antelope), in the Copper Belt. There is a private line from Livingstone to Mulobezi and Mululwe. The Zambezi, Kafue, Chambesi, Luangwa and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their extent.

There are 54 post offices, 14 being money order offices, and 26 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 main internal air services, operated by Central African Airways, connect Lusaka with Fort Jameson (twice 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. Solent flying-boat service which calls twice weekly in either direction at Victoria Falls, 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. Total horse-power developed during 1946 was 19,695.

There are 2 registered European trade unions, the Northern Rhodesia Mineworkers' Union and the Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union; and 3 African trade unions (Mineworkers, Shop Assistants, Drivers).

Governor.—Sir Gilbert McCall Rennie, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (appointed 10 November, 1947).

Chief Secretary.—R. C. S. Stanley, C.M.G., O.B.E. (24 August, 1947).

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NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The Nyasaland (until 1907 British Central Africa) Protectorate, constituted on 14 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 nominated members, the Governor having the right of veto (Order in Council of 4 September, 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 fourteen 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 1949, 67 principal mission stations, 642 assisted schools and 3,692 unassisted schools, with a total roll of 217,222 pupils and an average attendance of 171,220. The total grant-in-aid paid by government to missionary societies in 1948 was £93,043 in respect of native education. The grant-in-aid to the 2 secondary schools was £5,503. The grant-in-aid for European education was £2,559, plus £4,373 for educational assistance to Nyasaland children attending schools in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa and the United Kingdom. £1,217 was paid in bursaries to European children attending schools in Southern Rhodesia, £280 to Indians and £948 to

Eurafricans. The grants-in-aid to the 4 Indian schools amounted to £1,641 and £1,070 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 and assistant 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 very 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 1948 was 21,201 acres; exports amounted to 15,070,655 lb. (1949, 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 1948:—Cattle, 266,880; goats, 232,907; sheep, 46,270; pigs, 79,527; asses and mules, 136; horses, 57.

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 (particularly sugar), industrial machinery, vehicles, cutlery and hardware. Footwear imports increased from 2,674 dozen pairs in 1947 to 6,781 dozen pairs in 1948.

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, 1949, £4,487,455; 1948, £3,290,443; imports from the U.K., 1949, £2,612,145; 1948, £1,754,019.

The ordinary revenue in 1948 was:—Customs, £540,000; taxes and licenses, £755,870; fees of court, £41,966; posts and telegraphs, £68,130; rents, £73,750; interest, £11,842; miscellaneous, £77,775; widows and orphans pension fund contributions, £10,320. Public debt, 31 Dec., 1948, £4,569,148.

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.

There are 44 post offices. The post office savings bank had 13,000 depositors at the end of 1948; deposits, £270,000. 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 Chileka and Lilongwe are suitable for aircraft up to 30,000 lb. gross weight. Regular services for mails and passengers fly between Chileka 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 and Karonga. 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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. . .	1,862	163,042	442,176	640,818	837,834
Exports from U.K. . .	47,361	34,495	36,434	61,482	53,125
Re-exports from U.K. . .	96	37	70	133	260

High Commissioner.—Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.M.G.

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, 1,678 Europeans, 340 Asiatics and 454 coloured, totalling 563,852. 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 intermediate schools and 743 elementary vernacular schools; in addition, there were 94 unaided and 113 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 upon income), and if he has more than one wife he pays 25*s.* per annum for each additional wife up to a maximum of 90*s.* tax in all. Native tax receipts for 1948–49 amounted to £267,170. Income tax is levied on the lines of that of the Union of South Africa. Surcharges of 45% and 50% are added to the sums assessed on married and unmarried persons respectively. The yield for 1948–49 was £132,579. 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 1948–49 amounted to £356,134.

	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	486,937	547,242	589,621	723,934	827,100	900,654 [1]	908,427 [1]
Expenditure .	385,990	420,203	538,360	672,234	861,351	886,937	915,564

[1] Including £57,337 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

There was an excess of assets over liabilities of £535,554 on 31 March, 1949.

Police.—The police force on 30 September, 1949, numbered 17 European officers and the African personnel, consisting of 347 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 1948 were 430,000, 830,000 and 380,000 bags of 200 lb. respectively. 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 in the mountain area.

Commerce.—The following are the total values of imports and exports by traders during recent years (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports .	749,126	1,422,525	1,624,734	2,056,182	1,628,521	1,807,246
Exports .	401,512	516,538	501,269	485,204	887,773	1,333,269

Principal imports are blankets, ploughs, clothing, tin ware and other native requirements, and principal exports in 1948 were wool (9,500,316 lb., value £739,343), mohair (1,635,925 lb., value £101,335), wheat and wheat meal (90,528 bags, value £115,458), sorghum (86,391 bags, value £104,607), maize and maize meal (34,644 bags, value £38,496).

Communications.—A railway built by the South African Railways, 16 miles, connects Maseru with the Bloemfontein–Natal line at Marseilles station. There is a main road running along the western border of Basutoland, with outlets to the border ports of exit. Internal communications of Basutoland consist mainly of paths suitable for pack animal transport only. Regular motor services of the South African Railways operate between railheads at Zastron and Fouriesburg (Orange Free State) and the Government stations of Quthing, Mohales Hoek and Butha–Buthe.

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 November, 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 northwards from Mafeking. Each of the chiefs rules his own people as formerly, under the protection of the King, who is represented by a resident commis-

sioner, 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 tribunals. 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 38 European officers and other ranks, and 214 African ranks.

Education.—There were 9 European, 4 coloured and 152 African schools in 1948. The European schools were assisted financially by the Government to the extent of £6,582 in 1948. A sum of £102,503 was expended on African education in 1948 from general revenue, surplus balances and native treasuries, of which £58,328 represented capital expenditure. 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, 8 government health centres or dispensaries, 3 mission hospitals and a missionary maternity centre. During 1948, 336,523 outpatients received medical attention, and 6,017 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 1948 the estimated number of cattle was 957,060; sheep and goats, 586,284. Livestock and hides to the estimated value of £630,584 were exported in 1948, 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 £13,036 were mined in 1948.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in £ sterling) for 6 years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1943–44	361,133	293,490	1946–47	469,075	405,071
1944–45	426,991	384,175	1947–48	482,887	475,619
1945–46	416,570	356,067	1948–49	561,289	641,247

Chief items of revenue, 1948–49 :—Income tax, £143,970; customs, £121,181; native tax, £83,221; posts, £59,220; rentals and transfer duties, £22,764. Chief items of expenditure, 1948–49 :—Resident commissioner and government headquarters, £33,376; district administration, £36,916; police, £58,166; public works (ordinary, extraordinary and recurrent), £123,339; veterinary, £113,821. Excess of assets over liabilities on 31 March, 1949, £270,377.

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 im-

ported 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 1948 amounted to £1,176,037 (1947, £1,438,984); exports to £753,788 (1947, £889,878). Chief items of import:—General merchandise (£963,482), vehicles (112, £60,607), maize (35,820 bags, £57,697), cattle (2,647, £34,957), wheat (11,481 bags, £30,623). Chief items of export:—Cattle (42,799, £540,638), hides (283 short tons, £57,626), butter (393,539 lb., £45, 913).

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 1948–49, £59,220; expenditure, £13,785. In 1948–49, £40,138 was deposited in the savings bank and £76,022 withdrawn.

The currency is South African. There is no bank in the protectorate.

Resident Commissioner.—A. Sillery, C.V.O.

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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, 1948, 185,210. There is no compulsory registration for Natives. European births (1948), 85; deaths, 21.

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, 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 seventh council was elected in November, 1938.

The seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude, 3,800 feet; European population, 554.

Education.—During 1948, 6 schools for Europeans were maintained or aided from general revenue, providing primary education for 430 children and secondary education (at 2 of these schools) for 42 children. One private school had 51 pupils. There were 4 schools for Eurafrican children, 2 of which received government assistance; the enrolment was 226. There were 198 schools of all types for primary native education; enrolment in 1948 was 11,012. Of these schools, 95 were aided mission schools, 3 national schools, and 93 private mission schools. One Native trades school provides training in building and carpentry.

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 (1948), 24 Europeans and 130 natives. During 1948 there were 5,689 convictions in subordinate courts and 48 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:—

	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue .	207,355	256,788	491,903	446,784	472,412	476,596
Expenditure.	196,478	303,834	462,063	457,387	523,335	541,324

Chief items of revenue, 1948–49:—Native tax, £57,100; customs and excise, £69,000; posts and telegraphs, £28,400; licences, £18,377; income tax, £124,858; base metal royalty, £16,672. Chief items of expenditure, 1948–49:—Headquarters, £30,259; district administration, £24,240; police, £33,222; public works, £42,990; medical, £41,617; education, £44,063; veterinary, agriculture and forestry, £86,375; pensions and gratuities, £10,428; posts and telegraphs, £22,304.

The public debt amounted to £64,728 in 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, ground-nuts, beans and sweet potatoes. It is sometimes necessary to import maize from the Union of South Africa and elsewhere. Stock numbers approximately (1948):—Cattle, 418,551, of which 72,948 were owned by Europeans; sheep, 24,366, Native and European owners; goats, 124,177; pigs, 10,064; horses, 1,969; donkeys and mules, 16,068. 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, Emlembe, 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 to be 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, 1948, were:—Live cattle, 17,701 head, valued at £240,000; hides and skins, 70,473 lb., valued at £58,355; bonemeal, 138 tons, valued at £1,728; butter, 195,324 lb., valued at £20,627; tobacco, 401,991 lb., valued at £29,948; wool, 440 bales, valued at £1,135; groundnuts, 12,000 bags, valued at £21,000. Exports, 1947, included metallic tin, 50,400 lb., valued

at £8,828; asbestos, 55,909,200 lb., valued at £840,535; barytes, 378,420 lb., valued at £1,603; bullion and specie valued at £45,638.

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. Post offices working in 1947, 26. There are telegraph and telephone offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, Ezulwini, Hlatikulu, Dwaleni, Mahamba, Stegi, Nsoko, Emlembe, Goedgegun, Hluti and Gollel. Post office savings bank deposits, £68,683 during year ending 31 March, 1948; at that date £119,225 stood to credit of depositors.

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 and Overseas) has branches at Mbabane and Bremersdorp, and the Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd., at Bremersdorp.

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.

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 attached to Nigeria for administrative and customs purposes.

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.—Hugh Mackintosh Foot (appointed September, 1947).

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.

Most of the rain falls between April and September in the north, and March and November 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 1948 (estimate), 21,800,000. 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 eleven largest towns in 1946 were:—Ibadan, 335,500 (including farming suburbs); Lagos, 176,000; Kano, 97,946; Ogbomosho, 84,500; Oyo, 79,340; Iwo, 86,000; Oshogbo, 64,000; Abeokuta, 56,600; Ilorin, 54,684; Ede, 51,500; Iseyin, 48,470.

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 two 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 Supreme Court and magistrates' courts during 1948, was 65,789, of whom 53,124 were convicted.

Religion and Education.—No reliable statistics are available. Speaking generally 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, on the other hand, 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.

Number of children of 'school age,' *i.e.* between 7 and 14 years, between 3 and 4 million; number of children on roll in primary schools, 1948,

820,300. 13,350 children are on roll at secondary schools. Number of trained African teachers at work 6,924; number of untrained African teachers at work, 31,624. 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 1949–50 is £2,301,856, apart from £582,870 which has been 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 and 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, with temporary accommodation for 240 students and a staff of about 30 professors and lecturers. 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]	27,940,940	27,230,290	22,064,599

[1] Revised estimates.

Production and Industry.—The principal exports for 4 years were :—

Principal exports	Quantities				Value (£) 1948
	1945	1946	1947	1948	
Palm oil, tons	114,199	100,885	125,954	139,204	3,880,653
Palm kernels, tons	292,588	277,242	316,376	327,174	6,262,253
Cotton lint, centals of 100	23,743	148,108	117,545	103,824	400,918
Cocoa, tons	77,004	100,186	110,793	91,449	7,458,580
Mahogany, cu. ft	805,442	973,968	921,077	729,461	192,124
Tin ore, tons	15,166	13,929	14,090	12,169	4,241,393
Gold (raw ore), oz.	8,021	1,984	691	41	362
Groundnuts, tons	176,242	285,668	255,866	245,155	6,785,330
Hides and skins tanned, cwt.	1,456	2,221	3,654	2,740	105,901
Hides and skins untanned, cwt.	126,720	115,031	197,020	189,000	3,202,528
Bananas, cwt.	20,558	116,265	419,643	1,023,145	309,593
Rubber, lb.	23,561,439	25,642,711	16,677,659	17,962,418	719,040
Benniseed, tons	6,738	7,334	5,698	7,542	113,538
Coal, tons	192,624	188,382	156,636	97,306	167,942
Gum arabic, lb.	5,204,049	7,160,440	2,359,842	1,494,830	40,178

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, 1948, 605,405 tons. Mining rights are vested in the Government, but under an agreement made with the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the charter, that company receives half the gross profits derived from royalties on minerals won between the main stream of the Niger on the west and a line running direct from Yola to Zinder on the east, for a period of 99 years with effect from 1 January, 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
1944 . . .	18,504,070	17,929,384	3,125,652	2,209,881
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

Value of the chief imports (in £) for 4 years was:—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1948, Quantity
Cotton piece-goods					
Iron and steel manufacture .	5,158,900	5,921,284	9,993,753	12,368,240	124,695,662 sq. yd.
Fish . . .	1,018,892	1,565,019	2,541,009	2,918,810	—
Salt . . .	25,691	97,188	222,748	299,362	5,499,100 lb.
Imports from :	405,546	512,450	675,110	760,082	165,469,581 lb.
British Empire .	12,359,304	20,296,779	26,219,369	28,228,651	—
U.S.A. . .	2,234,862	1,889,155	5,755,062	4,726,000	—

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Nigeria (including the Cameroons), according to Board of Trade returns (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. . .	6,256,621	36,210,896	53,548,511	66,227,703
Exports from U.K. .	4,246,371	15,430,049	24,515,064	34,928,581
Re-exports . . .	268,834	72,072	80,384	185,308

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 Dec., 1948, there were 508 post offices (including agencies), telegraphs being available at 120 of them. The Savings Bank on 30 June, 1949, had 138,675 depositors, with £2,628,012 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 December, 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 January, 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 re-organized 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 1,567 boys and 605 girls in 1948.

The Methodists and Roman Catholics each have 2 secondary schools with a total of 197 boys and 171 girls enrolled; these receive financial assistance from the government, to cover all teachers' salaries.

In the Colony there is 1 government school with a total of 160 children. In the Protectorate there are 1 government school, 6 Mission schools and 5 Native Authority schools, with a total of 506 children.

Government grants amounted to £6,322 and government expenditure on education was £29,539 (in 1948).

Finance and Trade.—Revenue, expenditure, imports and exports for 5 years were as follows (in £ sterling):—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Revenue . .	523,909	587,004	616,328	693,774	866,900
Expenditure .	444,198	430,729	545,854	633,273	1,014,097
Imports [1] .	1,186,818	1,216,337	949,093	1,948,590	2,621,024
Exports [1] .	377,993	776,955	696,292	1,170,524	1,758,384

[1] Including specie.

Public debt on 31 December, 1948, was £38,760. On 31 December, 1894, the assets exceeded the external liabilities by £937,877 (excluding public debt, £38,760, and sinking fund, £15,245).

Principal items of revenue in 1948:—Customs, £376,466; taxes, £230,468; licences, £5,935; post telephones, etc., £10,902; port dues, £3,097.

Chief imports, 1948:—Apparel, £44,934; bags and sacks (empty), £20,565; boots, shoes and slippers, £16,970; cotton (piece-goods), £491,016; cotton, other, £30,732; cotton yarn, £19,260; flour, wheaten, £23,475; hats and caps, £14,950; kola nuts, £159,428; lumber, £10,496; machinery, all kinds, £62,069; medicines and drugs, £22,835; metals, all kinds, £76,987; motor vehicles, £122,227; oils, edible, £19,842; oils, non-edible, £99,502; rice, £101,009; soap, £24,738; spirits, potable, £3,428; sugar, £50,837; tobacco, £47,442; beer, £7,620; cement, £22,863; artificial silk (piece-goods), £21,495; woollen manufactures, £21,937.

Chief exports, 1948:—Groundnuts, £1,628,001; palm kernels, £30,221; bees-wax, £2,105; hides and skins (cattle, untanned), £777.

Imports from United Kingdom in 1949, £1,147,155; 1948, £979,333. Exports to United Kingdom, 1949, £2,539,959; 1948, £2,468,620.

Of the 353 vessels (630,074 tons) entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1948, 178 of 512,912 tons were British.

In 1948, 588 aircraft (5,144 tons) entered and cleared; of these, 390 (2,742 tons) were British.

Internal communication is maintained by steamers or launches. There are several post offices, and postal facilities are also afforded to all river towns by means of a 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 Georgetown, Kuntaur and Basse in the Protectorate. In 1948, the Government Savings Bank had 6,118 depositors holding deposits value £143,979. A special West African alloy currency was introduced in 1920 (*see* under NIGERIA, p. 311). West African currency notes in circulation 31 December, 1948, amounted to £704,567. 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).

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 colony 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 and a legislative council, which consists of 18 elected members and 12 official and nominated members. Under the new constitution which came in force on 29 March, 1946, the Gold Coast is the first British colony in Africa with an unofficial majority of Africans. An African was appointed president of the legislative council in 1949.

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), 4,095,276, including 6,773 non-Africans. Chief towns (population, census, 1948):—Accra, 135,456; Kumasi, 70,705; Sekondi-Takoradi, 44,130; Cape Coast, 23,061; Koforidua, 17,715; Tamale, 17,372; Winneba, 15,920; Obuasi, 15,833; Keta, 11,373; Tarkwa, 7,649; Bibiani, 7,189; Ho, 5,818.

Education.—In the colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship there were in 1948–49 21 government schools and 646 assisted schools (including 10 secondary schools and 20 training colleges). Of the latter, 63 are native authority schools and 5 are managed by undenominational bodies; the remainder are under the management of Churches and Missions and the Prince of Wales School, Achimota and the Achimota Training College Councils. There is also a government technical school. Of the 3 former middle boarding schools which were taken over by the military authorities for the duration of hostilities, 2 have been re-organized as government trade training centres. There are in addition 2,426 non-assisted schools, including 852 designated schools, most of which are supported by the various religious bodies. Government expenditure from colonial revenue on education in 1948–49 (excluding Achimota) was £960,220.

The total enrolment of the several institutions, excluding the commercial institutions, was 292,681 (222,897 boys and men and 69,684 girls and women); of this number 100,264 (71,333 boys and men and 28,931 girls and women) were in government assisted institutions, including 1,500 teachers in training, of whom 1,087 were men and 413 were women.

In 1949, there were 19 cinemas with a seating capacity of 9,200.

Police Force.—The establishment of the police force, which is distributed throughout the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and Togoland under United Kingdom trusteeship, was (1949) 73 police officers, 1 European bandmaster, 80 inspectors and sub-inspectors and 3,581 other ranks. Of these, 2 European police officers, 2 African inspectors and 268 other ranks are normally stationed in the Northern Territories. Convictions (1948–49), 20,844 persons, excluding 13,127 persons convicted summarily for motor traffic offences.

Medical Service.—There are 18 hospitals, 15 dispensaries and 5 native administration dispensaries in the colony. Medical officers are stationed in all important centres.

Revenue and Expenditure (for the year ending 31 March):—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue .	8,032,532	9,327,771	9,850,177	12,265,589	14,294,981
Expenditure .	6,696,196	7,309,333	8,009,655	12,531,171	13,366,588

Chief items of revenue, 1948–49:—Customs and excise, £5,616,838; direct taxation, £3,046,460; licences, £356,849; fees of court, etc., £864,497; posts and telegraphs, £385,805; rents of government lands, etc., £89,896; interest and loan repayments, £501,046; colonial development and welfare, £219,720; railway, £2,253,857; Takoradi harbour, £401,800.

Chief items of expenditure, 1948–49:—Agriculture, £435,306; customs, £772,280; education, £822,580 (includes £32,000 endowment, £27,500 for Achimota School; £17,500 for Achimota Teachers' Training College, and £1,000 for conservation of Achimota grounds); electrical department, £351,702; forestry, £123,205; medical, £802,623; military, £499,993; pensions and gratuities, £501,340; police, £403,428; political administration, £178,422; posts and telegraphs, £422,964; prisons, £154,197; public debt charges, £440,396; public works department, £400,672; public works annually recurrent, £789,090; transport, £126,998. Extraordinary, £1,238,096; development, £1,308,901; railway, £1,718,220; Takoradi harbour, £160,664.

Public debt, 31 March, 1949, £8,410,000. Colony's general revenue balance account, £5,093,159; reserve fund, £1,500,000. Sinking fund for the amortization of the funded debt of the colony, £1,934,486.

Industry.—The Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation was established in May, 1948, with an authorised capital of £100,000. 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 subsidiary agricultural products 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 1948 was 19,499,945 kwh. (16,933,633 kwh. in 1947).

Trade.—In 1948, the imports amounted to £42,239,847 and the exports to £33,842,315. The principal imports were:—Cotton goods, 62,323,803 square yards, valued at £6,710,573; oils, 37,821,552 gallons (£1,633,740); machinery and iron and steel manufactures, £3,629,112; tobacco, 2,378,478 lb. (£670,186). The principal exports were:—Cocoa, 214,302 tons (£20,327,048); gold, 670,645 fine oz. (£5,754,021); manganese ore, 629,973 dry tons (£2,698,706); timber (unmanufactured), 7,094,671 cubic feet (£2,453,403).

Imports (1948) valued at £29,682,017 came from the United Kingdom, £755,360 from Dutch West Indies, £899,750 from Belgium, £1,750,573 from Netherlands, £624,981 from India, £392,710 from Italy, £1,188,782 from Germany, £628,762 from Canada, £556,566 from Czechoslovakia, and £2,165,393 from the U.S.A. Exports to the value of £13,862,568 were

sent to the United Kingdom, £9,511,953 to the U.S.A., £930,713 to Canada, £736,861 to Australia, £650,146 to Norway, £868,830 to Netherlands, and £1,022,883 to the Soviet Union.

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1949, £17,322,284; 1948, £15,796,267; *imports from United Kingdom, 1949, £24,804,930; 1948, £87,415* (Board of Trade returns for Gold Coast and Togoland).

The shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade in 1948 was 5,562,422 tons, of which 3,583,287 tons were British. The harbour of Takoradi, opened in March, 1928, and appointed as a port on 3 December, 1928, is the only complete shelter for ships of over 30 ft. draught between Sierra Leone and Nigeria.

Communications.—Railway communication consists of a main line running from Takoradi to Kumasi thence to Accra, a distance of 366 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 1948–49 were £2,253,857, and the working expenditure including provision for renewals (£199,591) and pensions was £1,694,596. The total number of miles open for traffic on 31 March, 1949, was 536, and the capital cost £9,093,947.

Total mileage of roads all classes in the colony is 8,022, made up as follows:—All weather roads, maintained by P.W.D., 2,714 miles; roads, occasionally closed to traffic in wet weather, maintained by political administration, 3,385 miles; pioneer roads, closed to traffic in wet weather, maintained by native administrations and timber companies, 3,000 miles.

There were in the colony (31 March, 1949), 4,949 miles of telegraph land wire, 12,732 miles of telephone trunks, 380 offices, and there are 201 telephone exchanges and call offices with 5,864 telephones in use, and 7,663 miles of underground and overhead land wire in the exchange areas. The telephone trunk system connects up all the main towns in the colony. There are internal wireless stations at Accra, Kumasi, Enchi, Wiawso, Bawku, Lawra, Kete-Krachi, Tamale and Yendi.

In 1948–49 the savings bank had 277,628 depositors with £3,870,926 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 Gold Coast 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 relieving officer, and a staff of 21 administrative officers. In Jan., 1935, the Confederation of Ashanti, which was broken up and had remained inoperative for 35 years, was re-established with Otunfuo Sir Osei Agyemen 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. In 1948–49 there were 1,671 children in the government schools and 74,167 in the mission and church schools. There are 3 hospitals, 8 dispensaries and 3 native administration dispensaries. Medical officers are stationed in Kumasi and Sunyani.

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 accessible parts 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 amost 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 25 administrative officers. The country is divided into 6 districts :—Mamprusi, Dagomba, Gonja, Wa, Lawra Tumu and Krachi, 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; Wa, 5,163; Salaga, 3,158; Kete-Krachi, 2,022; Gambaga, 1,974. 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 underh te administration of the Director of Education, but having a separate Ordinance and Rules. At Tamale there is a government senior boys' boarding school which admits selected pupils from the native authority schools at Gambaga, Kpembe (Salaga), Wa, Bawku, Lawra, Sandema, Yendi, Yeji, Krachi, Chiana and Zuarungu. There is also a similar girls' school at Tamale. There are also a few Mission schools. The number of pupils in Northern Territories at the end of 1948 was 3,970. In 1949, there were 67 students in training at the Government Teachers' Training College. There

are 8 hospitals and 15 dispensaries. Medical officers are stationed at Tamale, Bawku, Navrongo and Wa.

There are 2,818 miles of permanent motorable roads in the dry season. The chief crops grown are yams, guinea corn, millet, maize, rice and tobacco. Live-stock, 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 Nungwa in the Accra Plains and at Pong-Tamale 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. Twenty-two native administration livestock farms are established throughout the Territory for the development of the livestock industry. The control of imported livestock is effected by five quarantine stations on the frontier. By 1947 there were over 200 farmers in the Northern Territories who had adopted mixed farming methods with bullock cultivation. 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.
Colonial Secretary of the Gold Coast.—R. H. Saloway, C.I.E., O.B.E. (appointed 12 Jan., 1950).
Chief Commissioner, Colony.—Sir Thorlief R. O. Mangin, C.M.G.
Chief Commissioner of Ashanti.—Major C. O. Butler, C.M.G., E.D.
Chief Commissioner of the Northern Territories.—E. Norton Jones, O.B.E.

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 ½ 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.

There are a nominated executive council and a partly nominated, partly elected legislative council, both common to the colony and the protectorate. Under the new constitution of 30 July, 1948, the legislative council consists of 7 elected members for the colony, 13 elected and 1 nominated members for the protectorate, 2 nominated members with experience of public affairs and a knowledge of economic conditions who may be either European or African; and 7 official members. Elected members must be 25 years of age; they hold their seats for 5 years. The franchise is confined to males.

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 1948, 52 primary schools belonging to Christian bodies, 3 to Moslem organizations and 2 government primary schools. In all these schools teachers' salaries, equipment and materials are provided from public funds. The average attendance in these 57 schools and in the primary classes attached to secondary schools was 7,546. Salaries paid to African teachers in assisted schools, including grants to 5 European teachers at Roman Catholic schools, amounted to £23,262. There were 1 government and 8 assisted secondary schools (5 for boys and 4 for girls) with an average attendance of 1,374. Besides these there were 20 unassisted primary schools with an average attendance of 2,806, and 1 unassisted secondary school with an average attendance of 70.

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.

Police.—Police force at end of Sept., 1949, had an authorized strength of 20 officers (European and African) and 530 other ranks. In 1948, 199 persons were convicted in the Supreme Court.

Finance	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue [1] .	1,478,163	1,747,838	1,656,829	1,825,750	2,195,474	2,109,638	2,648,983
Expenditure [1]	1,340,418	1,588,008	1,677,184	1,886,771	1,833,483	2,119,823	2,172,031
Imports .	4,954,774	6,227,100	5,484,203	3,718,162	3,961,384	4,586,922	4,979,350
Exports .	1,346,398	1,022,228	1,497,147	1,786,912	2,139,624	2,801,727	4,164,566

[1] Excluding railway revenue and expenditure.

The revenue in 1948 from customs was £1,039,025 (gross); fees, payment for services, etc., £165,853; post office, £63,177; harbour and light dues, £17,721 (gross); taxes, £992,342.

Net public debt, 31 Dec., 1948, £1,418,841.

Principal imports, 1948 :—Beer and ale, stout and porter, 180,711 gallons, £69,435; flour (wheaten), 36,969 cwt., £90,937; animals and birds (living) for food, 11,054, £47,207; milk (all kinds), 4,476 cwt., £32,743; salt, all kinds, 83,263 cwt., £44,997; spirits, potable, 22,302 gallons, £36,441; sugar, 27,375 cwt., £62,881; tobacco (unmanufactured), 1,173,254 lb., £135,117; tobacco (manufactured), 198,190 lb., £93,275; wines, 86,643 gallons, £43,484; coal, 69,455 tons, £337,585; apparel (all kinds), £225,018; bags and sacks (empty), not including paper bags, 1,067,836, £105,221; cotton manufactures, £1,283,325; artificial silk manufactures, 167,819 lb, £104,359; woollen and worsted manufactures, £59,963; machinery, mining and gold dredging, £94,610; metals, iron and steel manufactures, other kinds not elsewhere specified, £127,642; motor vehicles, 378, £156,965; cement, 12,830 tons, £83,443; matches, 42,114 gross of boxes, £15,413; medicines and drugs, £60,686; petroleum oils, 3,688,071 gallons, £208,049; soap, all kinds, 7,538 cwt., £36,870.

Principal exports, 1948 :—Kola nuts, 1,841 tons, £166,633; ginger, 1,319 tons, £73,682; piassava, 2,160 tons, £88,345; diamonds, 461,685 carats;

iron ore, £869,238; chrome ore, 8,411 tons, £42,655; palm kernels, 66,431 tons, £1,744,591; palm oil, 2,214 tons, £116,364; groundnuts, 891 tons, £26,597.

Imports (Board of Trade returns) from United Kingdom in 1938, £1,076,299; 1948, £3,417,550; 1949, £3,447,917. Exports thereto, 1938, £564,436; 1948, £5,181,288; 1949, £6,844,070.

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, 1947, was 336 miles, including sidings. Total receipts, 1948, £410,635; gross expenditure, £416,401. There were (1948) 1,638 miles of railway telegraph and telephone wires, excluding post office telephones. There are 75 post offices and postal agencies. At the end of 1948 there were 37,770 depositors in the savings bank, with £887,438 (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., 1948, West African Currency Board notes in circulation were estimated at £563,990 and coin at £1,249,421. 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 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. The former consists of two persons elected by and from each of the 12 district councils. The latter represent various interests such as commerce, missions, trade unions, etc., together with a number of officials.

There are 192 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. In 1948 government maintained 1 secondary school with an average attendance of 156 and 4 primary schools with average attendance of 358. There were also 19 native administration and 153 other non-government schools, conducted by various missionary societies. Of these, 90 received grants amounting to £23,035. The total enrolment was 15,327, representing 4·54% of the children of school age. There were 3 teachers' training institutions, one conducted by government, one by the Roman Catholic Mission and one by the Protestant Missions, with an aggregate roll of 151.

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 February, 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 1,027,100 (1948). 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 1948, 276 schools including 270 primary and 1 secondary school, 1 industrial, and 4 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 1946–47, £240,870 (including customs, £66,000; direct taxes, £40,870); expenditure, £471,450 (including administration, £171,200; economic, £226,950; social, £73,300). Estimates, 1947–48 :— Revenue, £272,800 (including customs and excise, £87,270; direct taxes, £52,500); expenditure, £541,080 (including administration, £182,130; economic, £266,510; social, £92,440).

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.

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports. . .	49,968	45,578	60,566	53,357	112,729	144,938	397,192
Exports. . .	145,184	188,625	245,327	282,476	317,321	400,352	558,509
Chief exports :	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Bananas (fresh) .	—	—	—	—	4,583	19,882	2,500
Palm kernels .	260	84	1,090	925	601	911	649
Cocoa . .	6	—	552	743	1,597	1,107	1,467
Rubber . .	—	—	—	—	—	1,439	1,220

Chief imports :—Textiles, salt, cement, paints and colours, iron and steel manufactures, and machinery.

Vessels entered :—

Port	Number				Tonnage			
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948
Victoria .	48	32	48	76	57,381	43,269	75,582	126,103
Tiko . .	88	83	97	48	1,136	2,956	1,681	38,602

Vessels cleared, 1948, 42 of 57,596 tons at Victoria, and 81 of 123,515 tons at Tiko.

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 Colony on the west and French Dahomey on the east, was surrendered unconditionally by the Germans to British and French forces in August, 1914. On 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 Gold Coast Colony and 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 September, 1898, the overthrow of the Khalifa was completed at the battle of Omdurman. In November, 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 January, 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 Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936. The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together; 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 nine 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 population of the Sudan in 1948 was estimated at 8,053,669, including 1,994,216 men, 2,413,245 women, 3,605,832 children; non-natives, included in these figures, numbered 40,376. (As so great a proportion of the people are nomads, the numbers are difficult to assess with any degree of accuracy, and the figures of the native population must be taken as approximations only.) The 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	714,500	Wau	6,000
Blue Nile	54,775	1,465,400	Wad Medani	56,600
Darfur	138,150	882,800	el Fasher	22,000
Equatoria [1]	76,495	590,900	Juba	10,000
Kassala	134,450	675,000	Kassala	30,000
Khartoum	5,700	333,000	Khartoum	61,800
Kordofan	146,930	1,518,900	el Obeid	65,800
Northern	236,200	666,300	ed Damer	6,500
Upper Nile	92,270	711,500	Malakal	9,500

[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 262 students reading for college diplomas or for external degrees of the University of London. The Kitchener School of Medicine has 16 students reading for diplomas in medicine and surgery.

Secondary education is provided at Wadi Seidna and Hantoub schools for 791 boys. A third school will open at Khor Taggat in 1950. Two junior secondary schools provide vocational training in commerce or agriculture for 191 pupils and 14 intermediate schools provide a 4-year post-elementary course of general education for 2,255 pupils. There are 2 technical intermediate schools at Omdurman and El Obeid with 312 pupils and a Sudan Railways school at Gebeit. Some 26,074 boys attend 160 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 inter-

mediate 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 secondary section was attached to the Girls' Intermediate School, Omdurman in 1945, with, in Sept., 1949, 63 pupils. Intermediate schools in Omdurman, El Obeid and Wad Medani accommodate 313 girls; the Girls' Training College, Omdurman, has an annual output of 50 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 9,539 girls attend 89 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 3,578 girls and 11,213 boys. In addition, 321 subgrade schools and 223 subsidized Khalwas (Koranic schools) provide education, below the elementary level, for 38,550 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 some 20,669 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 291 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 abd 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 5 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 £E50. 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 6 specially appointed district judges of the 1st grade, all Sudanese, and 5 specially appointed district judges of the 2nd

grade, likewise all Sudanese, stationed 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 Governor-General in the case of major courts and by the judge of the High Court or the Governor in other cases. 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 are as follows (£E1 = £1 0*s.* 6*d.*) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1943 . .	5,861,944	5,601,790	1946 . .	8,288,985	8,207,802
1944 . .	6,578,769	6,529,662	1947 . .	10,141,495	9,434,667
1945 . .	7,763,078	7,548,186	1948 . .	12,782,346	11,320,352

The main sources of revenue in 1948 were :—Direct taxation (£E827,739), royalties (£E491,132), railways net profit (£E400,000), agriculture and forests (£E1,074,544), customs (£E4,406,342), and posts and telegraphs (£E596,717).

The total external debt of the country at 31 Dec., 1948, was £E12,809,700, including £E5,414,525 indebted 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 1947 amounted to 25,968 tons, valued at £E1,390,776; of this, 9,908 metric tons went to Great Britain and 6,033 metric tons to the United States.

Egyptian cotton has been well established, and increasing quantities, which compare favourably with corresponding varieties grown in Egypt, are being produced annually. In the 1946–47 season the area of cotton on the Gezira Irrigation Scheme (put into operation in 1925) was 206,825 acres and a crop of 814,057 kantars of 315 lb. seed cotton was harvested. The areas of cotton grown on the Gash and Baraka Deltas were 27,448 and 52,620 acres respectively and produced 49,602 and 95,467 kantars of 315 lb. 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 1948–49 season was 412,049 feddans, and the total crop was 1,224,932 kantars of 315 rotls seed cotton.

Other products of the Sudan include sesamé, senna leaves and pods, groundnuts, dates, hides and skins, mahogany, dom nuts (vegetable ivory), chillies, semn (ghee), 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 1944 there were in the Sudan approximately 20,000 horses; 500,000 asses; 850 mules; 3,195,000 cattle; 4,808,000 sheep; 3,991,000 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 1946 the exports of salt totalled 21,101 tons.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Year	Imports [1]	Exports [2]	Year	Imports [1]	Exports [2]
	£E	£E		£E	£E
1943 . .	9,201,212	6,016,920	1946 . .	11,429,543	9,267,144
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	23,665,251

[1] Including government imports.

[2] Excluding re-exports, which were £E590,718 in 1943; £E630,301 in 1944; £E538,702 in 1945; £E773,267 in 1946; £E529,833 in 1947; £E628,502 in 1948. Specie (£E433,561 in 1943; £E302,834 in 1944; £E432,993 in 1945; £E455,869 in 1946; £E449,603 in 1947; £E254,881 in 1948) are also excluded.

Principal items of imports and exports are shown as follows :—

Item	1947		1948	
	Quantity (metric tons)	Value (£E)	Quantity (metric tons)	Value (£E)
Imports :—				
Sugar	20,129	642,227	50,557	1,950,923
Machinery	—	598,950	—	1,240,837
Metals and metalware	—	1,044,069	—	1,392,800
Cotton piece-goods	5,999	3,501,706	7,689	4,572,778
Tobacco, tombac, cigars and cigarettes	399	430,493	440	511,452
Coffee	9,091	807,559	11,444	1,059,605
Tea	2,517	633,049	1,951	465,956
Sacks	5,218	496,793	5,586	722,114
Cotton and rayon piece-goods mixture	390	559,374	611	797,917
Oil fuel and gas fuel	74,960	409,359	77,020	483,579
Vehicles	—	739,966	—	883,280
Total (incl. other items)	—	16,207,129	—	22,153,257
Exports :—				
Cotton	52,589	8,437,502	50,118	16,015,707
Gum	25,969	1,390,776	34,655	1,586,351
Cottonseed	89,488	1,607,117	90,387	2,338,850
Total (incl. other items)	—	14,865,848	—	23,665,251

Principal sources of imports into the Sudan in 1948 :—United Kingdom, 30·0% (1947, 24·0%); Egypt, 21·2% (21·6%); India and Pakistan, 6·9% (11·6%); principal countries of exports from the Sudan:—United Kingdom, 61·8% (39·6%); India and Pakistan, 12·1% (21·8%); Egypt, 13·7% (17·9%).

Trade with the United Kingdom (in £ sterling, Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	3,367,283	6,636,269	15,734,845	22,204,778
Exports from U.K.	1,185,661	4,094,218	5,413,588	7,813,275
Re-exports from U.K.	28,697	9,884	22,144	30,008

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 35 wireless stations (including a coast station, 7 aerogonio stations and 5 mobile stations), 6,384 miles of telegraph and telephone routes, and 32,721 miles of wire. There are 3,520 telephone subscribers. There are 91 post and telegraph offices and 13 travelling post offices.

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.

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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, although the point of the horn formed part of pre-war Italian Somaliland. The protectorate is bounded on the east and southeast by the former Italian colony, 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 deg. and 11 deg. 27 min. N. lat. and 42 deg. 35 min. and 49 deg. 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 notified 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 August, 1940, and, after resistance against greatly superior numbers, the British forces were evacuated on 18 Aug., leaving the Italians temporarily in occupation. 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 nomadic population is estimated at 700,000, and consists entirely of Somali tribes who are Moslems of the Qadrayeh and Saleyeh sects. 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 (1947–48), £422,921; expenditure, £545,357; imports (1948), £1,051,291; exports, £449,686.

Imports into U.K., 1938, £29,026; 1947, £24,591; 1948, £3,554; 1949,

£4,404. Exports from U.K., 1938, £52,111; 1947, £33,548; 1948, £39,318; 1949, £120,436.

Governor.—Gerald Reece, C.B.E.

Chief Secretary to the Government.—Cmdr. F. J. Chambers, O.B.E., R.N. (retd.).

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 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 Jan., 1949).

Colonial Secretary.—James Dundas Harford, C.M.G. (appointed 21 Nov., 1947).

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 population of Mauritius at the end of 1948 was 447,503 (males, 223,892; females, 223,611).

Births, 1948, 19,039 (43·1 per 1,000); marriages, 3,239 (14·7 per 1,000);

deaths, 10,518 (23·8 per 1,000). Population of Port Louis, the capital, with its suburbs, 71,250 (1948).

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 June, 1948, there were 58 government and 73 state-aided schools. Average attendance at government schools, 1948, 12,891 (17,709 on roll); at state-aided schools, 18,583 (25,656 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 (1948) 550 pupils, and 9 aided and 28 unaided secondary schools for boys and girls, with a roll of 4,170. There is a Government Agricultural College and a Government Training College for teachers.

Total government estimated expenditure on education in 1948–49 was Rs. 2,854,295; the actual expenditure for 1947–48 was Rs. 2,237,508.

Finance.

Year ended 30 June	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1949–50 [1]
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue .	37,678,894	34,713,517	42,898,113	50,511,566	39,856,646	46,431,647
Expenditure	29,876,532	31,832,797	43,587,752	52,513,055	49,147,495	46,154,386

[1] Estimates.

Inclusive of Rs. 2,808,185 special revenue and Rs. 2,851,553 special expenditure in 1943–44; 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.

Principal sources of revenue, 1947–48:—Customs, Rs. 10,221,017 (in 1946–47, Rs. 9,279,284); licences, excise and internal revenue, Rs. 18,949,030 (Rs. 19,160,370); reimbursements, Rs. 1,335,840 (Rs. 3,332,493).

The debt of the colony on 30 June, 1948, was:—Government Debenture Inscribed Stock, etc., £3,296,584, mainly for public works, agriculture and loan to His Majesty's Government. Municipality debt of Port Louis on 31 Dec., 1948, Rs. 874,092 (1947, Rs. 759,092).

Defence.—There is a regular garrison and also a naval volunteer force. The Mauritius police has an armed contingent. The colonial contribution to the military expenditure was Rs. 4,239,063 for 1943–44.

Commerce.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports .	48,044,633	65,706,982	58,132,214	66,700,209	113,833,412	136,189,339
Exports [1] .	49,835,441	53,566,950	37,315,774	53,864,680	96,219,108	139,703,493

[1] Excluding value of sugar quota certificates, which was estimated in 1943 at Rs. 4,880,000, in 1944 at Rs. 4,875,000, in 1945 at Rs. 4,837,500, in 1946 at Rs. 4,850,000, in 1947 at Rs. 4,793,000, in 1948 at Rs. 4,793,000.

Sugar exports in 1947, 297,783,392 kilos, value Rs. 89,758,970; in 1948, 385,844,207 kilos, value Rs. 132,437,691. The sugar crop in 1946–47 was 168,690 metric tons; in 1947–48, 334,208 metric tons.

Imports into the United Kingdom from Mauritius (British Board of Trade returns), 1938, £3,631,223; 1947, £884,683; 1948, £6,247,113; 1949, £8,866,431. British exports to Mauritius, 1938, £726,199; 1947, £2,097,718; 1948, £3,411,182; 1949, £3,605,638. Re-exports from the United Kingdom, 1938, £8,660; 1947, £5,559; 1948, £7,744; 1949, £12,720.

Shipping and Communications.—The registered shipping, 1 January, 1948, consisted of 5 sailing vessels of 128 tons, 4 steamers of 3,698 tons, and 1 motor vessel of 176 tons.

In 1948, 183 vessels of 622,014 tons entered and 183 of 620,570 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. 3,335,322 and Rs. 4,163,782 respectively in 1946–47).

Of telegraphs and telephones there were (1948) 218 and 6,700 miles of line respectively; there is a cable communication with Zanzibar, Australia, Réunion, Madagascar and Durban. Number of telephones (1949), 3,926.

There is a weekly air service (Air France) between Mauritius and Europe *via* Nairobi. The aerodrome is at Plaisance, Grant Port district.

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 north-east of Mauritius, 18 miles long, 7 broad. Area, 42 square miles. Population (census 1944), 11,885; estimated population on 31 Dec., 1948, was 13,326 (6,467 males; 6,859 females). Actual revenue (1941–42), Rs. 40,955 (exclusive of revenue collected in Mauritius) and actual expenditure, Rs. 152,419 (exclusive of expenditure incurred in Mauritius). Imports, 1948, Rs. 1,449,051; exports, Rs. 773,479. There is one government and 3 aided schools.

The lesser dependencies are Diego Garcia, Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Solomon Islands, Agalega, St. Brandon group, Trois Frères. The nearest island is 230 miles from Mauritius, and the most remote about 1,200 miles. Total population of the lesser dependencies, census 1944, 1,578 (842 males, 736 females).

Diego Garcia (the most important of the Oil Islands group), in 7° 20′ S. lat., 72° 26′ E. long., is 12½ miles long, 6½ miles wide, with 501 inhabitants (census 1944), a large proportion being labourers from Mauritius. Coconut oil exports in 1946, 22,821 litres; in 1947, 10,078 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, an executive council of 2 *ex-officio* members and 1 nominated member was appointed, with a legislative council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, the administrator being president of both councils and having an original and casting vote in the legislative council. In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers as Governor, and in November, 1903, he was raised to the rank of Governor. In 1931 the constitution of the executive council was altered by the addition of an 'unofficial' member. The capital is Victoria, which has a good harbour.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Dr. Percy Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, C.M.G. (appointed April, 1947).

The population, 1949, was estimated to be 34,847. The number of births in 1948 was 996; deaths, 477; marriages, 159; divorces, 4.

There were in 1949, 23 grant-in-aid schools (17 Roman Catholic and 6 Anglican) and 2 Roman Catholic unaided primary schools. In addition, there are 2 secondary schools, 1 for boys and 1 for girls, each with a preparatory department, with a total of 471 pupils. There is also a mixed government modern school, with 85 pupils. Total number of children attending school was 4,654; average attendance, 75%.

In 1943, 2,833 cases were brought before the Supreme Court (criminal side). The police force numbered 85 of all ranks.

Revenue and expenditure (in rupees) for 6 years :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1944	1,418,003	1,178,403	1947	2,575,553	2,283,987
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

[1] Revised estimates. Estimates.

There is no public debt.

Chief items of revenue, 1948 :—Customs, Rs. 1,180,000; port and

marine, Rs. 36,200; licences, taxes, etc., Rs. 835,000; fees of court, Rs. 114,120; post office, Rs. 215,000; Crown lands, Rs. 94,920; interest, Rs. 95,394; miscellaneous, Rs. 93,984.

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.

Imports and exports (in rupees) for 4 years:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1945	2,658,145	2,323,199	1947	5,087,106	4,163,626
1946	3,261,060	5,527,795	1948	4,792,877	5,177,926

Principal imports, 1948:—Rice, 1,400 tons, Rs. 871,140; sugar, 915 tons, Rs. 404,149; cotton piece-goods, 387,242 yards, Rs. 341,129; maize, 1,236 tons, Rs. 206,666; flour, 459 tons, Rs. 192,398; motor cars and cycles, 27, Rs. 82,359; motor spirit, 253,214 litres, Rs. 65,671; cigarettes, 5,554,200, Rs. 65,364; butter and cheese, 20 tons, Rs. 54,458.

Principal exports, 1948:—Copra, 7,591 tons, Rs. 4,099,040; guano, 21,578 tons, Rs. 479,791; cinnamon leaf oil, 40 tons, Rs. 268,918; patchouli oil, 2 tons, Rs. 93,840; vanilla, 3,643 kilos, Rs. 48,246.

Imports, in 1948, from United Kingdom, Rs. 1,518,909; Kenya, Rs. 574,197; India, Rs. 520,966; Mauritius, Rs. 431,031; South Africa, Rs. 180,087; Australia, Rs. 142,394.

Exports, in 1948, to United Kingdom, Rs. 4,444,899; South Africa, Rs. 191,706; New Zealand, Rs. 160,012; Australia, Rs. 83,601; Kenya, Rs. 68,000; Mauritius, Rs. 65,687.

Total trade with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. . .	14,640	206,666	276,089	295,078	486,460
Exports from U.K. .	34,238	93,364	99,419	123,890	171,042
Re-exports from U.K. .	785	4,601	6,962	1,029	436

Shipping (1948) entered, 8,876 tons; cleared, 29,755 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 2,100 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 (1946 census), 4,748. Births (living), 1948, 157; deaths, 39; marriages, 26; divorces, 3. There are 4 Episcopal and 4 Baptist chapels. Education:—11 primary and 1 secondary schools controlled by government, with 1,203 pupils in 1948. Police force, 12; cases dealt with by police magistrate, 29 in 1948. The port of the island is Jamestown.

Governor.—Sir George Andrew Joy, K.B.E., C.M.G. (appointed 31 May, 1947).

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue [1] . .	70,558	83,941	63,715	98,594	60,668	119,997 [3]
Expenditure [1] .	70,774	74,491	84,053	88,823	124,756	95,325 [3]
Exports [2] . .	34,755	31,585	35,200	31,790	48,043	73,260
Imports [2] . .	88,510	98,645	95,482	94,375	107,459	118,204

[1] Including imperial grants (1943, £37,000; 1944, £15,000; 1945, nil; 1946, £25,000; 1947, nil; 1948, £30,000).
[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.

The colony's liabilities at 31 Dec., 1947, exceeded the assets by £31,912.

The principal exports are flax fibre, tow, rope and twine; they totalled 1,357 tons in 1948.

Total trade between Ascension and St. Helena and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. . .	7,253	40,230	55,624	80,101	83,850
Exports from U.K. .	44,455	74,017	64,205	83,214	86,574
Re-exports from U.K. .	5,793	8,366	16,661	21,623	23,924

Savings-bank deposits on 31 Dec., 1948, £84,596, belonging to 494 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. A lace-making industry was started in 1907. The number of vessels that called in 1948 was 31; total tonnage entered and cleared was 163,590.

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 November, 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.

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 January, 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. Elliot.

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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 North-West Territories and Newfoundland into the Dominion. In 1869 Rupert's Land, or the North-West 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 February, 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 December, 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., 1950):—Liberals, 77; Progressive Conservatives, 15; vacant, 10; total, 102.

State of the parties (Jan., 1950) in the House of Commons:—Liberals, 189; Progressive Conservatives, 41; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Canadian Socialist Party), 13; Social Credit Party, 10; smaller parties, 8; vacant, 1; 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., 1950, 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 without Portfolio.—James Angus MacKinnon.

Minister of Labour.—Humphrey Mitchell.

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.—Douglas Charles Abbott, K.C.

Minister of National Revenue and Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys.—James Joseph McCann, M.D.

Minister without Portfolio.—Wishart McLea Robertson.

Minister of Veterans' Affairs.—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.—F. Gordon Bradley.

Solicitor-General.—Hughes Lapointe.

Postmaster-General.—Gabriel Edouard Rinfret.

Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.—Walter E. Harris.

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.

Diplomatic Representatives.

Country	Canadian Representative	Foreign Representative
Argentina	J. D. Kearney, M.C., K.C.	Dr. Agustin Nores Martinez
Australia	Major-Gen. L. R. La Flèche, D.S.O.	Rt. Hon. F. N. Forde
Belgium	Victor Doré, C.M.G.	Vicomte Alain du Parc
Brazil	James Scott Macdonald	Dr. Acyr Paes
Chile	C. Fraser Elliott, C.M.G., K.C.	General Arnaldo Carrasco
China	Hon. T. C. Davis	Liu Chieh
Cuba [2]	Dr. E. H. Coleman, C.M.G., K.C.	—
Czechoslovakia [3]	E. B. Rogers	Stanislav Klima
Denmark [2]	Dr. Henry Laureys	G. B. Holler
Egypt	—	Ali Shawqi Bey [2]
Finland	T. A. Stone	Urho Vilpiton Toivola [2]

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Minister. [3] Chargé d'Affaires.

Country	Canadian Representative	Foreign Representative
France	Major-Gen. George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C.	Hubert Guérin
Germany	Lieut.-Gen. Maurice Pope, C.B., M.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 [1]	Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon	Hon. J. J. Hearne, S.C.
Italy	Jean Désy, K.C.	Mario di Stefano
Japan	E. H. Norman [4]	—
Luxemburg [2]	Victor Doré, C.M.G.	Hugues Le Gallais
Mexico	Charles Pierre Hébert	Primo Villa Michel
Netherlands	Pierre Dupuy, C.M.G.	Dr. J. H. van Roijen
New Zealand [1]	A. Rive	Hon. James Thorn
Norway [2]	E. J. Garland	Daniel Steen
Pakistan [1]	D. M. Johnson	Mohammed Ali
Peru	Emile Vaillancourt	Manuel Cacho-Sousa
Poland [3]	K. P. Kirkwood	Eugeniusz Jan Milnikiel
Sweden [2]	Thomas A. Stone	Per Wijkman
Switzerland [2]	—	Dr. Victor Nef
Turkey	Major-Gen. V. W. Odlum, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	—
Union of South Africa [1]	E. D'Arcy McGreer	Hon A. A. Roberts
U.S.S.R.	John B. C. Watkins [3]	Nikolai D. Belokhvostikov [3]
U.K.[1]	L. Dana Wilgress	Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, K.C.M.G., M.C.
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	—
Uruguay [2]	—	César Montero de Bustamante
Yugoslavia [2]	—	Mato A. Jakšić

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Minister. [3] Chargé d'Affaires. [4] Head of Mission. [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	1948 (est.)	12,883,000
1881	4,324,810	1921	8,787,949	1949 (est.)	13,549,000

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	—	—	154,734	263,033	—	—
Prince Edward Island	2,184	—	2,184	88,615	88,038	95,047
Nova Scotia[1]	20,743	325	21,068	523,837	512,846	577,962
New Brunswick[1]	27,473	512	27,985	387,876	408,219	457,401
Quebec[1 2 3]	523,860	71,000	594,860	2,360,510	2,874,662	3,331,882
Ontario[1 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[1]	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
North-West 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[5]	234,028[5]	3,845,144	8,787,949[5]	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] Excluding Newfoundland.
[6] Excluding population of Newfoundland which was 289,588 in 1935, and 321,819 in 1945.

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	Calgary	88,904
Toronto	667,457	London	78,264
Vancouver	275,353	Halifax	70,488
Winnipeg	221,960	Verdun, P.Q.	67,349
Hamilton	166,337	Regina	58,245
Ottawa	154,951	Saint John, N.B.	51,741
Quebec	150,757	Victoria	44,068
Windsor, Ont.	105,311 [1]	Saskatoon	43,027
Edmonton	93,817		

[1] Amalgamation of Windsor, Walkerville, East Windsor and Sandwich, 1 July, 1935.

'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 1947 :—

Province	Living births		Marriages		Deaths	
	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 population	Number	Per 1,000 population
Prince Edward Island	2,992	31·8	676	7·2	1,020	10·9
Nova Scotia	19,265	31·0	5,861	9·4	6,009	9·7
New Brunswick	17,771	36·2	5,189	10·6	4,832	9·8
Quebec	115,553	31·1	35,494	9·6	33,708	9·1
Ontario	108,853	26·0	44,056	10·5	41,619	9·9
Manitoba	20,409	27·5	7,712	10·4	6,771	9·1
Saskatchewan	23,334	27·7	7,674	9·1	6,610	7·9
Alberta	24,631	30·0	8,797	10·7	6,543	8·0
British Columbia	26,286	25·2	11,852	11·4	10,613	10·2
Total	359,094	28·6	127,311	10·1	117,725	9·4

Immigrant arrivals in Canada during 4 calendar years :—

Origin	1945	1946	1947	1948
English and Welsh	11,936	39,543	28,243	31,108
Irish	1,057	3,218	2,908	4,178
Scottish	1,684	8,647	7,596	
Total British	14,677	51,408	38,747	46,057
The United States	6,394	11,469	9,440	7,381
German	98	449	300	3,051
Norwegian and Swedish	90	355	241	492
French and Belgians	469	2,491	1,365	2,145
Italians	43	145	139	3,202
Jews	347	1,517	1,866	9,386
Russians and Finlanders	46	176	277	1,606
Other nationalities	558	3,709	11,752	52,094
Total	22,722	71,719	64,127	125,414

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
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 respecting the state-controlled schools, exclusive of universities, in all provinces and including all primary schools in Quebec :—

Provinces	Year ended	Schools [1]	Teachers	Pupils	Expenditure [2]
Pr. Ed. Island	30 June, 1947	458	672	18,422	687,087
Nova Scotia	31 July, 1947	1,738 [1]	3,838	122,211	7,697,408
New Brunswick	30 June, 1947	1,591	2,873	96,435	4,660,146
Quebec	30 June, 1947	9,381	26,546	615,759	68,000,000
Ontario	30 June, 1947	7,300	23,004	678,043	77,819,808
Manitoba	30 June, 1947	2,093	4,312	120,813	10,391,087
Saskatchewan	30 June, 1947	4,418 [1]	7,066	170,329	18,392,335
Alberta	30 June, 1947	2,577	5,818	155,517	18,228,911
British Columbia	30 June, 1947	953	4,782	137,827	16,123,711
Total		30,509	78,911	2,115,356	222,000,493

[1] Number of school sections or districts.
[2] By and through school boards, excluding expenditures of provincial governments.

The aboriginal Indian population numbered 118,316 in 1941 and of these about 110,000 live on the Indian Reserves. The Dominion Government provides a special school system for the Indian youth, of whom 19,622 were enrolled in its schools in 1947.

In 1948, there were 1,950 cinemas with a seating capacity of 930,491.

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 September, 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 December, 1948, employers and employees paid $513,067,763 into the fund and the Dominion added $102,603,224.

Finance.

The following relates to the Consolidated Fund, *i.e.*, general revenue and expenditure :—

Years ended 31 March	Ordinary revenue	Total expenditure
	Dollars	Dollars
1943–44	2,570,094,424	5,322,253,505
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

Consolidated Fund revenue, 1948–49 (in dollars) :—

Customs	222,975,471	Revenue from taxes	2,008,514,836
Excise	204,651,969	Various	146,759,678
Return on investments	107,888,905		
Post Office	80,604,216	Total	2,771,395,075

Detailed estimates of the expenditure for the year ended 31 March, 1950 :—

Department	Dollars	Department	Dollars
Agriculture	49,408,253	Royal Canadian Mounted Police	16,615,409
Auditor-General's Office	565,081	Secretary of State	1,913,982
Chief Electoral Officer	74,668	Trade and Commerce—	
Civil Service Commission	1,405,143	*Department*	27,216,449
External Affairs	15,498,881	*Dominion Coal Board*	4,994,100
Finance	613,464,982	*National Research Council*	10,604,969
Fisheries	7,196,340	*Atomic Energy Control Board*	6,282,690
Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governors	247,972	*Canadian Arsenals Limited*	4,200,000
Insurance	293,119	Transport	77,539,429
Justice—		Veterans' Affairs	242,119,299
Department	4,373,108		
Penitentiaries	6,852,680	Total Expenditure	2,210,317,659
Labour—			
Department	11,008,525		
Unemployment Insurance	38,620,631		
Legislation	4,157,013	Chargeable to Ordinary Account [1]	1,693,920,208
Mines and Resources	63,311,709	Chargeable to Capital Account [2]	23,910,855
National Defence	375,000,000	Chargeable to Special Account [3]	19,714,500
National Health and Welfare	396,348,311		
National Revenue	52,592,566		
Post Office	81,474,204		1,737,545,563 [4]
Prime Minister's Office	132,065		
Privy Council	3,321,985	Government Owned Enterprises [5]	7,360,522
Public Archives	176,393		
Public Printing and Stationery	575,000	Total Expenditure [6]	1,744,906,085
Public Works	87,766,955	Chargeable to Demobilization and Reconversion Account [7]	472,772,096
Reconstruction and Supply—			
Department	2,981,838		
National Film Board	1,983,910	Grand Total Expenditure [8]	2,217,678,181

Revised figures for the year ended 31 March, 1949 : [1] 1,490,959,799; [2] 20,395,309; [3] 10,161,500; [4] 1,521,516,608; [5] 6,136,685; [6] 1,527,653,293; [7] 457,492,768; [8] 1,985,146,061.

Preliminary estimated expenditures for 1950–51 total $2,308,831,600.

On 31 March, 1949, the net debt was estimated at $11,776,134,152.

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 January, 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.

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 at 31 July, 1949, 2,568 officers and 17,134 other ranks.

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 1949 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 Fleet 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	72,500	31½
1943	Uganda .				8 4-in.	21-in.		

There are also 11 destroyers, 6 frigates, 9 fleet minesweepers and sundry smaller and auxiliary vessels. Three fast frigates are under construction.

Strength at 31 July, 1949, 1,192 officers and 7,576 other ranks.

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 are the squadrons of the Royal Canadian Air Cadets, through which mental, moral and physical training is given to Canadian boys to develop in them principles of patriotism and good citizenship.

Operational flying units of the RCAF (Regular) already formed as of 1 Sept., 1949, or planned for the near future include one Maritime Squadron, three Transport Squadrons, one Interceptor Wing (two squadrons), three Photo Survey Squadrons, one Fighter-Bomber Squadron, one Air Observation Post Squadron, in addition to special flights at various points.

Ten Squadrons of the RCAF (Reserve) have been formed, and ground units of the Reserve are also in existence. Included in the Reserve organization are the University Flights, formed at seven major Canadian universities.

Controlled by Air Force Headquarters, Ottawa, the RCAF is divided into two Air Commands, with headquarters at Trenton, Ont. and Edmonton, Alta. and subordinate Groups are located within these Commands. There are also two functional commands, with headquarters in or near Ottawa.

Prominent among aircraft presently flown by the RCAF are the Vampire, Lancaster, Dakota, North Star, Norseman, Canso, Harvard (trainer), and Beechcraft. Plans are under way for manufacture in Canada, for the RCAF, of the F-86 fighter, and development work on the Canadian-built XC-100 all-weather fighter has reached an advanced stage.

Establishment of the RCAF (Regular) as of 1 Sept., 1949, was 18,278. Strength of the Regular Force as of 31 July, 1949, was 15,654.

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 Reserach 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 Dominion 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.

The term of engagement in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police is five years. Recruits are trained at Regina, Saskatchewan, and Rockcliffe (near Ottawa), Ontario. The strength in September, 1949, was 3,532, excluding civil servants and reserves. The force has 157 horses, 837 motor vehicles, 28 motor cycles, 6 aeroplanes, 15 police dogs, 255 sleigh dogs and (in its Marine Section) 21 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 1947, valued in dollars :—

Land and buildings	4,923,145,000	Field crops	1,673,766,000
Implements and machinery	873,465,000	Farm animals	1,245,352,000
Livestock and poultry[1]	1,326,934,000	Milk production	484,942,000
		Poultry and eggs	235,811,000
		Fruits	46,611,000
		Miscellaneous[2]	70,773,000
Total value	7,122,544,000	Total production	3,698,482,000

[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.—Large-scale irrigation in Canada began with the passing of the North West Irrigation Act, 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 on the Canadian prairies in 1948 amounted to some 656,000 acres. The completion of the St. Mary–Milk Rivers Project in the Province of Alberta will bring the area of irrigated land to more than 1,000,000 acres.

Field Crops.—In 1948, 61,218,000 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., 1949, for acreage and yield of grain crops for the year 1948 :—

Provinces	Wheat		Oats		Barley	
	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 bushels
Pr. Ed. Island	5,600	129	118,000	4,602	9,100	291
Nova Scotia	1,600	32	68,100	2,452	7,200	216
New Brunswick	2,900	73	187,000	7,106	11,000	352
Quebec	24,000	478	1,381,000	40,463	144,300	3,896
Ontario	910,800	27,174	1,835,600	76,728	226,100	7,778
Manitoba	2,397,000	57,000	1,491,000	60,000	1,540,000	45,000
Saskatchewan	14,389,000	191,000	3,652,000	89,000	2,316,000	42,000
Alberta	6,259,000	115,000	2,392,000	75,000	2,226,000	55,000
British Columbia	116,000	2,459	75,800	3,456	15,600	485
Total Canada	24,105,900	393,345	11,200,500	358,807	6,495,300	155,018

The second estimated crops for 1949 were :—Wheat, 371,644,000 bushels; oats, 322,017,000 bushels; barley, 125,069,000 bushels; rye, 10,361,000 bushels; flax seed, 2,262,000 bushels; hay and clover, 11,240,000 tons.

The total value of field crops for 1948 was estimated at $1,673,766,000.

The following tables show the acreage and yield of field crops, by provinces, in 1948 :—

Provinces	Rye		Flax seed		Mixed grains	
	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 bushels
Pr. Ed. Island	—	—	—	—	63,100	2,650
Nova Scotia	—	—	—	—	6,000	198
New Brunswick	—	—	—	—	8,600	318
Quebec	13,200	220	—	—	299,000	9,209
Ontario	123,900	2,751	64,300	829	1,095,900	47,672
Manitoba	115,000	1,950	960,000	9,040	12,700	373
Saskatchewan	1,238,000	10,500	600,000	4,740	6,200	127
Alberta	612,000	9,900	250,000	3,050	41,600	1,061
British Columbia	1,000	19	2,200	24	8,400	339
Total Canada	2,103,100	25,340	1,876,500	17,683	1,541,500	61,947

Provinces	Other grains [1]		Potatoes		Roots [2]	
	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 cwt.	Acres	1000 cwt.
Pr. Ed. Island	1,000	22	48,200	6,314	13,300	3,844
Nova Scotia	1,500	27	21,000	2,772	10,200	2,458
New Brunswick	15,900	389	67,900	10,389	10,300	2,225
Quebec	103,800	2,216	155,000	14,989	22,400	4,166
Ontario	442,100	16,015	115,300	12,222	51,900	9,757
Manitoba	29,100	603	26,300	2,157	—	—
Saskatchewan	2,300	35	34,300	2,161	—	—
Alberta	14,500	207	22,800	2,029	—	—
British Columbia	3,000	52	17,400	2,227	1,700	357
Total Canada	613,200	19,566	508,200	55,260	109,800	22,807

[1] Including pulses. [2] Exclusive of 60,000 acres and 629,100 tons of sugar beets.

Provinces	Soy beans		Hay and clover [1]		Fodder corn	
	Acres	1000 bushels	Acres	1000 tons	Acres	1000 tons
Prince Edward Island	—	—	228,000	502	1,200	12
Nova Scotia	—	—	407,000	814	1,200	11
New Brunswick	—	—	633,000	1,013	1,900	17
Quebec	—	—	4,032,000	5,645	106,600	895
Ontario	94,000	1,824	3,026,500	5,750	401,600	3,996
Manitoba	—	—	237,000	431	16,000	70
Saskatchewan	—	—	301,500	443	6,800	15
Alberta	—	—	665,000	1,017	400	2
British Columbia	—	—	218,000	458	3,100	33
Total Canada	94,000	1,824	9,748,000	16,073	538,800	5,051

[1] Exclusive of 1,317,300 acres and 3,022,000 tons of alfalfa and 848,000 acres and 1,204,000 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 1948 :—

Provinces	Horses	Milch cows	Other cattle	Sheep	Swine	Poultry
Pr. Ed. Island	23,100	42,400	26,900	42,800	61,900	992,700
Nova Scotia	32,100	95,400	60,000	130,700	47,800	1,870,700
New Brunswick	42,300	102,900	47,000	79,300	63,400	1,308,800
Quebec	314,500	1,129,400	425,600	475,000	975,400	10,994,000
Ontario	423,600	1,260,700	907,100	575,500	1,768,800	25,395,000
Manitoba	178,800	262,300	267,100	140,900	256,500	7,359,500
Saskatchewan	463,300	387,000	638,900	253,300	396,100	9,962,000
Alberta	376,600	327,000	812,500	448,600	833,900	10,400,200
British Columbia	50,600	93,600	183,900	104,700	59,300	4,298,000
Total: 1948	1,904,900	3,700,700	3,369,000	2,250,800	5,463,100	72,580,900
Total: 1947	2,031,900	3,697,400	3,537,400	2,706,900	5,473,200	88,263,800

Net production of eggs in 1947, 407,376,000 dozens; in 1948, 388,579,000 dozens.

Wool production, 1947, 14,090,000 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 1947 was 1,143; of cheese factories, 741; of combined butter and cheese factories, 153; of condenseries, 31; and the total value of all products of dairy factories, $352,373,109. Creamery butter produced in 1948 was 284,431,000 lb., and factory cheese, 88,781,000 lb. Total milk production, 1948, 16,645,141,000 lb.

Fruit Farming.—The value of fruit production by provinces in 1948 was (in dollars):—British Columbia, 25,166,000; Ontario, 15,281,100; Quebec, 3,605,000; Nova Scotia, 1,875,000; New Brunswick, 765,000; total apple production in Canada in 1948 was 13,404,000 bushels (1947, 15,619,000 bushels).

Miscellaneous.—The total shorn wool production in 1948 was estimated at 8,423,000 lb. The production in 1948 of tobacco, which is practically confined to Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, was estimated at

126,629,000 lb. from 110,590 acres. Farm eggs sold and used for consumption (in 1948), 356,166,000 dozens, valued at $156,384,000, and the 1949 value of maple products was $9,126,000.

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, 1947, 5,878 million feet; estimate for 1948, 5,126 million feet.

The value of primary forest production in 1947 was $519,804,128; gross value of lumber production (including all saw-mill products) was $402,133,298. Gross value of products in the pulp and paper industry reached $825,857,664 in 1948; newsprint production amounted to 4,640,336 tons with a value of $402,099,718.

Fisheries.—In the calendar year 1947 the capital invested in vessels, gear, canneries, etc., was $58,591,000. The total value of the produce of the fisheries of Canada in 1947 was $123,900,303. The principal kinds of fish marketed in 1947 were (in dollars):—Salmon, 36,278,350; cod, 14,466,780; herring, 17,950,629; lobsters, 10,751,201; halibut, 6,531,891; sardines, 6,616,764; whitefish, 3,561,801; pickerel (or dore), 3,518,814; haddock, 2,479,197; mackerel, 1,719,303. The number of persons employed in 1947 was 84,050, including fishermen and those employed in canning and curing establishments. The number of factories and canneries in operation in 1947 was 594.

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 1948 was $820,248,865 ($644,869,975 in 1947). The principal metals and minerals produced in 1948 were as follows:—

Product	Quantity	Value
		Dollars
Metallics		
Gold . . . . . fine oz.	3,529,608	123,536,280
Silver . . . . . fine oz.	16,109,982	12,082,487
Other precious metals	—	16,925,970
Copper, nickel, lead, zinc . . . . . lb.	1,547,772,082	319,646,093
Antimony, bismuth, cadmium, chromite, cobalt, molybdenum, calcium	—	5,914,926
Miscellaneous—Arsenic, iron ore, magnesium, selenium, tellurium, titanium ore, tungsten concentrates and tin .	—	10,128,208
Total metallics	—	488,233,964
Non-metallics		
Fuels		
Coal . . . . . tons	18,449,689	106,684,008
Natural gas . . . . . m. cu. ft.	58,603,269	15,632,507
Peat . . . . . tons	85	850
Crude petroleum . . . . . bbls.	12,286,660	37,418,895
Total fuels	—	159,736,260
Other non-metallics		
Asbestos, fluorspar, graphite, magnesitic-dolomite and brucite, mica, sulphur	—	46,597,035
Gypsum . . . . . tons	3,216,809	5,548,245
Salt . . . . . tons	741,261	4,836,028
Other non-metallics, miscellaneous	—	10,170,087
Total other non-metallics	—	67,151,395

Product		Quantity	Value
Clay products and other structural materials.			
Clay products (brick, tile, sewer pipe, etc.)		—	17,629,048
Cement	bbls.	14,127,123	28,264,987
Lime	tons	1,053,584	10,655,062
Stone, sand and gravel		80,367,506	48,578,149
Total clay products, etc.		—	105,127,246
Grand total		—	820,248,865

The following table shows the value (in Canadian dollars) of the mineral production in 1947 and 1948, by provinces :—

Provinces	1947	1948	Provinces	1947	1948
Ontario	249,797,671	294,239,673	Manitoba	18,236,763	26,081,349
Quebec	115,151,635	152,038,867	New Brunswick	5,812,943	7,003,285
British Columbia	116,772,621	148,223,614	Yukon and North-west Territory	4,816,496	8,533,395
Alberta	67,432,270	93,211,229			
Nova Scotia	34,255,560	56,400,245			
Saskatchewan	32,594,016	34,517,208	Total	644,869,975	820,248,865

Manufactures.—The following table shows the number of establishments, the number of employees and the amount of their salaries and wages, the cost of materials, and the value of products in 1947, in various groups of industries :—

Group of industries	Number of establishments	Capital	Employees		Cost of materials	Gross value of products
			Number	Salaries and wages		
		Dollars		'000 Dollars	'000 Dollars	'000 Dollars
Vegetable	6,032		144,290	241,154	1,102,727	1,782,339
Animal	4,457		102,106	166,221	929,180	1,259,171
Textile	3,216	Not	176,065	268,105	560,635	1,062,041
Wood and paper	12,965	col-	248,450	460,371	895,117	1,954,298
Iron	2,469	lected	263,482	559,969	871,965	1,854,916
Non-ferrous metal	799	in	96,080	194,938	596,649	1,034,581
Non-metallic mineral	943	1947	39,212	79,146	323,687	563,120
Chemical	1,031		38,491	77,480	205,541	449,960
Miscellaneous	802		23,574	38,542	48,779	120,601
Totals	32,714		1,131,750	2,085,926	5,534,280	10,081,027

The Fur Trade.—In 1947–48 (year ended 30 June), 7,952,146 pelts, valued at $32,232,992, were taken. 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 1947 was $13,092,453. There were in 1947, 6,147 fur farms in Canada, of which 2,733 reported fox and 3,757 mink.

Water Power.—Canada is richly endowed with water power resources; on 1 January, 1949, the available horse-power at ordinary six months' flow was

40,124,100; on 1 January, 1949, turbine installation amounted to 10,870,718 horse-power. The Central Electric Station industry, which generates 98% of the total electrical output, had a gross production of power valued at $238,929,627 in 1947. The number of power plants was then 607.

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, and the two latter provinces 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 1948 there were 977,594 trade union members in Canada. The membership of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, founded in 1886, was 439,029 in 2,779 branches of affiliated and directly chartered unions; that of the Canadian Congress of Labour, organized in 1940, was 338,627 in 1,187 branches and local unions; that of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, formed in 1921 and confined to the Province of Quebec, 93,370 in 428 branches; the independent railroad brotherhoods, 41,126 in 376 branches; and independent national and international unions 42,598 in 222 branches.

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. The Conference provided an opportunity for the revision of the trade agreements recently made with Australia and New Zealand, as well as the conclusion of one with the Union of South Africa.

Imports and exports entered for home consumption in the Dominion (merchandise only) :—

Year ended 31 December	Imports for home consumption	Total exports	Year ended 31 December	Imports for home consumption	Total exports
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1943	1,735,076,890	3,001,352,279	1946	1,927,279,402	2,339,165,847
1944	1,758,898,197	3,483,098,612	1947	2,573,944,125	2,811,790,410
1945	1,585,775,142	3,267,424,288	1948	2,636,945,352	3,110,028,668

Exports (domestic) by principal countries in 1947 and 1948 (in 1,000 dollars):—

Country	1947	1948	Country	1947	1948
Aden	1,602	2,653	Brazil	31,660	28,601
Australia	60,294	38,257	Chile	4,392	4,495
Bahamas	3,688	3,636	China	34,984	29,128
Barbados	9,063	5,654	Colombia	9,950	8,406
Bermuda	5,108	4,102	Cuba	7,502	10,987
British East Africa	4,682	3,473	Czechoslovakia	13,779	11,395
British Guiana	10,273	8,229	Denmark	4,328	7,748
British Honduras	1,375	1,151	Dominican Republic	1,914	2,386
British Malaya	7,464	9,288	Egypt	10,922	10,205
British Sudan	1,028	42	France	81,058	92,963
Ceylon	4,079	1,710	Germany	6,690	13,214
Fiji	1,386	492	Greece	5,440	9,663
Gold Coast	1,652	2,072	Italy	35,688	32,379
Hong Kong	6,398	8,256	Japan	559	8,001
India }	42,947	33,698	Mexico	11,701	15,045
Pakistan }		7,775	Netherlands	55,940	43,684
Ireland	17,598	9,257	Netherlands East Indies	5,807	7,959
Jamaica	18,214	12,350	Norway	20,320	23,429
Leeward and Windward Islands	7,592	6,177	Panama	1,882	4,123
Malta	6,705	3,250	Peru	3,695	2,529
Newfoundland	55,085	55,055	Philippine Islands	10,448	9,810
New Zealand	37,386	18,375	Poland	15,380	5,804
Nigeria	2,285	876	Portugal	3,502	5,181
Palestine	8,473	5,036	Portuguese Africa	1,898	3,258
Southern Rhodesia	7,369	2,711	Soviet Union	4,866	112
Trinidad and Tobago	26,354	17,105	Sweden	17,461	7,207
United Kingdom	751,198	686,914	Switzerland	14,196	19,389
Union of South Africa	66,674	83,248	Syria	2,546	6,094
			United States	1,034,226	1,500,987
			Hawaii	3,299	5,867
			Uruguay	3,371	4,201
Total British Countries	1,168,501	1,032,391	Venezuela	12,989	16,935
			Yugoslavia	6,729	2,250
Argentina	31,697	16,680	Foreign Countries' total	1,606,401	2,043,047
Austria	3,070	3,110			
Belgium	52,749	33,035	Grand total	2,774,902	3,075,438
Belgium Congo	1,292	2,241			

Preliminary figures for 1949:—Imports, $2,760 million; exports, $3,022 million.

Leading imports into Canada in calendar year 1948 (in 1,000,000 dollars):—

Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value
Machinery, except farm	217·1	Engines and boilers	50·3
Petroleum, crude	197·1	Wool, raw and unmanufactured	47·7
Coal	186·4	Rubber and products	31·6
Farm implements and machinery	140·0	Books and printed matter	31·3
Petroleum products	104·0	Nuts	31·0
Automobile parts	101·3	Clay and products	30·8
Rolling mill products	83·9	Grains and products	30·6
Cotton products	78·5	Artificial silk and products	29·7
Sugar and products	71·8	Autos, freight and passenger	27·3
Wool products	67·3	Flax, hemp, jute and products	27·3
Electrical apparatus	62·1	Glass and glassware	25·9
Fruits	59·6	Furs and products	24·6
Cotton, raw and linters	56·8		

Principal exports (Canadian produce) for calendar year 1948 (in 1,000,000 dollars) :—

Commodity	Value	Commodity	Value
Newsprint paper	383·1	Bacon and hams	70·0
Wheat	243·0	Meats, other than bacon and hams	63·4
Wood pulp	211·6	Seeds	49·7
Planks and boards	196·0	Pulpwood	43·6
Flour of wheat	125·2	Zinc and products	42·5
Aluminium and products	102·0	Asbestos and products	42·0
Fish and fishery products	85·0	Machinery, except farm	40·5
Ships and vessels	81·4	Automobiles, freight and passenger	39·7
Copper and products	79·0	Eggs, shell and processed	39·2
Grains, other than wheat	75·3	Fertilizers	36·4
Cattle	73·9	Lead and products	34·7
Nickel	73·8	Paper, other than newsprint	33·6
Farm machinery and implements	73·8	Rubber and products	33·2

The following figures are from the British Board of Trade returns :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949 [1]
	£	£	£	£
Imports to U.K.	78,708,393	233,269,603	216,959,148	224,630,209
Exports from U.K.	22,529,765	43,482,251	70,462,514	79,313,330
Re-exports from U.K.	1,038,481	953,305	1,646,508	1,643,268

[1] From 1 April, 1949, including Newfoundland and Labrador.

Communications.

Shipping.—The registered shipping on 31 Dec., 1948, including vessels for inland navigation, totalled 11,598, with a net tonnage of 1,846,703. The sea-going and coasting vessels that entered Canadian ports during the year ending 31 Dec., 1948, were as follows :—Foreign service vessels, 31,138; 39,443,055 tons. Coasting service, vessels, 75,141; 52,453,382 tons. Total, vessels, 106,279; 91,896,437 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 $386,930,036, and the value of fixed assets administered by the National Harbours Board was $226,647,867 at 31 Dec., 1948. Of the expenditure $243,692,569 was on capital account and $21,387,009 on major improvements and alterations. The heavy expenditures in recent years have been due to the construction of the Welland Ship Canal, on which $131,885,789 had been spent to 31 March, 1947. The canal was opened on 20 April, 1931. Vessels 850 ft. long, 25 ft. draft, are allowed through as from April, 1932. In 1948, 22,643 vessels, of 23,943,307 tons, passed through the Canadian canals, carrying 23,559,313 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., 1948, was 42,248. The total mileage, including second track, yard and sidings, was 57,051 in 1947.

The lines built or acquired by the Canadian Government are now con-

solidated 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, 16,616 in 1948. 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 1948:—Passengers, 38·3 millions; freight revenue, $614,328,860 (1947); gross receipts, $875,832,290; net receipts, $67,705,835.

Electric railways in 1948, 32; single-track mileage, 895; passengers during the year, 1,323,723,782; tons of freight carried, 3,655,278. The gross earnings in 1947 reached an aggregate of $86,519,712. Operating expenses amounted to $81,787,723. Stocks and funded debt, $172,162,472.

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, 1948, there were in force 1,910 private air pilot licences, 1,163 commercial licences, 801 public transport licences, 1,534 air engineers' licences, 120 air traffic control officers' licences, and 358 private and 1,556 commercial aircraft were registered.

Canadian air carriers transported 1,062,103 revenue passengers in 1948, an increase of 18 9% over 1947 traffic. There were carried by air 37,262,712 lb. of revenue and non-revenue freight (exclusive of mails) and 10,110,252 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 1948, 32,821 revenue passengers crossed the Atlantic; 23,429 of whom in scheduled flights and 6,441 in charters. The majority of the latter travellers were immigrants. The Bermuda and Caribbean operations served 2,951 persons. A total of 369,534 mail-ton miles were flown and 984,159 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.

Post.—On 31 March, 1949, there were 11,930 post offices and 7,614 money order offices. Net revenue, $80,618,402; expenditure, $77,642,621. There were also 4,942 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 346,055 boxes. Mail subsidies and steamship subventions, including administration and the Stabilization Fund for the fiscal year ended 31 March, 1948, amounted to $2,258,576. Administration charges were $17,660 and payments from the Stabilization Fund amounted to $519,534. Subsidies and subventions, exclusive of administration costs and Stabilization Fund payments, were $1,721,382.

There were 50,958 miles of telegraph lines in Canada in 1948, and 405,640 miles of wire (exclusive of 924,851 miles of multiple channels), with

4,679 offices. There were 7,285,681 miles of telephone wire on 31 December, 1947, and 2,458,000 telephones on 1 Jan., 1949 (18·8 per 100 population).

Wireless Communications.—There were 1,956,826 licences in force at 31 March, 1948, of which 1,944,027 were for private receiving stations. Of the remaining 12,799, ship stations numbered 1,510, marine stations 99 and aeronautical stations 114.

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 1948, there were in operation 10 chartered banks incorporated under the provisions of the Bank Act, with 3,410 branches and sub-agencies in Canada and 137 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 (in dollars) of the 10 chartered banks in 1948:—Capital paid up, $145,500,000; reserve fund, $182,416,667; notes in circulation, $17,109,071; total on deposit in Canada, $7,402,776,952; elsewhere, $736,396,593; liabilities to the public, $7,798,910,335; total assets, $8,140,145,708. Cheques cashed at the clearing-house centres of Canada for 1948 amounted to $80,687,447,561 (1947, $74,498,092,978).

Government post office savings banks have been in operation since 1868. The post office savings banks had on 31 March, 1949, deposits amounting to $37,741,389.

The deposits in the Quebec savings banks, incorporated under the terms of a special Dominion Act, amounted to $184,250,615 on 31 March, 1949.

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 December, 1949:—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, 1940.

In August, 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 September, 1949, showed outstanding loans and investments of $23,575,626. 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 one gold 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 1948, 3,401,991 fine oz. of gold were received for treatment, and 3,405,073 fine oz. of bullion were issued. Coin issued: bronze, 708,300 dollars; silver, 2,829,956 dollars; nickel, 615,500 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.

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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 1948:—

Provinces	Cities	Towns	Villages	Total urban	Rural	Total local municipalities	Counties	Total incorporated municipalities
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	30	124	317 [5]	471	1,084	1,555	76 [6]	1,631
Ontario	29	145	156	330	582 [7]	912	38 [8]	950 [9]
Manitoba	4	33	27	64	115 [10]	179	—	179
Saskatchewan	8	83	398	489	303	792	—	792
Alberta	7	57	132	196	59 [11]	255	—	255 [12]
British Columbia	34	—	35	69	28 [13]	97	—	97
Totals [14]	118	509	1,069	1,696	2,210	3,906	114	4,020

[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.'
[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] Excludes 81 'Local Improvement Districts.'
[11] Officially known as 'Municipal Districts.'
[12] Excludes 58 'Improvement Districts.'
[13] Officially known as 'Districts.'
[14] Excludes Newfoundland which did not enter confederation until 31 March, 1949.

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 October, 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 August, 1948)—51 Social Credit, 1 Independent, 2 Co-operative Commonwealth Federationists, 2 Liberals, and 1 Independent Social Credit.

Lieutenant-Governor.—His Honour J. C. Bowen.

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 Mines.—N. E. Tanner.
Minister of Public Works, Railways and Telephones.—D. B. MacMillan.
Minister of Public Health.—Dr. W. W. Cross.
Minister of Education.—Ivan Casey.
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary.—C. E. Gerhart.
Minister of Industries and Labour.—J. L. Robinson.

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, 1949, was 871,000.

The vital statistics for 5 years are given as follows :—

	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Excess of births
1944 . . .	19,373	7,299	6,320	13,053
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 . . .	24,004	8,847	7,022	16,982

Education.—Schools of all grades are included under the term of public school. The same boards of trustees control the schools from the kindergarten to entrance to the university. All schools are supported by taxes levied by the local board, supplemented by government grants, which are distributed to encourage elementary, secondary and technical education and agricultural training. In 1948 there were 2,550 schools and school systems in operation, which included 22 consolidated schools with 156,629 pupils. There are normal schools at Calgary and Edmonton for the training of teachers. The attendance during 1948 was 1,071. The University of Alberta, organized in 1907, had, in 1948–49, 6,687 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
	$	$		$	$
1943–44	29,786,033	23,095,502	1946–47	42,588,038	31,939,342
1944–45	31,848,484	25,962,684	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

[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, 1949, amounted to $120,826,204. Of this amount $26,984,363 represent assets which are self-supporting, leaving net general funded debt of $93,841,841. To this should be added the unfunded debt of $9,034,078, making a total of $102,875,919, 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 1948 was approximately 1,981,000 lb.

Grain elevators (1948) totalled 1,731, with a capacity of 80,826,900 bushels, and temporary annexes having a capacity of 25,575,750 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 1948 was 8,111,013 tons, valued at $41,875,044. Natural gas is found abundantly in numerous localities. In 1948, 57,547,778 cubic feet, valued at $9,783,123, were

consumed. High grade gasoline is profitably extracted from the gas in Turner Valley. 10,973,583 barrels of oil were produced in the province in 1948. 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 1948, $92,600,000.

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 to any great extent. Value of fish marketed, 1948, $727,040.

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 1947:—Number of industrial establishments, 1,382; number of employees, 23,941; salaries and wages, $41,246,171; cost of materials, $202,324,036; value of products, $296,054,129.

Commerce and Communications.—The principal exports of the province consist of grain, live-stock, meat and meat products, wool, fish, butter, eggs, mining and timber products.

Length of railway lines 5,805 miles in the year 1948. 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 322,988. There are 104,000 telephones installed, of which 22,000 are in the rural areas.

Agent General in London.—37, Hill Street, W.1.

Books of Reference.

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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. Charles Arthur Banks, C.M.G. (1946).

The members of the Coalition Ministry (assumed office in October, 1945) are as follows :—

Premier and President of the Executive Council.—B. I. Johnson, M.B.E.
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Health and Welfare.—G. S. Pearson.
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 Education.—W. T. Straith, K.C.
Minister of Labour.—J. H. Cates.

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 population was 524,582 and in 1931 it was 694,263. Vancouver Island, 150,407 (1941). Estimated population of British Columbia in 1949, 1,114,00.

Some of the principal cities and towns and their approximate populations are (1949):—Greater Victoria (the capital), population, 105,900; Greater Vancouver, 527,721; New Westminster, 75,500; Trail, 11,500; Penticton, 10,500; Kelowna, 10,000; Prince Rupert, 9,200; Kamloops, 8,000; Nanaimo, 7,500; Nelson, 6,700; Prince George, 6,500.

The movement of the population for 6 years was as follows :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Excess of births
1943	18,802	9,385	886	10,012	8,790
1944	18,999	8,434	1,031	9,697	9,302
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	1,774	10,316	14,668

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 88 high, junior-senior high and junior high schools, with 40,526 enrolled pupils and 1,659 teachers in 1947–48. The number of elementary and high-elementary schools was 846, with 3,355 teachers and 103,431 pupils. There were 31 superior schools with 2,751 pupils and 102 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 1947–48 there were 9,374 students, with 478 more at Victoria College. There are 2 normal schools, with 422 students in 1947–48.

In addition, 13,746 students took advantage of the winter programme of evening continuation classes, and 2,805 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
1944–45	40,813,808	33,908,889	1947–48	67,077,739	63,475,697
1945–46	46,183,468	38,041,605	1948–49 [1]	77,616,310	77,442,369
1946–47	56,817,945	46,315,294	1949–50 [1]	92,980,590	92,308,019

[1] Estimate.

On 31 December, 1948, the net debt totalled $127,625,937.

Production and Industry.—British Columbia produced, in 1948, minerals to the value of $152,524,752; fish produce, $58,605,619; agricultural produce, $142,108,000, and forest production, $363,786,000.

Fruit crop in 1948 :—Apples, 7,272,525 boxes; pears, 652,115 boxes; grapes, 2,978,600 lb.; peaches, 1,823,800 crates.

In 1948 gold produced was valued at $10,603,250; copper, lead and zinc, $110,923,319; coal, $10,854,108. 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 1948 was estimated at $650,000,000 (1947 industrial pay-roll: $557,075,508).

The external trade through British Columbia customs ports had in 1948 a value of $370,480,456 for exports (1939, $140,527,174) and of $199,949,221 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 3 main lines—the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, the Kettle Valley Railway—and several

branches connecting with United States railway systems, also steamboat 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 in 1947 was 3,886 (not including logging, mining and industrial railways).

In the year ending 31 December, 1948, a total of 53,287 sea-going vessels, with a net tonnage of 32,884,675 tons, entered British Columbia ports.

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.

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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., 1949):—Liberal, 31; Progressive Conservative, 10; Independent Coalition, 2 [Government Coalition]; Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 7 [Official Opposition]; Independent Liberal, 2; Independent Conservative, 4; Labour Progressive, 1.

The members of the Ministry are as follows (Dec., 1949):—

Premier and President of the Council, Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations.—Douglas L. Campbell (Liberal).
Minister of Public Utilities.—William Morton.
Provincial Treasurer.—John C. Dryden.
Minister of Education.—C. Rhodes Smith, K.C.
Minister of Labour.—C. E. Greenlay (Conservative).
Municipal Commissioner.—Saveur Marcoux.
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration.—Francis C. Bell.
Provincial Secretary.—Wallace Miller (Conservative).
Minister of Public Works.—Errick F. Willis (leader of the Conservative Party).
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Minister of Industry and Commerce, Railway Commissioner.—John S. McDiarmid.
Minister of Health and Public Welfare.—Ivan Schultz.
Attorney-General.—James O. McLenaghen, K.C. (Conservative).

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 (1949), 778,000.

Vital statistics for 6 years:—

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths
1943	16,412	6,901	7,007	1946	18,794	8,594	6,537
1944	16,008	6,294	6,701	1947 [1]	20,410	7,712	6,773
1945	16,253	6,579	6,550	1948 [1]	19,088	7,320	6,652

[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 1948–49) 5,863 regular students in all courses. There were (1949) 4,683 teachers and 122,931 pupils in the 4,489 public schoolrooms. There are 116 schools having one room for high school work, 56 two-room high schools, 19 junior high schools, 27 collegiate departments and 34 collegiate institutes.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years (in Canadian dollars) exclusive of capital expenditures :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1943	20,749,490	18,567,393	1946	24,185,796	19,461,320
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

[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 have been proved to be rich in mineral deposits in other parts of Canada. For particulars of agricultural production and number of livestock, *see* under CANADA above.

Total value of minerals, 1948, $26,081,349. 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, 1948–49, 31,528,700 lb.; market value, $5,414,583; 1947–48, 30,110,039 lb.; market value, $5,408,326.

Forest reserves (excluding Riding Mountain National Park), 7 reserves, comprising 4,391 square miles. Value of pelts in 1948–49 taken from the wild, $2,552,803; 1947–48, $3,794,702; from ranch-bred animals, 1947, $1,787,581. Water power generated in 1948 totalled 2,065 million kwh. Value of power produced (1947), $12,389,103.

Statistics of manufactures for 1948 :—1,500 industrial establishments; employees, 42,000; wages and salaries, $75,700,000; cost of materials used, $236,936,000, and gross value of products, $450,000,000.

Communications.—In the year 1947, the province had approximately 5,000 miles of railway, not including industrial track, yards and sidings. There are (1949) 92,763 miles of open telephone wire and 121,838 telephone subscribers, excluding 4,000 in municipal and privately owned systems.

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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 Federal and Municipal Relations.—James W. Brittain, M.L.A.
Minister of Labour.—Samuel E. Mooers, M.L.A.
Minister of Industry and Reconstruction.—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 (1949), 516,000; 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 7 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	14,467,782	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., 1948, $137,586,573. 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 1948 the gross value of forest production was $124,000,000, which was equal to 50% of the total production of all primary industries. The capital invested in pulp and paper mills, sawmills, logging and driving equipment, etc., is placed at $60,000,000, 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 1947 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, 1948, 502,524 tons; 1947, 326,000 tons. Total mineral production for 1948 was $7,100,000.

In 1946 there were 993 industrial establishments, employing 22,732 persons; salaries and wages $33,152,000; cost of materials, $96,389,000; gross value of products, $170,754,000.

The total marketed value of fisheries in 1948 was over $21,000,000.

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 1948, 13,134 miles of highway, including 11,960 miles of gravel roads and 1,174 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.

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 January, 1941, sites on Newfoundland were leased to the United States for naval or military bases (Cmd. 7294; Treaty Series No. 1, 1948).

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 enfranchized 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 Province of Newfoundland is entitled to be represented in the Senate at Ottawa by 6 members and in the House of Commons by 7 members. 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.

Lieutenant-Governor.—Sir Leonard Cecil Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O. (appointed 17 Aug., 1949).
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 Provincial Affairs.—J. J. Spratt.
Minister of Health.—J. R. Chalker.
Minister of Public Welfare.—H. L. Pottle, M.A., Ph.D.
Minister of Natural Resources.—E. Russell.
Minister of Public Works.—E. S. Spencer.
Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives.—W. J. Keough.
Minister of Labour.—C. H. Ballam.

Minister of Education.—S. J. Hefferton.
Minister of Supply.—P. Forsey.

Area and Population.—Area, 42,734 square miles. Census population, 1945, was 321,819 (including Labrador). Estimated population, 1949, 348,000.

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.

The birth rate in 1946 was 36·5 and the death rate 10·5 per 1,000. Immigrants (1946), 25,704; emigrants (1946), 24,510.

Religion and Education.—Of the total population of Newfoundland and Labrador (1945), 100,873 belonged to the Church of England, 105,952 were Roman Catholics, 79,768 United Church, 1,579 Presbyterians, 22,543 Salvation Army, and 10,456 other denominations.

The number of schools of all kinds in 1947–48 was 1,200, with a total of 2,240 classrooms. The enrolment was 72,940. The Memorial University College, doing the first two years of university work (in the case of engineering the first three years) and teacher training, had in 1948–49 an enrolment of 329. Total expenditure for education by government in 1948–49 was $4,163,200, and in 1949–50, $4,202,800 (estimated).

In 1949, there were 9 cinemas with a seating capacity of 6,900.

Revenue and Expenditure in 5 years ended 31 March :—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Revenue . .	29,087,716	37,257,000	40,556,541	41,087,900	20,182,550
Expenditure . .	33,427,693	37,147,000	41,019,784	40,000,000	22,984,600

[1] Estimates.

Public debt (1948), $73,171,000.

Production, etc.—In 1947 there were in Newfoundland 14,800 horses. 23,000 cattle, 86,000 sheep, 11,600 swine, 11,700 goats and 340,000 poultry, The total value of livestock was $7,500,000. 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. Coal is found near St. George's Bay on the west coast, and in the Grand Lake district. In the eastern part of the island gold-bearing 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 1948, more than 28,000 people were employed. The total value of all fishery products exported in 1948 was $34,202,408, including 1,203,021 quintals of salted cod, 39,095,524 lb. of herring and 16,069,769 lb. of cod fillet. 218 factories packed salmon, with a total pack of some 8,132 cases, and 199 factories packed lobster with a total pack of 4,372 cases.

The seal fishery in 1949 was prosecuted by one steamer and 14 auxiliary vessels. The total number of seal pelts landed was 135,446; net value, $489,805. Two companies are operating the whale fishery, one at Hawk's

Harbour, Labrador, using 7 whale catchers, and the second at Williamsport, White Bay, using 3 whale catchers.

The total value of all forest products exported in 1948 was $29,504,709, including 337,857 tons of newsprint ($24,396,119), 35,989 tons of sulphite wood pulp ($2,595,278) and 43,083 tons of pulpwood ($1,244,001).

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 1948 was $21,273,938, including 1,468,056 tons of iron ore ($7,046,669), 32,475 tons of lead concentrates ($6,098,577), 70,908 tons of zinc concentrates ($4,824,871), 17,422 tons of copper concentrates ($1,456,577) and 79,628 tons of fluorspar ($1,103,905).

There are 16 hydro-electric power plants, operated by 7 companies, with 237,471 h.p. developed in 1948; of these Junction Brook takes up more than half the total.

Trade Unions.—There are 76 unions, representing 46,100 persons.

48 unions, with a membership of 13,600, are members of the Newfoundland Federation of Labour. 35 of these are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

2 unions are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, 6 to the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and 1 to the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada.

19 independent unions have 30,000 members. Of these, 4 loosely organized unions of fishermen and loggers have an estimated membership of 22,500.

Imports and Exports for 5 years ended 31 March :—

	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Imports . .	62,488,649	65,824,066	65,898,707	74,827,596	105,051,928
Exports . .	44,444,620	48,711,980	62,588,498	62,427,305	80,467,855

The chief imports in 1947–48 were :—Apparel, £6,028,193; coal, £5,236,369; barrelled beef and pork, $3,912,265; wheat flour, $3,543,313; fresh meat, $1,655,452; fresh fruit, $981,284. The chief exports :—Fishery products, $29,517,514; mining products, $15,760,228; forest products, $5,574,781; local manufactures, $25,779,117.

Of the imports (1947–48) the value of $54,985,926 came from Canada; $40,306,515 from the United States; $6,227,830 from the United Kingdom. Of the exports the value of $27,093,740 went to the United States; $13,613,511 to the United Kingdom; $11,122,488 to Canada; $3,564,491 to British West Indies; $3,000,930 to Mexico; $2,555,993 to Puerto Rico; $2,532,584 to Portugal; $2,505,077 to Argentina; $1,828,284 to Australia; $1,712,933 to Italy; $1,250,786 to Brazil; $1,093,500 to Spain.

Total trade with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]
Imports to U.K. . .	2,592,319	5,391,030	5,814,195	6,445,915	721,802
Imports from U.K. .	938,387	868,223	1,458,524	2,327,147	474,345
Re-exports from U.K. .	43,810	22,418	20,170	73,871	108,058

[1] Jan.–March only; for April–Dec. *see* p. 358.

Shipping.—Vessels registered 31 December, 1948, 1,330 sailing vessels of 48,939 net tons, 51 steam vessels of 16,433 net tons, and 1,003 motor vessels of 45,378 net tons. In 1947, 2,793 vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports with a tonnage of 1,992,317, of which 1,313,482 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 two motor vessels. There were 625 post offices in 1949, of which 171 were also telegraph offices, including 65 post offices in Labrador. The postal and telegraph revenue for 1948–49 was $1,787,687, and the expenditure $2,050,163. Telegraph and telephone wire maintained in 1949 was 6,487 miles; there were 15,200 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, 1949, the Newfoundland Savings Bank held $22,009,279 standing to the credit of 24,619 depositors; this is in addition to the amount of $76,132,704 held by the Savings Departments of the four chartered banks doing business in St. John's.

Labrador, a dependency 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.

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. The heavily wooded region is situate at and near Hamilton Inlet. All this part of the country is covered with an excellent growth of timber. Labrador is noted for its fisheries. The waters near the coast are the resort of countless schools of cod. This fishery employed in 1948, 3,590 men and 179 vessels from Newfoundland. Labrador also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries.

At the headwaters of the Grand River an investigation is being carried out on an area geologically of the same age as part of the Lake Superior iron ore where the geological formations are structurally similar to those of Lake Superior. At least 24 deposits of high-grade iron ore are known in the area and preliminary estimates, which may be considered conservative, indicate a minimum of a million and a half tons of iron ore per vertical foot to date. Depth has not been proved but structurally it may be assumed to be reasonably great.

One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Grand Falls on the Hamilton River, a recent power survey of which indicates that the hydro-electric energy theoretically available is 4,350,000 h.p. and may be increased to 7·5 million h.p.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

The first permanent settlement was made by the French early in the seventeenth century, and the province was called Acadia until finally ceded to the British by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

Constitution and Government.—Under the 'British North America Act' of 1867 the legislature of Nova Scotia may exclusively make laws in relation to local matters, including direct taxation within the province, and the administration of justice. The legislature of Nova Scotia consists of a 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 August, 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, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines.—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 the Public Health and Minister of Labour.—Alexander Hugh McKinnon.

Minister of Trade and Industry.—Harold Connolly.

Minister of Education.—Henry Davies Hicks.

Minister of Municipal Affairs.—Ronald Manning Fielding, K.C.

Minister without Portfolio.—Geoffrey Stevens.

Clerk.—Charles L. Beazley, K.C.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—The main divisions of the Province for governmental purposes are the 2 cities, the 41 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 41) 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
1945	15,527	5,992	158	5,625	9,902
1946	17,914	6,046	259	6,549	11,365
1947	19,265	5,861	210	6,009	13,256

[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 sixteen. 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, in Truro; and the Nova Scotia Training School for mentally deficient children. The Provincial Agricultural College and 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 supervises evening technical schools, evening classes in mining at various centres and apprenticeship training plans through its Vocational Education Division.

Total expenditure on public education for the year ending 31 July, 1948, was $10,197,163, of which 51% was borne by the provincial government. 3,959 departments operated in 1,740 school sections, with 4,537 teachers and 124,128 pupils, of whom 25,175 were in junior high school and 9,885 were in senior high school grades. The province has 9 universities and colleges.

Justice and Crime.—Justice in Nova Scotia is administered in the following courts: the Supreme Court, the county courts, the probate courts, the Divorce Court and magistrates' 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 November, 1947, a total of 4,511 persons was committed to provincial jails for offences against dominion and provincial statutes; the figure for 1948 was 4,022.

Finance.—The revenue is raised from dominion subsidies granted 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 five 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 five 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
1944-45	20,076,754	18,265,935	96,546,633 [2]
1945-46	22,546,260	19,249,801	105,779,633
1946-47	33,294,214 [3]	22,787,958	99,344,633
1947-48	33,502,015	27,335,602	124,469,633
1948-49 [4]	34,467,749	32,099,171	—

[1] Not including Sinking Fund instalments.
[2] $3,025,987 of 1945 maturities carried by current funds as at 30 November, 1945, pending refunding in 1946.
[3] Includes $9,493,915 attributable to fiscal year 1947 under Dominion-Provincial agreement signed 8 Jan., 1948.
[4] Estimated.

Sinking fund investments totalled $13,200,288 (30 Nov., 1948). Revenue producing assets:—Advances to Nova Scotia Power Commission, $17,572,483; other revenue producing assets, including balance at credit of province with Federal Government, $13,549,419; totalling $31,121,902.

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. Cash income, including income in kind to persons on farms, for 1948 is estimated at $45,259,000, in comparison with the 1947 income of $47,650,000 The reduction, in the main, was occasioned by the fact that the apple crop—which normally approximates 1,500,000 barrels and which, in 1946, exceeded 2,000,000 barrels—totalled approximately 770,000 barrels only.

In the poultry industry over 1,500,000 chicks were hatched in approved hatcheries during 1948. The marketing of dressed poultry in a graded basis exceeded 1,186,000 lb.

Cash income from the sale of dairy products, including income in kind, is estimated at $10,500,000 in 1948. Milk production in 1948 was slightly below the 1947 production of 162,984,000 lb.

Interest in the use of ground limestone as a soil conditioner is increasing; approximately 70,000 tons were used in 1948 compared with 3,300 tons in 1931.

The 108 co-operative organizations, with over 22,000 members, have total assets in excess of $4,400,000 and a sales volume in excess of $12,800,000.

Principal minerals are (31 Dec., 1948):—Coal output, 6,430,694 short tons; coke, 555,749 short tons; gold, 194 ozs.; gypsum, crude, 2,962,092 short tons, calcined, 4,870 short tons; salt, 62,892 short tons; barytes, 96,533 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 1948 had an estimated value of $18,289,000 (landed value), including cod fishery, $5,973,000, and lobster fishery, $5,776,000. In 1947, $12,719,000 were invested in this industry, and 14,475 men were engaged in the primary fishing industry and 4,414 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 1945) 1,397, employing 29,724 wage-earners; wages and salaries, $43,060,259; gross value of products, $178,793,420.

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 1947 the number of branches reporting membership in Nova Scotia was 212 (250 were chartered) with a membership of 36,575.

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., LL.D.

The members of the executive council in Jan., 1950, were as follows (all Progressive Conservatives):—

Prime Minister, President of the Council and Provincial Treasurer.—Leslie M. Frost, K.C., LL.D.
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 of Health.—Russell T. Kelley.
Provincial Secretary and Registrar.—George A. 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 of Reform Institutions.—William E. Hamilton.

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 independently 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 impose and collect from the taxpayers such monies as the local educational 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 (1948) was :—Toronto (capital), 680,000; Hamilton, 181,623; Ottawa, 161,455; Windsor, 118,702; London, 91,021.

Vital statistics, 1947 :—Births (exclusive of still births), 108,853 (ratio per 1,000 of population, 26·0); deaths, 41,619 (9·9); marriages, 44,056 (10·5). The estimated population as at 1 June, 1949, was 4,411,000.

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., 1949, and an enrolment of about 14,400 students, of whom 4,492 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 1949 there were 7,170 day and evening schools of all grades in operation, with 770,000 pupils enrolled, and 25,325 full-time certificated teachers engaged. The Agricultural College in Guelph had, in 1948–49, an attendance of 2,188 and the Veterinary College had 494 students. The total expenditure of the Provincial Department of Education for the fiscal year ended 31 March, 1948, was $38,910,310, excluding expenditure for the Agricultural College and other agricultural schools amounting to $2,374,231.

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
1944	118,096,684	106,780,715	1947	142,875,759	140,929,509
1945	117,124,347	116,248,977	1948	191,698,952	166,070,200
1946	128,368,864	126,802,964	1949 [1]	206,034,000	204,902,000

[1] Net interim figures.

The estimated gross public debt on 31 March, 1949, was $634,063,440.

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 1947 there were 8,114,000 acres under field

crops (9,138,600 acres in 1948) and the estimated value of the crops was $282,239,000 ($369,349,000 in 1948). The estimated total value of agricultural production in 1947 amounted to $853,074,000; 1948, $1,032,494,000.

The mineral production in 1948 included gold, 2,094,424 oz.; silver, 3,240,000 oz. The total value of the mineral production in 1948 was $295,824,498.

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 1946 was $294,390,605; 1947, $288,391,163.

In 1946 Ontario had 11,424 manufacturing establishments employing 498,120 persons. Total salaries and wages paid, $845,216,547; cost of materials used, $2,001,900,592; gross value of production, $3,754,523,701.

Communications.—In 1947 there were 73,001 miles of highways, of which 57,831 were surfaced. The amount expended by provincial, municipal and dominion governments for construction and maintenance in 1946 was $51,674,422. There were 10,464 miles of single-track steam railway operated in 1947. There were 1,007,553 telephones and 3,432,590 miles of wire in 1947.

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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.—Joseph A. Bernard.

The members of the executive council are as follows (March, 1950):—

Premier and President of the Executive Council.—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 of Public Works and Highways.—Harry H. Cox.
Minister without Portfolio.—Joseph G. Campbell.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—'An Act for the better government of certain towns and villages in this Island,' passed in 1870 and amended in 1874, does not specify a population requirement. No incorporations have as yet been made under its authority. It makes no provision for the erection of cities. All incorporations have been made 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:—

	1943–44 [1]	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue	3,072,460	2,659,763	2,991,514	3,953,778	5,231,700	5,688,162
Expenditure	3,048,820	2,988,248	3,291,883	3,813,154	4,875,710	4,979,207

[1] The financial year was changed from 31 December to 31 March. The figures for 1943–44 are for fifteen months, from 1 January, 1943, to 31 March, 1944.

Total sinking funds on 31 March, 1949, amounted to $1,820,326.

The total liabilities of the province amounted on 31 March, 1949, to $12,873,032.

Production and Industry.—The farm land occupied in 1945 was 1,260,800 acres. Field crops in 1947 covered about 485,000 acres, and were valued at $21,147,970. 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.—Sir Eugene Fiset (appointed 30 December, 1939).

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.
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.; Antoine Rivard, 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 1949, 3,887,000. 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 2,109,684. According to religious beliefs, in 1941, 2,894,621 were Roman Catholics, 162,056 Anglicans, 100,196 United Church, 65,683 Jews and 4,228 Protestants. Population of the principal cities, 1948 (estimated):—Montreal, 1,075,000; Quebec (capital), 180,000; Verdun, 80,000; Three Rivers, 48,000; Sherbrooke, 42,000; Hull, 37,000.

Vital statistics (1948), including rates per 1,000 of population:—Births, 112,422 (29·4); marriages, 34,475 (9·1); deaths, 33,213 (8·8).

Education (1946–47).—*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 1,007 professors and 12,837 students; the 2 Catholic universities, 2,811 professors and 22,025 students. Besides university schools (included in university figures) there are 17 Catholic and 3 Protestant institutions for higher education, chiefly theological colleges, with 528 students of theology and 2,892 others.

Secondary Education.—Secondary education is given in 42 classical colleges for Catholics and in 3 colleges of modern secondary education, with 17,493 students. The classical colleges for girls appear in the primary section at the exclusion of 2 colleges having pupils for the B.A. degree only; there

are 691 students of this course in 13 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, 8,874 Catholic schools, with 24,292 teachers and 547,359 pupils; 495 Protestant schools, with 2,967 teachers and 66,108 pupils.

Training of teachers for primary schools is given in 84 Catholic normal schools (922 teachers; 5,640 students) and in 1 Protestant normal school (10 teachers; 99 students).

The expenditure on education amounted to over $66,000,000.

Finance.—The ordinary revenue and expenditure for 6 years :—

Years ended 31 March	Revenue	Ordinary expenditure	Years ended 31 March	Revenue	Ordinary expenditure
	$	$		$	$
1944	93,036,713	82,559,942	1947	133,405,956	106,934,126
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

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 56% of the aggregate of Canada. On 1 January, 1949, the turbine installation amounted to 5,939,697 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 1948, the total area under cultivation in the province was 6,370,000 acres and the value of the crops $190,390,000. The principal varieties cultivated were :—

Crops	Yield	Value in $1,000	Crops	Yield	Value in $1,000
Hay and clover	5,645,000 tons	95,565	Fodder corn	895,000 tons	6,355
Oats . .	40,463,000 bush.	37,226	Turnips, beets	4,166,000 cwt.	4,916
Potatoes . .	14,989,000 cwt.	21,734	Barley . .	3,896,000 bush.	4,636
Mixed grains .	9,209,000 bush.	10,406	Alfalfa . .	165,000 tons	3,247

The agricultural production also includes for 1948 :—Dairy products, $136,494,000; farm animals (including poultry), $168,105,000; fruit and vegetables, $19,347,000, and maple products, $6,852,000.

The value of the wool clip for 1948 was estimated at $462,000.

There are about 264,163 square miles of forests, made up as follows :—Private forests, 26,702 square miles; wood lots under location tickets, 1,000 square miles; forests leased, 78,524 square miles; township forest reserves, 2,792 square miles, and timber lands not leased, 152,261 square miles. Quebec leads the Canadian provinces in pulpwood production, having over half of the Canadian estimated total. In 1947, 3,751,579 tons of pulp and 3,099,658 tons of paper were produced; gross value of products of pulp and paper industry, $346,119,699.

The principal fish are cod, herring, mackerel, lobster and salmon.

The value of the mineral production was $116,042,000 in 1947 and $152,285,045 in 1948. Production of metallic minerals (gold, copper, zinc,

silver, chrome, molybdenum and others), valued at $66,131,000 in 1948. Gold (1948) 771,071 oz., valued at $15,939,452 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 1948 were :—Cement, $12,306,243; sand and gravel, $9,535,944; building limestone, $4,688,855; clay products, $5,122,771, and granite, $2,218,520.

The number of fur farms in the province in 1947 was 1,378, with landed property and buildings valued at $1,693,621 and animals in captivity estimated at $1,982,341. Of all the wild animals, the fox has proved the most adaptable to breeding. The total value of fur production for the season 1947–48 (pelts taken by trappers and pelts sold from fur farms) was estimated at $3,458,928. The royalties collected on pelts taken in 1948–49 netted to the Government the sum of $103,989.

In 1947 there were 11,223 industrial establishments in the province; employees, 379,449; salaries and wages, $662,838,000; cost of materials, $1,601,056,000; gross value of production, $3,017,049,000. 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 1948 amounted to $799,723,993; total exports to $1,097,733,621.

Quebec had 5,132 miles of railway, including 411 miles of tramway, in 1948. There were 530,380 telephones and 2,577 post offices, as well as 781 telegraph offices in 1947. In 1947, there were 40,474 miles of roads in the province, of which 24,827 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, 19; Liberal-Progressive Conservative, 1; Independent, 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 organization of a City requires a minimum population of 5,000 persons; that of a Town, 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 6 councillors 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, 1949) was 861,000 (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. Estimated total population in 1949, 861,000.

Education.—The province has one university—the University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon, established 3 April, 1907. In 1949 it had 133 professors and 3,229 students. The right to legislate on matters relating to education is left to the province. In 1948 there were operating under the School Act 5,198 school districts and 15 operating under the Secondary Education Act, with an enrolment of 148,011 pupils of elementary school grade and 34,953 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
	$	$		$	$
1943–44	34,271,846	29,799,951	1946–47	39,406,666	39,527,696
1944–45	30,494,503	30,326,130	1947–48 [1]	39,528,000	39,406,666
1945–46	36,243,353	36,212,143	1948–49	53,251,280	52,221,154

[1] The end of the fiscal year was changed to 31 March in 1948.

Net public debt, 31 Dec., 1948, was $144,627,370.

Production and Industry.—Wheat production in 1948 was 191,000,000 bushels from 14,389,000 acres; oats, 89,000,000 bushels from 3,652,000 acres; barley, 42,000,000 bushels from 2,316,000 acres, and flax, 4,000,000 bushels from 588,000 acres. Cash income from the sale of farm products in 1948 was $537,267,000.

Six large irrigation projects are designed ultimately to provide for an area of 865,000 acres with a storage capacity of 400,900 acre feet.

Mineral production was valued at $34,421,000 in 1948. Production, 1947, included 99,079 lb. of cadmium, 66,301,926 lb. of copper, 93,743 oz. of gold, 139,458 lb. of selenium, 1,282,546 oz. of silver, 2,437 lb. of tellurium, 65,503,602 lb. of zinc, 1,713,248 tons of coal, 263,458 m.c.f. of natural gas, 154,839 tons of sodium sulphate, 540,117 barrels of petroleum. Total value of clay products and building materials, $447,488.

The total value of the catch of the commercial fisheries during 1947–48 was $1,163,232. Furs to the value of $3,500,942 were produced in 1947–48.

In 1946 Saskatchewan had 995 industrial establishments, employing 11,957 persons; gross value of products, $168,356,619; cost of materials, $126,595,761; wages paid, $17,956,317.

Communications.—There were, in 1947, 9,011 miles of steam railway in operation in the province. There are 8,046 miles of provincial highways. In 1947–48 there were 112,729 telephones; wire mileage, 53,503 miles.

There were 1,466 post offices operating during 1945. Eight radio broadcasting stations were in operation during 1949.

Books of Reference.

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Britnell (G. E.), The Wheat Economy. Toronto, 1939.

Dawson (C. A.) and *Younge* (Eva R.), Pioneering in the Prairie Provinces. Toronto, 1940.

Evans (W. S.), Saskatchewan Population Maps. Winnipeg, 1946.—Saskatchewan Place Guide. Winnipeg, 1946.

Yates (S. W.), The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, 1924–35. Saskatoon, 1947.

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 Department of Mines and Resources, 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 Dominion Lands Act, the administration of the Yukon Placer and Quartz Mining Act and the collection of revenue.

Commissioner.—J. E. Gibben, 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 rural population in 1948 was 2,596. The estimated population of the principal cities (1948):—Dawson (capital), 783; Whitehorse, 3,845; Mayo, 288. Estimated total in 1948 was 7,512, including 1,585 Indians.

Vital statistics (1948):—Births, 400; marriages, 77; deaths, 71.

Education.—The territory had (1948) 10 public schools with 20 teachers and 500 pupils. The amount spent on education was $114,858.

Finance.—The territorial revenue and expenditure (in dollars) for 6 years (ending 31 March) was:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1944	273,056	276,647	1947	615,405	618,595
1945	299,016	296,682	1948	695,660	585,148
1946	412,985	417,341	1949	636,982	785,656

Production and Industry.—Mining is the principal occupation of the people. Silver, lead, gold are the chief minerals. The output of gold in 1948 was 60,614 fine oz.; silver, 1,718,618 fine oz.; lead, 4,598,665 lb. Total mineral production to the end of 1948 was valued at $249,118,559.

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-bearing animals. The fur yield for the year ended 30 June, 1948, totalled 131,227 pelts, valued at $230,117.

Communications.—There are 58 miles of railway. In 1947 there were 234 telephones and 1,016 miles of wire. 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 (1948) 2,249 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 16 post offices in 1948; revenue, $53,319.

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.

Books of Reference.

Publications of the Northwest Territories and Yukon Services, Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa:—

The Yukon Act, 1919 (Consolidated).
Yukon Official Gazette.
The Yukon Territory: History, Administration, Resources, Development. 1949.
Yukon: The Land of the Klondike. 1929.
Agriculture and Forestry of Yukon Territory.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Constitution and Government.—The Northwest Territories comprise the mainland portion of the Dominion 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.

According to the Northwest Territories Act (Chapter 142, R.S.C. 1927) the Northwest Territories are governed by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner and five councillors appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The Commissioner in Council has power to make ordinances for the government of the Territories under instructions from the Governor-General in Council or the Minister of Mines and Resources, 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, issue of licences, education, public health, property and civil rights, and generally all matters of local nature. The seat of government is at Ottawa.

Commissioner.—Hugh L. Keenleyside.
Deputy Commissioner.—(Vacant.)
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 supervised by the Director of the Lands and Development Services Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, who is also Deputy Commissioner of the Northwest Territories. 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 1949 was 15,876, the increase being largely due to expansion of the mining industry.

Education.—Educational facilities include day and residential schools operated by the Church of England and Roman Catholic Missions, with financial assistance from the Dominion Government; Government day schools operated by the Northwest Territories Administration; and Indian day schools operated by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. The Northwest Territories Administration, which is responsible for general education as well as the education of the Eskimo, has erected public schools at Fort Smith and Yellowknife and is operating schools at Port Brabant and Port Radium. Day schools at Aklavik, Fort Simpson, Fort Resolution, Coppermine, Coral Harbour on Southampton Island, and Fort Chimo, Quebec, and schools in conjunction with Govern-

ment nursing stations at Port Harrison, Quebec, and Lake Harbour on Baffin Island are being established. The Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources operates schools at Hay River, Fort Rae and Fort McPherson, and has schools under construction at Fort Norman, Rocher River, Arctic Red River, Fort Good Hope, and Fort Franklin.

Industries.—The chief industries of the Northwest Territories are mining and the fur trade. Gold and silver are among the most important minerals mined in the Yellowknife region on the north shore of Great Slave Lake. Radium and uranium concentrates are produced from pitchblende ore at the Eldorado mine on Great Bear Lake. Petroleum is obtained at Norman Wells in the Lower Mackenzie Basin, where an extensive oilfield was delineated in 1943–44. Mineral production in 1948 included 101,625 fine oz. of gold, 25,382 oz. of silver, 350,541 barrels of petroleum and 150,000 cubic feet of natural gas, with a total value of $4,267,485, of which gold accounted for $3,556,875. These figures do not include the value of pitchblende products.

Fur produced during the year ended 30 June, 1948, was valued at $1,872,302 from 482,420 pelts. Fur bearers include muskrat, beaver, mink, lynx and red and white fox. A commercial fishery operating on Great Slave Lake caught 2,019,700 lb. in summer 1948 and 4,089,857 lb. in winter 1948–49. The principal fish caught at Great Slave Lake are whitefish, trout, inconnu, pike and dore.

The herding of reindeer as a native industry is being fostered; it is centred at the Reindeer Station, near Aklavik.

The development of the Northwest Territories is being assisted by such projects as the 8,000 horse-power hydro-electric plant on the Snare River, 94 miles northwest of Yellowknife, which is designed to provide additional power for producing mines in the district, and construction of the Mackenzie Highway over a distance of 385 miles from Grimshaw, Alberta, to Hay River, N.W.T.

Books of Reference.

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The Northwest Territories: Administration, Resources, Development. 1948.
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Weather and Climate of the Northwest Territories.
Canada's Western Arctic.
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories.
Finnie (R.), Canada Moves North. Rev. ed. Toronto, 1948.
Lingard (C. C.), Territorial Government in Canada: The Autonomy Question in the Old Northwest Territories. Toronto, 1946.
North Pacific Planning Project: Canada's new Northwest. Ottawa, 1948.

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.—William Addis, C.M.G. (appointed 20 July, 1945); *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 government grants. Total amount spent on education in 1949 was £239,134. 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 £13,900 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 of Bermuda Railway to Government of British Guiana.
[6] Includes £50,000 transferred to General Reserve Fund, £10,000 to Public Works 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, £887,303; 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 1949, £33,566; 1948, £42,200. Exports from U.K., 1949, £1,853,839; 1948, £1,537,792. Re-exports, 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.

Books of Reference.

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Bell's 'Beautiful Bermuda' Handbook. Annual.
Bushell's Picturesque Bermuda Handbook. Bermuda. Annual.
The West Indies Year Book, including also the Bermudas, the Bahamas, British Guiana and British Honduras. New York and London. Annual.
Aspinall (A.), Pocket Guide to the West Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras, the Bermudas, the Spanish Main and the Panama Canal. London. Annual.
Hayward (W. B.), Bermuda: Past and Present. London, 1923.
Strode (H.), The Story of Bermuda. London, 1925.
Wilkinson (H.), The Adventurers of Bermuda. London, 1933. Bermuda in the Old Empire. London, 1949.

FALKLAND ISLANDS AND DEPENDENCIES.

Crown colony situated in South Atlantic, 300 miles E. of Magellan Straits. East Falkland, 2,580 square miles; West Falkland, 2,038 square miles, including in each case the adjacent small islands; total, 4,618 square miles; besides South Georgia, 1,000 square miles (estimated). Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands, the South Orkneys, the Sandwich Group and Graham 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, £1,500 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 1948 there was 1 government school in Stanley, with 220 pupils on the roll; in the country districts, 10 schools were maintained or assisted by the government and their 112 pupils were taught in their homes for periods of a few weeks every few months by travelling teachers; there were 14 travelling teachers, including 8 resident settlement teachers.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue .	91,453	172,643	110,677	198,879	103,788	148,934
Total expenditure .	98,307	159,193	103,554	223,724	125,955	162,694
Imports . .	—	14,528	712,712	945,637	1,031,193	2,336,547
Exports . .	—	8,844	811,556	1,287,882	2,214,588	4,221,587

Chief sources of revenue (1948) :—Customs, £31,870; internal revenue, £27,305; sale of stamps, £24,175; telegrams, etc., £5,428. On 31 Dec., 1948, the assets exceeded the liabilities by £264,805. There is no public debt.

Leading exports, 1948 :—Wool, £277,900; whale oil, £3,263,434 (£839,520

produced on the high seas and re-exported from South Georgia). Chief imports, 1948 :—Groceries, £158,711; fuel, £499,251; drapery and bagging, £49,630; hardware and machinery, £323,976. Exports to United Kingdom were £2,498,744 in 1948; £2,414,074 in 1949. Imports from United Kingdom, £498,327 in 1948; £670,493 in 1949.

Vessels entered in 1948, 80; tonnage, 163,759 (British tonnage, 133,995).

Chief industry, sheep-farming; about 2,875,520 acres pasturage. Sheep 619,449 in 1946. The whaling industry is carried on successfully, 162,939 barrels of whale oil being exported in 1948 (56,582 produced on the high seas and re-exported from South Georgia). Sealing operations in 1948 yielded 15,166 barrels of oil. Value of whale-fishing exports to United Kingdom, 1949, £11,706,205; 1948, £11,917,734.

On 31 December, 1948, the Savings Bank held a balance of £504,295 belonging to 1,826 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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Goebel (J.), The Struggle for the Falkland Islands. A Study in Legal and Diplomatic History. London, 1927.

Matthews (L. H.), South Georgia. London, 1931.

Ruiz Guiñazú (E.), Proas de España en el Mar Magallánico. Buenos Aires, 1946.

Rymill (J.), Southern Lights (Graham Land). London, 1938.

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.—W. L. Heape, C.M.G. (appointed 7 December, 1943; 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.

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 November, 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, 1948, 402,615. Births (1948), 16,612 (41·3 per 1,000); deaths, 5,737 (14·2 per 1,000). Capital, Georgetown, 82,563. Total East Indians (1949), 180,129. 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 :—

	1945 [1]	1946 [1]	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949 [2]
Revenue .	2,751,554 [3]	2,845,246	3,691,380	4,289,761 [3]	3,848,762
Expenditure .	2,971,281	2,938,928	3,619,486	4,085,593	3,575,844

[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 year 1945 totalling £195,362, and for 1947, £166,667.

Chief items of revenue (1948) :—Customs, £1,672,457; excise and licences, £526,549; income tax, £1,030,485; excess profits tax, £163,039. Expenditure on general administration, £226,222; treasury, £23,311; customs, £30,634; lands and mines, £31,532; agriculture and forests, £122,900; judicial and legal, £57,808; police, £237,450; prisons, £34,876; charity, £123,402; medical, £416,943; education, £367,173; post and telegraphs, £169,407; pensions and gratuities, £140,725; subventions and miscellaneous, £273,918; public debt charges, £235,799; transport services, £255,496; public works, £541,702; colonial emergency measures, £514,320; surplus at 31 December, 1948, £1,410,844; public debt (funded), 31 December, 1948, £4,926,451.

Production.—British Guiana can be divided roughly into 3 regions :—(1) A low coastal region varying in width up to about 30 miles and constituting 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 (1948), 197,138 acres; 67,372 acres in sugar canes (sugar output, 172,991 long tons); 74,346 acres under rice (output, 106,900 tons of paddy, equal to 64,000 tons of milled rice); coconuts, 33,333 acres; 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., 1948, the output of gold was 3,190,749 oz., valued at £12,872,225; in the year 1948, 22,648 oz. were produced. In the period 1901 to 1948 the diamonds won amounted to 2,443,482 carats, valued at £9,233,534; in 1948, 34,808 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), 1,290,367 long tons being exported during 1947, and 1,873,166 in 1948. Of the 1948 exports, 1,746,092 long tons went to Canada, 104,754 to the United States and 19,305 to the United Kingdom.

64,780 square miles of forests and 12,552 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:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports .	4,708,097	4,425,920	5,597,454	8,652,266	10,037,708
Exports [1] .	5,096,985	4,496,385	5,633,715	7,255,397	7,707,054
Transit . .	67,572	69,838	146,331	163,235	101,980

[1] Including bullion and specie.

Chief imports (1948):—Machinery, £1,557,170; cotton manufactures, £682,481; metal manufactures, £705,370; oils (other than edible), £736,319; flour, £829,436; manures, £255,812; tobacco, £84,700; fresh vegetables, £159,136; artificial silk manufactures, £162,655; boots and shoes, £263,582; paper manufactures, £185,817; fish (dried), £154,246; pickled meats, £67,492; motor vehicles, £199,707; medicines and drugs, £116,138; milk (condensed), £152,961; butter, £103,042; beer and ale, £61,932. Chief domestic exports (1948):—Sugar (raw) (136,673 tons), £3,427,775; rum (3,211,376 proof gallons), £756,533; rice (17,540 tons), £427,188; timber (648,277 cub. ft.), £216,383; charcoal (3,601 tons), £28,372; firewood (7,948 tons), £9,932; matches (24,370 gross boxes), £5,041; gold (16,025 oz.), £110,413; diamonds (33,959 carats), £276,047; bauxite (1,873,166 tons), £1,982,256; balata (815,709 lb.), £149,383; molasses 1,734,127 gallons), £52,498.

Imports (exclusive of transhipments) from United Kingdom (1948), £3,584,014; from Canada, £2,350,053; from United States, £2,022,268. Exports (exclusive of transhipments) to United Kingdom, £2,976,199; to Canada, £3,496,604; to United States, £370,839.

Exports to United Kingdom in 1949, £4,568,271; in 1948, £4,317,011. Imports from United Kingdom in 1949, £4,509,771; in 1948, £3,505,175.

Shipping.—In 1948, 3,077 vessels, with a total tonnage of 4,222,730. entered and cleared, mainly British, American and Dutch. The registered

vessels in 1948 were 10 steamers of 1,224 net tons, 18 sailing vessels of 1,164 tons and 16 motor vessels of 1,542 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 (including branches to the Upper Potaro River at Kangaruma on the route to Kaieteur, 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 American countries and the West Indies twice weekly; British West Indies Airways, Ltd., to and from the British West Indies, five times a week; British Guiana Airways, Ltd., to and from Trinidad and St. Vincent fortnightly; K.L.M., to and from Curaçao and Paramaribo once weekly. An air service within the colony is operated by British Guiana Airways, Ltd.

Post.—On 31 December, 1949, there were 119 post offices and agencies (including travelling post offices and agencies), of which 48 are telegraph offices and 6 radio stations. There are 415 miles of telegraph lines. There are main telephone exchanges in Georgetown and New Amsterdam with 11 country sub-exchanges and 86 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 16¼ miles of aerial cable) and 120 miles of railway telephone lines. The number of telephone instruments in use at 31 December, 1948, was 2,965.

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, and radio telegraph and telephone services to places in the interior. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operate and maintain cable and radio communications, including radio-telegraph service with ships and radio-telephone services with British West Indies, Paramaribo, Canada, the United Kingdom, Europe and U.S.A.

Broadcasting.—The British Guiana United Broadcasting Co., Ltd. operates short-wave station ZFY on 5,981 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 December, 1947, was £1,559,583.

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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.—R. H. Garvey, C.M.G., M.B.E. (appointed, 1948; salary $8,720, duty allowance $1,000), 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 December, 1948:—63,148 persons (30,721 males and 32,437 females). The birth-rate per 1,000 (1948) was 39·5 and the death-rate 13·6. In 1948 there were 402 marriages and 2 divorces.

The police force contained (1948) 3 officers, 189 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 (1949), 88; children enrolled, 11,276; average attendance, 9,062; government grant, $258,218. There are 5 unaided secondary schools, with a total of 570 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 13,350, and attendance at 11,050.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (in dollars) for 5 years :—

	1945	1946 [1]	1947	1948 [2]	1949 [3]
Revenue	2,505,890	2,637,501	2,941,158	3,208,623	3,346,344
Expenditure	2,529,705	2,552,357	2,909,985	3,394,916	3,779,133

[1] Includes $80,600 as grant-in-aid of the administration.
[2] Includes $100,750 as grant-in-aid of the administration.
[3] Estimate.

Debt, 31 December, 1948, $1,581,281.

Commerce.—In 1948, total imports amounted to $8,075,460; total exports, $6,152,010.

Domestic exports, 1948 :—United Kingdom, $1,310,156; Canada, $859,236; United States of America, $1,708,394.

Imports, 1948 :—United Kingdom, $1,245,653; Canada, $1,183,143; United States of America, $3,490,743.

Imports to U.K. (Board of Trade figures), £474,672 in 1949; £324,805 in 1948. Exports from U.K., £488,751 in 1949; £271,714 in 1948. Re-exports from U.K., £13,111 in 1949; £3,330 in 1948.

The principal domestic exports were, in 1948 :—Mahogany logs, 503,328 cu. ft. ($977,461); mahogany lumber, 361,092 cu. ft. ($1,129,167); pine lumber, 414,000 cu. ft. ($443,312); bananas, 114,000 bunches ($65,057); chicle, 1,044,923 lb. ($891,444); grape-fruit juice, 4,848,870 lb. ($429,473).

Shipping and Communications.—Tonnage entered, 1948, 237,688 tons. Registered shipping, 1948, 89 sailing vessels, 620 tons, and 88 motor vessels, 1,670 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, 7,531, deposits $1,820,938 on 31 December, 1948. The British Honduras dollar is equivalent to the dollar of the United States of America. As from 1 Jan., 1950, 4 British Honduras dollars equal £1 sterling.

There are (31 Dec., 1948) a paper currency of $832,331 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 $32,957. 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.

There is a tendency towards the establishment of a customs union in the British West Indies. The Conference on the Closer Association of the British West Indian Colonies adopted on 19 Sept., 1947, a resolution which recommends 'the appointment of a commission to examine, in consultation with the Governments of the territories in the British Caribbean area, the question of the establishment of a customs union.'

BAHAMAS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—Sir George Ritchie Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G. (assumed his duties, 17 Feb., 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.—Frederick Anthony Evans (19 Feb., 1947).

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 1947, 2,553 (33·7 per 1,000); deaths in 1947, 987 (13·2 per 1,000). Primary education is compulsory from ages 6 to 14. In government schools the number of pupils was, in 1948, 12,756 (in board schools 11,330 and in grant-in-aid schools 1,426). Government grant in 1948, £80,715. In 1948 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 1949, 5 cinemas with a seating capacity of 2,523.

In 1948, 3,569 persons were dealt with summarily, and 153 in the supreme court. The authorized strength of the police force in 1948 was 5 officers and 151 other ranks.

Revenue (1948), £1,360,226; expenditure, £1,317,621; customs, £802,001. Public debt, 31 Dec., 1948, £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
1943	1,525,624	423,866	1946	2,840,576	399,319
1944	1,743,399	338,482	1947	4,201,497	721,290
1945	1,806,019	432,202	1948	4,720,151	551,920

Imports from United Kingdom (1948) were valued at £962,619; from United States, £2,163,362; from Canada, £965,254.

Principal imports (1948) were :—Spirits and wines £144,738; iron and steel manufactures, £251,783; cotton manufactures, £76,060; lumber and shingles, £157,528.

Principal exports (1948) were :—Salt, £45,623; tomatoes, £92,230; crawfish, £67,764; lumber, £70,903. Exports to the United Kingdom were £26,656; United States, £112,889; Canada (excluding Newfoundland), £86,136.

Trade with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) :—Imports to U.K., 1949, £183,038; 1948, £47,326; exports from U.K., 1949, £1,385,043; 1948, £1,012,179; re-exports, 1949, £22,255; 1948, £11,049.

Shipping 1947 :—Entered 1,906 vessels of 373,787 tons (1,120 British of 227,609 tons); cleared, 1,862 vessels of 371,237 tons (1,109 British of 227,993 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 December, 1948, was 1,711. 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.

Electricity for lighting and power is available in New Providence. Total units generated during 1948, 13,288,940. Total number of consumers, 4,988. 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, 1949, depositors, 23,039; balance due, £351,525.

BARBADOS.

Governor.—A. W. L. Savage C.M.G. (appointed Feb., 1949; salary, £3,000 plus £500 duty allowance).
Colonial Secretary.—(Vacant.)

There are an executive council, executive committee, legislative council of usually 15 members (appointed by the King), and House of Assembly of 24 members, elected biennially; 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 neighbouring islands, it has never changed hands. The hot and rainy season lasts from 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 December, 1948, 202,669. Births (1948), 6,625; deaths, 3,139. Bridgetown is the principal city. Education is controlled by a government department. In 1948 there were 124 primary schools, 28,982 pupils on roll (14,783 boys; 14,199 girls); 8 second-grade schools (3 for girls; 1 co-educational), with 1,621 pupils; 3 first-grade schools (1 for girls), with an attendance of 755 boys and 365 girls. Codrington College, affiliated to Durham University, had 27 students. Government votes on education in 1947–48, £198,180, and £21,129 to supply milk and biscuits to elementary school children, and £989 for medical, visual and dental treatment. There are 6 newspapers, 4 weekly, 1 tri-weekly and 1 daily; and 3 cinemas with a seating capacity of 2,050.

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 1947, there were 92 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 1948, 39,786 acres were under sugar cane, which produced 78,226 tons of sugar. Exports in 1948 were 49,652 tons of sugar and 6,560,630 wine gallons of molasses. There are 38 sugar and molasses plants and 3 rum distilleries in production. Rum exported in 1948 was 830,948 proof wine gallons. The cotton lint exported in 1948 was 12,084 lb. In the fishing industry about 576 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.

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
	£	£	£	£	£
Revenue . .	1,147,060	1,529,544	1,695,767	1,926,413	1,940,467
Customs [1] . .	394,080	534,348	648,114	885,998	788,904
Expenditure . .	1,008,257	1,144,650	1,415,941	1,725,926	2,051,626
Public debt . .	605,360	605,360	605,360	605,360	605,360
Imports [1 2] . .	3,416,857	3,455,427	4,992,492	7,123,930	6,346,230
Exports [1 2] . .	2,515,352	2,870,231	3,142,164	3,715,107	3,048,165

[1] Calendar years.
[2] Excluding bullion and specie, and the exports include bunker coal and ship's stores.

The principal imports (1948) were:—Rice, £177,505; flour, £453,208; pork salted, £134,475; copra, £128,440; lumber and shingles, staves,

shooks and wood manufactures, £367,589; bags and sacks empty, £17,610; cotton piece-goods, £268,000, other cotton manufactures, £196,069; artificial silk manufactures, £158,103; electrical apparatus, £188,116; machinery and apparatus, £292,511; iron and steel manufactures, £152,560; motor cars, trucks, vans and parts, £271,438; boots and shoes, leather, £98,235; manures and fertilizers, £193,720.

The principal exports (1948) were:—Sugar, £1,202,220; molasses, £1,052,170; rum, £373,926; margarine, £25,681; soap, £29,672; oil edible, £16,660.

The imports in 1948 from the United Kingdom totalled £2,489,611; from Canada, £1,670,664; other parts of the British Empire, £1,047,986, and from the United States of America, £774,190. Exports to the United Kingdom, £740,602; to Canada, £1,450,717; to the United States of America, £33,355.

Total trade with the United Kingdom in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. . .	588,089	1,681,062	1,365,758	1,107,687	2,730,115
Exports from U.K. .	739,772	1,291,446	1,540,000	2,001,213	2,489,551
Re-exports from U.K. .	23,336	3,221	11,614	15,261	23,201

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, 1948, had 36,883 depositors, with £2,021,569 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, 1947:—10 sailing vessels (net tonnage, 1,766), 10 steam and motor vessels (net tonnage, 439 tons). The total tonnage of shipping entered during the year 1948 was 1,076,557 (971 vessels). There are 546 miles of roads open to traffic of which 387 miles are all-weather roads. There are 13,120 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 1949, 3,649 telephones. External telegraph communication is provided by both cable and wireless. There is also a wire broadcasting (redistributing) 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.

JAMAICA.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief.—Sir John Huggins, G.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 7 July, 1943; salary, £4,500; duty allowance, £1,000).

Colonial Secretary.—D. C. MacGillivray, C.M.G. (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 November, 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 November, 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, 4,404 square miles; Turks and Caicos Islands, etc., 224 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, 216,250; black, 965,944; East Indian, 21,396; Chinese, 6,894. 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 (1943), 39,371 (31·51 per 1,000); deaths (1943), 17,558 (14·05 per 1,000); marriages (1943), 5,539 (4·4 per 1,000).

Estimated population in 1947, 1,340,395.

Religion.—There is no established Church. The churches and chapels in 1937 were as follows:—Church of England, 248; Presbyterian, 103; Roman Catholic, 85; Wesleyan Methodist, 146; Baptist, 219; Moravian, 34; Christian Church, 31; Congregational, 37; Salvation Army, 60; Seventh Day Adventist, 100; Jewish, 4; Society of Friends, 16. There are no accurate statistics of members.

Education.—In 1948–49 there were 678 public elementary schools, 190,522 children enrolled, average attendance 128,791. Government grants, £798,270. 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 8 industrial schools. Total expenditure for education, 1948–49, £1,346,000.

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 magistrates' courts in each parish. Total summary convictions (1948–49), 31,984. Prisoners in gaol (police lock-ups) serving short sentences on 31 March, 1949, 120. In 1948–49 there was a constabulary force of 38 officers and 1,775 sub-officers and men, and 1,225 district constables.

There is a garrison of regular troops.

Finance and Commerce.—Statistics for 6 years (in £ sterling) :—

	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue [1]	5,655,432	5,490,537	6,979,534	8,390,657	9,031,777 [3]	9,256,129 [4]
Expenditure	5,407,130	6,319,116	7,120,700	7,851,030	8,746,029 [3]	9,537,604 [4]
Public debt	7,441,084	8,646,165	8,739,991	—	—	—
Imports [2]	7,311,340	8,973,122	9,595,587	18,942,877	19,680,859	—
Exports [2]	4,237,431	4,479,462	8,754,332	10,171,038	11,387,350	—
Customs	1,656,002	—	—	—	—	—

[1] Includes customs revenue. [2] Revised estimates. [3] Calendar years. [4] Estimates.

Principal imports in 1948 :—Flour, £1,791,669; cotton goods, £1,305,815; motor cars and trucks, £726 000; fish, £515,583; boots and shoes, £434,395; artificial silk piece-goods, £445,699; paper (all kinds), £612,441; rice, £500,702; machinery, £703,086; fuel oil, £586,664.

Principal exports in 1948 :—Sugar, 150,251 tons (£3,561,488); bananas, 6,095,038 stems (£2,321,064); rum, 1,869,924 gallons (£2,043,749); tobacco, 228,432 lb. (£501,925); cocoa, 4,221,176 lb. (£351,366); pimento, 4,852,983 lb. (£223,577). Coffee export in 1946, 2,228,000 lb.; in 1947, 2,748,000 lb. (1938, 9,462,000 lb.).

In 1948, the United Kindgom supplied 39·4% of the imports (1947, 20%), U.S.A. 19·4% (33·7%), Canada 22·9% (17·8%); of the exports, 74·7% went to the United Kingdom (1947, 79·2%), 17% to Canada (12·6%), 3·2% to U.S.A. (2·8%).

Total trade with the United Kingdom, in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	4,615,680	7,488,409	10,072,634	10,317,434	9,472,967
Exports from U.K.	2,007,227	2,451,671	3,561,101	6,959,732	7,868,500
Re-exports from U.K.	41,628	9,996	21,736	38,251	65,648

Registered shipping of Kingston, 1948 :—14 sailing vessels of 985 tons, 4 steam of 6,225 net tons and 4 motor of 1,022 net tons. Shipping, 1948 :—Entered, 772 vessels of 715,238 net tons; cleared 772 vessels of 1,715,238 net tons.

Production.—Acres under cultivation and care, 1933–34, 204,795; sugar cane, 40,091; coffee, 6,265; bananas, 72,909; coconuts, 40,074; cocoa, 964; ground provisions, 17,774; mixed cultivation, 23,122; guinea grass, 132,731; commons and pimento, 4,187; corn and pasture, 463.988. Sugar production, 1948, 193,000 long tons; 1949–50 (estimate), 251,000 tons. Rum production, 1947, 2,981,500 liquid imperial gallons. Livestock, 1940–41 :—Cattle, 128,270; sheep, 10,390; horses, mules and asses, 24,312.

Communications.—Jamaica has 210 miles of railway open of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge; receipts, in year ended 31 March, 1947–48, £359,381; expenses (excluding debt charges), 1947–48, £545,497; 2,525 miles of main roads: 2,581 miles of telegraph, including railway telegraph lines; 2,819 miles of telephone line (military lines not included); 26½ miles of electric and 60 of steam tramways; 51 miles mule tramways; 6,336 feet rope-ways. Total receipts of the postal service, 1943–44, £210,420; expenditure, £256,533,

including telegraph and telephone (government) expenditure. There are 308 post offices and 8 postal agencies.

Money and Credit.—On 31 March, 1949, there were 255,204 depositors in the Government Savings Bank, the balance at credit amounting to £2,809,505. 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, 1949, was £29,602, £22,505, £6,244 and £4,073 respectively. Government of Jamaica currency notes are legal tender. The total circulation on 31 March, 1949, was £2,842,163.

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 1944, 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 (1948):—Births, 144; marriages, 46; deaths, 56. Principal industries are turtle fishing, shark fishing, shipbuilding and rope making. There are 13 government primary schools with 850 pupils enrolled and 669 average attendance, and 3 private schools.

Revenue, 1947-48, £34,221; expenditure, £33,077. Public debt at 31 Dec., 1948, £6,032; Reserve fund, £29,094. Exports—Grand Cayman: green turtle, shark skins, thatch rope, hides, turtle shell; Little Cayman and Cayman Brac: turtle shell. Imports (1948), 2,226 tons (£139,491); including food, drink and tobacco, £68,497, and manufactures, £63,586. Exports (1948), £19,241; including live turtles, 2,012 (£7,042), straw rope, 1,195 fathoms (£5,973), shark products, 14,422 lb. (£2,831), turtle products, 12,798 lb. (£2,741). Shipping registered at Georgetown, 5,101 net tons (1948).

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.

The MORANT CAYS and PEDRO CAYS (Guano Islands) are also attached to Jamaica.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS, a dependency under the government of Jamaica, are geographically a portion of the Bahamas, of which they form the two south-eastern groups. The government is administered by a commissioner, assisted by a legislative board of 5 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 165½ square miles. Only 8 are inhabited; the largest, Grand Caicos, is 25 miles long by 12 broad. The seat of government is at Grand Turk, 7 miles long by 2 broad; about 1,693 inhabitants. Population (1943 census), 6,148, of whom 122 were white. Births (1948), 224; marriages, 40; deaths, 101.

Education is compulsory and free in the government schools. There are 11 government and 2 private elementary schools; average number on rolls in 1948, 946; average attendance, 659. The secondary school had an average attendance of 26.

Revenue in 1948, £39,838 of which £10,500 was from customs, and £4,500 from royalty on salt; expenditure, £50,760. Public debt, £4,738.

Total imports (1948) £83,198; (1947) £72,242. Total exports (1948) £53,556; (1947) £55,501. Principal imports (1948):—Flour, £14,744; sugar, £5,194; rice, £3,978; rum, £2,784. Principal exports (1947):—Salt, 70,335 tons (£58,306); conchs, 3,636,700 (£3,632). Imports from United Kingdom, (1946) £509, (1947) £3,096, (1948) £622.

The total shipping entered in 1948 was 48,403 tons.

The most important industry is salt raking. There is a cable station at Grand Turk. Savings bank deposits (1948), £52,504; depositors, 1,232.

The current coins are British and Jamaican, silver and copper. Jamaican Treasury notes are in circulation.

Commissioner.—C. E. Wool-Lewis.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—The Right Hon. The Earl Baldwin of Bewdley (appointed February, 1948; salary, £2,750 (of which £550 is duty allowance), and £100 travelling allowance).

Colonial Secretary.—W. A. Macnie, C.M.G., O.B.E. (appointed 9 April, 1945; 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.

The following table shows the area and population of the 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

The principal religious bodies are Anglican, Roman Catholic, Methodist and Moravian. Education is denominational in Montserrat and the Virgin Islands. In Antigua there are 35 government elementary schools, 1 denominational and 4 private schools; and 4 grant-aided and 1 denominational secondary schools. There are 17 government primary schools in St. Kitts, 10 in Nevis and 5 in Anguilla. In 1948 there were, in Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla and the British Virgin Islands, 69 primary schools, with average attendance 12,913; government expenditure on education in the colony amounted to $118,367.

There were, in 1949, 6 cinemas with a seating capacity of 2,600.

Police force, end of 1948, 8 officers and 256 N.C.O.s and men.

The chief products are sugar and molasses (Antigua and St. Kitts), cotton (Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands), limes and fruits, carrots and onions (Montserrat), coconuts (Nevis) and salt (Anguilla and St. Kitts).

Financial and commercial statistics (in £ sterling) :—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Revenue .	426,784	502,867	571,563	819,000	700,000	819,019
Expenditure	423,486	450,287	594,749	824,000	620,000	802,064
Public debt .	112,628	117,728	105,991	106,418	177,181	136,208
Imports .	832,613	1,009,649	1,200,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	2,180,821
Exports .	644,519	1,005,978	1,350,000	1,200,000	1,100,000	1,440,030

Total shipping entered and cleared (1947), 800,000 tons.

Total trade with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) :—

	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	1,538,858	1,640,951	1,874,325
Exports from U.K. . . .	366,039	416,197	694,981
Re-exports from U.K. . . .	665	1,478	2,723

ANTIGUA. Area, 108 square miles; Islands of Barbuda (62 square miles) and Redonda (1 square mile) are dependencies; estimated population at end of 1948, 43,504. 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 1945 the birth-rate per 1,000 was 37·86; the death-rate, 16·29; there were 200 marriages. There were 30 elementary schools (1948). Revenue (1948), $1,893,860; expenditure, $2,162,876. Public debt (1948), $457,017. Imports (1947), £1,034,929; exports (1948), $2,162,876. Chief products:— Sugar and rum. In government savings bank, 6,200 depositors on 31 Dec., 1947, £115,833 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 November, 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, 1948, 13,504. Chief town, Plymouth, 2,000 inhabitants. Revenue (1948), $476,714; expenditure, $486,550. Imports (1948), $908,540; exports, $416,883. Chief exports, 1948, cotton lint (511,264 lb.), cotton seed, lime juice, lime oils, green limes, tomatoes, onions, carrots, tamarinds and vegetables.

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 1948, 46,288. Chief town of St. Kitts, Basseterre, population 29,142; of Nevis, Charlestown, 11,887, and Anguilla, 4,830. Revenue (1948), $2,568,463; expenditure (1948), $1,641,345. Public debt at 31 Dec., 1948, $270,119. Imports, 1948, $4,103,384; exports, $4,418,877. Chief exports (1948):—Sugar, 30,448 tons ($3,927,349); cotton, 246,468 lb. ($147,846); molasses, 947,255 gallons ($102,469). Savings bank at 31 Dec., 1948, 2,643 depositors, $398,350 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 (population 5,423), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes. Area about 67 square miles; population (1948), 7,000. There is a nominated executive council. Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola, the capital and only town, is a port of entry; population 681. Fruit, vegetables and charcoal are produced. A fair trade in livestock, fish and poultry is carried on. Revenue (1947), £14,052; expenditure £29,500. Imports (1947), £50,294; exports £31,070. Savings bank (1947), 301 depositors; deposits, £6,941. Shipping (1947) entered, 11,923 tons; cleared, 11,880 tons.

Commissioner.—His Hon. J. A. C. Cruikshank.

TRINIDAD.

Trinidad, which lies immediately north of the mouth of the Orinoco, and includes Tobago administratively, was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and colonized by the Spaniards in 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.—There is an executive council consisting of the Governor as President, the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General and Financial Secretary and such other persons, not being *ex-officio* members, as may from time to time be appointed; there is also a legislative council with the Governor as President, composed of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary, *ex-officio*, 6 nominated unofficial and 9 elected members.

The first general election under adult suffrage was held in July, 1946.

A new constitution, announced on 19 Jan., 1949, 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 unofficial members are to be elected by the Legislative Council.

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 1948, 602,814. Capital, Trinidad, Port of Spain, 100,251. The white population is chiefly composed of English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. The large majority of the inhabitants are natives of the West Indies, of African descent, the balance being made up of East Indians, estimated at 214,177, and a small number of Chinese. English is spoken generally throughout the colony. Births, 1948, 23,940; deaths, 7,293; marriages, 3,463.

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 1948 there were 262 primary and intermediate schools in Trinidad and 34 in Tobago, 50 being government and 246 assisted schools (96 were Roman Catholic, 60 Church of England, 66 Canadian Presbyterian Mission, 11 Methodist, 11 Moravian, 1 Baptist and 1 African Methodist Episcopal). Of the 10 secondary schools, 5 are controlled by the Roman Catholics, 2 by the Church of England and 2 by the Canadian Presbyterian Mission. The total number of children on roll between the ages of 5 and 15 in primary, intermediate, secondary, private and orphanage schools in 1948 was 112,267 or 85% 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:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	$	$	$	$	$
Revenue	29,158,819	30,558,550	41,889,872	37,325,302	45,310,825
Expenditure	31,246,441	33,650,740	31,936,681	37,417,052	38,610,998
Public debt	27,616,939	27,507,847	26,562,364	26,074,860	34,151,947
Customs and excise	12,553,288	12,046,265	13,130,550	18,453,193	17,691,613
Imports	68,988,522	65,030,924	75,403,038	118,783,075	131,822,264
Exports	54,106,328	59,367,581	61,675,946	87,115,147	132,627,183
Transhipments	7,188,007	13,290,982	8,674,683	22,846,967	34,056,894
Ships' stores and bunkers	41,558,011	38,248,681	12,627,498	19,202,716	22,983,160

Besides customs and excise, the principal items of revenue during 1948 were:—Licences, etc. $3,406,205; tax on incomes, $14,731,718; forests, lands and mines, $4,278,988; colonial development and welfare schemes, $378,604.

Imports, 1948	$	Imports, 1948	$
Food, drink and tobacco	32,416,699	Manufactured goods	67,187,927
Flour, wheaten	9,433,975	Iron and steel goods	10,197,637
Milk, preserved	3,442,748	Cotton piece-goods	5,327,229
Animals, for food	305,050	Apparel	2,622,966
Rice	2,128,974	Boots and shoes	1,988,404
Meat and meat products	2,690,025	Machinery	9,455,324
Raw materials	32,072,089	Animals, not for food	145,549
Timber	2,171,054	Cement	1,623,214
Coal	1,112,473	Petroleum, crude	27,580,032

The principal domestic exports during 1948 were:—Sugar, $12,273,074; rum and bitters, $3,532,043; cocoa, $8,353,312; asphalt products, $5,807,385; grapefruit and grapefruit juice, $1,677,994; petroleum products, $93,419,116.

The chief countries of origin of imports were:—Canada (17·5%), Great Britain and Northern Ireland (32·5%), U.S.A. (16·3%) and Venezuela (12·9%). Domestic exports were shipped chiefly to Great Britain and Northern Ireland (42·6%), Brazil (12·2%), Canada (9·2%) and U.S.A. (4·3%).

Trade with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling):—

	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	9,822,582	13,060,358	11,054,614
Exports from U.K.	5,197,020	8,383,437	10,451,822
Re-exports from U.K.	25,492	167,830	110,157

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 (1948): Forest, 617,799; sugar, 82,000; cocoa, 100,000; coconuts, 40,000; citrus, 12,000; tonca beans, 6,000; vegetables, etc., 80,000. Sugar production in 1948 amounted to 115,941 long tons (1949, 159,094 long tons). The Colony is still largely dependent on imported food supplies, especially flour and meat. Areas are being irrigated for rice and soil and forest conservation is practised.

Production of crude oil during 1948 amounted to 20,110,901 barrels, asphalt output amounted to 128,993 tons.

At the end of 1948 there were 27 registered trade unions.

Communications.—There are 1,068 miles of main and 1,292 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, 145; 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 Venezolano, 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 45 districts, with a head office in Port of Spain, the amount of deposits at the end of 1948 being $9,698,425 and the total number of depositors 88,419. Currency circulation at the end of 1948, $17,994,647.

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, 1,250).

The total value of the goods shipped from Tobago to Trinidad in 1948 was $2,029,228, of which copra amounted to $364,051, cocoa to $1,369,900, livestock and poultry to $96,000, fresh vegetables to $75,300 and coconut fibre to $41,850.

Virgin Islands. *See* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

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.—Robert Duncan Harris Arundell (appointed 1948); salary, £2,100; £400 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
Imports to U.K.	634,498	844,798	860,791
Exports from U.K.	535,526	790,305	1,137,663
Re-exports from U.K.	1,904	4,628	7,984

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 1948, 74,719. Births (1948), 2,574; deaths, 1,183. There were (1948) 13 government and 42 government-aided elementary schools, with 18,385 pupils and average attendance 12,241, and 5 secondary schools (2 boys, 2 girls, 1 co-educational) with 979 pupils.

In 1948 the revenue was £572,847 (including £43,803 grants from development and welfare); the expenditure, £685,834. Public debt, 1948, £299,262; the reserves and surplus funds amount to £214,976. Total value of imports, 1948, £1,242,834; of exports, £909,026. Chief exports, 1948:—Cocoa (52,500 cwt.), £527,035; nutmegs (18,004 cwt.), £208,103; mace, (4,039 cwt.), £103,251; lime oil (10,628 lb.), £10,076; bananas (15,595 bunches), £4,974; copra (3,787 cwt.), £8,142. Value of imports, 1948:—United Kingdom, £303,626; United States of America, £207,392; Canada, £435,074. Value of exports to United Kingdom, £329,796; to United States of America, £378,975; Canada, £50,358. Total shipping entered, 1946, 304,815 tons, nearly all British.

There were (1948) about 60,000 acres suitable for cultivation.

In 1948, 7,369 depositors in savings banks; balance (31 December), £229,638. 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.

The largest of the Grenadines attached to Grenada is Carriacou; area, 6,913 acres; population, provisional census, 1948, 6,993. A government wireless station communicating with Grenada has been installed.

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 1948, 64,931. Capital, Kingstown, population, 4,811 (1946 census). Births, 1948, 2,480; deaths, 966; marriages, 158. Education, 1948:—38 primary schools; scholars, 13,679, average attendance, 7,305; government grant, £24,964. There is also a secondary school for boys (215 pupils) and one for girls (218 pupils). Strength of police force, 1948, 95 (including 2 officers). There were 40 convictions in the Supreme Court in 1948.

Revenue, 1948, £308,817 (£42,996 from colonial development and welfare funds); expenditure, £303,731 (£45,680 expended on colonial development and welfare schemes). Public debt at end of 1948, £67,578. Imports, 1948, $2,992,524; exports, $1,868,456. Value of imports from United Kingdom, $901,331; of exports to United Kingdom, $542,257 (plus bullion and specie, $60,000). Total shipping (1947), 845,088 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 (1948), 258,794 lb. valued at $213,628. St. Vincent is

also famed for the excellence of its arrowroot starch (exports, 1948, 6,360,057 lb., valued at $786,120). Copra exports in 1948, 3,317,454 lb., valued at $302,124. 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.

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, one of the Grenadines (1948). Kingstown and its environs are lighted by electricity. 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 fortnightly.

There are three registered trade unions:—Peasant Cultivators, General Workers Union, and Growers.

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.

Births, 1948, 2,633; deaths, 1,248; population, 81,486.

Education (31 Dec., 1947): 45 primary schools (39 Roman Catholic, 3 Anglican, 3 Methodist), with 10,997 pupils on roll; government expenditure, 1947, £22,833. 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 £3,115 in 1947.

Revenue in 1948 (including colonial development and welfare schemes, £76,010) was £365,780, of which £148,262 was from customs. Expenditure, £499,472, including £93,140 from development and welfare schemes. Public debt, 1948, £147,446. Value of imports (1948), £775,082; of exports, £289,283. Exports in 1948 included sugar, £137,298; coconut products, £49,436, and cocoa, £51,797. Main items of imports, 1948, were cotton piece-goods (£97,372), wheat flour (£70,264) and machinery (£45,831). Total shipping (1948), 495,938 net tons.

Sugar, cocoa, lime juice, lime oil, bay oil, bay rum, honey, hides, rum, coconuts, copra and fruits are the chief products. Savings bank (end of 1948), 1,988 depositors, £70,996 deposits. There are 550 miles of telephone line, of which 116½ miles are trunk lines and 434 branch lines. The island has 338 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 November, 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 is established at Vieux Fort.

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 January, 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, 1948, 51,763. Revenue, 1948, £184,558 (including £16,266 from development and welfare fund); expenditure, £211,025 (including £20,516 from development and welfare fund); funded public debt, £23,000. Imports, 1948, £410,338 (from U.K., £99,561; Canada, £123,742; U.S.A., £70,601); exports, 1948, £322,837 (to U.K., £124,020; to Canada, £5,413; to U.S.A., £74,331). Chief products:—Limes, lime juice, bananas, bay oil, lime oils, oranges, cocoa, coconuts, copra, vanilla, fruit and rum. Exports of coconuts, 1948, 408,693; bananas, 14,731 bunches. Savings bank (1948), 1,332 depositors, with $290,679 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 (appointed 26 Jan., 1946).

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AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

On 1 January, 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.

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 group, known as the Cabinet, does not form part of the legal mechanism of government; its meetings are private and deliberative; the actual ministers of the day 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 joint sitting of the two Houses. No religion may be established. The Federal Parliament is a government of limited and enumerated powers, the several state parliaments retaining the residuary power of government over their respective territories. If a state law is inconsistent with a commonwealth law, the latter prevails.

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, 30; Liberal–Country Party, 25; Country Party, 17; Country Democratic Party, 2 (Government Coalition); Australian Labour Party, 47 (Opposition); total, 121.

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., K.C. (V.).

Treasurer.—The Right Hon. Arthur William Fadden, P.C. (Country Party, Q.).

Minister for Defence and Resident Minister in London.—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 for External Affairs and Minister for External Territories.—Percy Claude Spender, K.C. (N.S.W.).

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 the Interior and Acting 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 Shipping and Fuel and Minister for 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.).

Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Dame Enid Muriel Lyons, G.B.E. (Tas.).

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 Information and Minister for Supply.—Oliver Howard Beale (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 government activity predominates. Care of the public health and recreative facilities 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]	Paul B. Verstraeten	—
Brazil [3]	José Cochrane de Alencor	Vacant (W. T. Doig)[4]
Canada [1]	Major-Gen. L. R. La Flèche, P.C., D.S.O.	F. M. Forde
Ceylon [1]	J. Aubrey Martensz	C. W. Frost
Chile [3]	—	—
China [2]	Dr. Kan Nai Kuang	—
Denmark [3]	Chr. M. Rottböll	—
Egypt	—	Claude Massey [3]
France [2]	Gabriel Padovani	F. K. Officer, O.B.E., M.C.
Germany	—	N. St. C. Deschamps [5]

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Ambassador. [3] Minister.
[4] Chargé d'Affaires. [5] Representative.

Countries	British Commonwealth and Foreign Representatives	Australian Representatives
India [1]	Maharaj Shri Dulcepsinhji	H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C.
Irish Republic	Dr. The Hon. T. J. Kiernan [5]	W. J. Dignam, K.C.[1]
Israel	Y. H. Levin	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	—	C. Massey [4]
Malta	Capt. Henry C. Curmi, O.B.E.[4]	—
Netherlands [3]	P. E. Teppema	—
New Zealand [1]	J. G. Barclay	A. R. Cutler, V.C.
Norway [3]	L. J. H. Jorstad	—
Pakistan [1]	—	J. E. Oldham
Sweden [3]	O. C. G. Lundquist	—
Union of South Africa [1]	Dr. P. R. Viljoen, M.C.	A. T. Stirling, O.B.E.
United Kingdom [1]	E. J. Williams	Eric J. Harrison [6]
United Nations	—	J. D. L. Hood [3]
United States [2]	P. Jarman	N. J. O. Makin
U.S.S.R.[2]	N. M. Lifanov	A. S. Watt

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Ambassador. [3] Minister.
[4] Commissioner. [5] Representative. [6] Resident Minister.

Area and Population.

States and territories (capitals in brackets)	Area (sq. miles)	Estimated population (30 June, 1949)[1]			
		Males	Females	Total	Per 100 sq. miles
New South Wales (Sydney)	309,433	1,561,592	1,552,067	3,113,659	1,006
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,058,044	1,081,080	2,139,124	2,434
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	589,057	561,714	1,150,771	172
South Australia (Adelaide)	380,070	335,276	337,793	673,069	177
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	273,548	259,119	532,667	55
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	137,991	131,392	269,383	1,028
Northern Territory (Darwin)	523,620	8,791	5,009	13,800	3
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra)	939	10,566	8,767	19,333	2,059
Total	2,974,581	3,974,865	3,936,941	7,911,806	266

[1] Excluding full blood aboriginals. Those in employment camps, etc, numbered 23,869 at the 1947 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 1,913,937, distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 747,666; Victoria, 530,579; Queensland, 272,843; South Australia, 168,852; Western Australia, 125,060; Tasmania, 62,612; Northern Territory, 2,705;

Australian Capital Territory, 3,620. 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; 43,457 in 1947–48; 51,232 in 1948–49.

Vital statistics for 1948 :—

States and territories	Marriages	Divorces (including judicial separations)	Births	Deaths	Net oversea migration	Infantile mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
New South Wales .	30,164	3,308	67,234	30,403	17,931	30·30
Victoria . . .	20,035	1,681	46,099	21,825	20,352	23·93
Queensland . .	10,125	724	27,858	10,462	4,348	27·96
South Australia .	6,704	632	15,870	6,748	3,740	29·74
Western Australia .	5,186	702	12,931	4,685	5,203	25·60
Tasmania . .	2,428	185	6,979	2,528	2,176	27·65
Northern Territory .	110	3	280	73	1,296	35·71
Aust. Cap. Terr. .	150	18	725	115	69	23·45
Total . .	74,902	7,253	177,976	76,839	55,115	27·77

The birth rate in 1948 was 23·08 births per 1,000 of mean population; rate of marriages per 1,000 of mean population, 9·71; rate of mortality, 9·96 per 1,000 of population.

Oversea arrivals during 1948 numbered 115,723 and departures 60,608. Of these, 65,739 were permanent new arrivals and 17,271 Australian residents departing permanently. The resulting net permanent gain in population of 48,468 persons was the largest recorded since 1927.

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 1948–49, the Commonwealth government spent £15,200,000 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 1947 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.	2,657	725	11,943	5,585	340,867	113,296	8,289,917	9,877,184
Victoria	2,345	488	8,510	3,011	204,013	83,964	5,073,401	6,627,729
Queensland	1,545	250	5,531	1,815	133,564	39,623	2,740,374	3,384,333
S. Australia	754	143	3,034	925	72,490	16,468	1,765,437	2,295,843
W. Australia[1]	582	166	2,304	771	58,987	18,204	1,220,405	1,400,819
Tasmania	324	58	1,510	351	34,065	8,067	780,617	1,086,488
North. Terr.	5	2	24	9	724	299	17,425	17,425
Total	8,212	1,832	32,856	12,467	844,710	279,921	19,887,576	24,639,821

[1] 1946.

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 1949, 1,674 cinemas with a seating capacity of 1,403,000.

Social Welfare.

The Commonwealth Social Services Consolidation Act, 1947, provides for the payment of invalid and age pensions, but so that the amount shall not exceed £110 10*s.* a year, nor the pensioner's whole income (including the pension) exceed £188 10*s.* a year. By special provision, a permanently blind per-

son may receive an income of £305 10*s*. 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 £252,979 in 1948–49.

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, 1949, 4,400,582 claims were paid, and the aggregate expenditure totalled £32,746,567.

A Commonwealth Child Endowment Act came into operation on 1 July, 1941. Payments of 10*s*. per week are made in respect of each child in excess of one under 16 years.

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 7*s*. 6*d*. per week to widows maintaining one or more children under 16 years of age, and of £1 17*s*. per week to widows 50 years and over not maintaining children. A special allowance of £2 2*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 £1 17*s*. per week is made to a woman whose husband has been imprisoned for more than 6 months. The cost of widows' pensions in 1948–49 was £4,388,468.

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 1948–49 were :—Unemployment, 12,126, £138,846; sickness, 68,864, £795,826; special, 21,229, £135,754.

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 1948–49 was £5,889,476.

The Tuberculosis Act, introduced in 1945, superseded 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.

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 exsoldiers. The number of pensioners (dependants stated in brackets) in each class at 30 June, 1949, were :—(*a*) 7,070; (*b*) 4,613 (3,699); (*c*) 271 (365).

COMMONWEALTH SOCIAL SERVICES, 1948–49.

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.	17,489	9,313	1,762	1,070	379	6,714	442
Victoria	10,244	6,154	1,121	733	250	5,249	323
Queensland	5,941	4,024	719	444	229	2,075	226
S. Australia	3,585	2,012	364	260	84	1,717	142
W. Australia	2,921	1,810	280	209	82	1,758	150
Tasmania	1,514	1,009	142	112	46	909	46
Elsewhere	—	1	—	1	—	332	—
Total	41,694	24,323	4,388	2,829	1,070	18,754[1]	1,329
	Number of pensions, allowances, benefits, etc.						
N.S.W.	167,462	247,027	17,402	67,534	36,524	164,241	5,376
Victoria	97,328	157,625	11,164	46,309	26,826	113,248	3,890
Queensland	56,153	94,206	6,879	27,570	19,467	51,557	2,718
S. Australia	34,245	53,827	3,514	16,381	7,766	41,284	1,647
W. Australia	28,079	45,194	2,883	13,107	8,576	46,785	1,832
Tasmania	14,116	22,872	1,409	6,984	3,060	17,593	555
Elsewhere	—	68	—	70	—	5,407	—
Total	397,383[2]	620,819[2]	43,251	177,955	102,219	440,115[4]	16,018

[1] Includes £8,993,000, 1939–45 war.
[2] Endowed children, 1,083,994.
[3] Age 321,327; invalid 76,056.
[4] Includes 289,777, 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	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue:	£	£	£	£
Customs	28,893,682	45,871,085	57,597,154	63,464,434
Excise	49,066,962	56,375,304	58,007,486	62,734,781
Sales tax	33,600,175	36,264,585	34,728,579	39,029,276
Flour tax	1,779,238	1,747,383	985,327	1,319
Land tax	3,782,359	3,679,481	3,640,900	3,032,316
Estate duty	3,880,041	4,018,620	4,555,004	4,740,362
Income taxes	214,593,578	207,764,940	232,900,055	272,346,876
Pay-roll tax	11,499,243	13,646,736	16,594,764	19,802,924
Entertainments tax	5,069,672	5,137,805	5,198,337	5,298,677
Gift duty	392,949	544,673	780,401	581,463
Gold tax	383,552	556,435	10,713	— 4,605
Postmaster-General's Dept.	28,455,338	29,802,290	31,389,654	33,306,701
Broadcasting services	—	—	—	35,092
All other	9,383,612	25,846,970	19,516,748	50,007,756
Total revenue [1]	390,780,401	431,256,307	465,905,122	554,377,372
Commonwealth expenditure:				
From revenue [1]	390,780,401	431,256,307	464,484,692	554,377,372
From loans [2]	159,727,026	48,894,893	13,125,545	Cr. 4,252,778
Total Commonwealth expenditure	550,507,427	480,151,200	477,610,237	550,124,594
Including:				
Defence services [3]:				
From revenue	224,978,675	121,600,434	71,615,143	55,903,726
From loans	97,173,824	—	—	—
War and Repatriation (1939–45) services:				
From revenue	—	73,102,118	108,432,174	134,563,017
From loans	55,773,819	37,893,997	—	—
War and Repatriation (1914–18) services	18,891,883	19,259,227	19,674,353	21,646,855
Invalid and old age pensions	26,962,420	29,416,673	36,526,395	41,693,680
Maternity allowances	2,492,495	3,026,459	2,854,018	2,828,849
Child endowment	18,019,178	19,862,933	19,425,518	24,323,413
Widows' pensions	3,247,334	3,366,288	3,904,086	4,388,468
Unemployment and sickness benefits	1,144,412	1,650,125	1,217,474	1,070,426
Hospital benefits	1,111,292	4,380,296	4,448,015	5,880,476
Funeral benefits	184,478	209,349	209,588	252,979
Community rehabilitation	—	—	—	33,979
Pharmaceutical benefits	—	—	—	149,037
Tuberculosis benefits	—	—	—	156,049
National welfare fund balance [4]	Cr. 6,662,366	2,625,010	19,429,928	29,280,634
Postmaster-General's Dept. [3]	29,010,571	33,916,799	40,430,891	53,403,672
Broadcasting services [3]	—	—	—	35,092
Payments to states:				
From revenue	49,614,350	60,381,193	66,659,915	78,604,396
From loan [5]	6,795,000	11,015,000	13,305,000	14,492,000
Primary production self-balancing items [6]	1,779,238	18,819,507	8,913,981	19,329,071

[1] Excludes interest payable on states' debts (recoverable from states).
[2] Net expenditure on war, works, etc.
[3] Includes Capital Works and Services.
[4] This amount represents the payments to the fund to meet future benefits or the withdrawals from the fund for current expenditure (Cr.).
[5] Advances to States for housing.
[6] In addition, the following amounts for assistance to primary products were provided under war services, £19,755,385 during 1945–46; £7,719,605 during 1946–47; £10,808,117 during 1947–48; £8,248,323 during 1948–49.

The estimated receipts, excluding loan, for 1949–50 amount to £A544,000,000 and the expenditure for purposes other than defence services £A484,000,000 (including self-balancing items connected with assistance to primary production). The estimated defence expenditure is £A60,000,000, of which £A9,000,000 is for expenditure overseas.

The following table shows the public debt of the Commonwealth and the states at 30 June, 1949 :—

Maturing in	Currency	Commonwealth	States	Total
London .	£'000 Stg.	69,161	317,347	386,508
New York .	£'000 [1]	15,798	24,664	40,462
Australia .	£'000 Aust.	1,732,210	666,874	2,399,083
Total .	£'000 [2]	1,817,169	1,008,884	2,826,053

[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 £83,370,298, an average rate of £2 19*s.* 1*d.* The nominal amount of interest payable in London amounted to £12,318,037 (excluding suspended interest on war debt due to British Government) and in New York to £1,606,379.

Before the 1931 conversion loan, the average rate of interest on internal debt was about 5·35%. At 30 June, 1949, the average had fallen to 2·90%.

Debt per head of population at 30 June, 1949, was £357 3*s.* 11*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 10*s.* 9*d.* per head.

STATES.

The following tables present a summary of the revenue and expenditure of the several States during 1948–49, 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 . .	10,454	50,295	25,014	10,908	96,082
Victoria . . .	6,870	17,629	14,299	7,892	46,842
Queensland . . .	4,042	14,903	10,004	4,146	32,979
South Australia . .	2,878	8,386	8,220	2,405	21,845
Western Australia .	1,392	7,516	8,600	3,091	20,561
Tasmania . . .	1,650	—	2,931	1,158	5,740
Total . . .	27,286	98,729	69,069	29,600	224,049

[1] Includes special grants and other payments under the Tax Reimbursements Act.

States	Expenditure (£'000)				
	From revenue				From loan —Net expenditure on works [1]
	Public debt charges	Business undertakings	Administration, works and social services	Total	
New South Wales	15,555	45,368	37,340	95,918	22,056
Victoria	8,601	17,766	21,858	48,225	10,533
Queensland	6,322	13,831	12,776	32,929	5,866
South Australia	5,327	8,272	8,591	22,129	5,214
Western Australia	4,716	8,412	8,250	21,378	3,580
Tasmania	1,611	454	3,780	5,845	3,783
Total	42,132	94,103	92,595	226,425	51,032

[1] Preliminary.

The aggregate revenue and expenditure (excluding loan) of Commonwealth and States combined during 1948–49 was, respectively, £709,855,000 and £712,287,000. Aggregate net loan expenditure on works was £47,407,000.

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.

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 of the technical services. The Commonwealth of Australia is divided into 7 military districts, generally corresponding with the boundaries of the states and territories.

The organization is territorial, and the divisions are based upon infantry units. The administration of the military forces is organized in 4 commands—Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western, with headquarters at Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Perth—and one independent district with headquarters at Darwin.

Southern Command consists of the 3rd military district in Victoria, the 4th military district in South Australia and the 6th military district in Tasmania. Northern Command embraces the 1st military district and New Guinea.

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 Fleet Aircraft Carrier.						
		Tons	inches	inches		21in.		Knots
1948	Sydney (capacity 34 aircraft) . .	14,000	—	—	30 40mm. A.A.	—	40,000	25
		Cruisers.						
1928	Australia . .	9,870	5	2	6 8in.; 8 4in. A.A.	—	80,000	31½
1929	Shropshire . .	9,870	—	2	8 8in.; 8 4in. A.A.	8	80,000	32½
1936	Hobart . .	7,105	3	1	6 6in.; 8 4in. A.A.	8	72,000	32½

There are also 9 destroyers, 14 frigates, 32 fleet minesweepers, 3 L.S.T.s, a depot ship, a number of motor launches, and 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 further base is being established at Manus Island, in the Admiralty group.

Under the current 5-year defence programme (from July, 1947), £A75,000,000 will be spent on naval building. Of the annual £15,000,000, £2,500,000 is being expended on the destroyer building programme. Current estimates provide for the spending of £23,408,000 on Naval Aviation, £11,976,000 for capital expenditure and £11,432,000 for maintenance. In addition, the Navy will share in an increase of £45,000,000 added to the 5-year defence programme in June, 1949. Portion of this has been allotted to a resumption of Naval Reserve Training in Jan., 1950.

In addition to 2 *Battle* class destroyers (H.M.A.S. *Tobruk*, completed in Dec., 1949, and H.M.A.S. *Anzac*, to be completed in Nov., 1950), present plans provide for the building in Australian shipyards of 4 modern destroyers of the *Daring* class. H.M.A. Naval Dockyard at Williamstown is responsible for half the programme in *Anzac* and 2 *Daring* class; 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 8 modern destroyers, supported by frigates, minesweepers and auxiliaries, to a total of 115 vessels. The second of the R.A.N.'s light carriers, H.M.A.S. *Melbourne*, is under construction in England. 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; 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 rating is 12 years. Manpower is to be built up to 14,753 officers and men by 1952. The serving strength as at June, 1949, comprised 802 officers, 9,298 ratings and 88 cadet midshipmen in training at the Naval College. The first year of resumed Reserve Training (1950) provides for the training of 4,000 men including 450 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 Engineering and Maintenance, the Air Member for Supply and Equipment, 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., 1949, was 1,279 officers and 7,765 airmen.

Production.

At 31 December, 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 1948–49 were as follows :—

Crops	Total acreage	Total yield	Yield per acre
	'000 acres	'000 bushels	bushels
Wheat	12,583	190,703	15·15
Oats	1,770	23,602	13·34
Barley	1,012	17,785	17·72
Maize	182	5,199	28·52
		'000 tons	tons
Hay	1,580	2,291	1·45
Potatoes (ordinary)	120	500	4·17
Sugar cane	384	6,708	25·19 [2]
Sugar beet	—[1]	1	13·26
Vineyards	135	—[3]	—[3]
		'000 gallons	gallons
Wine	—	34,361	578·91 [4]
Orchards and fruit gardens	289	—	—

[1] Sugar beet, 95 acres.
[2] Tons crushed per acre of productive crops.
[3] Dried grapes, 59,084 tons (yield, 1·04); table grapes, 13,870 tons (yield, 1·67); wine grapes (1947–48), 171,000 tons (yield, 3·04).
[4] Gallons per acre of productive vines.

The following summary shows, for 1948–49, or the latest year available, some of the more important items or classes of production, classified by States :—

Production, 1948–49	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (incl. territories)
Area of crops ('000 acres)	5,711	4,644	1,952	3,757	4,215	345	20,635[1]
Production of wheat ('000 bush)	64,704	49,064	14,317	26,136	36,250	156	190,703[2]
Number of sheep ('000)	50,404	19,170	16,499	9,366	10,873	2,160	108,735
Production of wool ('000 lb.)	463,000	198,500	147,695	107,500	98,000	14,000	1,031,000
Number of cattle ('000)	3,253	2,225	5,992	461	864	266	14,124
Production of factory butter (tons)	33,262	60,123	47,187	8,819	6,957	4,836	161,184
Production of factory cheese (tons)	2,483	18,524	9,410	11,619	865	381	43,282
Number of pigs ('000)	375	224	407	71	81	37	1,196
Production of all meat (tons, bone-in weight)	307,609	249,963	247,198	76,029	65,798	19,677	971,389
Production of minerals [3] (value £'000)	36,381	2,349	9,212	3,260	8,541	4,367	64,407
Total primary production [3] (value £'000)	201,596	125,250	83,909	69,256	50,490	16,971	547,472[4]
Factory production [3] (value £'000)	218,611	158,501	42,886	38,670	18,384	12,245	489,297[4]

[1] Excluding Northern Territory. [2] 1948. [3] 1947–48.
[4] Excluding Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The mineral output was valued as follows in 1947 and 1948 (in £A):—

Mineral	1947	1948	Mineral	1947	1948
Gold	10,091,506	9,587,286	Coal (black)	15,701,451	18,810,554
Silver and lead	14,329,904	21,086,129			
Copper	1,693,309	1,744,237			
Tin	1,025,961	999,731	Total	53,553,910	64,407,515

Gold production in 1947 was 937,654 fine oz.; in 1948, 890,805 fine oz. Black coal, 14,831,000 tons mined in 1947; 14,815,000 tons in 1948.

Statistics of the manufacturing industries in Australia in 1947–48 are given as follows:—Number of establishments, 37,356; workers employed, 848,876; salaries and wages paid, £285,765,000; value of plant and machinery, land and buildings, £424,863,000; value of materials used, £683,729,000; value of production, £489,297,000; value of output, £1,210,119,000.

The estimated net value (in £A'000) of the products of Australia was:—

Products	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48
Agriculture	78,989	82,140	72,636	104,627	98,976	205,246
Pastoral	101,014	108,406	98,440	86,312	130,207	193,048
Dairying, poultry, bees	53,246	57,944	61,500	65,082	65,436	78,022
Trapping, forestry, fisheries	16,270	20,140	19,973	23,691	27,368	28,574
Mining	30,767	27,612	26,831	26,288	32,476	42,581
Manufacturing	352,001	366,236	362,284	352,323	410,862	489,297
Total	632,287	662,478	641,664	658,323	765,325	1,036,768

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 1948 there were 318 separate unions in Australia, with 2,238 branches having a total of 1,423,150 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. (Preliminary figures of the 1947 census.)

Commerce.

Throughout Australia there are uniform customs duties, and trade between the states is free. For 1948–49, the gross revenue collected from customs duties amounted to £66,439,000, and from excise to £62,828,000. The total net revenue from customs and excise for 1948–49, after allowing for drawbacks and repayments, was £126,197,000.

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
1944–45	215,008	151,605	3,666	155,271
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	541,259	5,071	546,330

[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 August, 1932, provides for increased preference between the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth of Australia. On 1 September, 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 October, 1925, was considerably extended by the Customs Tariff (Canadian Preference) Act 1934–39.

Principal commodities imported and exported in 1948–49 :—

Imports	Value (£A'000 f.o.b.)	Exports	Value (£A'000 f.o.b.)	Quantity ('000)
Tea	8,128	Butter	23,807	183,554 lb.
Tobacco and preparations thereof	9,183	Cheese	4,101	58,287 ,,
Whisky	430	Eggs (in shell)	2,560	19,605 doz.
Towels and towelling	2,483	Meats	29,724	—
Trimmings and ornaments	2,240	Milk and cream	5,548	98,110 lb.
Piece-goods:		Fruits, dried	3,453	118,529 ,,
Canvas and duck	1,369	Fruits, fresh	3,117	1,509 ,,
Cotton and linen	30,961	Fruits preserved in liquid	4,132	114,241 ,,
Silk and rayon	17,046	Wheat	67,042	83,030 bu.
Woollen or containing wool	4,151	Flour	35,042	16,157 cwt.
Sewing silks, cottons, etc.	2,325	Jams and jellies	2,049	53,603 lb.
Carpets and carpeting	5,519	Hides and skins	12,210	—
Floorcloths and linoleums	3,137	Wool	231,396	1,320,386 ,,
Bags and sacks	12,539	Tallow, unrefined	965	142 cwt.
Yarns: artificial silk, cotton, wool, etc.	10,191	Coal	97	37 tons
Electrical machinery, etc.	17,207	Concentrates and ores	6,080	—
Tools of trade	2,295	Leather	1,569	—
Timber, undressed	5,426	Timber, undressed	1,740	—
Glass and glassware	2,680	Soap	190	—
Paper, printing	6,624	Sugar (cane)	13,199	415 tons
Stationery, books, etc.	4,988	Sandalwood	36	—
Drugs, chemicals, etc.	9,345	Tobacco, cigarettes, etc.	309	—
Films for cinematographs	1,035	Pearlshell	607	28 cwt.
Surgical and dental instruments	1,180	Wine	994	1,878 gal.
Fertilizers	2,533	Barley	6,864	5,438 cwt.
Fish preserved in tins	2,445	Biscuits	83	1,604 lb.
Motive-power machinery (excluding electric)	14,680	Rice	1,233	—
Timber, dressed	1,823	Boots and shoes	392	—
Hides and skins	994	Vegetables preserved in liquid	866	—
Plated ware and cutlery	1,529	Lead, pig	16,349	2,549 cwt.
Paints and varnishes	1,909	Zinc, bar block, etc.	3,388	701 ,,
Hessians and jute piece-goods	2,262			
Oils in bulk:				
Kerosene	4,051			
Lubricating (mineral)	3,722			
Petroleum, including crude	21,273			
Residual and solar	10,090			

Total trade (£A'000 f.o.b.) with the more important countries (imports according to country of origin) :—

From or to	Imports (1947–48)	Imports (1948–49)	Exports (1947–48)	Exports (1948–49)
United Kingdom	132,238	209,456	155,933	229,795
Canada	15,341	11,952	5,009	8,647
New Zealand	4,249	4,001	15,260	17,346
India	26,698	25,831	26,689	25,985
Ceylon	8,133	7,400	10,213	8,800
Malaya, Federation of	3,863	4,028	7,785	6,100
Union of South Africa	3,232	2,709	2,772	5,103
Indonesia	4,269	11,048	132	1,285
Belgium	5,220	3,617	19,261	19,935
France	3,118	3,998	36,483	46,608
Germany	639	1,841	4,021	4,141
U.S. America	66,825	41,548	35,074	32,289
Japan	1,433	1,711	2,506	7,389
U.S.S.R.	60	190	2,857	12,360
Italy	2,710	3,797	11,860	29,054

From or to	Imports (1947–48)	Imports (1948–49)	Exports (1947–48)	Exports (1948–49)
China	1,667	2,515	2,757	1,439
Egypt	779	874	5,852	9,531
Netherlands	2,595	3,874	3,373	4,532
Norway	3,164	4,367	1,024	328
Sweden	4,905	9,217	3,037	4,545
Switzerland	1,951	2,418	1,663	1,304

Share of the states in foreign commerce, 1948–49 (£A'000 f.o.b.):—

States, etc.	Imports	Exports	States, etc.	Imports	Exports
New South Wales	178,119	176,754	West Australia	22,038	48,295
Victoria	145,573	136,459	Tasmania	6,256	12,490
Queensland	32,484	99,122	North'n Territory	267	22
South Australia	30,457	69,531	Total	415,194	542,673

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	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K.	71,841,683	97,122,299	168,912,248	212,377,046
Exports from U.K.	38,164,905	71,857,210	144,717,653	188,550,115
Re-exports from U.K.	779,243	500,251	538,620	685,664

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
1944	1,156	25,252	661	272,581	1,817	297,833
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

Of barges, dredgers, etc., not self-propelled, there were, in 1948, 177 with a tonnage of 41,121.

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
1943–44	1,094	4,483,528	1,286	5,203,351	2,380	9,686,879
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

The following summary shows shipping activity by states, 1947–48 :—

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia (incl. North. Terr.)
Oversea vessels entered :							
Number	445	234	193	136	396	30	1,448
Net tonnage ('000 tons) .	1,699	1,060	658	585	1,903	143	6,074
Oversea cargo :							
Discharged ('000 tons) .	2,502	2,246	599	723	702	106	6,898
Shipped ('000 tons) . .	1,917	1,385	469	1,005	905	81	5,777
Interstate cargo :							
Shipped ('000 tons) . .	3,594	765	554	2,595	151	697	8,370

Railways.

Government railways for the year ending 30 June, 1948 :—

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 .	6,128	165,839	263,047	18,518	37,706	31,015
Victoria . .	4,725	54,434 [1]	182,210	8,440	16,322	15,225
Queensland . .	6,560	41,506 [1]	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,641
South Australia .	2,547	31,478 [1]	19,067	3,560	5,079	5,947
Western Australia .	4,348	27,497	13,928	2,857	4,562	5,545
Tasmania . .	614	2,931 [1]	2,974	818	958	1,455
Commonwealth :						
Trans-Australian .	1,108	10,459	93	97	781	890
Central Australia .	771	5,104	22	282	405	484
Australian Capital Territory . .	5	88	100	34	13	15
North Australia .	317	2,847	1	10	38	50
Totals . .	27,123	344,630 [2]	510,767	40,139	77,396	71,267

[1] The capital indebtedness has been reduced during past years 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, 1947–48, 648 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, 1948: number of post and receiving offices, 8,194. Earnings, 1947–48:—Postal, £13,519,000; telegraph, £3,413,000; radio, £847,000; telephone, £14,855,000; total revenue, £32,634,000. Working expenses:—Postal, £11,811,000; telegraph, £3,663,000; radio, £1,521,000; telephone, £12,392,000; total, £29,387,000.

At 30 June, 1948, 6,476 telephone exchanges, with 688,348 lines and 963,154 instruments connected, were in operation.

Number of wireless licences (30 June, 1949), 1,919,022.

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, 1948, there were 45,502 route miles of regular internal air services in Australia. Hours flown during 1947–48 numbered 229,767. The total mileage flown was 33,814,000 miles. Passengers carried numbered 1,222,459; weight of goods carried was 54,556 tons, and gross weight of mails was 1,015 tons.

Australian overseas services operated 36,099 route miles at 30 June, 1948. During 1947–48, hours flown numbered 39,488; miles flown, 7,555,000; paying passengers, 41,124; freight, 660 tons; mail, 638 tons.

Civil aviation expenditure for the year 1947–48 was £8,888,453 (including £5,039,887 on new works).

At 30 June, 1948, there were 240 licensed public aerodromes under the control of local authorities. The total number of recognized civil landing grounds in Australia at 30 June, 1948, was 422.

Motor Vehicles.

At 30 June, 1948, 1,107,345 motor vehicles, including 593,077 motor cars, 100,196 motor cycles, and 414,072 commercial vehicles were registered in Australia. The revenue derived from registration fees and motor tax for the year was £7,437,294, drivers' and riders' licences £650,294, and miscellaneous, £955,798. The registrations were equivalent to 143·6 vehicles per 1,000 of population. New vehicles registered in 1947–48 numbered 42,745 cars, 28,769 commercial vehicles and 14,308 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. 1,919,022 wireless broadcast listeners' licences had been issued at 30 June, 1949. The National Broadcasting Service controlled by the Australian Broadcasting Commission and the Postmaster-General's Department now operates 33 medium-wave and 6 short-wave broadcasting stations. In addition 102 other medium-wave commercial broadcasting stations were licensed at 30 June, 1948. 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 station 3 short-wave broadcasting stations are operated by the Department of Information 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 January, 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 August, 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, 1949, the capital of the Commonwealth Bank totalled £17,161,176 and reserve funds £7,574,255. 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, £3,161,176, and industrial finance department, £4,000,000. Reserve funds held were:—Central banking business, £1,180,766; note issue department, £4,754,954; general banking division, £739,834; rural credits department, £516,886; mortgage bank department, £129,678, and industrial finance department, £252,135. Profits for the year ended 30 June, 1949 (including all branches except the note issue department), amounted to £1,634,295.

The average deposits of the trading banks with the Commonwealth Bank for the month of June, 1949, were £382,800,000 in special accounts and £20,893,000 in other accounts. The average deposits with the trading department of the Commonwealth Bank for the same month amounted to £69,877,000, of which £57,399,000 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, 1949, the 17 banks operating in Australia provided full banking facilities at 2,871 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, 1949, amounted to £914,813,000, while the average of advances made by the banks amounted to £482,931,000. The average of total assets in Australia for the same period was £1,080,370,000.

The Banking Act, 1947, to which assent was given on 27 November, 1947, empowers the Commonwealth Bank to take over the banking business at present conducted in Australia by private trading banks. Private trading banks are to be prohibited from carrying on banking business after a date to be specified by the Treasurer in respect of each bank. The validity of this Act was challenged in the High Court by the private banks and the States of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia. In a majority judgment delivered on 11 Aug., 1948, the court held that certain vital sections were invalid; an appeal against this decision by the Commonwealth government to the Privy Council was disallowed.

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, 1949, these savings banks provided savings bank facilities at 750 branches and 4,889 agencies (mostly at post offices) throughout Australia and held deposits amounting to £714,219,000. Sales of savings certificates were discontinued after 31 Jan., 1949; net sales of saving certificates at 30 June, 1949, amounted to £62,198,000.

In 1947, 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, £67,647,000; expenditure, £38,584,000; liabilities £460,600,000 (assurance, etc., funds, £433,421,000).

The following table is a summary of banking and assurance business (in thousands of £) 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	84,563	76,478	31,694	24,312	11,910	6,296	236,244
Deposits not bearing interest	273,940	201,872	97,547	45,592	41,480	14,563	678,569
Advances	208,626	151,837	61,224	22,290	26,818	11,381	482,931
Savings bank deposits [2]	244,483	239,246	87,442	81,163	37,535	22,413	714,219
Life assurance [3]:							
New policies issued (value)							
Ordinary	47,956	40,587	20,579	10,778	7,730	3,709	131,903
Industrial	11,076	9,067	4,203	2,500	1,989	793	29,655
Policies existing (value)							
Ordinary	304,734	246,528	133,450	72,325	49,446	24,967	834,467
Industrial	78,947	67,879	24,640	19,552	12,569	5,176	209,012

[1] Weekly averages for June, 1949.
[2] At 30 June, 1949.
[3] 1948.—Number of policies: (new) ordinary, 261,596; industrial, 312,402; (existing ordinary, 2,070,939; industrial, 3,642,887.

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 29 June, 1949, was £212,855,000, of which £189,111,000 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 £1,640,000 were issued during the year ended 30 June, 1949, bringing the total issued to date to £31,525,000, after deduction of £4,253,000 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, 1947) 938 (505 males and 433 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 1947–48 the imports (mostly from the Commonwealth) were valued at £75,580, and the exports, £17,593.

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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 9 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 550 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, Preliminary 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 for 5 years ended 30 June :—

Year ended 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure			
		Capital	Maintenance	Other	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
1944	887,639	162,371	162,477	1,018,553	1,343,401
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

Production and Industry.

The territory is predominantly pastoral. Livestock in March, 1948, were :—Horses, 943; cattle, 10,071; sheep, 238,110; pigs, 468. 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 and tramways. The Legislative Assembly has 90 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 railways and tramways. The Premier receives an annual salary of £2,945 (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 3 May, 1947, consists of the following parties (Jan., 1950):—Labour Party, 49; Liberal Party, 21; Country Party, 16; Liberal-Country Party, 1; Independent, 1; Lang Labour, 2.

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. John Northcott, C.B., M.V.O. (sworn 1 August, 1946).

The Cabinet was, in Jan., 1950, 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.

Minister for Housing and Assistant Treasurer.—C. R. Evatt, K.C., LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Education.—R. J. Heffron, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Minister for Co-operative Societies.—C. E. Martin, M.Ec., LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—R. R. Downing, LL.B., M.L.C.

Minister for Health.—C. A. Kelly, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport.—M. O'Sullivan, M.L.A.

Minister for Building Materials and Secretary for Mines.—W. E. Dickson, M.L.C.

Minister for Agriculture.—E. H. Graham, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation.—G. Weir, L.L.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry and Minister for Social Welfare.—F. J. Finnan, M.L.A.

Secretary for Lands.—W. F. Sheahan, LL.B., M.L.A.

Colonial Secretary.—C. H. Matthews, M.L.A.

Minister for Tourist Activities and Immigration.—J. G. Arthur, 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 114 municipalities, and 132 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 29, 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
1948 [1]	1,531,990	1,530,354	3,062,344	9·90	1·72

[1] Estimate at 31 Dec.

At the census of 30 June, 1947, the population of Sydney and suburbs, excluding shipping, was 1,484,004. The chief country municipalities, with their populations, were as follows:—Greater Newcastle, 127,138; Greater Wollongong, 62,960; Broken Hill, 27,054; Blue Mountains, 21,316; Maitland, 19,151; Goulburn, 15,991; Wagga Wagga, 15,340; Lismore, 15,214; Lithgow, 14,461; Albury, 14,412; Orange, 13,780; Cessnock, 13,029; Liverpool, 12,642; Tamworth, 12,071; Grafton and South Grafton, 12,025; Bathurst, 11,871; Dubbo, 9,545; Armidale, 7,809; Parkes, 6,897; Casino, 6,698; Inverell, 6,530; Kempsey, 6,330; Forbes, 5,949.

The following table shows the vital statistics for 5 years :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths (civilians only)	Infantile mortality per 1,000 births
1944	59,612	26,426	2,027	26,652	30·7
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	67,284	30,164	3,277	30,403	30·3

The annual rates per 1,000 of the population in 1948 were :—Births, 22·19; deaths, 10·04; marriages, 9·96.

The following table shows the recorded movement of population :—

Year	Arrivals			Departures		
	Interstate	Oversea	Total	Interstate	Oversea	Total
1944	164,089	4,622	168,711	146,617	5,404	152,021
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

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 1948, 2,617 state schools, including 312 secondary schools and a correspondence school. At state schools during the year 1948, the average weekly enrolment of children was 348,855 and the average daily attendance was 304,070; teachers numbered 12,243, and there were 2,250 students in training. On 6 Aug., 1948, the effective enrolment was 354,061 children, including 30,185 pupils receiving kindergarten instruction at government schools.

On 6 Aug., 1948, there were 720 private schools with 4,294 full-time teachers and an effective enrolment of 115,371 pupils, of which 579 were Roman Catholic denominational schools, having 3,168 teachers and 94,971 scholars. The Church of England denominational schools numbered 43 with 477 teachers and 8,590 scholars; other denominational schools 28, teachers 314, pupils 5,883. The undenominational private schools numbered 70, the teachers 335 and scholars 5,927.

The University of Sydney, founded in 1850, and an affiliated University

College at Armidale, in 1948 had 10,779 individual students (including 2,146 women) with 740 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 1947 totalled 59,300.

State expenditure on education in 1948–49 was £11,206,400, of which £9,522,261 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. 3,680 widows were receiving such allowances for 7,380 children as at 30 June, 1949. During the year 1948–49, the amount paid to widows by the state was £136,654. Commonwealth widows' pensions current in New South Wales at 30 June, 1949, numbered 17,402, and the annual liability was £1,805,469.

The number of age and invalid pensions current in New South Wales on 30 June, 1949, was:—Age, 131,941 (males, 48,194; females, 83,747); invalid, 35,521 (males, 19,426; females, 16,095). The annual liability at 30 June, 1949, was £13,736,928 for age pensions and £3,802,481 for invalid pensions.

The number of claims in force in New South Wales under the child endowment system at 30 June, 1949, was 247,027, and endowed children in family units numbered 426,991 at that date. Endowment was paid also for 5,466 children in institutions. The annual liability as at 30 June, 1949, was £11,243,882.

During the year 1948–49, 67,534 maternity allowances amounting to £1,070,126 were paid in New South Wales.

Unemployment and sickness benefits commenced on 1 July, 1945. During the year 1948–49, 36,524 claims totalling £379,502 were paid in New South Wales. At 30 June, 1949, unemployment benefit was being paid to 283 persons, and sickness benefit to 4,531 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. (Commonwealth child endowment is payable for

dependent children, except one in the family.) 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 1948 there were 183,367 convictions (mainly for minor breaches of administrative laws) before magistrates at Courts of Petty Sessions and Children's Courts and 1,369 distinct persons were convicted at the Higher Courts during the year ended 30 June, 1949. On 30 June, 1948, there were 1,587 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 Feb., 1950, the predominant basic

wage for men was 135*s.* per week in Sydney, Newcastle, Wollongong and Port Kembla; 145*s.* in Broken Hill; 132*s.* in other districts, and 134*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, 1881–1936, 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	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue				
Governmental . . .	32,559	36,002	41,085	47,888
Business undertakings .	38,669	37,838	46,207	49,974
Total . . .	71,228	73,840	87,292	97,862
Working Expenditure				
Governmental . . .	24,085	28,414	33,123	37,380
Business undertakings .	31,332	32,489	39,421	45,053
Debt Charges . . .	15,441	14,787	14,870	15,265
Total[1] . . .	70,858	75,690	87,414	97,698

[1] Omitting Traffic Administration Account, formerly included in this table.

Governmental revenue in 1948–49 included receipts from the Commonwealth of £26,937,000; namely, towards interest on state debt, £2,917,000; uniform tax reimbursements, £22,022,000; hospital benefits, £1,780,000; administration of price control, £218,000. State taxes (excluding motor taxation, £3,957,000, which is paid direct to special road and traffic funds) totalled £10,311,000, including probate duty, £4,872,000; stamp duty, £2,809,000; racing and betting taxes, £1,355,000, and liquor licences, £1,191,000. Revenue of business undertakings comprised railways, £39,663,000; trams and omnibuses, £8,741,000, and Sydney Harbour authority, £1,569,000. Provision for debt redemption included in debt charges was £2,700,000, £2,640,000, £2,770,000 and £2,929,000 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, 1949, consisted of

the following:—Repayable in Australia, £A246,433,000; in London, £138,865,000; in New York, £11,196,000 (converted at $4·8665 to £). Interest payments in 1948–49 amounted to £A13,762,000, of which £A6,299,000 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, £A4,020,000, included £A745,000 contributed by the Commonwealth, and the cost of securities redeemed in the year was £A4,140,000. Since the institution of the sinking fund in 1928 contributions have totalled £A52,973,000 (£A12,880,000 by Commonwealth), and redemptions at cost £A52,862,000.

Production and Industry.

I. Land Settlement.

The total area of land alienated or in process of alienation from the Crown on 30 June, 1948, was 66,044,940 acres, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory; 79,055,958 acres (including 54,326,271 acres in the Western Division) were held under perpetual lease from the Crown; 36,247,382 acres under other Crown leasehold tenures, and the total area of land neither alienated nor leased (including roads, reserves for public purposes, etc.) was 16,688,840 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	1947		1948		1949	
Acres under cultivation	6,511,493		7,168,068		5,711,369	
Value (farm) of all crops[1]	£26,150,000		79,459,000		—[2]	
Principal crops	Area	Produce	Area	Produce	Area	Produce
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Wheat — Grain	4,474,894	15,682,230	5,043,017	95,226,795	4,038,447	64,703,574
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Wheat — Hay	263,557	145,088	278,361	414,329	160,693	187,332
		Bushels		Bushels		Bushels
Maize — Grain	110,038	2,506,926	86,979	2,356,710	77,820	2,475,954
Barley — Grain	26,698	107,172	23,478	519,483	19,030	321,885
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Barley — Hay	774	344	1,198	1,315	533	734
		Bushels		Bushels		Bushels
Oats — Grain	557,987	2,045,598	609,207	13,673,871	378,257	5,779,239
		Tons		Tons		Tons
Oats — Hay	198,134	103,504	228,359	335,742	120,975	129,692
Potatoes	21,309	61,303	21,911	65,535	18,801	61,265
Lucerne (hay)	79,666	126,636	110,324	213,865	84,235	168,443
		Cwts.		Cwts.		Cwts.
Tobacco	402	3,561	414	3,016	428	3,590
		Bushels		Bushels		Bushels
Rice	31,995	2,978,130	26,208	2,676,267	32,689	2,738,970

[1] Revised figure for 1946, £44,719,000.

[2] Not available.

In 1948–49, 8,386 acres of sugar cane were cut for crushing, the yield being 273,974 tons. The total area under grapes in 1948–49 was 16,568 (including 1,658 not bearing) acres; the production of table grapes was 4,372 tons. In 1947–48 the production of wine was 4,500,000 gallons, and of sultanas, raisins and currants, 160,469 cwt.

In 1948–49 there were 32,018 acres under citrus fruit, principally oranges; the production from 25,099 acres was 3,722,760 bushels. The area of other orchards was 38,378 acres, and the production from 31,799 acres was 2,977,920 bushels. In addition there were 22,926 acres of banana plantations, the yield from 19,684 acres being 2,404,200 bushels, and there were 2,099 acres of passion-fruit, pineapples, berries, etc.

At 31 March, 1949, the state had 50,404,000 sheep and lambs, 3,252,752 cattle, 357,764 horses and 375,212 pigs. The production of wool in 1948–49 was approximately 463,208,000 lb. (greasy). In the year ended 30 June. 1949, production of butter was 78,792,365 lb.; of cheese, 5,580,841 lb., and and of bacon and ham, 29,796,119 lb.

The estimated forest area is 11,000,000 acres. The total area of state forests amounts to 5,350,638 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, 1948, to £758,182. 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 1947–48 was £5,741,000.

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 1948, was £737,373,984. The following table gives details for the year 1948:—

Mineral	Quantity	Value	Total value
		£A	£A
Gold	57,462 oz. fine	618,444	73,871,810
Silver	105,314 „ „	24,573	6,338,489
Silver-lead ore, concentrates, etc.	228,590 tons	16,643,612	191,305,995
Copper, ingots, matte, ore	2,515 „	377,250	18,620,310
Tin, ingots, ore, concentrates	532 „	302,045	20,231,879
Coal	11,721,446 „	14,938,182	326,051,385
Oil shale	136,352 „	204,528	4,019,175
Zinc, metal, concentrates	259,260 „	2,613,822	36,628,025
Iron, pig	—	—	10,753,309
Magnesite	30,601 „	50,486	892,681
Opal	—	400	1,643,876
All other minerals	—	2,528,579	47,017,050
Total	—	38,301,921	737,373,984

This table does not include iron made from scrap, lime, Portland cement or coke.

The production of coke in 1947–48, including coke manufactured at gas and coke works, was 1,951,526 tons, valued at £3,864,917.

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
			£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Treating non-metalliferous mine and quarry products.	377	6,478	2,889	12,583	7,893	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	66,844	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	412	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 1948–49 was pig-iron, 897,000 tons; ingot steel, 1,129,000 tons.

The output of hydro-electric power plants during the 12 months ended 30 June, 1949, was 185,699,790 kwh.

The estimated value of recorded production from the primary and manufacturing industries in 1947–48 was as follows :—Pastoral, £77,965,000; agriculture, £79,459,000; dairying and farmyard, £31,916,000; forests, fisheries and trapping, £9,493,000; mining (including the output of quarries), £26,187,000: total primary, £224,580,000; manufacturing, £218,611,000; total, £443,631,000.

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 :—

Year ended 30 June	Imports oversea			Exports oversea				
				Merchandise			Bullion and specie	Total
	Merchandise	Bullion and specie	Total	Australian produce	Other produce	Total		
	Thousand £ (Australian currency) f.o.b.							
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
1947	93,030	991	94,021	113,043	3,476	116,519	61	116,580
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

The chief exports are wool, wheat, flour, dairy produce, fruits, meats (frozen and preserved), hides and skins, pig-lead, iron and steel, machinery, apparel, textiles and drugs and chemicals.

Of the total value of trade of New South Wales in 1948–49, an amount of £A85,070,000 was imported from Great Britain and Northern Ireland and £A63,395,000 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 7,943,596 tons; the clearances were 2,166 vessels, 7,822,425 tons. Of the total net tonnage in the year 1947–48, 21·8% was owned in Australia, 54·2% in Great Britain, 5·3% elsewhere in the Empire and 18·7% was foreign. Sydney Harbour is the principal port of Australia. The number of vessels, coastal, inter-state and oversea, which entered in 1948–49 was 4,142; net tonnage, 7,590,000.

On 30 June, 1949, 6,113 miles of government railway were open. The revenue in 1948–49 was £39,663,461; the working expenses, £35,365,991; the number of passengers carried, 263,116,000. 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, 1949, was 443,950, including 232,837 cars, 140,338 lorries and vans, 36,379 motor cycles, 4,455 tractors and 21,525 trailers.

Regular air transport services with terminal in New South Wales carried an aggregate of 834,348 passengers in 1948–49, viz. 44,914 on oversea services, 669,137 on interstate services, and 120,297 on intrastate services. Aircraft flew 23,753,000 miles on these services in 1948–49.

There are 124,443 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 589 miles concreted, 3,791 miles tar or bituminous macadam, 6,459 miles waterbound macadam, 30,316 miles gravelled, 26,114 miles formed only, 22,487 miles cleared only, 34,687 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, 1949, the 14 banks operated 1,113 branches and 197 agencies in New South Wales.

The average amount of deposits held in New South Wales by the 14 banks was £358,502,000 in June, 1949, consisting of £84,562,000 bearing interest and £273,940,000 not bearing interest. Bank advances, overdrafts, bills discounted, etc., amounted to £208,626,000. 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, 1949, amounted to £244,483,000, representing about £79 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.

The Official Year-Book of New South Wales. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Statistical Register. Published annually by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales Pocket Year-Book. Published annually by Government Statistician.

New South Wales Statistical Bulletin. Published quarterly by Government Statistician.

Monthly Summary of Business Statistics. Published monthly by Government Statistician. Sydney.

New South Wales, Land of Sunshine and Opportunity. Government Printing Office. Sydney, 1938.

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Holmes (M.), An Atlas of Population and Production for New South Wales. Sydney, 1931.—The Geographical Basis of Government: Specially Applied to New South Wales. Sydney, 1944.

Melbourne (A. C. V.), Early Constitutional Development in Australia: New South Wales, 1788–1856. London, 1935.

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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 above, are payable to the unofficial leader of the council (£350), the leader of the opposition in 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 8 Nov., 1947, consisted of the following parties (Dec., 1948):—Liberal Party, 28; Country Party, 20; Labour Party, 15; Independent Labour, 1; vacant, 1; total, 65.

Governor.—General Sir Reginald Alexander Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (assumed office 1 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 together, 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 Liberal Party Ministry (appointed 3 Dec., 1948) is as follows :—

Premier and Treasurer.—T. T. Hollway, M.L.A.
Minister of Transport and Minister in charge of Electrical Undertakings.—Col. W. S. Kent Hughes, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., E.D., M.L.A.
Attorney-General and Solicitor-General.—T. D. Oldham, M.L.A.
Minister of Agriculture and Forests.—Lt.-Col. A. H. Dennet, M.L.A.
Commissioner of Public Works.—J. A. Kennedy, M.L.C.
Minister of Material, Housing and State Development.—A. G. Warner, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary.—Lt.-Col. W. W. Leggatt, D.S.O., M.C., E.D., M.L.A.
Minister of Education.—Brig. R. W. Tovell, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., M.L.A.
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Soldier Settlement.—R. C. Guthrie, M.L.A.
Minister of Water Supply and Minister of Mines.—H. E. Bolte, M.L.A.
Minister of Health.—C. P. Gartside, M.L.C.
Minister of Labour.—A. E. McDonald, M.L.C.

Acting Agent-General in Great Britain.—S. G. Carter. (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 1949 there were 35 cities, 6 towns, 19 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., 1948 [1] .	1,040,640	1,065,675	2,106,315	—	—

[1] Estimate.

The average density of the population is 23·9 persons per square mile.

The estimated population of Greater Melbourne (capital city) on 3 Dec., 1948, was 1,259,000, or 60% of the population of the state. The other cities are Geelong, 45,700; Ballarat, 40,920; Bendigo, 31,330; Warrnambool, 10,270, and Mildura, 9,840; and the principal towns Shepparton, 8,900; Hamilton, 7,350; Wangaratta, 7,300; Horsham, 6,670; Colac, 6,690; Maryborough, 6,400; Ararat, 6,130; Castlemaine, 5,840; Sale, 5,280; Stawell, 5,010; Echuca, 4,700; Swan Hill, 4,450; Wonthaggi, 4,300, and Benalla, 4,800.

Vital statistics for 5 years :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Immigration	Emigration
1944 . .	39,358	17,857	1,670	20,502	14,425	17,343
1945 . .	41,200	16,501	1,727	20,496	15,681	18,013
1946 . .	46,693	21,405	1,619	21,534	38,168	42,893
1947 . .	47,366	20,437	2,266	21,442	46,808	47,083
1948 . .	46,099	20,035	—	21,825	52,476	42,766

The annual rates per 1,000 of the population in 1948 were as follows :— Marriages, 9·59; births, 22·06; deaths, 10·44; infantile deaths, 23·93 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 religions :— Christian : Catholic, Roman,[1] 131,377; Catholic,[1] 285,496; Church 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, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively, and the University Women's College, which is not a Church foundation. In 1947 the students who matriculated numbered 1,254, the new graduates numbered 650, and there were 9,118 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, 1947, there were 2,183 state primary schools with 7,597 teachers, a total enrolment of 191,664 scholars, and an average attendance of 145,505, or 76% of the numbers on the roll. There were also 162 state intermediate and secondary schools, comprising 26 central schools, 48 higher elementary schools, 14 girls' (domestic art) schools, 29 junior technical schools and 44 high schools. At these schools (excluding junior technical) there were 1,611 teachers, 35,314 scholars, and an average attendance of 29,725, or about 84% of the total on the roll. In addition there were 32 senior technical schools, attached to which were 29 junior

[1] So described on individual census schedules.

technical schools with a staff of 2,250 teachers and 52,950 students. The total cost to the state of public instruction, including grants to the University of Melbourne, was £6,776,291 in 1947–48 (exclusive of interest on loans).

Schools not receiving Government aid.—There were, in 1947, 488 registered schools in Victoria with 3,011 teachers and 88,088 pupils enrolled. Of these schools, 341 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, 1949, there were 81,753 old age and 15,575 invalid pensioners in Victoria, and the amount paid in pensions, including payments to wives of invalid pensioners, during 1948–49 was £10,244,132.

The number of war pensions (members of the forces and their dependants) payable in Victoria on 30 June, 1949, was 113,248, and the amount paid in pensions by the Commonwealth Government during 1948–49 was £5,249,295. Service pensions at 30 June, 1949, totalled 3,890, and the amount paid in pensions for the year totalled £322,659.

During the year ended 30 June, 1949, maternity allowance was granted to 46,309 mothers in the state, the total amount paid in allowances during the year being £732,621.

Under the Commonwealth Unemployment and Sickness Benefit Act, 1944, there were 26,826 claims granted, and the amount paid in benefits totalled £250,173 in the year ended 30 June, 1949.

The number of widows' pensions in force in Victoria at 30 June, 1949, was 11,164, and the total amount paid in allowances during that year was £1,120,589.

The number of child endowments in force in Victoria at 30 June, 1949, was 157,625, representing 265,672 endowable children. In addition, endowment was being paid in respect of 4,517 children who were being maintained in 79 approved institutions. The total amount paid in endowment in Victoria during the year ended 30 June, 1949, was £6,153,650.

State Housing.—The Housing Act, 1937, provided for the appointment of a Housing Commission of four 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-third of all houses erected 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 Government's decentralization plans. Since its inception, 99 districts, including 79 in the country, have been developed by the commission and 6,785 houses provided thereon. In addition, 3,823 houses are in various

stages of construction. War-time restriction on building curtailed the erection of houses. To date projects determined for the construction of 9,673 houses are allocated as follows :—Metropolitan, 6,352; country, 3,321. In its normal house programme to 30 June, 1948, the commission had expended £12,276,490. Net revenue from rents for the year ended 30 June, 1948, amounted to £424,470.

Justice and Crime.—There is a supreme court with a chief justice and 7 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 1948 :—76,516 cases (26,627 arrest cases and 49,889 summonses cases); summarily convicted, 68,243; committed for trial, 1,996.

There are 5 gaols and 4 reformatory prisons in Victoria. At the end of 1948 there were confined in these prisons 904 males and 49 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
1943–44	37,244,562	36,490,231	1946–47	38,912,209	38,907,176
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

The principal items of state revenue during 1948–49 were :—Taxation (including motor taxation), £21,490,413; railways, £17,268,058; Commonwealth payment to state, £2,127,159, and territorial revenue (including interest on land settlement), £1,325,810, The principal heads of expenditure were :—Interest and public debt charges, £8,695,879; railways, £17,942,284 (excluding interest but including pensions), education (excluding interest but including pensions), £7,461,060; public health, £4,623,863.

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 £10 4*s*. 0*d*. per head of population.

The public debt of Victoria on 30 June, 1949, was £202,883,165. An amount of £264,714,219 has been expended from loan funds. Of this amount £82,460,200 was spent on railways; £38,157,665 on waterworks; £41,570,934 on land settlement; £11,886,159 on soldier settlement; £12,647,584 on country roads; £17,839,227 on electricity supply; £13,147,158 on unemployment relief; £9,672,386 in aid of revenue, and £37,332,906 for all other purposes.

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

Of the total area of Victoria about 32,644,049 acres at the end of 1947 were either alienated or in process of alienation. Of the remainder about 132,574 acres are at present suitable for agriculture; 5,767,857 acres for pastoral purposes; 82,794 acres are held under perpetual lease; 70,974 acres are held under other leases; state forests, timber, water, and other reserves, 6,385,174 acres; auriferous land, 450,873 acres; roads, 1,794,218 acres; all other lands, 8,917,247 acres.

The total number of holdings in 1947–48 was 70,910.

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
1943–44	5,198	1,793	19,733	426	3,705	33	1,078	70	217	741	963
1944–45	6,004	2,142	3,498	722	1.335	129	360	83	305	902	704
1945–46	7,721	3,251	29,634	511	7,402	134	1,744	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	15,381	164	3,577	59	185	657	1,042

In 1947–48 there were 43,784 acres of vines, yielding 2,958,292 gallons of wine and 55,246 tons of raisins and currants.

Green forage covered 46,100 acres, and vegetable area and orchards occupied an extent of 107,420 acres in 1947–48.

At March, 1948, there were in the state 221,454 horses, 2,174,203 head of cattle, 17,931,173 sheep and 271,492 pigs. The wool produced in the season 1947–48 amounted to 191,003,180 lb., valued at £29,851,792, and in 1946–47 to 197,076,238 lb., valued at £18,708,593. The quantity of butter produced in 1947–48 was 128,967,799 lb.

At the end of 1948 the area of state forests in Victoria was 5,101,435 acres.

The gross value of Victorian production (primary and secondary) in 1947–48 was £311,435,000.

II. Mining.

The recorded production of certain metals and minerals raised in Victoria for the year 1948 was :—Gold, 68,580 fine oz., value £738,100; coal, black, 167,540 tons, value £347,687; coal, brown, 6,692,291 tons, value £1,187,715; gypsum, 29,298 tons, value £14,715; limestone, 395,130 tons, value £121,620.

III. Manufactures.

The total number of manufactories, works, etc., in 1947–48, was 11,642. The great majority used electric power; the aggregate horse-power used was 1,543,848; the number of hands employed was 278,270, and the lands, buildings, machinery and plant were valued at £132,058,592. The value of materials used was £203,121,836, and of articles produced or work done, £377,412,025. The wages paid amounted to £93,802,188.

Trade Unions.—There were 136 trade unions with a total membership of 363,661 operating in Victoria in 1948.

IV. Electrical Energy.

The State Electricity Commission of Victoria produces 98% of the electricity sold throughout the state and is the largest electricity authority in Australia. The total installed capacity of its interconnected generating system was 478,465 kw. at 30 June, 1949. Power generated in 1948–49 reached the record figure of 2,148 million kwh. Thermal stations at Yallourn, Melbourne (3), Geelong and Ballarat had an installed capacity of 426,050 kw., the largest being Yallourn, the installed capacity of which (175,000 kw. in 1949) is being increased to 331,000 kw. by 1956. Hydro-electric stations at Sugarloaf-Rubicon and Kiewa (first power-station) had, in

1949, 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 (£)	Total oversea exports (£A)
1943–44	90,252,312	36,546,893	1946–47	67,071,725	88,611,358
1944–45	64,768,542	40,070,161	1947–48	120,600,004 [1]	115,963,539
1945–46	54,048,349	75,916,365	1948–49	145,573,187 [1]	137,344,111

[1] Australian currency values.

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) :—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Mileage open for traffic .	4,765	4,756	4,756	4,756	4,756	4,733
Total capital expenditure (£1,000) . . .	51,167	51,027	51,017	51,400	51,780	52,294
Gross receipts (£1,000) .	17,120	15,974	15,352	14,768	13,663	16,421
Expenditure and interest (£1,000) . . .	16,333	15,526	15,145	14,831	15,145	17,495

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, 1948, were as follows :—Registered aircraft, 171; flights carried out, 70,835; hours flown, 172,138; mileage, 26,949,000; passengers carried, 1,002,674; goods carried, 50,795,342 lb.; mail carried, 540,338 lb.

Money and Credit.—A branch of the Royal Mint was opened at Melbourne on 12 June, 1872. Up to 31 December, 1948, 47,258,657 oz. of gold, valued at £179,290,646, was received at the mint, and gold coin and bullion issued to the value of £179,288,606. 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 1948 were :—Silver, £25,645,700, and bronze, £771,710. The issues of coin in 1948 were :—Gold, nil; silver, £580,200, and bronze, £96,520.

On 30 June, 1949, 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 £187,395,151. Of this amount £185,397,992 was deposited to the credit of 1,918,470 ordinary accounts, £724,644 to 248,457 school bank accounts, and £1,236,515 was held in deposit stock.

In the Commonwealth Savings Bank in Victoria there were, on 30 June, 1949, 447,805 operative accounts with £51,886,560 at credit.

The weekly average of deposits and advances of trading banks operating in Victoria during June quarter, 1949, were as follows:—Deposits, not bearing interest, £A202,118,000; deposits, bearing interest, £A77,668,000; total deposits, £A279,786,000; loans, advances and bills discounted, £A148,847,000.

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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, from 1950, 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 £1,050 per annum, with travelling expenses, and an allowance for stationery and postage. At the General Election of May, 1947, there were 697,405 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 3 May, 1947, was composed of the following parties:—Labour Party, 35; Country Party, 14; Queensland Peoples' Party, 9; Independent Labour Party, 2; Communist, 1; Independent, 1; total, 62.

Governor of Queensland.—Lieut.-General Sir John Dudley Lavarack, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (appointed October, 1946; salary, £3,500).

The Executive Council of Ministers, appointed 15 May, 1947, consists of the following members:—

Premier, Chief Secretary and Vice-President of the Executive Council.—Edward Michael Hanlon, M.L.A.
Secretary for Labour and Industry.—Vincent Clair Gair, M.L.A
Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.—Harold Henry Collins, M.L.A.
Secretary for Public Lands and Irrigation.—Thomas Andrew Foley, M.L.A.
Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.—Arthur Jones, M.L.A.
Treasurer.—James Larcombe, M.L.A.
Secretary for Public Instruction.—Henry Adam Bruce, M.L.A.
Minister for Transport.—John Edmund Duggan, M.L.A.
Secretary for Public Works, Housing and Local Government.—William Power, M.L.A.
Secretary for Mines and Immigration.—William Matthew Moore, M.L.A.
Attorney-General.—George Henry Devries, M.L.A.

Each Minister has a salary of £2,250; the Vice-President of the Executive Council receives £750 in addition.

Agent-General in Great Britain.—L. H. Pike (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, 1947, were :—

	No.	Area in square miles	Receipts	Expenditure	Rateable values
			£	£	£
City of Brisbane	1	385	2,179,924	2,447,527	21,177,302
Other cities .	11	237	1,252,629	1,217,620	6,590,943
Towns . .	11	173	226,877	243,040	1,529,971
Shires . .	121	668,495	2,998,398	2,959,129	45,954,607
Totals . .	144	669,290	6,657,828	6,867,316	75,252,823

These figures do not include receipts and expenditure of business undertakings. The total receipts and expenditure of Local Governmental business undertakings were £5,532,223 and £5,302,257 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	325,513	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	494,740	1,031,452	114,716	12·5
1948	580,030	552,535	1,132,565	—	—

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]
1944	24,520	1,744	11,325	721	9,385
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

[1] Civilians only during the war years.

Brisbane, the capital, with an area of 385 square miles, had on 30 June, 1948, a population of 410,000. The estimated population of the chief towns at the same date was :—Rockhampton, 35,650; Townsville, 34,700; Toowoomba, 33,800; Ipswich, 26,700; Cairns, 17,100; Bundaberg, 16,250; Maryborough, 14,680; Mackay, 13,700; Redcliffe, 9,500; Southport, 8,800; Gympie, 8,500; Charters Towers, 7,600; Warwick, 7,300; Gladstone, 5,410.

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 (including 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 1947–48 was £3,384,333. At the end of 1948 there were 1,526 state primary schools (including 52 provisional schools, 28 rural schools, 2 intermediate schools, 9 special schools and 1 correspondence school), with 4,962 teachers (including sewing mistresses but excluding teachers on war service), and net enrolment of 139,695 scholars. Secondary education was provided during 1948 by 19 state high schools and 16 high ' top ' departments attached to state primary schools, with 448 teachers, the net enrolment being 5,426 scholars, and by 8 subsidized grammar schools (4 for boys, 3 for girls, 1 mixed), with 93 teachers and a net enrolment of 1,748 students. There were, in addition, 246 private schools, with 1,676 teachers and a net enrolment of 38,601 children. The Government grants annually a considerable number of scholarships (5,897 in 1948), tenable for 2 years, to the various secondary schools. There were 12 technical schools with 13,533 enrolled students. The Queensland University (established in 1911) in Brisbane had, at the end of 1948, 20 professors, and 307 lecturers and demonstrators, with 4,343 students on the roll.

Justice and Crime.

Justice is administered by Supreme Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions. In these last, Justices of the Peace sit, 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 6 puisne judges. The total number of persons convicted of serious offences by the Superior Courts in 1948–49 was 250, and the summary convictions at petty sessions in the same year numbered 33,469 (including

cases of bail estreated). There were, at 30 June, 1949, 4 gaols, and 4 prison farms conducted on the honour system, with 367 male and 13 female prisoners. The total police force, including women police and native troopers, was 2,015 in 1948–49.

Social Welfare.

Hospitals are maintained by State and Commonwealth Government endowment, supplemented by patients' fees and private contributions; benevolent asylums, an institution for the blind, deaf and dumb, 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 payable by the Commonwealth. The number of age pensioners in the state at 30 June, 1948, was 40 806, and invalid pensioners 11,808. The number of war pensioners at the same date was 48,120 (including dependants). Maternity allowance was paid to 27,920 mothers during 1947–48.

There were 6,576 widows' pensions current at 30 June, 1948, and at the same date child endowment was being paid for 169,060 children in respect of 89,882 families.

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) :—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]
Revenue . .	24,774,406	25,033,131	26,819,848	32,979,078	36,391,235
Expenditure . .	24,759,538	25,017,275	26,914,480	32,929,355	36,355,870

[1] Estimate.

A substantial part of the State finances is handled through trust funds, and in 1946–47, total net receipts by consolidated revenue and trust funds was £38,019,569, and net expenditure £40,007,062. 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, 1949, to £144,125,144. The debt was domiciled as follows :—Australia, £93,841,583; Great Britain, £45,401,463; United States of America, £4,882,098. Interest paid on the public debt amounted to £4,723,617 for the year.

Production and Industry.

Of the total area of the state, 22,849,227 acres have been alienated; in process of alienation, under deferred payment system, are 4,921,093 acres, leaving 401,349,680 acres still the property of the Crown, or 93·5% of the total area. The receipts from the sale of land up to the end of 1948 amounted to £14,825,295.

A large proportion of the area is leased for pastoral purposes, amounting to 243,521,780 acres in 1948, besides 84,255,577 acres in grazing selections and 17,001,160 acres under occupation licence. Perpetual leases amounted to 6,465,465 acres. Livestock on farms and stations at 31 March, 1949, numbered 324,707 horses, 5,991,797 cattle, 16,498,957 sheep and 407,322 pigs. The total area under crop during 1948–49 was 1,952,495 acres. 91,417 acres were irrigated in 1948–49, the principal crops so watered being sugar cane, vegetables, fodder crops, fruit and tobacco. The wool

production, expressed as greasy, was in 1948–49, 147,766,519 lb., valued at £A32,287,000; in 1947–48, 143,289,503 lb., valued at £A26,178,992.

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 1947–48 was (in superficial feet):—Pine, 68,334,000; hardwood, 102,282,000; other, mostly cabinet timber, 32,674,000; total value, £4,561,136. The plywood industry is important; 99,823,000 square feet of plywood were produced, the value being set down at £1,500,570. In addition, 16,788,000 square feet of veneer, valued at £116,834, was produced from cabinet woods of the north. Forest and timber reservations total 7,136,773 acres (1948): areas for National Parks, 730,399 acres.

The crops, etc., in 2 years were as follows:—

Crop	Acres		Yield	
	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49
Sugar cane, crushed	215,378	257,944	4,152,456 tons	6,433,556 tons
Wheat	462,239	607,750	10,684,563 bushels	14,317,422 bushels
Maize	127,703	97,598	3,486,882 ,,	2,451,207 ,,
Sorghum	116,079	48,011	3,335,322 ,,	899,136 ,,
Barley	17,210	27,674	433,368 ,,	622,323 ,,
Oats	24,974	21,278	473,865 ,,	418,725 ,,
Potatoes (English)	10,664	11,184	29,299 tons	27,511 tons
Pumpkins	29,970	28,236	75,038 ,,	68,801 ,,
Tomatoes	6,759	5,632	735,715 bushels	635,734 bushels
Peanuts	34,645	24,290	35,402,939 lb.	22,238,369 lb.
Cotton	8,460	6,222	2,064,282 ,,	1,820,776 ,,
Tobacco	1,912	1,678	1,581,440 ,,	1,625,792 ,,
Arrowroot	471	578	5,540 tons	7,068 tons
Apples [1]	4,911	4,823	455,254 bushels	361,830 bushels
Grapes [1]	2,691	2,761	6,788,047 lb.	4,217,448 lb.
Citrus [1]	4,217	4,240	480,419 bushels	584,301 bushels
Bananas [1]	6,616	6,325	585,895 ,,	611,605 ,,
Pineapples [1]	6,175	6,469	2,073,472 ,,	2,119,011 ,,
Green fodder	511,115	544,669	—	—
Hay (all kinds)	71,834	59,642	132,694 tons	117,339 tons

[1] Bearing area only.

Total value of all crops, 1946–47, £A20,372,972; 1947–48, £A30,280,604.

There are several coal-mines in the state, the produce of which amounted to 1,742,396 tons in 1948, valued at £2,347,065. Goldfields were discovered in 1858. In 1948, 69,646 oz. of gold were produced, valued at £749,565; 2,306,869 oz. of silver, valued at £422,015; copper, 3,149 tons, valued at £475,548; total value of all minerals, £9,203,733.

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 1947–48, there were 3,580 factories, employing 62,338 males and 13,223 females, and making goods worth £122,323,963. The value of production (value added in manufacture) was £41,796,641. In addition, there were 46 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 47 to 30. At the middle of 1949, 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, 1948, was 759,180,164 kwh.; estimate for 1948–49, 855 million kwh.

The gross value of Queensland primary production during 1947–48 amounted to £103,333,000, which included agriculture, £30,280,000; dairying, £16,948,000; pastoral, £43,944,000; poultry and bee-keeping, £1,621,000; mining, £5,629,000; forestry, £3,964,000; fisheries, £721,000; wild animals, £226,000. Manufacturing, including production of light, heat and power, was £42,886,000 (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 employment in the state. The Commonwealth court is superior within its jurisdiction, 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 20 employers' unions at 31 December, 1948; the former comprising 227,802, and the latter 22,221 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
1941–42	8,056,138	21,296,900 [1]	1945–46	12,246,332	27,084,579
1942–43	8,605,338	18,623,507 [1]	1946–47	13,657,828	43,195,383
1943–44	14,671,090	17,889,204 [1]	1947–48	22,560,511	48,311,980
1944–45	14,769,590	18,283,487 [1]	1948–49	32,484,412	99,121,770

[1] Excluding certain government exports for which customs entries were not passed.

In 1947–48, interstate exports totalled £28,464,423 and imports £46,422,183.

The chief exports overseas are meat (preserved or frozen), wool, butter, sugar and minerals.

Communications.

Practically all the railways are owned by the State Government, and their mileage, 6,560 miles at 30 June, 1948, is the greatest of any of the state

systems. In 1947–48, 29,325,089 passengers, and 5,522,959 tons of goods were carried. At 30 June, 1947, there were 19,078 miles of main roads in Queensland; 7,244 miles were classified as state highways, 10,235 miles as main roads and the remainder classified as development, tourist or other roads. There were 52,982 miles of constructed roads, of which 11,050 miles were surfaced with concrete, bitumen or macadam, while 79,968 miles of unconstructed roads were open for traffic in 1946–47.

Air Transport.—At the end of 1948, 6 companies were operating on various routes between Queensland and the southern states; 2 other companies operated between Queensland towns only. Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, provided services between Cairns, Brisbane and the southern capitals. The services of Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd. extended from Thursday Island and Burketown to Hobart, connecting in Sydney with their planes for America. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated by land plane between Lae, New Guinea, and Sydney; Cloncurry and Normanton, and Brisbane and Darwin; also by flying boat between Sydney, Bowen and Darwin. The services to Darwin connected with airlines to London. 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 11 cheque-paying banks operating in Queensland at 30 June, 1947. These included the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, all 7 of the larger Australian trading banks, and 2 Queensland banks with head offices in Brisbane. The private banks had 359 branches and 140 agencies in the State; Queensland deposits amounted to £95,459,515; and loans, advances and bills discounted in Queensland were £40,798,300. Deposits with the Commonwealth Bank in Queensland were £10,383,324, and loans, advances and bills discounted, £1,765,934. The Commonwealth Savings Bank was the only savings bank operating in the State, and deposits in its 736,411 customers' accounts amounted to £84,836,224, or £75 5*s.* 1*d.* per head of population at 30 June, 1948.

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 1,030 at 30 June, 1948.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Constitution and Government.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA was formed into a British province by letters patent of February, 1836, and a partially elective Legislative Council was established in 1851. The present constitution bears date 24 October, 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 157,300 registered electors in 1948. 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 425,555 registered electors in 1948. 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 15 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 (as at 31 Dec., 1948) :—

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 September, 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, 1949, 680,000. Population of the city of Adelaide and suburbs, 1949, 400,000.

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	Deaths	Excess of births
1945	14,033	5,321	6,049	7,984
1946	15,813	6,700	6,461	9,352
1947	16,317	6,668	6,215	10,102
1948	15,870	6,704	6,748	9,122
1949	16,042	6,247	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, 27·55. Number of divorces in 1948 was 628.

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. 410. 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 1948 there were 771 schools, 34 being high schools, 29 higher primary schools and 13 junior technical schools, the number of children under instruction was 87,383. There is a training college for teachers. The University of Adelaide was incorporated in 1874. There are several denominational secondary schools. There were 154 private schools, with 23,202 pupils in 1948. 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 1948, £2,435,000.

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 December, 1948, there were 17 sequestrations and 14 schemes under the Bankruptcy Act. There were 185 convictions for felonies and misdemeanours in the higher courts and 24,164 in the magistrates' courts, in 1948. The total number of persons in gaols at the end of 1948 was 230.

Social Welfare.

Age, Invalidity, War etc., Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in South Australia at 30 June, 1949, was :—War, 41,284; age, 29,258; invalid, 4,987. There are schemes for maternity allowances, childhood endowment, widows, unemployment and sickness and hospital and pharmaceutical benefits. The total annual liability in 1949 was £8,700,000.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (in £A) for 6 years :—

Years ended 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure	Years ended 30 June	Revenue	Expenditure
1944	15,545,000	15,530,000	1947	17,193,000	17,253,000
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

The public debt of the state amounted, on 30 June, 1949, to £124,720,000, representing £185 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 December, 1948. Altogether nearly 93,000,000 acres are unoccupied. The freehold and leasehold land in South Australia amounts to 150,000,000 acres, of which 6,000,000 acres are under cultivation each year.

Value of production, 1947–48:—Crops, £47,434,000; pastoral, £18,012,000; minerals, £3,797,000; dairying, £6,263,000; fisheries and game, poultry, forestry, etc., £6,706,000. Total gross value of primary products £81,187,000, local value (*i.e.* less marketing costs) £75,270,000; net value (*i.e.* less materials used) £67,607,000; factories, net value £38,670,000; total net value £106,277,000.

Chief crops	1947–48		1948–49	
	Acres	Quantities	Acres	Quantities
Wheat	2,368,171	32,265,050 bushels	2,063,034	26,136,346 bushels
Barley	561,638	15,283,345 ,,	697,751	12,103,446 ,,
Oats	309,453	5,339,359 ,,	286,540	2,643,419 ,,
Hay	297,937	446,110 tons	234,292	311,997 tons
Vines	58,885	26,000,337 gallons [1] 360,800 [2]	59,806	26,295,184 gallons [1] 261,587 cwts.[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, 1949, consisted of 94,000 horses, 461,000 cattle, 9,366,000 sheep and 71,000 pigs. An area of over 150,000 square miles is held under pastoral leases. In 1948–49, 107,500,000 lb. of wool were produced and 91,500,000 gallons of milk.

Irrigation.—42,500 acres are under irrigated culture, being used as follows:—Vineyards, 23,000; orchards, 8,300; vegetables, 4,200; green fodder, 5,500, and other crops, 1,500 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; contour furrowing and contour banking are being undertaken; areas have been prepared for contour planting with vines and fruit trees and several water diversion schemes planned.

The value of minerals produced in 1948 was £3,998,000. 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, embracing an area of about 250 square miles.

In 1949 there were 2,943 factories in the state, employing 75,794 hands. Wages and salaries amounted to £29,255,000. Gross value of output, £124,061,000; machinery, land and buildings, etc., valued at £44,779,000. Practically all forms of secondary industries are to be found in South Australia.

Commerce, Shipping 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
1943–44	5,450,000	15,585,236	1946–47	13,609,000	32,512,000
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	30,458,000	70,032,000

Principal exports in 1948–49 were:—Wool, 116,000,000 lb. (£A 19,506,000); wheat, 16,336,000 bushels (£A13,726,000); lead, £A9,359,000; flour, 147,000 tons (£A6,061,000); barley, 8,461,000 bushels (£A5,476,000); meats, £A1,832,000; concentrates and ores, £A1,146,000.

Principal imports in 1948–49 were:—Machines and machinery, £A4,617,000; textile piece-goods, £A3,763,000; bags, sacks, etc., £A2,588,000; motors, chassis, bodies and parts, £A3,314,000; oils, £A2,345,000; petrol, £A1,789,000; iron and steel, £A1,177,000.

In 1947–48, excluding coastal, there were 1,024 vessels of 3,650,729 tons entered. Nationality:—British, 3,107,434 tons; foreign, 543,295 tons.

The state possesses over 50,000 miles of roads. There were (1948) 3,850 miles of railway in the state, including the Transcontinental Railway which has been built from Port Pirie in South Australia to Kalgoorlie in Western Australia, and which, in connection with various state lines, completes a through rail connection between Brisbane on the 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.

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.

Postal, telephone and telegraph facilities are afforded at 921 offices. Telephones connected total to 88,500. There are 11 wireless broadcasting stations, and 212,000 wireless listeners' licences have been issued.

Banks.

There are 10 banking associations including the Commonwealth and State Government Banks. In June quarter, 1949, their average deposits were £70,381,000 and average advances £22,720,000.

The savings banks on 30 June, 1949, had 702,000 deposits amounting to £81,163,000, or over £120 per head of population, of whom approximately 90% have one or more accounts. Nearly 80% of the population have insurance policies, averaging £115 per head of population.

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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) amending the constitution.

By the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911, it is provided that the Legislative Council shall consist of 30 members representing 10 electoral provinces and holding their seats for 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 £960 a year, with an additional annual allowance of £50 to country members, and travel free on all Government railways. The entire

management and control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the legislature of the state.

The Legislative Assembly, elected on 15 March, 1947, was in March, 1950, composed as follows:—Labour Party, 23; Country Party, 11; Liberal Party, 14; 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 2 April, 1947; portfolios as from 7 Oct., 1949):—

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forests and the North West.—Duncan Ross McLarty, M.M., M.L.A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Education, Industrial Development and Housing.—Arthur Frederick Watts, C.M.G., M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Minister for Mines, Police and Native Affairs.—Hubert Stanley W. Parker, D.S.O., V.D., M.L.C.

Minister for Lands, Labour and Immigration.—Lindsay Thorn, M.L.A.

Attorney-General and Minister for Prices and Fisheries.—Arthur Valentine Rutherford Abbott, M.L.A.

Minister for Works and Water Supply.—Victor Doney, M.L.A.

Minister for Health, Supply and Shipping.—Annie Florence Gillies Cardell-Oliver, M.L.A.

Minister for Railways and Transport.—Harrie Stephen Seward, M.L.A.

Honorary Minister for Housing, Forests and Local Government.—David Brand, M.L.A.

Honorary Minister for Agriculture.—Garnet Barrington Wood, M.L.C.

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, 1949, 532,667 (273,548 males, 259,119 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 census population on 30 June, 1947, within the 10-mile radius area of the metropolitan district, of 272,528. This, however, includes the chief port of the state, Fremantle, with its suburbs, the population of which was 27,934. The principal municipalities outside the metropolitan area, with population as at 30 June, 1947, are :—Kalgoorlie, 11,900; Boulder, 6,463; Bunbury, 6,240; Geraldton, 5,972; Albany, 4,759; Northam, 4,652; Collie, 4,507; Narrogin, 2,558.

Vital statistics, covering a 5-year period, are set out hereunder :—

Year	Births	Illegitimate births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths
1944	10,870	448	4,506	(a)	4,478
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

(a) Comparable figures not available.

Religion.

For particulars of the census of 1947 see p. 429.

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 1948 numbered 536 with 61,166 pupils; private schools, 188 with 19,717 pupils.

During the financial year ended 30 June, 1949, the total sum spent on education was £2,057,547 from consolidated revenue, including a grant of £117,686 to the University of Western Australia.

Justice and Crime.

The following table gives the number of apprehensions and convictions for 5 years :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Apprehensions or summonses [1]	21,682	19,716	24,831	22,893	26,257
Summary convictions [2]	20,302	18,263	23,042	21,095	24,560
Convictions in superior courts [3]	87	99	94	102	107

[1] In the case of concurrent offences each offence is included.
[2] Included convictions for traffic offences : 7,221 in 1944; 6,090 in 1945; 10,120 in 1946; 7,466 in 1947; 10,115 in 1948.
[3] Distinct persons convicted.

The total number of persons committed to prison for penal imprisonment in the year ended 30 June, 1948, was 2,012; the number of commitments totalled 2,475 (males, 2,236; females, 239).

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 533 inmates on 30 June, 1949. Thirty-one government hospitals (including 4 native hospitals), a government sanatorium for tubercular patients and 5 mental hospitals are maintained by public funds, whilst 59 other hospitals are assisted therefrom. In addition, numerous private hospitals are situated in Perth and other centres of population.

The Department of Native Affairs exercise jurisdiction concerning native welfare over the whole state. There are 2 native cattle-stations, namely, Moola Bulla Native Station, 22 miles west of Hall's Creek, East Kimberley District, and Cosmo Newbery Depot, 58 miles northeast of Laverton. Both these stations are equipped with clinics for the treatment of minor ailments, and have pedal wireless-transmission sets which enable contact with the 'Flying Doctor' base stations at Wyndham and Kalgoorlie. Cosmo Newbery is also used as a reformatory for long-sentence prisoners transferred there from the state gaols, and the more incorrigible types of natives who cannot be satisfactorily handled at Moore River Native Settlement.

An elementary school for native children is being established at Moola Bulla. Native children of school age from Cosmo Newbery have been transferred to the Mount Margaret Mission Station near Morgans.

The Department of Native Affairs has a native settlement 8 miles west of Mogumber on the Midland Railway, known as Moore River, whilst Carrolup Settlement is situated 18 miles from Katanning, on the Great Southern Railway. Moore River will in future cater for the requirements of adult natives, whilst Carrolup is being developed as an education centre. The schools are controlled and staffed by Education Department teachers, and general education is based upon ordinary state schools' curriculum.

A Departmental ration depot is still maintained at La Grange Bay, which is also being developed as a future education and training centre. A number of other native rationing centres where the people may apply for sustenance, clothing and medical attention, are maintained by the Department at mission and police stations, and other centres throughout the state. Twenty-five native institutions for the education and welfare of natives are controlled by various religious organizations. The Medical and Health Department conducts a leprosarium at Derby and maintains under the direct supervision of the District Medical Officer fully-equipped native hospitals at Port Hedland, Broome, Derby and Wyndham, which were formerly under the jurisdiction of the Native Affairs Department. A well-equipped native hospital is also maintained by the Department at Moore River Native Settlement, and a smaller hospital at Carrolup; cases requiring lengthy hospitalization are accommodated in the Public Hospital at Katanning.

Thirteen 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 all state children who are afterwards sent to various institutions. On 30 June, 1949, 430 adults and 988 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, 1949, was :—Age, 23,739; invalid, 4,340; widows, 2,883, and war pensioners and dependants, 48,623.

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
1944	13,589,176	13,551,154	1947	14,980,875	15,028,427
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

More than one-fourth of the public income is derived from railways and tramways (£5,752,684) for the year ended 30 June, 1949, and the rest mainly from various forms of taxation (£5,836,240), lands, timber and mining (£553,076), business and undertakings other than railways and trams (£1,884,620), from Commonwealth Funds (£4,073,432) and from other sources (£2,460,594). Western Australia had a net loan liability of £103,625,921 on 30 June, 1949, the charge for the year being £4,107,724 (exclusive of exchange, £358,479).

Production and Industry.

Up to 30 June, 1949, of the entire area of the state (624,588,800 acres) 20,694,582 acres had been alienated; on that date 11,585,376 acres were in process of alienation; the area alienated and in process of alienation thus amounting to 32,279,958 acres. At the same date there were in force leases comprising an area of 223,691,028 acres, of which 217,353,521 acres were pastoral, 3,319,372 acres were timber, 58,603 acres mining leases (exclusive of 492 acres on private property), 30,017 acres Miners' Homestead leases and 2,929,515 reserves and special leases.

Crops	1947–48		1948–49	
	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels
Wheat	2,760,446	34,500,000	2,867,517	36,250,000
Oats	494,589	5,410,533	531,638	6,998,295
Barley	63,136	744,522	64,205	981,426
		Tons		Tons
Hay	229,172	267,901	226,779	277,329
Potatoes	6,955	40,608	6,344	39,516
		Cwt.		Cwt.
Tobacco	559	3,912	620	5,340
Orchards (including apples)	22,063	1,626,493 [1]	22,585	1,667,426 [1]
		Tons (dried)		Tons (dried)
Vines	10,025	3,518 [2]	10,014	3,244 [2]

[1] Bushels of apples. [2] Currants and raisins.

The area of state forests and timber reserves on 30 June, 1949, was 5,192,586 acres; the number of super feet sawn and hewn was (1947–48) 148,006,000.

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

87% of the water used throughout the irrigation region, vegetable growing (including potatoes) for 11%, and fruit cultivation for the remaining 2%.

The livestock on 31 March, 1949, consisted of 68,521 horses; 864,131 cattle; 10,872,540 sheep, and 80,689 pigs.

The wool clip in 1948 was 93,000,000 lb.; the exports for 1948–49 (expressed as greasy wool), 113,096,223 lb., valued at £21,534,904.

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., 1948, there were in force 1,379 gold-mining leases, representing an area of 23,857 acres; men employed in the mines, 7,600, viz., 3,563 above and 4,037 underground; output of gold, 1949, 638,426 fine oz., value £A7,962,808.

The total value of the mineral output of the state in 1948 was £8,561,266, and in 1947, £8,862,277. Principal minerals in 1948, other than gold, were:—Coal, 732,938 tons, value £880,236; arsenic, 214 tons, value £4,490; silver, 193,819 fine oz., value £44,198; asbestos, 963 tons, value £37,761; pyritic ore, 37,499 tons, value £164,203.

There were, for the year ended 30 June, 1948, a total of 2,788 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 35,967. The gross output of these establishments for the year was computed at £45,625,796, while the net output, *i.e.*, the value added in the course of manufacture, was £18,384,197.

The estimated gross value of Western Australian primary production during 1947–48 was as follows:—Agricultural, £28,172,810; pastoral and trapping, £18,715,106; mining, £8,863,798; dairy, poultry and bee-farming, £4,894,796; forestry and fisheries, £2,392,049.

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):—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Imports . .	18,039,357	21,628,149	30,591,097	42,819,781	52,628,846
Exports [1] .	19,403,033	26,544,880	29,720,015	55,731,230	55,593,840

[1] Including ships' stores.

The more important exports of local products for 1948–49, with Australian currency values, were:—Wheat (£14,049,810), flour (£5,258,078), wool (£21,534,904), timber (£1,006,760), hides and skins (£1,067,042), beef (£418,700), mutton and lamb (£354,124), butter (£523,376), fresh fruit (£725,957).

There were on the Western Australian register on 31 December, 1948, 91 steamers of 4,596 tons, and 235 sailing vessels of 3,785 tons; total, 326 vessels of 8,381 tons.

For the year ended 30 June, 1949, the state had 4,345 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, 1949, production of coins was:—Gold (minting discontinued in Sept., 1931), £106,751,535; silver, £65,800; bronze, £567,100; and of bullion:—Gold, £67,137,708; silver, £911,102.

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, 1949, average deposits were £55,148,108 and average advances £26,068,067.

The Commonwealth Savings Bank was opened in the state at the beginning of 1913, and on 1 November, 1931, absorbed the State Savings Bank. On 30 June, 1949, £37,534,968 stood to the credit of 365,130 depositors.

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TASMANIA.

Constitution and Government.

ABEL JANZOON TASMAN discovered Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania) on 24 November, 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 January, 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. By-elections for the House of Assembly are superseded (from 1919) by a recount of the votes at the preceding General Election. For the Legislative Council a by-election poll is held.

At the election on 21 Aug., 1948, for the House of Assembly 15 Labour, 12 Liberal and 3 Independent members were returned.

Governor.—Admiral Sir Hugh Binney, K.C.B., D.S.O. (appointed 25 June, 1945).

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; E. R. Howroyd; 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.—F. J. Carter, 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	257,117	0·88

In 1933 there were 115,097 males and 112,502 females. Of the total population in 1933, 4·20% were natives of the British Isles, 0·30% natives of other European countries and 94·93% natives of Australia and New Zealand. The pure aboriginal is extinct.

The population on 30 June, 1949, was 269,383 (137,991 males and 131,392 females).

Vital statistics for 6 years were as follows :—

Year	Births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths	Excess of births
1943	5,597	2,102	89	2,527	3,070
1944	5,200	1,935	115	2,494	2,706
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

Population of the capital, Hobart, and suburbs (30 June, 1947), 76,534; of Launceston and suburbs, 40,442.

Religion and Education.

For the religious bodies at the census of 1947, *see* p. 410.

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 are 325 state primary schools, with 36,648 scholars enrolled at 1 Aug., 1947. Secondary education is about equally divided between the new state high schools and the older endowed schools. The 7 state high schools in 1947 had an aggregate enrolment of 2,504. There are 7 technical schools, and 3 junior technical schools, with a total enrolment of 5,095 in 1947.

The University of Tasmania, established 1890, had 59 teachers and 713 students taking courses for degrees in 1947. University expenditure in 1947 (exclusive of capital expenditure) was £73,355.

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 1947, 7,312 persons were summarily convicted and 100 persons were committed for trial. The total police force on 30 June, 1948, was 342. There was 1 gaol, with 100 inmates at the end of June, 1948.

Old Age Pensions.

Old Age and Invalidity Pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. The number of pensioners in Tasmania on 30 June, 1948, was:—Old age, 10,648; invalid, 3,045; war, 16,371.

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.

	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A
Revenue .	3,290,324	3,498,740	3,656,393	3,933,412	4,507,126	4,815,974	5,740,224
Expenditure .	3,399,804	3,468,545	3,675,537	4,033,894	4,573,312	5,101,882	5,845,325

The public debt of Tasmania amounted to £39,367,490 at 30 June, 1949.

In 1948–49 state taxation amounted to £3,314,897, of which income tax provided £1,667,021; lotteries, £947,302; land tax, £93,802; death duties, £251,631.

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 10,310,086 acres. Of this unalienated land 2,718,354 acres are leased.

The net value in 1947–48 of agricultural and pastoral products was £9,849,310; of manufactures, £12,244,000 (output less raw material, fuel, etc.), and of mining products, £4,218,426.

Agricultural production for 1947–48 :—

	Acres	Yield (bushels)		Acres	Yield (tons)
Wheat	7,776	118,207	Turnips	9,491	53,260
Oats	17,076	360,156	Potatoes	40,382	142,746
Peas (blue)	6,878	144,681	Hay	84,354	137,648
Peas (grey and other)	5,910	117,846	Apples	20,360	6,898,110 [1]

[1] Bushels; first-grade fruit only; 996,109 bushels of other grades were produced.

Production of butter, 1947–48, 10,817,871 lb.; of cheese, 1,027,669 lb.

Livestock at 31 March, 1949 :—Horses, 22,207; cattle, 266,419; sheep, 2,160,000; pigs, 36,996.

Wool production in 1947–48, 15,325,843 lb., valued at £2,857,000.

Forests cover a considerable part of the island. 109 million super feet of timber were sawn in mills during the year 1947–48.

Chief mineral products for the year ended December, 1948 :—

Mineral	Quantity	Value	Mineral	Quantity	Value
		£A			£A
Copper . . tons	6,574	881,363	Coal . . tons	179,393	177,652
Tin . . tons	777	427,372	Gold . fine oz.	12,905	138,889
Silver . fine oz.	907,216	168,726	Zinc . . tons	18,504	1,469,241
Lead . . tons	7,328	697,194	All minerals . .	—	4,368,440
Osmiridium . oz.	92	2,094			

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 1947–48, the number of industrial establishments was 1,225; value of output, £28,784,564; salaries and wages paid, £6,865,337, excluding amounts drawn by working proprietors.

Commerce, Shipping, etc.

Commerce (in £A) for 6 years (ending 30 June) :—

	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48
Imports	14,381,987	14,391,166	14,812,612	16,135,884	20,896,833	26,281,591
Exports	16,225,347	18,793,359	20,884,999	20,132,161	21,546,697	26,815,841

In 1947–48 imports from Australia totalled £A21,999,794; from the United Kingdom, £A53,746; from other British possessions, £A1,150,328,

and from foreign countries, £A1,452,738. Exports to Australia amounted to £A17,532,944; to the United Kingdom, £A5,609,713; to other British possessions, £A1,084,033, and to foreign countries, £A2,589,154.

Principal imports, 1947–48:—Food, drink and tobacco, £A6,191,170; apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres, £A2,685,575; metals and metal manufactures, £A7,631,815; stones and minerals, £A1,062,634; live animals, animal and vegetable substances, £A2,893,345. Principal exports, 1947–48:—Butter and cheese, 43,293 cwt. (£A432,353); fruit fresh, 2,916,854 bushels (£A2,102,271); fruit dried, preserved or pulped, 60,149,640 lb. (£A1,253,647); hops, 1,549,680 lb. (£A214,463); jams and jellies, 22,328,799 lb. (£A726,710); copper, 3,643 tons (£A167,794); peas, 205,601 bushels (£A205,922); potatoes, 110,673 tons (£A1,419,776); wool, 22,986,885 lb. (£A3,970,534); hides and skins, £A692,697; zinc bars and blocks, 65,365 tons (£A2,452,650); timber, 44,702,734 super ft. (£A788,918); woollen manufacture, 594,490 cu. ft. (£A2,823,177).

The registered shipping in 1948 consisted of 71 motor (including auxiliary) vessels of 2,140 tons, 61 sailing vessels of 2,150 tons and 36 steamers of 3,721 tons. Total, 169 vessels, 8,393 tons.

For shipping, railways, posts and telegraphs, *see* under COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Savings Banks.

The deposits in savings banks, including the Commonwealth Savings Bank, was £A23,139,000, or £85 17*s.* 11*d.* per head of population as at 30 Nov., 1949.

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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 December, 1907, for the transfer of the Northern Territory to the Commonwealth, and it formally passed under the control of the Commonwealth Government on 1 January, 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 twentieth 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 Com-

mission, 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 Territory was granted the right to elect 6 members to a newly created Legislative Council, consisting of the Administrator, 7 official and 6 elected members. The council has power to legislate on non-financial matters, but all ordinances must be presented to the Administrator for assent. The Council met for the first time on 16 February, 1948.

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, 1948, amounted to 711 square miles absolutely; 179,913 square miles were held under pastoral leases and 66,330 under other leases, licences, and mission stations; reserved for aborigines, defence and public requirements, 71,019 square miles; 205,647 square miles was 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 tableland 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	3,418	1921 (census)	2,459	3,867
1901	782	3,894	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:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	£	£		£	£
1943–44	1,208,403	1,010,650	1946–47	292,122	1,628,549
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

The chief sources of revenue for the year ended 30 June, 1949, were :—Railways, £708,000, and postal revenue, £96,424. The chief items of expenditure (excluding interest, loans, etc.) were administration, £623,946, and new works, £649,554.

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., 1948, were :—Cattle, 991,429; horses, 32,318; sheep, 19,058; goats, 15,260; donkeys, 1,232; mules, 632; camels, 193; swine, 680.

Buffaloes, crocodiles, kangaroos and snakes are hunted for their skins. Exports of skins and hides for the year ended 30 June, 1949, were :—Buffalo, 14,428; cattle, 4,018; crocodile, 3,373; sheep, 3,304; snake, 139. No figures for kangaroo skins are available.

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. The value of the minerals produced in the year ended 30 June, 1949, was as follows :—Gold, £A239,896; copper, £A91,934; mica, £A79,542; wolfram, £A25,100; tin, £A10,093; silver lead, £A1,373; ochre, tantalite, etc., £A1,267; grand total (all minerals), £A449,205.

Commerce.—The overseas imports and exports are given as follows (in £A'000, f.o.b.) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1941–42	159	13	1946–47	89	17
1942–45	Under military control.		1947–48	278	73
1945–46	197	222	1948–49	267	22

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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[1] The figures in respect of railways are for North Australia Railways only.

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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.

Administrator of Papua–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 November, 1884, a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the southern portion of the eastern half of New Guinea,

and in 1887 Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria undertook to defray the cost of administration, and the territory was annexed to the Crown the following year. The Federal Government took over the control in 1901; the political transfer was completed by the Papua Act of the Federal Parliament in November, 1905, and on 1 September, 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 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. A regulation requires that each native shall plant coconut trees or other economic trees or plants if his land is suitable, or 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 8 divisions (Central Highlands, Western, Delta, Gulf, Central, Eastern, South Eastern, Northern), 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	Local 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	461,006[1]	2,303,370[1]	1,467,769	347,014	88,642
1948	1,081,629	1,030,123	2,393,497	823,891	253,621
1949	1,991,894	1,418,074	3,117,285	934,112	—

[1] Including New Guinea.

Exports to the United Kingdom were £506,817 in 1948; £926,433 in 1949; imports from U.K., £126,175 in 1948; £195,625 in 1949 (Board of Trade returns).

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 1947–48, copra (8,094 tons, £316,739), gold (283 oz., £2,299), rubber (1,275 tons, £152,042).

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 broadcasting service is operated by the Australian Broadcasting Commission from station 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 and Madang. An air service is maintained from Australia to Lae five times a week, one flight weekly being extended to Rabaul. Several companies operate air services within the Territory.

The total area under cultivation in the mandated territory (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 February, 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 14 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 November, 1884, a German Protectorate was declared over the New Britain Archipelago and several adjacent groups of islands, and in May, 1885, they were renamed the Bismarck Archipelago. The 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 Witu Islands, Umboi Islands, Hermit Islands, Ninigo Group, Kaniet and Sae Islands. In these various groups there are upwards of 100 small islands having a total area of 1,115 square miles. The 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 moun-

tains 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, 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 Nissan (Green Island), 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 Bougainville. There is a good harbour on the west side of Buka, named Carola Hafen. 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	1946–47 [2]	1947–48
	£	£	£
Import duty	193,666	—	335,276
Export duty and royalties	8,768	—	16,446
Royalty on gold	107,975	—	35,581
Native head tax	21,417	—	—
Total revenue	460,836	464,006	589,709
Expenditure	502,580	2,303,370	1,656,929
Chief imports :—			
Foodstuffs, animal and vegetable	310,918	—	930,559
Spirits and alcoholic liquors	54,969	—	72,186
Tobacco and preparations	63,122	—	170,545
Apparel, textiles and manufactures	138,077	—	429,837
Oils, fats and waxes	65,901	—	256,196
Machines and machinery	241,642	—	308,051
Metals and metal manufactures	229,139	—	375,283
Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers	46,163	—	66,830
Total imports [1]	1,340,835	1,151,841	3,105,098
Chief exports :—			
Copra	727,949	154,175	625,662
Shell (marine)	10,560	—	21,092
Desiccated coconut	69,960	—	—
Gold	2,129,263	179,548	851,570
Total exports [1]	2,973,895	415,125	1,927,075

[1] Including those not enumerated. [2] Includes revenue and expenditure in Papua.

Owing to abnormal conditions in the Territory, it was not possible to restart detailed records before 1 Jan., 1947.

The quantities exported in 1947–48 were :—Copra, 18,887 tons; gold, 126,092 oz.; timber (logs), 401,747 super feet; timber (sawn), 144 super feet. Net tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1947–48 was 262,179 tons. Total inward tonnage of cargo in 1947–48 was 58,303; outward 56,989 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.

By Order in Council, the designation of the Colony of New Zealand was changed to the Dominion of New Zealand, on and from 26 September, 1907. The present form of government was established by Statute 15 & 16 Vict., cap. 72, passed in 1852. The colony was divided into 6 provinces and later into 9. By an Act of the Colonial Legislature, 39 Vict., No. xxi, passed in 1875, the provinces and the provincial system of government were abolished, and the powers previously exercised by superintendents and provincial officers were exercised by the Governor (Governor-General from June, 1917) or by local boards. The legislature power is vested in the Governor-General and a ' General Assembly ' consisting of 2 Chambers—a Legislative Council and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General has the power of assenting to or withholding consent from Bills, or he may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure. He summons, prorogues and dissolves the Parliament. He can send drafts of Bills to either House for consideration

but in case of appropriations of public money must first recommend the House of Representatives to make provision accordingly before any appropriations can become law. He can return Bills for amendment to either House.

The following is a list of Governors-General:—

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 (with other Dominions) by the (Imperial) Statute of Westminster of December, 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 November, 1947.

The Legislative Council consists (March, 1950) of 31 members (including 2 women), who are paid £375 per annum. Members hold their seats for 7 years only, unless reappointed. Women have been eligible since 1941.

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 in any of the 4 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 present House includes 2 women members.

House of Representatives elected 30 November, 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. (appointed 9 September, 1945; assumed office, 17 June, 1946; salary £5,000, and £5,000 allowances).

The Cabinet, formed on 13 Dec., 1949, was composed as follows in March, 1950:—

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.—W. A. Bodkin.

Minister of Customs, Minister of Industries and Commerce, Minister of Supply, Minister of Stamp Duties.—C. M. Bowden.

Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs.—W. J. Broadfoot.

Minister of Lands, Minister of Forests, Minister 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 Social Security.—J. T. Watts.
Minister of Police.—W. H. Fortune.

The Prime Minister (provided with residence) has a salary of £1,800 per annum; Ministers provided with residence, £1,170 per annum, and ministers not provided with residence, £1,170 plus £200 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]	—	A. R. Cutler, V.C.
Belgium [3]	—	A. Nihotte.
Canada [1]	—	Alfred Rive.
Denmark [3]	—	A. C. Fensmark.[4]
France [3]	Miss Jean MacKenzie.[4]	Emmanuel Lancial.
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 Consuls-General in New York and San Francisco; Trade Commissioners in Melbourne, Sydney, Montreal, Bombay, New York, and Washington; and Agents in Vancouver, Tientsin, Hong Kong, Suva, Honolulu, Rangoon, Johannesburg, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane and Calcutta.

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) and a Vice-consul of Uruguay.

Area and Population.

There are two principal islands, the North and South Islands, besides Stewart Island, and small outlying islands, including (since 1901) the Cook and some other islands in the Pacific Ocean. The group is about 1,200 miles east of Australia and is 1,100 miles long. Area, excluding annexed islands, 103,723 square miles; North Island, 44,281 square miles; South Island, 58,093; Stewart Island, 670 square miles; Chatham Islands, 372 square miles; outlying islands, 307 square miles. Acreage 66,390,722

acres, exclusive of the Cook and other islands (135,635 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 September, 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	0·77

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 September, 1945.

Area and estimated population of each provincial district at 1 April, 1949 :—

Provincial district	Sq. miles	Population (excluding Maoris)	Maori population	Total population
Auckland . . .	25,400	632,415	83,155	715,570
Hawkes Bay . .	4,260	78,900	8,100	87,000
Taranaki . . .	3,750	77,600	5,300	82,900
Wellington . .	10,870	372,400	12,500	384,900
Marlborough . .	4,220	21,100	600	21,700
Nelson . . .	10,870	62,100	300	62,400
Westland . . .	4,880	17,900	200	18,100
Canterbury . .	13,940	269,717	1,614	271,331
Otago :				
Otago Portion .	14,050	153,600	400	154,000
Southland Portion .	11,170	74,900	500	75,400
Total . .	103,410	1,760,632	112,669	1,873,301

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., 1949, 114,250.

Population (including Maoris), 30 Sept., 1949, 1,888,123 (947,632 males and 940,491 females).

The estimated populations (including Maoris) of the chief centres of New Zealand as at 1 April, 1949, were as follows :—Auckland, 298,900; Wellington, 189,900; Christchurch, 167,900; Dunedin, 89,900; Invercargill, 30,500; Palmerston North, 30,500; Hamilton, 30,100; Wanganui, 28,500; New Plymouth, 23,300; Hastings, 23,300; Napier, 22,900; Timaru, 21,500; Gisborne, 18,800; Nelson, 18,600.

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	43,999	1,678	16,003	27,996	—	—

Birth rate, 1948, 25·52 per 1,000; death rate, 9·13 per 1,000; marriage rate, 9·93 per 1,000; infant mortality, 21·93 per 1,000 live births (exclusive of Maoris). Maori live births in 1948 numbered 4,956 (birth rate, 45·09 per 1,000); deaths totalled 1,473 (death rate 13·40 per 1,000).

EXTERNAL MIGRATION (EXCLUSIVE OF CREWS AND THROUGH PASSENGERS).

Year ended 31 March	Arrivals	Departures	Year ended 31 March	Arrivals	Departures
1944	3,747	3,640	1947	25,358	22,320
1945	7,207	6,189	1948	33,144	27,388
1946	13,309	10,966	1949	35,946	31,765

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 (January, 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 (1948), 11,380. 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 1948, a total of 1,461 students. There are 5 teachers' training colleges with 1,847 students in Dec., 1948.

At the end of 1948, there were 47 secondary or combined schools, with 1,036 (excluding part-time) teachers and 21,373 pupils. There are also 100 district high schools with 376 teachers and 6,665 scholars in the secondary division, and 7 Maori district high schools with an aggregate of 13 teachers and 230 pupils. Technical high and technical day schools numbered 28, with 755 teachers and 12,136 pupils. In addition, there were 14,233 part-time pupils attending technical classes. Of private secondary and endowed schools there were 83 registered, with 505 teachers and 9,495 pupils, including 10 secondary schools for Maoris with 654 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 1948, there were 1,932 public primary schools (including intermediate schools and departments), with 233,008 scholars; average attendance, 202,934; the number of teachers at the end of 1948 was 7,251. 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 4,015 correspondence school students at the end of 1948, 1,784 being in the primary department, 601 in the secondary and 1,630 part-time students. There were also, at the end of 1948, 309 registered primary private schools, with 1,036 teachers and 33,360 pupils.

There were 160 Maori village schools, with 399 teachers and 13,254 scholars, including 1,110 Europeans, while the number of scholars of the 10 Maori mission schools was 752.

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 1948 there were 3,462 children on the rolls of 82 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 1948–49 upon education of all kinds (including receipts from endowments) was £11,023,016, of which Maori schools received £241,629.

There were in 1949, 568 cinemas with a seating capacity of 274,000.

Justice and Crime.

There were in the year 1948–49, 12 supreme court judges (including 1 temporary judge) as well as 4 judges (and 3 deputy judges) in special courts.

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, 1949, was 1,541 (excluding 32 women police), the proportion of police to population being 1 to 1,202. The total cost of police services for the year 1948–49 was £1,016,263, equivalent to 11*s.* ¾*d.* per head of population.

At the end of 1948 the gaols and Borstal institutions contained 1,025 prisoners, 986 undergoing sentence and 39 on remand and awaiting trial, etc.

The Crimes Amendment Act, 1941, abolished the death penalty (except for treason) and flogging.

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. Expenditure by hospital boards on public hospitals and kindred institutions during the year ended 31 March, 1949, was £5,897,658 for maintenance and £1,192,316 for capital expenditure. Payments of medical, maternity, hospital etc., benefits from the Social Security Fund for the same year were £7,875,448.

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 1 June, 1949, 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 £130 per annum is reached on 1 April, 1983; 1948–49 rate, £30. 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 £130 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 £130 per annum.

Widows' Benefits.—A widow without dependent children is entitled to a benefit of £130 per annum, and a widow with a dependent child or children under 16 years of age is entitled to a benefit of £130 per annum plus a mother's allowance of £1 10*s.* per week. 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 £65 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 £104 per annum, and for those 20 years and over £130 per annum, increased by £130 per annum for a dependent wife.

Miners' Benefits.—The basic rate of miners' benefits, which are available for miners suffering from occupational diseases, is £130 per annum, increased by £130 per annum for a dependent wife. There is also a provision for a benefit of £104 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 10*s.* per week, and for all other persons £2 10*s.* per week, with an addition of £2 10*s.* 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, 1949, amounted to £44,500,465, made up as follows:—Charge on salaries and wages, £16,744,529; charge on company and other income, £12,633,856; grant from Consolidated Fund, £15,000,000; other receipts £58,651; recoveries £63,429.

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 15*s.* to 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 5*s.* to £1 17*s.* 6*d.* to a wife without a child, and £1 15*s.* to £2 7*s.* 6*d.* to a wife with a dependent child. Economic pensions in addition may be paid up to a maximum of £2 5*s.* to a member, or £1 5*s.* to a widow. War veterans' allowances are £130 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 15*s.* to a widow with a child; while the total disablement maximum rate is £3 10*s.* to a member, £1 5*s.* to a wife without a child, and £1 15*s.* 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, 1949		
	Number in force	Annual value (£)	Total payments 1948–49 (£)
Age	116,254	14,008,607	13,790,971
Widows'	14,883	2,001,764	1,911,134 [1]
Maori War	—	—	10
Miners'	660	108,900	113,659
Invalidity	10,051	1,324,722	1,348,616
Family	248,726	14,065,455	14,242,202
Orphans'	371	27,083	27,623
Emergency (age, widows' etc.)	2,026	—	251,409
Unemployment	30	—	8,948
Sickness	4,426	—	911,107
Emergency (unemployment and sickness)	2,031	—	251,409
Hospital	—	—	1,997,375
Maternity	—	—	916,120
Medical	—	—	2,306,881
Pharmaceutical	—	—	1,793,159
Supplementary	—	—	861,913
Universal superannuation	65,839	1,975,170	1,850,079
War pensions—			
War (1939–45)	27,187	2,253,421	1,906,232
War (1914–18)	19,320	2,042,323	2,104,627
Boer War	41	3,768	3,892
War veterans' allowances	3,367	613,458	562,634
Mercantile Marine pensions	23	2,184	2,700
Emergency Reserve Corps	10	1,463	1,447
Sundry pensions and annuities	159	26,300	27,301

[1] Reducible by £63,429 on account of recoveries under maintenance orders, widows' benefits, etc.

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	Other taxes	Interest [1]	Income tax	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945 [2]	10,546,136	4,063,558	5,393,652	5,363,807	25,686,050	59,928,872
1946 [2]	11,108,616	4,505,443	6,290,747	5,857,264	26,465,912	63,913,649
1947	19,970,492	15,550,547	23,109,297	4,714,100	32,085,057	108,294,473
1948	28,794,932	15,945,813	14,725,827	5,002,728	36,632,581	117,116,115
1949	23,666,860	14,105,224	14,281,983	5,215,789	49,007,672	121,523,915 [3]

[1] The totals shown for interest cover interest on the Public Debt Redemption Fund and on other public moneys, together with interest on railway capital liability, post and telegraph capital liability and on the capital liability of certain other funds and accounts.
[2] Excludes taxation paid to War Expenses Account in those years.
[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	Police	Total (including others)
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1945 [2]	21,387,645	3,907,225	5,347,507	3,272,848	771,114	58,714,153
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]

[1] Exclusive of Social Security benefits.
[2] Excludes expenditure charged to War Expenses Account in those years.
[3] Excludes payment of £20,576,207, 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 1948–49, £15,000,000 was transferred to the Social Security Fund and £2,000,000 to the War Expenses Account.

The Budget estimate for the Consolidated Fund for 1949–50 :—Revenue, £121,397,000; expenditure, £120,720,000.

Taxation receipts in 1948–49 for all purposes amounted to £130,440,249, giving an average of £70 9*s*. 2*d*. per head of mean population.

The gross public debt at 31 March, 1949, was £614,985,632, exclusive 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, £234,358,129 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 gross annual interest charge on the public debt at 31 March, 1949, was £16,716,404.

From the start of the war to 31 March, 1949, war expenditure amounted to £680,083,377, consisting of £43,362,662 for the Royal New Zealand Navy, £312,125,377 for the Army, £148,675,855 for the Air Force, £38,857,513 for ancillary expenditure, £82,201,517 for reverse lend-lease, £18,916,693 for rehabilitation, £22,155,839 for gratuities and £12,500,000 as a gift to the United Kingdom Government as part of the cost of the second world war. Expenditure on other items amounted to £1,287,651.

Defence.

A Council of Defence, consisting of 5 members of the Cabinet, the Chiefs of Staff of the services, plus the Secretary of the Treasury and Permanent

Head of the Prime Minister's Department, has been formed to deal with all questions of defence policy and organization. In particular it will keep under review questions of defence co-operation with the United Kingdom and other members of the British Commonwealth, and will deal with any military matters affecting New Zealand which might arise by virtue of membership of the United Nations Organization. Responsibility for decisions rests with the Cabinet; the Council acts in an advisory capacity only.

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, 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*) Additional Member (Army Secretary).

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 30 April, 1949, was 383 officers and 2,185 other ranks.

Navy.—The Navy Department, Wellington, is controlled by the New Zealand Naval Board, set up in terms of the Naval Defence Amendment Act, 1936. This board consists of:—(*a*) The Minister of Defence (as Chairman of the Board); (*b*) A Captain, Royal Navy, with the rank of Commodore (as first Naval Member and Chief of Naval Staff); (*c*) A Commander, Royal Navy, with the acting rank of Captain (as Second Naval Member); (*d*) A Commander (S), Royal Navy, with the acting rank of Captain (S) (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. includes the cruisers *Bellona* and *Black Prince* (lent from the Royal Navy), 6 frigates, 11 trawlers, a survey-

ing vessel and 6 S.D.M.Ls. Personnel, as at 1 April, 1949, totalled 205 officers and 2,063 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, 1949, was 398 officers and 2,651 airmen and airwomen.

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 1948 was 20,102,914 acres (including 17,837,275 acres in sown grasses and 122,812 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	6,992	38·02	77,684	4,209	54·18	37,325	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 January, 1949, was 1,746,753, and the total butter-fat production in 1948–49 was 460,000,000 lb. Butter exported, 12 months ended June, 1949, was 2,948,920 cwt.; cheese exported, 1,667,182 cwt. Estimated production of wool for the 12 months ended 30 June, 1949, 367,000,000 lb. (greasy basis). Exports of all wool on a greasy basis, 1948–49 (June year), was 468,125,383 lb.

II. Manufactures.

Statistics of the leading manufactories (excluding mines and quarries):—

Years	Number of manufactories and works	Persons engaged	Value of land, buildings, etc.	Value of products
			£	£
1943–44	6,202	117,900	90,740,000	175,687,000
1944–45	6,485	122,400	96,991,000	189,801,000
1945–46	6,991	128,200	103,891,000	195,259,000
1946–47	7,642	134,400	113,520,000	218,106,000
1947–48	7,966	140,300	132,813,000	272,155,000

The following is a statement of the value of the products (including repairs) of the principal industries for the year 1947–48 (in £NZ):—

Manufactories, works, etc.	Value of products	Manufactories, works, etc.	Value of products
Meat freezing and preserving	45,013,053	Electricity generation and supply	10,627,106
Ham and bacon curing	2,988,405	Lime crushing and cement making	1,825,298
Butter, cheese and condensed milk manufacture	46,921,901	Brick, tile and pottery making	1,234,362
Grain milling	3,032,971	Tinned-plate and sheet metal working	4,491,499
Biscuit and confectionery manufacture	4,031,196	Electrical engineering	3,203,260
Fruit and vegetable preserving and jam making	1,860,044	Rangemaking	1,011,149
Brewing and malting	4,011,631	Motor body building, motor and cycle engineering	11,830,369
Tobacco preparing and cigarette making	3,697,042	Fellmongering and wool-scouring	4,804,508
Soap and candle making	1,375,716	Paint and varnish manufacture	2,897,476
Boiling down and manure making	1,568,644	Chemicals and patent medicines manufacture	2,462,930
Coopering and casemaking	582,694	Chemical fertilizers	4,336,892
Sawmilling, sash and door-making	11,023,967	Woollen milling	2,369,705
Woodware and turnery manufacture	3,207,357	Boot and shoe making	4,920,569
Paper bag and box making	2,220,783	Hosiery and knitted goods manufacture	2,785,162
Gas making and supply	2,140,621	Clothing manufacture	13,726,386

III. Mines and Minerals.

New Zealand's production of minerals in 1948 included 93,903 oz. of gold, 232,563 oz. of silver, 8 tons of arsenic, 25 tons of scheelite, 68 tons of fuller's earth, 103 tons of diatomaceous earth, 540 tons of magnesite, and 624 tons of bentonite. Among the larger tonnages were 17,402 tons of valuable non-brickmaking clays, 4,776 tons of iron ore, 16,536 tons of silica sand, 6,912 tons of dolomite, 6,863 tons of pumice, 38,637 tons of serpentine, 1,091,299 tons of limestone for agriculture and 2,775,886 tons of coal. Crude petroleum production was 83,112 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 :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949
Total motive power (b.h.p.)	783,949	812,390	888,954	973,474
Generators (capacity):				
Main plant				
DC (kW)	442	292	191	191
AC (kW)	438,666	455,196	509,088	586,285
(kVA)	511,155	529,093	588,241	676,492
Standby plant				
DC (kW)	1,842	1,842	1,964	1,616
AC (kW)	89,597	91,903	91,721	86,734
(kVA)	112,023	114,115	113,890	107,735
All plant (kW)	530,547	547,099	600,809	673,019
Route miles of lines	30,773	31,747	36,164	38,341
Units generated (thous. kWh)	2,364,960	2,520,625	2,589,620	2,834,155
Revenue (£)	9,694,137	10,403,077	10,622,523	12,009,548
Expenditure :				
Operating (£)	4,937,274	5,647,213	5,623,250	6,485,529
Management, etc. (£)	839,544	854,698	991,549	1,088,739
Capital charges (£)	2,775,937	3,004,264	3,203,197	3,476,755

Commerce.

Years	Total imports [1]	Exports of domestic produce	Exports of other produce [1]	Total exports [1]
	£NZ	£NZ	£NZ	£NZ
1944	86,397,212	71,681,798	6,105,148	77,786,946
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

[1] Excluding specie.

Visible exports amounted in 1948–49 (June year) to £NZ149,071,197 and imports to £NZ110,103,686 (both exclusive of specie).

The principal imports in the calendar year 1948 were as follows :—

Articles of import	Quantity	Value (£NZ)
Fruits (canned, fresh, dried)	67,846,016 lb.	1,354,679
Wheat	6,288,684 bushels	1,977,638
Sugar	1,894,061 cwt.	3,062,053
Tea	17,391,330 lb.	2,618,803
Alcoholic beverages (including wines)	696,390 gal.	747,257
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	4,346,406 lb.	837,767
Apparel and drapery	—	5,383,414
Floor coverings	—	2,063,549
Cotton and linen piece-goods	—	6,612,827

Articles of import	Quantity	Value (£NZ)
Silk and artificial silk piece-goods	—	3,610,181
Woollen piece-goods	7,998,710 sq. yd.	3,907,559
Bags, sacks and wool packs	803,483 doz.	1,458,675
Yarns	5,327,785 lb.	2,231,830
Motor-spirits	116,162,186 gal.	4,270,195
Mineral lubricating oil	96,154,243 „	2,225,380
Crude petroleum, fuel oil, etc.	—	924,573
Iron and steel:		
Bar, bolt and rod	467,560 cwt.	649,143
Plate and sheet	908,814 „	2,256,351
Tubes, pipes and fittings	349,732 „	1,001,326
Iron wire	537,672 „	1,335,186
Hardware, cutlery, etc.	—	1,922,224
Electrical machinery and wireless equipment	—	7,605,485
Other machinery	—	13,410,722
Railway and tramway plant	—	1,606,949
Artificers' tools	—	1,004,535
Raw rubber and rubber goods (other than tyres)	—	870,273
Earthenware, glass and glassware	—	2,089,195
Paper (printing and other)	—	3,580,994
Books, printed papers and stationary	—	1,851,933
Manures	390,819 tons	1,494,182
Drugs, chemicals and druggists wares	—	3,836,293
Motor vehicles	18,227 no.	6,417,077
Parts of motor vehicles	—	1,519,974
Tyres and tubes	—	2,686,158
Total, including articles not specified	—	128,200,692

The principal exports in the calendar year 1948 were as follows:—

Articles of export (N.Z. produce)	Quantity	Value (£NZ)
Wool	421,061,747 lb.	44,496,180
Butter	2,712,387 cwt.	33,758,188
Casein	82,471 „	597,911
Cheese	1,512,468 „	11,197,024
Fish	66,724 „	494,664
Lamb (frozen carcases)	3,663,443 „	18,260,939
Mutton (frozen carcases)	1,322,494 „	3,646,520
Beef (frozen)	1,192,889 „	3,578,161
Pork (frozen)	189,360 „	1,079,338
Veal (frozen)	164,842 „	489,032
Other frozen meat	336,646 „	1,569,965
Canned meats	120,754 „	925,948
Meat extract	1,200,065 lb.	296,938
Sausages casings	5,273,109 „	2,238,268
Milk (dried and condensed)	59,448,665 „	2,209,805
Apples	39,309,360 „	851,587
Peas	459,816 cental	1,023,085
Hides, skins and pelts	—	9,472,999
Seeds:		
Grass and clover	174,844 cwt.	1,700,644
Other	—	144,459
Linen flax (fibre and tow)	5,404 cwt.	40,890
Lard	177,248 „	1,072,272
Tallow	20,063 tons	2,154,201
Coal	18,913 „	54,963
Kauri gum	1,089 „	109,802
Gold	58,400 oz.	609,259
Machinery and machines	—	278,370
Timber (sawn)	22,767,517 sup. ft.	508,949
Total, including articles not specified	—	**146,469,226**

Exports of certain trade products :—

Years	Wool (lb.)	Frozen meat (cwt.)	Tallow (tons)	Butter (cwt.)	Cheese (cwt.)
1944	188,599,359	4,156,054	26,624	2,306,804	1,554,059
1945	165,990,887	5,651,061	30,761	2,069,532	1,748,514
1946	365,370,404	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

The following table shows the trade with different countries (in £NZ):—

Countries	Imports[1] from			Exports to		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
Australia. .	10,723,282	15,476,834	14,701,835	3,627,323	4,095,981	3,955,960
Bahrain Islands	439,349	1,089,039	1,278,930	97	975	1,758
Belgium . .	234,678	2,334,886	1,454,788	472,256	1,991,010	1,496,294
British Borneo.	21,174	164,631	1,125,037	48	598	120
Canada . .	4,649,065	11,579,725	6,862,272	2,803,282	3,059,660	2,990,814
Ceylon . .	1,456,464	1,947,988	2,319,228	174,660	62,354	37,458
Egypt . .	62,490	98,321	95,686	420,735	201,110	199,545
Fiji . .	1,300,626	2,252,462	2,257,550	307,736	441,099	413,974
France . .	66,760	795,516	894,001	3,465,375	4,447,174	8,308,189
Germany. .	48	14,019	61,205	1,639,129	78,294	2,724,834
India and Pakistan . .	2,100,205	4,649,291	3,499,383	3,085,919	491,387	791,982
Indonesia .	5,364	27,290	1,568,899	47,499	130,489	5,293
Italy . .	8,456	380,117	261,993	297,412	665,590	753,111
Malaya and Singapore .	19,654	499,859	897,203	587,166	318,455	297,780
Netherlands .	54,001	585,956	340,012	497,518	1,717,409	2,838,891
Persia . .	453,865	1,871,324	2,092,127	5	—	63
Sweden . .	504,389	1,122,470	1,493,774	278,174	342,142	670,249
Switzerland .	273,951	545,433	447,314	72,877	274,960	253,524
Tuamotu Archipelago .	809,903	766,210	564,794	52,464	50,644	52,533
U.K. . .	34,185,082	55,387,517	67,421,283	70,922,958	98,677,777	107,922,377
U.S.S.R. . .	738	6,536	18,411	10,560	504,607	2,544,382
U.S.A. . .	10,201,988	23,008,787	13,485,755	9,715,755	8,174,457	7,282,639
Others . .	4,062,572	4,120,630	5,059,212	2,828,217	3,680,092	4,281,092
Totals .	71,634,114	128,724,841	128,200,692	101,307,165	129,406,264	147,822,862

[1] From countries whence the goods were derived, not necessarily the actual country of origin. Includes defence materials and equipment.

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
Imports into U.K. . . .	46,865,368	89,992,734	108,704,407	116,960,037
Exports from U.K. . . .	19,205,093	43,151,503	52,476,719	64,474,414
Re-exports from U.K. . .	291,647	175,710	120,972	178,645

Communications.

Shipping.

At the end of 1948 the registered vessels were 43 sailing vessels of 3,515 tons (net), 122 steamers of 64,052 tons, 308 motor vessels of 32,603 tons; total, 473 vessels of 100,170 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
1944 .	274	1,024,072	172	764,615	270	996,648	187	786,338
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

Roads and Railways.

On 31 March, 1949, there were 3,526 miles of government railways open for traffic. Operating earnings from government railways, 1948–49, £15,338,882, operating expenses, £16,788,256. The capital cost of construction of all government lines, open and unopen, to 31 March, 1949, £80,168,239. In 1948–49 the tonnage of goods (including livestock) carried was 9,666,130, and the passengers numbered 26,167,845.

The total revenue (including road motor and other subsidiary services amounted to £18,597,728, and total expenditure £19,700,594.

A total of 394,103 motor vehicles was registered on 30 June, 1949. They included 233,230 passenger cars, 41,168 light trucks, 32,637 heavy trucks, 2,189 passenger trucks, 1,451 buses, 32,512 government vehicles, 30,452 trailers and 20,464 motor cycles.

Posts and Telegraphs.

Receipts of post and telegraph department for year ended 31 March, 1949, £9,519,652; working expenses, £9,877,525, excluding interest on capital liability, £659,045. The officials numbered 16,277 (including 4 serving with the armed forces but excluding 1,485 country postmasters, etc., who are not classed as officers of the department) on 31 March, 1949.

The telegraph and telephone systems are governmental. Number of telephone subscribers, 238,292. The telegraph and telephone receipts for the year 1948–49 were £5,129,322. Number of radio receiving licences at 31 March, 1949, was 432,175.

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.

Internal scheduled services during the 12 months ended March, 1949:—Hours flown 31,386; miles flown, 4,015,831; passengers carried, 174,836; mail, 752,492 lb.; freight, 1,934,626 lb. Non-scheduled internal services:—Hours flown, 1,937; miles flown, 213,970; passengers carried, 7,901; freight, 442,662 lb. Overseas scheduled services:—Hours flown 17,832; miles flown, 3,142,889; passengers carried, 34,703; mail, 389,930 lb.; freight, 568,145 lb. Non-scheduled external services:—Hours flown, 2; miles flown, 324; passengers carried, 20; freight, 324 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. Bank-notes of the Reserve Bank, which has the sole right to issue bank-notes, are legal tender. At the end of March, 1949, the amount on deposit at trading banks was £181,916,371, while advances were £89,514,351, exclusive of holdings of Government and other securities amounting to £16,282,656. The value of bank-notes in circulation was £42,199,220.

There are the post office savings bank and 5 trustee savings banks. The post office savings bank had at 31 March, 1949, 957 branches; number of accounts, 1,311,292; amount deposited during year, £70,690,640; withdrawn, £67,722,724; total amount to credit of depositors at end of year, £154,849,010, including £11,448,000 credits in War Service Gratuity Savings-Bank accounts. At 31 March, 1949, £32,770,677 was on deposit in trustee savings banks to the credit of 350,353 depositors. In addition, amount to credit of depositors in national savings accounts as at 31 March, 1949, totalled £40,197,218. Deposits to credit of scholars in school savings banks at 31 March, 1949, amounted to £263,935. Deposits held by building and investment societies at 31 March, 1947, amounted to £5,541,200 and with trading companies to £4,991,073.

Outlying Islands.—The outlying islands (total area, 307 square miles) included within the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847 are the following:—Three Kings Islands, Auckland Islands, Campbell Island, Antipodes Islands, Bounty Islands, Snares Islands, Solander Island. With the exception of Campbell Island (population, 5) none of these islands was inhabited at 31 March, 1949.

Island Territories.—Island territories annexed to, or coming within the jurisdiction of, New Zealand consist of Cook Islands, Niue, Kermadec Islands 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, 1949) are as follows :—

Lower Group—	Population	*Northern Islands*—	Population
Rarotonga	5,537	Nassau	Nil
Mangaia	1,899	Avarau (Palmerston I.)	67
Atiu	1,293	Tongareva (Penrhyn)	711
Aitutaki	2,590	Manihiki (Humphrey)	473
Mauke (Parry I.)	805	Rakahanga (Reirson)	332
Mitiaro	227	Pukapuka (Danger)	688
Manuae and Te Au-o-tu	28	Suwarrow (Anchorage)	Nil
Takutea	Nil	Total	14,650

Total area of the Cook Islands, excluding Niue, is about 99 square miles 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. During the year ended 31 March, 1949, registered births numbered 648, and deaths 514. Health :—All natives are provided gratuitously with medical and surgical aid. Education :—11 government schools are established in six islands of the lower group and at Pukapuka, and the London Missionary Society is subsidized for conducting 7 schools in the principal remaining islands of the group. There are also 7 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, and for the financial year 1948–49 amounted to £86,121 (excluding grants from New Zealand of £100,249, mainly for medical and educational purposes); expenditure, £207,480. The trade for 1948 was :—Imports, £299,849; exports, £155,098. Chief exports during 1948 were :—Citrus fruits (£36,864), tomatoes (£23,469), copra (£57,933), candlenut (£25,629), native handwork (£654), pearl shell (£13,941), manufactured goods (£11,328) and arrowroot (£4,665). 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, 1949, was 4,333. During the year ended 31 March, 1949, births registered numbered 169; deaths, 142. Revenue, 1948–49, £19,434 (excluding grants from New Zealand, £32,257); expenditure, £50,820. Exports, 1948, £46,769, chiefly native plaited ware, bananas, copra and kumeras. Imports, 1948, £69,508. There are 3 government schools and 9 mission schools subsidized by the administration; all pupils, 1,228 in 1948. There is a wireless station at Alofi, the port of the island.

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 meteorological station and an aeradio station have been established on Raoul Island, and the population including the official staff in March, 1949. was 28. This is the only island of the group that is inhabited.

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, Nukuno 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, 1949, was 1,434.

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TERRITORY OF WESTERN SAMOA.

The Territory of Western Samoa lies between latitude 13° and 15° south and longtitude 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., 1949, totalled 77,046. Of this total 70,952 were Samoans, 5,542 were persons of part-Samoan blood possessing European status and 306 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, 11 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, 1949, was £500,338, the expenditure was £464,520. Imports for 1948, £962,028; exports, £1,108,258. The main exports during 1948 were copra, £584,062; cocoa beans, £369,492; bananas, £69,004; desiccated coconut, £71,424; dried bananas, £4,585. In 1949, exports to the United Kingdom totalled £651,402; imports from the United Kingdom, £102,354 (Board of Trade returns).

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.

Administrator.—G. R. Powles (assumed office 1 March, 1949).

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NAURU ISLAND.

The island lies 32 miles south of the Equator, in 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 60 feet. Above the cliff there is an extensive plateau bearing phosphate of a high grade, the mining rights of which are vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners subject to the rights of the native landowners. It is chiefly on the fertile section of land between the sandy beach and the plateau that the natives have established themselves, and from which they obtain the necessary food for themselves and families. With the exception of a small fringe round a shallow lagoon, about one mile inland, the plateau, which contains the phosphate deposits, has few food-bearing trees and is not utilized for the purposes of native villages.

The island was discovered by Captain Fearn in 1798, annexed by Germany in October, 1888, and surrendered to the Australian forces in 1914. It was administered under a mandate, dated 17 December, 1920, conferred on the British Empire and approved by the League of Nations until 1 November, 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 administering authority.

Great Britain, Australia and 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 25 August, 1942, to 13 September, 1945. Following upon a short period of military administration subsequent to the Japanese surrender, civil administration in Nauru was re-established on 1 November, 1945. Upon re-occupation it was found that the destruction of the buildings and plant of both the administration and the British Phosphate Commission had been extensive, but it is expected that by the end of 1950 the reconstruction of the phosphate industry will be completed and full production again be reached.

At 30 June, 1949, the population totalled 3,269, comprising 247 Europeans, 1,440 Chinese, 1,524 Nauruans and 58 other Pacific Islanders.

Vital statistics, 1948:—Births, 84 (including 5 European boys); marriages, 29 (including 2 European couples); deaths, 24.

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	1945–47 [1]	22,092	84,880
1939	33,084	29,391	1947–48 [2]	23,745	96,347
1940	27,104	26,223	1948–49 [2]	34,204	105,673

[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. The Commission took over a liability from the Pacific Phosphate Company to pay 6*d.* per ton royalty on phosphate shipped from the island. 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. 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.

Commerce.—The export trade of the island consists entirely of phosphate, shipped mainly to Australia and New Zealand. Phosphate exported:—1940, 808,400 tons; 1947–48, 263,507 tons; 1948–49, 659,800 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; 1947–48, £621,764; 1948–49, £527,104. Exports, 1940, £541,168; 1947–48, £527,014; 1948–49, £1,319,600.

Imports from the United Kingdom, 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 1948, 79 of 502,984 gross tons; in 1949, 100 of 597,645 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 November, 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 August, 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 October, 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 January, 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 1948, 435.

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., 1948, was 277,372 (census, 1946: 259,638). It included:—Europeans, 6,159 (3,481 males, 2,678 females); Fijians, 123,995 (62,875 males, 61,120 females); Indians, 129,761 (69,525 males, 60,236 females); Chinese, 2,804 (1,978 males, 826 females); part-Europeans, 6,530 (3,385 males, 3,145 females); Rotumans, 3,487 (1,779 males, 1,708 females); Polynesians, Melanesians and Micronesians, 4,010 (2,343 males, 1,667 females); others, 626 (343 males, 283 females).

Suva, the capital, is on the south coast of Viti Levu; the European population (census of 2 October, 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 1947, 105,050; Roman Catholic Mission, 20,005. The Methodist Church in Fiji comprises European ministers, 13; Fijian ministers, 131; Indian minister, 1; lay missionaries, 12; European mission teachers, 12; European members, 92; Fijian and Rotuman members, 31,426; Indian members, 236; Fijian catechists, 492; lay preachers, 4,747; class leaders, 6,134; churches and other preaching places, 1,076. Attending at Seventh Day Adventist churches in 1946, 1,927 and 43 Europeans; Seventh Day Adventist churches, 71. The Catholic Mission has 39 European priests, 4 Fijian priests, 22 European teaching brothers, 119 European sisters, 56 churches and chapels, 4 native training institutions, 223 catechists, 17 native brothers and 91 native sisters; total Catholic members, 22,342.

In 1948 there were 438 schools, of which 30 were controlled by Government, 333 aided from Government funds and 75 unassisted. The total enrolment was 48,131, of whom 2,166 were Europeans, 26,718 Fijians (including Rotumans and Melanesians), 18,968 Indians and 279 Chinese. Expenditure by the Education Department from colonial revenue amounted to £F291,230, of which £F29,344 was expended on Administration, £F39,598 on European, £F127,539 on Fijian and £F94,749 on Indian education.

There were, in 1949, 15 cinemas with a seating capacity of 5,314.

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1943	1,819,591	1,510,338	1946	2,157,356	1,981,629
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

The principal sources of revenue in 1948 were :—Customs, £1,409,186; wharf and shipping dues, £29,127; licences, excise, etc., £975,551; fees of court, etc., £155,145; post office, £79,680; rent of Government property, £37,347; interest, £69,150; miscellaneous, £119,602, Public works, recurrent expenditure, £128,622; extraordinary, £87,862. The public debt on 31 Dec., 1948, was £1,794,932.

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, 92 rice-mills, 2 butter factories, 494 copra dryers, 4 oil-mills, 1 biscuit factory, 10 butcheries, 1 tea factory and 2 pineapple factories. In 1948 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 1947

there were approximately 17,000 horses, 84,000 cattle, 100 sheep, 27,000 goats and 9,000 pigs.

There are 17 trade unions registered.

Year	Imports			Exports		
	From British possessions	From other countries	Total	To British possessions	To other countries	Total
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1944	1,858,680	658,033	2,516,713	1,143,391	848,541	1,991,932
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	5,944,834[5]	6,571,817	1,086,840	7,789,512[6]

[1] Including £32,546 for parcel post.
[2] Including £38,114 for parcel post.
[3] Including £23,611 for parcel post and £7,612 for passengers' luggage.
[4] Including £130,855 for ships' stores.
[5] Including £21,704 for ships stores.
[6] Including £75,013 for ships stores.

Imports from the United Kingdom in 1948 were £2,025,273; Australia, £1,855,254; Canada, £326,090; India, £307,290; New Zealand, £436,728; United States, £425,795; Hong Kong, £168,808; others, £368,343.

Exports to the United Kingdom in 1948 were £2,387,377: Australia, £109,388; Canada, £1,886,503; New Zealand, £2,042,968; United States, £1,031,465; India, £1,199; Hong Kong, £3,624; others, £326,988.

The exports in 1948 included 149,494 tons of sugar (£4,265,406), 34,796 tons of coconut products (£1,807,485) and 105,712 oz. of gold bullion (£1,011,225).

Exports to the United Kingdom in 1949 were £1,884,160; imports from United Kingdom, £1,672,070 (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; Trapas 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 flying-boat service, in alternate weeks, between Sydney and Suva *via* Noumea.

Wireless telegraph stations have been erected at Suva, Levuka, Labasa, Vunidawa, Lautoka, Savu Savu East, Waiyevo (Taveuni), Lakeba, Nabouwalu, Rotuma and Vunisea; and wireless telephone stations at Suva, Lomaloma, Makogai, Nabouwalu, Natuvu (Buca Bay) and Makuluva. 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 1948, deposits amounting to £1,325,230. The headquarters are at the General Post Office, Suva, and there are 22 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 December, 1948, amounted to £3,551,151 and the Fiji coins to £251,392. The securities forming the investment portion of the Note Security Fund amounted to £1,544,321.

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 (census 1947) 2,060, including 138 Europeans and 112 Chinese. 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 (census 1947) 27,824, including 100 Europeans and 7 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. long. comprise Nanumea, Nanumanga, Niutao, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti (headquarters of the district) Nukulaelae and Niulakita. Population (census 1947) 4,487. 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 (census 1947) 984, including 4 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 island 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 (census 1947) 259, including 27 Europeans and 21 Chinese. Area approximately 12 sq. miles. Washington Island: population (census 1947) 158, including 1 European. Area approximately 3 sq. miles. Christmas Island: population (census 1947) 52, 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 with a view to the settlement there of Gilbertese.

Total population (census 1947) 36,000, including 304 Europeans, 142 Chinese, 29,923 Micronesians and 5,066 Polynesians. In 1947 there were 1,186 births and 699 deaths; 1948, 1,183 births and 765 deaths. The number of Chinese employed at Ocean Island has increased by about 600 due to additional labour being introduced from Hong Kong.

Revenue for the year ending 31 March, 1948, amounted to £141,142 of which the principal items were customs duties, £61,222; commuted taxation, £21,589; royalties, £18,235. Expenditure on normal administration for the same period amounted to £182,317, and special war and rehabilitation expenditure to £86,953. The deficit was met by a grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom. £2,346 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 (previously at Tarawa) with 40 boys, and the Ellice Islands School at Vaitupu with 47 boys. Government also maintains 2 primary mixed schools, each for about 100 pupils, one at Tarawa and one at Ocean Island, for the children of the Gilbertese and Ellice Island labour employed by the British Phosphate Commissioners. 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 food-bearing 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 80 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.

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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, £A509,504 (including grants); expenditure, £A485,169 (including rehabilitation expenditure).

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; trohus 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. 497.)

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 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 large rislands 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 45,000 (estimate, 31 Dec., 1946). On Malekula, cannibalism is still practised, but only as ritual.

European population, 31 December, 1947:—British, 245; British protected, 19; French, 667. Foreigners, including Asiatics, who have opted for British regime, 39, and for French regime, 24. There were also 1,287 Tonkinese coolies awaiting repatriation. 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, 1947, £583,209; expenditure, £549,222; British service revenue, 1947–48, £2,144; expenditure, £29,225.

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, is at present nearly half of the whole. Pre-war exports averaged 10,000 to 11,000 tons, but, in 1947, 20,000 tons were exported. During 1948, a factory was erected at Vila for the manufacture of coconut fibre and desiccated coconut. Cocoa and coffee production are 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, 1947:—Value £400,512 (from Australia, £267,972; U.S.A., £60,000; New Caledonia, £47,378; United Kingdom, £4,682; France, £20,000). Exports, 1947:—Value £988,403. Principal imports in 1947 were:—Flour, £29,994; rice, £24,336; wines, £13,673; sugar, £13,144; benzine, £10,690. Principal exports, 1947:—Copra, £865,602; cocoa, £80,332; coffee, £35,002; coconuts, £3,050; timber, £1,310. Imports of arms, ammunition, wines and spirits is prohibited except under special permit. There is frequent communication by sea and air with New Caledonia and Australia. Malaria is prevalent in the group.

In 1947, 48 vessels of 91,906 tons entered, and 41 of 83,341 tons cleared the ports. Of those entering, 19 were British (7,653 tons) and 25 French (66,663 tons); of those clearing, 16 were British (7,502 tons) and 20 French (54,255 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.—R. D. Blandy, O.B.E.
French Resident Commissioner.—A. Menard.

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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.

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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 (at 30 June, 1949) numbers 135 persons. It is a British colony by settlement, and was brought within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner 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.—Parkin 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 November, 1782, Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and on 3 September, 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, establishing equal voting rights for white and coloured; a 16th, 3 February, 1913, authorizing 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, establishing woman suffrage; a 20th, 23 January, 1933, advancing the date of the President's and Vice-President's inauguration and abolishing the 'lame-duck' sessions of Congress, and a 21st, 5 December, 1933, repealing the 18th (liquor prohibition) amendment.

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 proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid as part of the constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths 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 vice-president, are in turn chosen by direct vote of the citizens on a general ticket, on the system known in France as *scrutin de liste*. The president must be a natural-born citizen, resident in the country for 14 years, and at least 35 years old. There is no constitutional or statutory bar to the re-election of a president for any number of terms, though there was until 1940 a traditional aversion to re-electing a president for more than a second term. By 25 Feb., 1949, 23 States had ratified a constitutional amendment limiting presidential tenure to two terms; 36 ratifications are necessary for adoption.

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; the electors then chosen meet and give their votes 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 January 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

Name	From state	Term of service	Born	Died
James Monroe	Virginia	1817–25	1759	1831
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

[1] Position vacant thereafter until commencement of the next presidential term.

Name	From state	Term of service	Born	Died
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	1873–75 [1]	1812	1875
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 Washington, D.C.; lawyer, Under-Secretary of Treasury; Assistant Secretary 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).—Louis A. Johnson, of Virginia; lawyer; National Commander of the American Legion, 1932–33; Assistant Secretary of War, 1937–40; appointed 4 March, 1949; born 1891.

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 December, 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 control, not even financial, over the appointment by the President of 'personal representatives' or 'personal envoys' on missions abroad, such as the one to the Vatican. 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 each of 50 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. 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 language continues for 2 years, terminating at noon on 3 January.

Effective with the 80th 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 81st Congress (1949–51), as elected 2 Nov., 1948, was constituted as follows :—Senate, 54 Democrats and 42 Republicans; House of Representatives, 263 Democrats, 171 Republicans and 1 American Labour. The Senate contained one woman member; the lower House, 8 women. About 60% of the Senate and 50% of the House are lawyers (in the British House of Commons, 1948, lawyers number 99 out of 640, or 15%). The lower House included 27 in agriculture, 28 in teaching, 57 in business or insurance, 31 in journalism and 11 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 December, 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 organized as territories, and 28 states which had been territories—48 states in all. Each 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 $3,000 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, Oct., 1949, numbered 1,023,000 earning $209 million; schools accounted for 303,000 employees (29%), highways for 16% and welfare institutions also for 16%.

The chief unit of local government is the county, of which there are 3,050 with definite functions and 49 which are either absorbed in cities or, as in Rhode Island, have no 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 1948, 799 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 (1949) 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 of 7 Sept., 1949, effective 1 July, 1950, administration is 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 [1]	Total	Decennial increase, per cent.
1790 [2]	3,172,006	757,208	—	3,929,214	—
1800	4,306,446	1,002,037	—	5,308,483	35·1
1810	5,862,073	1,377,808	—	7,239,881	36·4
1820	7,866,797	1,771,656	—	9,638,453	33·1
1830	10,537,378	2,328,642	—	12,866,020	33·5
1840	14,195,805	2,873,648	—	17,069,453	32·7
1850	19,553,068	3,638,808	—	23,191,876	35·9
1860	26,922,537	4,441,830	78,954	31,443,321	35·6
1870 [3]	33,589,377	4,880,009	88,985	38,558,371	22·6
1870 [3]	*34,337,292*	*5,392,172*	*88,985*	*39,818,449*	*26·6*

[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.

[2] 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%.

[3] Enumeration in 1870 incomplete. Figures in italics represent estimated corrected population.

Year	White	Negroes	Other races [1]	Total	Decennial increase, per cent.
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 [2]
1930	110,286,740 [3]	11,891,143	597,163	122,775,046	16·1 [2]
1940	118,214,870	12,865,518 [4]	588,887	131,669,275	7·2

[1] The other races, in 1910, comprise 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] Between the 1910 census (15 April, 1910) and the 1920 census (1 January, 1920), the period covered was 116¾ 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%.

[3] Figures for 1930 have been revised to include Mexicans (1,422,533) who were classified with 'Other Races' in the 1930 census reports.

[4] Less than 1% of the Negroes were foreign born. Seventeen southern states in 1940 had 9,904,619 Negroes (77·0% of the total Negro population), as compared with 8,912,231 (85·2%) in 1920 and 7,922,969 (89·6%) 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.

Estimated population of continental United States (including armed forces overseas) on 1 July, 1948, 146,571,000; 1 July, 1949, 149,215,000.

In the following table of population statistics for 1940 and 1948 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, 1940	Estimated population,[1] 1 July, 1948	Census population in 1940	Pop. per sq. mile, 1940
Continental United States	2,977,128	146,113,000	131,669,275	44·2
New England	63,206	9,156,000	8,437,290	133·5
Maine (1820) (*Me.*)	31,040	898,000	847,226	27·3
New Hampshire (1788) (*N.H.*)	9,024	523,000	491,524	54·5
Vermont (1791) (*Vt.*)	9,278	363,000	359,231	38·7
Massachusetts (1788) (*Mass.*)	7,907	4,638,000	4,316,721	545·9
Rhode Island (1790) (*R.I.*)	1,058	745,000	713,346	674·2
Connecticut (1788) (*Conn.*)	4,899	1,989,000	1,709,242	348·9
Middle Atlantic	100,496	29,476,000	27,539,487	274·0
New York (1788) (*N.Y.*)	47,929	14,231,000	13,479,142	281·2
New Jersey (1787) (*N.J.*)	7,522	4,768,000	4,160,165	553·1
Pennsylvania (1787) (*Pa.*)	45,045	10,478,000	9,900,180	219·8

[1] Including persons in the armed forces stationed in the States, Territories or possessions, but excluding those abroad.

Geographic divisions and states	Land area: English sq. miles, 1940	Estimated population,[1] 1 July, 1948	Census population in 1940	Pop. per sq. mile, 1940
East North Central	245,011	29,623,000	26,626,342	108·7
Ohio (1803)	41,122	7,842,000	6,907,612	168·0
Indiana (1816) (*Ind.*)	36,205	3,917,000	3,427,796	94·7
Illinois (1818) (*Ill.*)	55,947	8,348,000	7,897,241	141·2
Michigan (1837) (*Mich.*)	57,022	6,216,000	5,256,106	92·2
Wisconsin (1848) (*Wis.*)	54,715	3,300,000	3,137,587	57·3
West North Central	510,621	13,811,000	13,516,990	26·5
Minnesota (1858) (*Minn.*)	80,009	2,934,000	2,792,300	34·9
Iowa (1846)	55,986	2,612,000	2,538,268	45·3
Missouri (1821) (*Mo.*)	69,270	3,892,000	3,784,664	54·6
North Dakota (1889) (*N.D.*)	70,054	582,000	641,935	9·2
South Dakota (1889) (*S.D.*)	76,536	611,000	642,961	8·4
Nebraska (1867). (*Nebr.*)	76,653	1,283,000	1,315,834	17·2
Kansas (1861) (*Kans.*)	82,113	1,895,000	1,801,028	21·9
South Atlantic	268,431	19,656,000	17,823,151	66·4
Delaware (1787) (*Del.*)	1,978	300,000	266,505	134·7
Maryland (1788) (*Md.*)	9,887	2,185,000	1,821,244	184·2
Dist. of Columbia (1791) (*D.C.*)	61	863,000	663,091	10,870·3
Virginia (1788) (*Va.*)	39,899	3,051,000	2,677,773	67·1
West Virginia (1863) (*W. Va.*)	24,090	1,911,000	1,901,974	79·0
North Carolina (1789) (*N.C.*)	49,142	3,798,000	3,571,623	72·7
South Carolina (1788) (*S.C.*)	30,594	1,982,000	1,899,804	62·1
Georgia (1788) (*Ga.*)	58,518	3,167,000	3,123,723	53·4
Florida (1845) (*Fla.*)	54,262	2,430,000	1,897,414	35·0
East South Central	180,568	11,049,000	10,778,225	59·7
Kentucky (1792) (*Ky.*)	40,109	2,856,000	2,845,627	70·9
Tennessee (1796) (*Tenn.*)	41,961	3,179,000	2,915,841	69·5
Alabama (1819) (*Ala.*)	51,078	2,901,000	2,832,961	55·5
Mississippi (1817) (*Miss.*)	47,420	2,114,000	2,183,796	46·1
West South Central	430,829	14,195,000	13,064,525	30·3
Arkansas (1836) (*Ark.*)	52,725	1,937,000	1,949,387	37·0
Louisiana (1812) (*La.*)	45,177	2,591,000	2,363,880	52·3
Oklahoma (1907) (*Okla.*)	69,283	2,295,000	2,336,434	33·7
Texas (1845) (*Tex.*)	263,644	7,371,000	6,414,824	24·3
Mountain	857,836	4,690,000	4,150,003	4·8
Montana (1889) (*Mont.*)	146,316	511,000	559,456	3·8
Idaho (1890)	82,808	586,000	524,873	6·3
Wyoming (1890) (*Wyo.*)	97,506	285,000	250,742	2·6
Colorado (1876) (*Colo.*)	103,967	1,199,000	1,123,296	10·8
New Mexico (1912) (*N. Mex.*)	121,511	571,000	531,818	4·4
Arizona (1912) (*Ariz.*)	113,580	704,000	499,261	4·4
Utah (1896)	82,346	670,000	550,310	6·7
Nevada (1864) (*Nev.*)	109,802	164,000	110,247	1·0
Pacific	320,130	14,456,000	9,733,262	30·4
Washington (1889) (*Wash.*)	66,977	2,463,000	1,736,191	25·9
Oregon (1859) (*Oreg.*)	96,350	1,639,000	1,089,684	11·3
California (1850) (*Calif.*)	156,803	10,354,000	6,907,387	44·1

[1] Including persons in the armed forces stationed in the States, Territories or possessions, but excluding those abroad.

Geographic divisions and states	Land area: English sq. miles, 1940	Estimated population,[1] 1 July, 1948	Census population in 1940	Pop. per sq. miles, 1940
Non-contiguous Territory	696,532[2]	—[3]	18,951,956	27·2
Alaska (1867)	571,065	—[3]	72,524[4]	0·1
Hawaii (Ter.) (1898)[5]	6,441	533,000	423,330	65·7
Puerto Rico (1898)	3,423	2,185,000	1,869,255	546·1
Virgin Islands (1917)	132	27,000	24,889	188·6
American Samoa (1900)[5]	76	—[3]	12,908	169·8
Guam (1898)	203	—[3]	22,290	109·8
Panama Canal Zone (1903)	362	—[3]	51,827	143·2
Soldiers, etc., abroad	—	—[3]	118,933	—
Grand total[6]	3,673,660	—	150,621,231	41·0

[1] Including persons in the armed forces stationed in the States, Territories or possessions, but excluding those abroad.

[2] Excluding the Philippines which became independent on 4 July, 1946, the total land area is 581,702 square miles.

[3] Figures not available.

[4] Census taken as of 1 October, 1939.

[5] Includes Baker, Canton, Enderbury, Howland, Jarvis, Johnston, Midway and Palmyra Islands.

[6] Gross area (land and water)—Continental United States, 3,022,387; Non-contiguous Territory, 712,836. Total, 3,735,223 square miles. The total includes, in 1940, the Philippine Islands, with an 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	5,493,719	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. Movement of Population.

Natality and mortality statistics are based upon the birth and death certificates filed with the registrars of vital statistics of the respective states and territories, in accordance with their laws. The death registration area was established in 1880, but mortality statistics were not collected on an annual basis until 1900. The registration area for births was established in 1915. With the inclusion of Texas in 1933 the birth and death registration areas for the first time covered all the continental United States, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. Puerto Rico was admitted to the death registration area in 1932, and to the birth registration area in 1943. The estimated *de facto* population of continental United States (excluding military personnel outside the country), as of 1 July, 1947, was 143,414,000; and the number of births (exclusive of still births) reported for the calendar year 1948 was 3,535,068, or 24·2 per 1,000 of the population; male births were 1,813,852, or 1,054 males per 1,000 females; number of deaths (exclusive of members of the armed forces outside the country), 1,444,337, or 9·9 per 1,000 population.

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, 1948, was 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 1947 (30 June) arriving for permanent residence was 38, 717,408. 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	5,009	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	336	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	2,447	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; 1947, 70,701.

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, of whom 25·1% (1,257,501) were living in New York state.

In most states aliens are barred from practicing medicine or law, etc. Four states prohibit them from owning real property. Many states bar them from old-age assistance and state relief.

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	7,343,917
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 cities with 100,000 inhabitants or over at the census of 1940 and the land area (1946), were as follows :—

Cities	Population, 1 April, 1940	Land area in acres, 1 July, 1946	Cities	Population, 1 April, 1940	Land area in acres, 1 July, 1946
New York, N.Y.	7,454,995	191,360·0	Worcester, Mass.	193,694	23,701·0
Boroughs :			Richmond, Va.	193,042	23,728·0
Brooklyn	2,698,285	45,140·0	Fort Worth, Texas	177,662	36,224·3
Manhattan	1,889,924	14,080·0	Jacksonville, Fla.	173,065	19,332·6
Bronx	1,394,711	26,240·0	Miami, Fla.	172,172	21,402·0
Queens	1,297,634	69,120·0	Youngstown, Ohio	167,720	20,967·0
Richmond	174,441	36,480·0	Nashville, Tenn.	167,402	14,080·2
Chicago, Ill.	3,396,808	132,297·2	Hartford, Conn.	166,267	11,150·0
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931,334	81,419·0	Grand Rapids, Mich.	164,292	14,735·0
Detroit, Mich.	1,623,452	88,255·6	Long Beach, Calif.	164,271	21,526·0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504,277	288,334·0	New Haven, Conn.	160,605	11,445·0
Cleveland, Ohio	878,336	46,774·5	Des Moines, Iowa	159,819	34,423·4
Baltimore, Md.	859,100	50,380·8	Flint, Mich.	151,543	18,771·9
St. Louis, Mo.	816,048	39,040·0	Salt Lake City, Utah	149,934	33,885·8
Boston, Mass.	770,816	29,523·0	Springfield, Mass.	149,554	20,286·6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	671,659	33,365 2	Bridgeport, Conn.	147,121	9,369·6
Washington, D.C.	663,091	39,273·0	Norfolk, Va.	144,332	18,016·8
San Francisco, Calif.	634,536	28,560·0	Yonkers, N.Y.	142,598	11,000·0
Milwaukee, Wis.	587,472	27,783·7	Tulsa, Okla.	142,157	13,624·3
Buffalo, N.Y.	575,901	25,224·3	Scranton, Pa.	140,404	12,361·7
New Orleans, La.	494,537	127,628·8	Paterson, N.J.	139,656	5,120·0
Minneapolis, Minn.	492,370	34,443·3	Albany, N.Y.	130,577	12,187·0
Cincinnati, Ohio	455,610	47,173·5	Chattanooga, Tenn.	128,163	17,804·8
Newark, N.J.	429,760	15,088·9	Trenton, N.J.	124,697	4,630·0
Kansas City, Mo.	399,178	37,395·2	Spokane, Wash.	122,001	26,547·2
Indianapolis, Ind.	386,972	34,578·0	Kansas City, Kans.	121,458	11,984·7
Houston, Tex.	384,514	47,124·8	Fort Wayne, Ind.	118,410	10,955·6
Seattle, Wash.	368,302	45,805·0	Camden, N.J.	117,536	5,553·8
Rochester, N.Y.	324,975	22,240·6	Erie, Pa.	116,955	10,368·0
Denver, Colo.	322,412	39,103·3	Fall River, Mass.	115,428	21,723·0
Louisville, Ky.	319,077	24,431·3	Wichita, Kans.	114,966	14,521·0
Columbus, Ohio	306,087	25,082·7	Wilmington, Del.	112,504	6,243·8
Portland, Oregon	305,394	40,614·4	Gary, Ind.	111,719	26,492·3
Atlanta, Ga.	302,288	22,675·0	Knoxville, Tenn.	111,580	16,227·0
Oakland, Calif.	302,163	33,787·0	Cambridge, Mass.	110,879	4,002·5
Jersey City, N.J.	301,173	8,352·0	Reading, Pa.	110,568	5,656·2
Dallas, Texas	294,734	57,907·9	New Bedford, Mass.	110,341	12,229·0
Memphis, Tenn.	292,942	30,698·0	Elizabeth, N.J.	109,912	7,488·0
St. Paul, Minn.	287,736	33,423·4	Tacoma, Wash.	109,408	29,728·0
Toledo, Ohio	282,349	23,972·0	Canton, Ohio	108,401	8,901·6
Birmingham, Ala.	267,583	32,230·0	Tampa, Fla.	108,391	12,160·0
San Antonio, Tex.	253,854	37,504·0	Sacramento, Calif.	105,958	8,771·0
Providence, R.I.	253,504	11,462·4	Peoria, Ill.	105,087	8,092·3
Akron, Ohio	244,791	34,369·3	Somerville, Mass.	102,177	2,600·0
Omaha, Nebr.	223,844	25,458·4	Lowell, Mass.	101,389	8,257·6
Dayton, Ohio	210,718	15,286·2	South Bend, Ind.	101,268	12,580·3
Syracuse, N.Y.	205,967	16,014·6	Duluth, Minn.	101,065	39,897·6
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204,424	16,564·8	Charlotte, N.C.	100,899	12,330·0
San Diego, Calif.	203,341	61,341·0	Utica, N.Y.	100,518	10,113·1

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
Religious Society of Friends	1943–44	862	114,069	97,975
Latter Day Saints (Mormons)	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	1944	7,894	2,227,524	1,501,777
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 [5]	1944	14,791	23,419,701	17,330,558
Jewish Congregations [6]	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.
[5] Official figures for 1948 were 14,905 churches and membership of 26,075,697.
[6] Figures include all Jews in communities where there is a congregation.

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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 1947 as follows:—Of those who were 14 to 17 years old that year, 81·2% were attending school;

of those 18 and 19 years old, 27·7%; of those 20 to 24 years old, 10·7%. (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, 97·3% of the 106 million persons who were 14 years of age or older were able to read and write; in 1930 the percentage was 95·3. Illiterates, 1947, were 2,838,000, compared with 4,000,000 in 1930.

In the autumn of 1948, 2,408,249 students (1,712,283 men and 695,966 women) were enrolled in 1,788 colleges and universities; 1,021,038 were veterans (both men and women) of World War II, availing themselves of the special Government grant.

Since 1803, the United States Government, upon the organization of all new states, has set aside from the public domain for the benefit of the public schools therein from one to four 'sections' (square miles) of land in each township of six miles square. The proceeds of the sale of this land make the principal part of the permanent school funds of such states. The income of permanent school funds and unsold school lands constitutes about 1·0% of the revenue receipts of the schools of the country. Taxation and appropriations yield about 95·0% of total revenue receipts, and other sources yield about 4·0%. In 1945–46 the amount, including interest, expended on public elementary and secondary schools was $2,795,840,000, representing an annual cost per pupil of $140·86. In addition, $111,046,088 or $5·59 per pupil was expended for capital outlay. Estimated expenditures for private elementary and secondary schools in 1945–46 were $340,000,000. In 1946–47 the 1,732 universities, colleges, teachers' colleges and professional schools expended $1,005,542,000, of which $525,848,000 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 $301,187,000, excluding payments of living expenses and student supplies; students (not veterans) contributed in fees $264,380,000.

Vocational education below college grade, including the training of teachers to conduct such education, is Federally-aided. During the school year 1946–47 enrollments in these vocational classes were: agriculture, 584,533; distributive occupations, 235,141; home economics, 968,846; trade and industry, 720,098.

Summary of statistics of schools (public and private), teachers and pupils in 1945–46 (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	160,227	34,916	506,612	541,528	9,098,013	8,579,731	17,677,744
Private [1]	9,863	3,738	60,757	64,495	1,136,622	1,122,770	2,259,392
Secondary schools:							
Public	24,314	103,293	186,205	289,498	2,633,117	2,989,080	5,622,197
Private [1]	3,294	12,886	23,484	36,370	257,882	307,226	565,108
Higher education:							
Public	624	36,470	15,865	52,335	465,185	368,618	833,803
Private	1,144	53,883	19,593	73,476	462,477	380,571	843,048
Noncollegiate departments of institutions of higher education:							
Public	—	648	1,161	1,809	41,629	41,944	83,573
Private	—	1,277	1,189	2,466	7,506	9,884	17,390

[1] Estimated.

Schools by level	Number of schools	Teachers			Enrolment		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Public and private residential schools for exceptional children [2] . .	444	1,148	4,771	5,919	38,474	24,663	63,137
Private commercial & business schools [1]	1,400	3,997	4,902	8,899	135,632	203,449	339,081
Nursing schools, not parts of colleges [1]	1,300	—	—	6,500	—	—	112,956
Federal schools for Indians . .	283	504	1,080	1,584	—	—	32,220
Total . .	202,893	252,760	825,619	1,084,879	14,276,537	14,027,936	28,449,649

[1] Estimated. [2] Blind, deaf, mentally deficient and delinquent.

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 375,000 in 1949.

Teachers' salaries are low. In 1948–49 the average, by states, ranged from $1,287 per annum in Mississippi to $3,678 in New Mexico; the average for the country was $2,644 which was about that paid industrial workers. Ten states paid an average salary of less than $2,000; 12 states paid an average of $3,000 or more.

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. 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 is the mildest, requiring a pledge 'to teach by precept and example' undivided loyalty to the Government. Georgia bars the teaching of 'any theory of government, 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 has the most sweeping act; it 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 governing all state and local employees. In New York a lower court has pronounced the Feinberg Act to be unconstitutional.

Public education 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. 38 states permit the local school authorities to release children from school attendance for a specified time for religious education. In 1949 the Roman Catholics maintained 7,777 elementary schools with 2,351,604 pupils, 1,596 secondary schools with 319,599 pupils, 228 colleges and normal schools with 240,048 students, and 337 seminaries with 26,215 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.

The Federal Government maintains courts for the trial of crimes against the United States and of civil suits brought by the Government or its officers, or which arise under the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States relating to such subjects as Admiralty, Patents, Taxation, Banking and Bankruptcy. The Federal Courts also have jurisdiction of cases between citizens of different states and between citizens of a state and foreign states, citizens or subjects; the amount in controversy must exceed $3,000, besides interest and costs.

The Judges of all the courts of the United States, from the District Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, hold office during good behaviour. They may, however, retire with full pay at the age of 70 years, if they 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 United States judges have, up to 1950, been impeached; only one of these was a Supreme Court judge.

The United States District Courts, of which there are 85 in continental United States, are the lowest of the Federal Courts; besides the civil cases over which they have jurisdiction, they try all criminal cases arising under the Federal laws, including capital offences. The Federal penal and correctional institutions during the year ending 30 June, 1949, averaged 17,318 prisoners, a decrease of 525 from the average for the fiscal year 1948.

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and 8 Associate Justices, appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The salary of the Chief Justice is $25,500, and that of each of the Associate Justices, £25,000. Although cases may originate in the Supreme Court, there have been only 3 cases which required the addition of a fact-finding jury.

The United States is divided into 10 circuits, each with a Circuit Court of Appeals, to each of which the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice is assigned. Cases from inferior courts are normally taken to the Circuit Courts of Appeals by appeal and then to the Supreme Court on writ of certiorari, except that when a decision is adverse to the constitutionality of an Act of Congress, or when, in criminal cases, it is adverse to the prosecution and involves the invalidity or construction of a statute, appeal may be taken from the trial court to the Supreme Court direct. Various inferior courts may certify questions of law to the Supreme Court. That court has also original jurisdiction in cases affecting foreign Ministers and those in which a state is party.

The Court of Claims, the United States Customs Court (formerly the Board of General Appraisers), the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals and the Tax Court of the United States have jurisdiction over cases indicated by their titles. These are ' legislative ' courts, as contrasted with the ' constitutional ' courts described above.

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.

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 treaites 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 District of Columbia, besides minor courts, has a ' District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.' The more important territorial possessions have local courts corresponding to the courts of the states to adjudicate cases arising under territorial laws, and also United States courts, to pass on cases involving federal law.

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 3 lynchings in 1949 (3 Negroes); 2 cases were in Georgia, 1 in Mississippi. 17 attempted lynchings 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, 1948, 199,745, 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., 1948, was 6,335, with 1,423,520 beds and 16,422,744 patients during the year. Chief categories are general hospitals, 4,589; nervous and mental disease, 586; tuberculosis, 438; maternity, 100; convalescent, 97. 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 Dec., 1949, ranged from $18·92 to $77·89. 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. In Dec., 1949, there were 2,735,987 persons receiving old-age assistance, amounting to an average of $44·76 for that month.

The Old Age and Survivors' Insurance scheme, operated directly by the Federal Government, is financed by contributions from employers and em-

ployees of 1½% each on wages up to $3,000 a year. As at 1 Jan., 1949, approximately 38,300,000 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 5,100,000 currently insured workers had survivor protection under the programme. On 30 June, 1949, 2,554,200 persons were drawing monthly benefits totalling $51,520,000:—1,180,900 retired workers ($25·72 on the average); 359,800 aged wives of these workers ($13·61); 614,700 children of retired or deceased workers ($13·09 per child); 149,700 young widows with children ($20·96); 236,400 aged widows ($20·70) and 2,700 aged parents ($13·70). Lump sum death benefits (1949) totalled $32,200,000.

All the states, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia co-operate in the Unemployment Compensation scheme; in the fiscal year 1948–49 some 5,600,000 beneficiaries received $1,193,000,000 in benefits (benefits ranging from $13·80 per week of total unemployment in Florida to more than $23·00 in Massachusetts and Utah, with a national average of $19·91).

The 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia were furnishing aid in Dec., 1949, to nearly 600,000 families with more than 1,500,000 needy dependent children (Nevada operating without Federal participation) at the average rate of $74·17 per family that month. In aid to the blind 47 states, Hawaii and the District of Columbia were furnishing aid to 74,350 needy blind persons at the average rate of $47·64 per person that month. Missouri, Nevada and Pennsylvania aided an additional 18,400 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 Dec., 1949, 5,500,000 persons were in receipt of public aid; 4,330,000 of them under the Federal Social Security Act.

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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 govern-

ment, together with moneys transferred from the general and special accounts, for the special benefit of individuals or classes of individuals. Included with 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 [3]	Total
1941	7,607	13,766	2,665	1,338	419	1,757
1943	22,202	79,622	3,954	3,004	1,287	4,292
1945	44,762	98,703	7,086	5,200	1,094	6,294
1946	40,027	60,703	7,712	3,668	4,568	8,236
1947	40,043	39,289	6,244	3,362	3,985	7,347
1948	42,211	36,791 [4]	9,515 [4]	3,060	3,750	6,810
1949	38,246	37,057 [5]	5,714	2,311	6,898 [6]	9,209 [6]

[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.

[4] Includes $3,000 million transfer from General Fund to Foreign Economic Co-operation Trust Fund, established in accordance with the Economic Co-operation Act of 1948.

[5] Excludes expenditures of $3,000 million from Foreign Economic Co-operation Trust Fund.

[6] Includes expenditures of $3,000 million from Foreign Economic Co-operation Trust Fund.

Actual sources of revenue and branches of expenditure for year ended 30 June, 1949 (in thousands of dollars) were :—

Revenue, 1948–49			
Budget accounts :		Total net receipts	38,245,668
Customs	384,485	*Trust accounts, etc. :*	
Internal revenue :		National service life insurance fund	690,052
Income tax, including	29,482,284	Unemployment trust fund	1,173,176
Withheld by employers	*9,841,541*	Federal old-age and survivors' insurance trust fund	1,923,769
Other	*19,640,743*	Railroad retirement accnt.	625,402
Miscl. internal revenue	8,348 023	Other trust accounts	1,302,028
Social security taxes	2,476,978		
Surplus property	589,078		
Other miscellaneous	1,492,657		
Total budget receipts [1]	42,773,506	Total trust accounts, etc.	5,714,427

[1] Gross receipts include $1,690,296,000 credited to the Federal Old-age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund which is excluded from the next item, 'Total net receipts,' and $2,837,542,000 in refunds of receipts.

Expenditure, 1948-49

Budget accounts :	
Nat. Military Establishment total, including . .	13,869,912
Department of Army [1] .	*7,743,676*
Department of Navy .	*4,430,838*
Department of Air Force .	*1,690,461*
Atomic Energy Commission .	647,332
Econ. Co-operation Admin. [2].	1,174,985
Export-Import Bank [3] . .	*60,372*
Treasury Department :	
Interest on public debt .	5,339,396
Other	1,057,112
Veterans' Administration .	6,878,272
State Department . .	331,882
Agriculture Department .	2,763,125
Federal Security Agency .	1,320,092
Federal Works Agency. .	544,498
Housing and Home Finance .	*56,001* [3]
Executive Office of President	103,204
Postal deficiency, net . .	524,297
Bureau of Reclamation .	247,446
Civil Aeronautics . .	154,158
Reconstruction Finance Corp.	314,388
Tennessee Valley Authority .	29,274
Railroad Retirement Board .	593,633
Misc. general expenditures .	1,280,472
Total budget expenditures	37,057,108
Trust accounts, etc. :	
Foreign economic co-operation trust fund . .	3,000,000
Federal old-age & survivors insurance fund . . .	1,954,392
Unemployment trust fund .	1,153,720
Railroad retirement account .	623,702
Other trust funds & accounts.	1,287,876
National service life insurance fund . . .	701,132
Special deposits (net) . .	413,878
Govt. corporations sales and redemptions of obligations (net)	74,460
Total trust accounts, etc.	9,209,160

[1] Includes Panama Canal.
[2] Expenditures to date exclude the $3,000 million expended from the Foreign Economic Co-operation Trust Fund. If this amount were included in *budget* expenditures for the fiscal year, 1949, the total would be $40,057,108,000 and the budget deficit to date would be $1,811,440,000. The Act of 1948 required the fund to be 'considered as expended during the fiscal year 1948' for purposes of government accounting.
[3] Credit, deduct.

Estimates (by the Bureau of the Budget, as revised August, 1949) for the years ending 30 June, 1950 and 1951 (in millions of dollars) and actual results for the fiscal year 1949 :—

Budget receipts	1949 (act.)	1950 (est.)	1951 (est.)
Direct taxes on individuals	18,725	18,668	18,938
Direct taxes on corporations	11,554	11,175	10,518
Excise taxes	7,551	7,631	7,642
Employment taxes	2,487	3,048	1,450
Customs	384	375	375
Miscellaneous receipts	2,072	1,289	1,156
Less : Net appropriations for trust funds and refunds	*4,528*	*4,422*	*6,116*
Total budget receipts	38,246	37,763	37,306

Budget expenditures	1949 (act.)	1950 (est.)	1951 (est.)
National defence	11,914	13,148	13,545
International affairs and finance . . .	6,462	5,964	4,711
Veterans' services and benefits . . .	6,669	6,905	6,080
Social welfare, health and security . .	1,907	2,297	2,714
Housing and community facilities . . .	282	1,006	1,329

Budget expenditures	1949 (act.)	1950 (est.)	1951 (est.)
Education and general research	70	125	434
Agriculture and agricultural resources	2,512	2,671	2,206
Natural resources not primarily agricultural	1,512	1,845	2,218
Transportation and communication	1,622	1,894	1,682
Finance, commerce and industry	120	225	212
Labour	193	219	243
General government	1,170	1,223	1,267
Interest on the public debt	5,352	5,725	5,625
Reserve for contingencies	—	50	175
Adjustment to daily Treasury statement basis	272	—	—
Total budget expenditures	40,057	43,297	42,439
Budget surplus or deficit (−)	− 1,811	− 5,533	− 5,133

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 1950 budget, 30·3% is assigned to national defence; 15·9% to war veterans' benefits; 13·2% to interest on the national debt and the refunds due under the tax laws; 13·7% to international affairs and finance; leaving $11·5 milliard (billion) 26·9% 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 Sept., 1949, the United States extended to foreign countries direct aid, in the form of grants and credits, totalling $24,802 million (£8,857,854,000 (at $2·80 = £1)); if subscriptions to the International Monetary Fund and the Bank for Reconstruction and Development, amounting to $3,385 million, be added, the total is $28,187 million (£10,066,728,000).

Expenditures for 'international finance and aid,' fiscal year 1949, were (in millions of dollars):—Export-Import bank, −60; Greek–Turkish aid, 279; relief to war-devastated countries, 10; China Aid Act of 1948, 296; government and relief in occupied countries, 1,329; Foreign Aid Act of 1947, 75; Economic Co-operation Administration, 1,043 (excludes 3,000 transferred to fiscal year 1948); other foreign aid, 39; total (net), 3,011, excluding the E.C.A.'s 3,000.

The gross debt on 30 June, 1949, was (in millions of dollars) 252,770, made up as follows:—Debt bearing no interest, 660; matured debt on which interest has ceased, 245, and interest-bearing debt, 250,785. There was also outstanding, on 30 June, 1949, $24,000,000 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	1946	269,422,099	1,907·62
1930 [1]	16,185,310	131·51	1947	258,286,383	1,793·23
1935	28,700,893	225·55	1948	252,292,246	1,721·29
1940	42,967,531	325·59	1949	252,770,360	1,694·01

[1] On 31 August, 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 December, 1930, it had declined to $16,026 million, the lowest it has been since the 1914–18 World War. On 30 November, 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 February, 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.

The statutory debt limit was reduced on 26 June, 1946, from $300 million to $275 million.

State and Local Finance.

Revenue of the 48 states and over 150,000 local governments amounted to $17,862,000,000 in fiscal 1948, equalling $121·87 *per capita*, or 31·2% of the net federal–state–local total. Taxes provided $14,413,000,000 (80·6%), fiscal aid from the Federal Government $1,492,000,000 (8·3%) and charges and miscellaneous sources $1,957,000,000 (10·9%). Of all state and local tax revenue in 1948, property taxes (mainly imposed by local governments) provided 42·5%, sales taxes—general and selective, including those on motor fuel and liquor—30·9%, pay roll taxes for unemployment insurance 7·3%, individual and corporate income taxes each 3·7% and 4·1%, respectively, and other taxes 11·3%.

State tax revenue totalled $8,342,000,000 in fiscal year 1948. Largest sources of state tax revenue are general sales taxes (imposed during 1948 by 27 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), and alcoholic beverage sales taxes (48 states).

Revenue of local units in fiscal year 1948 totalled $11,053,000,000 including $3,269,000,000 of aid from states and the Federal Government. City governments received 42·0%, school districts 28·2%, counties 23·6% and other local governments 6% of all local revenue.

Gross debt of state and local governments totalled $18,644,000,000 or $127 *per capita* on 30 June, 1948. Cities accounted for 47·5% of this, states 19·9%, special districts 15·4%, counties 7·5%, school districts 8·3%.

State and local pay rolls totalled $873,600,000 in Oct., 1949, for employment of 4,187,000 persons, of whom 1,396,000 were employed in schools.

On 1 Jan., 1948, total *net* public and private debt amounted to $409,900 million (the net concept involves the elimination of certain duplicating governmental and private corporate debt in order to arrive at a meaningful total). Net public debt was $237,700 million and net private debt, $172,200 million. Of the latter category, $99,400 million represented claims against private business corporations, and the remainder the mortgage and other liabilities of individuals and unincorporated business firms. The rapid expansion in net private debt during 1947 more than offset the continued peacetime contraction in net public debt. The aggregate of $409,900 million on 1 Jan., 1948, was 4% larger than the volume of debt outstanding at the beginning of 1947 and 1% above the 1 Jan., 1946, total.

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.—Gordon C. Gray (appointed 20 June, 1949). 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 Chief of Staff is the principal Army adviser to the President, to the Secretary of Defence, and to the Secretary of the Army on the conduct of war and the principal military adviser and executive to the Secretary of the Army on the military activities of the Department of the Army. The Chief of Staff has command of all components of the Army of the United States, of the operating forces comprising the Army areas, of the Army component of oversea commands, and of the related supply and service establishments of the Army; he is responsible to the Secretary of the Army for their use in war and plans and preparations for their readiness for war. The Chief of Staff, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, is responsible for the co-ordination and direction of the General and Special Staffs and the Administrative and Technical Services.

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 Act of 1948, approved 24 June, 1948. Recruitment under this act started in Nov., 1948; call-up was suspended in Feb., 1949.

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 1 Sept., 1949, was 655,807; a total of 256,364 were serving outside the Continental United States.

The Office, Chief, Army Field Forces, is located at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and is responsible for general supervision, co-ordination and inspection of all matters related to training of individuals and units (including Reserve and National Guard) utilized in a field army, within the continental United States.

Six Army Areas, the Military District of Washington, and necessary

overseas commands exercise command responsibility for operations, 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, Chief of Chaplains, Provost Marshal General, Chief of Special Services, Judge Advocat General, and Chief of Finance. The Technical Services are the Chief of Chemical Corps, the Surgeon General, Chief of Engineers, 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 75 mm. guns, 90 mm. guns and 105 mm. howitzers; in the Airborne Division tanks are attached as they are not air-transportable. Tanks mounting 76 mm. guns appear only in the Armoured Division.

Rifles, automatic rifles, carbines, machine guns, sub-machine guns, light and heavy mortars, rocket launchers and recoilless weapons increase the fire power of the new division. Anti-aircraft artillery is now equipped with improved radar and other weapons.

Tanks have become faster, more manœuvrable, have more fire power and more resistance to enemy attack and enemy fire. The M26 with a 90 mm. gun is being improved automotively to provide a standard medium tank for the Armoured Division 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 armoured cars and 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 Anti-Aircraft Artillery is working with radar in the detection and tracking of rockets and has also set up a Guided Missiles Regiment for the operation of rockets and unmanned jet propelled devices.

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 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. When returned to State control at the end of World War II, the National Guard began its reorganization, with plans for an eventual force of 672,654 men—more than three times its pre-war strength. By the end of Aug., 1949, the Guard numbered 362,040 men.

In the National Budget for the fiscal year 1950, $4,475 million were appropriated for the Department of the Army.

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 for Air, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 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.

The total personnel on duty on 1 Feb., 1950, was 471,500 officers and men, including the Marine Corps, which numbered 77,000. The Air Service is an integral part of the Fleet.

Fourteen battleships, 23 fleet and 59 escort carriers, 15 heavy and 37 light cruisers, 193 destroyers, 215 destroyer-escorts and 110 submarines are laid up in the inactive reserve.

The following is a classified statement of United States vessels existing on 31 Dec. of the year named:—

Types	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Battleships	23	18	15	15	15	15
Battle cruisers	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fleet aircraft carriers	26	27	32	35	35	37
Escort aircraft carriers	98	78	66	66	66	66
Heavy cruisers	17	22	21	22	23	25
Light cruisers	44	48	43	42	43	44
Destroyers	484	367	341	345	343	343
Submarines	241	200	178	180	169	169

The following table shows the existing American Navy, including all ships expected to be retained that were completed or laid down up to 1 April, 1950 (in the armament column, guns of 3-inch or lesser calibre are **not** given):—

Laid down	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
			Belt	Big guns			
	Battleships						
		Tons	ins.	ins.			knots
1917	Tennessee	32,300	14	18	12 14-in.; 16 5-in.	26,800	21
1916	California	32,600					
1917	Maryland	31,500	14	18	8 16 in.; 18 5-in.	27,300	21
1920	West Virginia	31,800					
1919	Colorado	32,500					
1937	North Carolina	35,000	16	18	9 16-in.; 20 5-in.	115,000	28
1938	Washington						
1939	South Dakota	35,000	16	18	9 16-in.; 20 5-in. (*South Dakota* 16 5-in.)	130,000	30
1939	Indiana						
1939	Massachusetts						
1940	Alabama						
1940	Iowa	45,000	16	18	9 16-in.; 20 5-in.	200,000	33
1940	New Jersey						
1940	Missouri						
1941	Wisconsin						
	Battle Cruisers ('Large Cruisers')						
1941	Alaska	27,500	5–9	12¾	9 12-in.; 12 5-in.	150,000	33
1942	Guam						
	Fleet Aircraft Carriers						
1934	Enterprise	19,800	4	—	8 5-in. (81 aircraft)	120,000	34
1943–44	Coral Sea, F. D. Roosevelt, Midway	45,000	—	—	18 5-in. (137 aircraft)	200,000	33
1941–44	Essex	27,100	3	—	12 5-in. (82 aircraft)	150,000	33

The *Essex* class consists, in addition to the name ship, of:—Yorktown, Intrepid, Hornet, Franklin, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Wasp, Ticonderoga, Hancock, Randolph, Bennington, Bon Homme Richard, Shangri-La, Tarawa, Antietam, Boxer, Kearsarge, Lake Champlain, Leyte, Philippine Sea, Princeton, Valley Forge, Oriskany.

Light Fleet Carriers.

1944	Saipan, Wright	14,500	4	—	Light A.A. (48 aircraft)	120,000	33
1941–42	Bataan, Belleau Wood, Cabot, Cowpens, Langley, Monterey, San Jacinto	11,000	3	—	Light A.A. (45 aircraft)	100,000	33

Laid down	Name	Standard displacement	Armour: Belt	Armour: Big guns	Principal armament	Designed horse-power	Designed speed
			Heavy Cruisers				
		Tons	ins.	ins.			knots
1945	Newport News	17,000	6	3-5	9 8-in.; 12 5-in.	130,000	32
1945	Salem	17,000	6	3-5	9 8-in.; 12 5-in.	130,000	32
1944	Des Moines	13,700	6	3-5	9 8-in.; 12 5-in.	120,000	33
1941–43	Rochester, Oregon City, Albany, Baltimore	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.

1935	Wichita	9,324	5	5-6	9 8-in.; 12 5-in.	100,000	32·5
1931	Tuscaloosa	9,975	4-5	5-6	9 8-in.; 12 5-in.	107,000	32–32·7
1931	Minneapolis, San Francisco, New Orleans	9,950	4-5	5-6	9 8-in.; 12 5-in.	107,000	32–32·7
			Light Cruisers				
			BUILDING				
1949	Northampton [1]	13,600	6		(Particulars uncertain)	120,000	33
1949	Norfolk [2]	—	—		,, ,,	—	—
1949	Sister ship [2]	—	—		,, ,,	—	—
			BUILT				
1945	Roanoke	14,700	3-5	4	12 6-in.	120,000	32
1945	Worcester	14,700	3-5	4	12 6-in.	120,000	32
1940–44	Cleveland	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*.

1941–45	Oakland, Flint, Juneau, Spokane, Tucson, Fresno, Reno	6,000	3½	3	12 5-in. (last pair 16 5-in.)	75,000	35
1940	San Diego, San Juan	6,000	3½	3	12 5-in. (last pair 16 5-in.)	75,000	35
1934–35	Savannah	9,475	4	3-5	15 6-in.; 8 5-in.	100,000	32·5
1934–35	Brooklyn, Philadelphia	9,700	4	3-5	15 6-in.; 8 5-in.	100,000	32·5
1934–35	Honolulu	9,650	4	3-5	15 6-in.; 8 5-in.	100,000	32·5

[1] Originally classed as heavy cruiser; redesigned as a task fleet command ship.
[2] Designed as special anti-submarine vessels.

Other vessels may be summarized. There are 66 escort aircraft carriers, 343 destroyers, 169 submarines, 227 destroyer escorts, besides numerous minelayers, minesweepers, motor torpedo boats, submarine chasers and the

usual auxiliaries, such as tenders, repair ships, store and cargo ships, oilers, ammunition ships, transports and hospital ships.

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 embrace generally law enforcement upon the sea and navigable waters of the United States, the maintenance of navigational aids and the saving of life and property. Its military personnel at the end of 1947 comprised 19,376 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 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 Aug., 1949, a total of 422,515 personnel were assigned to duty with the U.S. Air Force, including 2,062 warrant officers and 57,058 commissioned officers. Of the total personnel, 118,134 were assigned to duty beyond the continental limits of the United States, and 304,381 were assigned to Zone of Interior stations. The civilian component branches of the U.S. Air Force include the Air Reserve (57,761 officers and 13,245 enlisted men), the Air National Guard (6,774 officers and 35,188 men) and the Air Reserve Officers Training Corps (basic 31,453, advanced 9,232).

Aircraft strength on 1 Aug., 1949, was 19,369 planes in current inventory, of which 9,450 were active, the remainder having been placed in storage. Of the 9,450 active aircraft, 2,509 were first-line combat types.

The subordinate commands are as follows: (*Continental*) Strategic Air Command; Continental Air Command (superimposed, as from 1 Dec., 1948, upon Air Defence Command and Tactical Air Command); Air Matériel Command; Air Training Command; Air University, Air Proving Ground; Headquarters Command and Military Air Transport Service (combines transport functions of Air Force's old Air Transport Command and U.S. Navy's Naval Air Transport Service). (*Overseas*) United States Air Forces in Europe, Far East Air Forces, Alaska Air Command, Caribbean Air Command, and the Third Air Division (established 3 Jan., 1949, and based in the United Kingdom).

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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	454,306	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., 1949, was 17,326,000, of whom 15,733,000 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 the end of 1949, about 19% 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 740,000 farms and ranches covering about 202,000,000 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.

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
1946	11,165	13,699	772	25,636
1947	13,504	16,510	314	30,328
1948	13,485	17,060	257	30,802

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 two years and the average for 10 years, 1937–46, were :—

Crops	Average, 1937–46			1947			1948		
	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)	89,616	2,813,529	31·4	83,932	2,383,970	28·4	85,439	3,650,548	42·7
Wheat (all)	58,832	942,623	16·1	74,189	1,367,186	18 4	71,904	1,288,406	17·9
Oats	38,056	1,231,814	32·3	38,451	1,199,422	31·2	40,191	1,491,752	37·1
Rye	3,055	37,398	12·1	2,010	25,975	12·9	2,097	26,388	12·6
Barley	12,615	298,811	23·7	11,014	281,182	25·5	12,046	317,037	26·3
Soybeans	7,162	134,642	18·8	11,212	183,558	16·4	10,311	220,201	21·4
Flaxseed	2,938	26,756	9·0	4,030	40,536	10·1	4,737	52,533	11·1
Rice	1,298	60,460	46·9	1,693	78,269	46·2	1,743	81,170	46·6
Potatoes	2,826	329,143	139·3	2,101	389,048	185·2	2,099	445,850	212·4
Sweet potatoes	728	64,866	89·2	594	55,746	93·9	514	49,806	96·9

Indicated production figures for 1949 (in thousands of bushels) are:—All corn, 3,525,741; all wheat, 1,129,081; oats, 1,314,258; rye, 18,831; barley, 233,395; soybeans, 204,207; flaxseed, 41,569; rice, 90,139; potatoes, 365,061; sweet potatoes, 51,904; cotton, 15,500,000 bales.

The chief wheat-growing states (1948) were (yield in thousands of bushels):—Kansas, yielding, 231,368; North Dakota, 136,580; Oklahoma, 98,962; Montana, 90,547; Nebraska, 82,988; Washington, 79,268; Ohio, 57,048; Texas, 56,290; Colorado, 53,525; South Dakota, 50,391; Illinois, 40,065; Missouri, 39,270; Indiana, 38,506; Michigan, 36,270; Idaho, 34,583.

In 1948, output of tame hay was 99,846,000 tons from 73,616,000 acres; of alfalfa, 34,083,000 tons from 15,014,000 acres.

Sugar cane in 1948 amounted to 6,309,000 short tons, with sugar output of 428,000 short tons. The sugar beet production in 1948 was 9,418,000 short tons, producing 1,301,000 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	1946	17,615,000	8,640
1938	24,248,000	11,943	1947	21,148,000	11,694
1940	23,861,000	12,566	1948	23,003,000	14,937

[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 forecasted crop of 15·5 million bales. Cotton production in 1948 was grown mainly in the following states (in thousands of bales, 500 lb. gross):—Texas, 3,200; Mississippi, 2,300; Arkansas, 2,000; Alabama, 1,200; California, 960; South Carolina, 890; Georgia, 760; Louisiana, 760; North Carolina, 680; Tennessee, 650; Missouri, 505; Oklahoma, 370; Arizona, 320; New Mexico, 240.

In 1948 tobacco output was 1,897,926,000 lb. from 1,537,700 acres compared with the 10-year average, 1937–46, of 1,664,265,000 lb. from 1,644,220 acres. Yield per acre has risen from 972 lb. in 1936–45 to 1,234 lb. in 1948. Output of the chief tobacco-growing states, over the 10-year period, 1937–46, and in 1948, was (in 1,000 lb.):—

State	Average 1937–46	1948	State	Average 1937–46	1948
North Carolina	654,807	746,300	Ohio	24,894	21,330
Kentucky	366,501	413,390	Connecticut	22,079	23,523
Virginia	123,892	145,180	Florida	18,042	20,846
Tennessee	117,382	138,350	Indiana	11,117	12,890
South Carolina	112,382	128,750	Massachusetts	9,039	11,603
Georgia	83,145	96,983	Missouri	6,196	6,095
Pennsylvania	46,758	63,505	West Virginia	2,850	3,308
Wisconsin	32,420	28,533	New York	1,215	650
Maryland	30,049	35,250	Minnesota	706	625

The following table exhibits the number of farm animals (in thousands) on farms on 1 Jan., 1930, 1940, 1945, 1948 (revised) and 1949 (preliminary):—

Livestock	1930	1940	1945	1948	1949
Horses	13,742	10,444	8,715	6,589	5,921
Mules	5,382	4,034	3,235	2,541	2,353
Cattle of all kinds	61,003	68,309	85,573	78,126	78,495
Milch cows	23,032	24,940	27,770	25,039	24,450
Sheep (all)	45,577	42,666	46,520	34,827	31,963
Swine	55,705	61,165	59,331	55,028	57,139

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 depression), $2,772,136,000; average for 1937–46, $7,080,209,000; for 1947, $11,977,636,000; for 1948, $13,384,000,000; for 1949, $14,697,000,000.

Milk production, 1948. 115,511 million lb.; average for 10 years, 1937–46, 113,516 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 January, 1949, 448,838,000 chickens on farms; production of eggs in 1948 was 55,168 million; average for 1937–46, 46,845 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 1 July, 1948, 180,528,062 acres.

Fire takes a heavy annual toll in the forests; total area burned over in 1948 was 16·6 million acres, of which 86% was unprotected land; 85% (557 million acres) of total forest area is now under organized fire protection service. About 520,000 acres were planted with trees in 1940; in 1948, 350,000 acres.

III. Mining.

The following are the statistics of the metallic products of the United States for 2 years (long tons, 2,240 lb.; short tons, 2,000 lb.):—

Metallic products	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Pig-iron . . . short tons	58,367,510	1,770,658,663	60,051,350	2,232,121,837
Silver . . . troy oz.	38,587,069	34,923,246	39,228,468	35,503,744
Gold . . . ,,	2,165,318	75,786,130	2,025,480	70,891,800
Copper (smelter output, from domestic ores) short tons	862,872	360,680,000	842,477	365,635,000
Refined lead . . ,,	381,109	108,997,000	339,413	121,510,000
Zinc (smelter output, from domestic ores) ,,	510,058	109,152,000	537,966	143,099,000
Aluminium . . ,,	571,750	161,626,000	623,456	180,755,000
Quicksilver . flasks (76 lb.)	23,244	1,946,453	14,388	1,100,538
Magnesium (new ingots) short tons	5,264	—[1]	8,489	3,480,496
Tin, mine output . ,,	1	2,200	6	12,780
Platinum metals (refined) troy oz.	17,442	990,000	17,067	1,239,000
Nickel . . . short tons	646	—[1]	883	—[1]
Total value inc. others (metallic)[1]	—	2,909,000,000	—	3,510,000,000

[1] Total value includes nickel and (1947) magnesium, for which the Bureau of Mines is not at liberty to publish value.

Preliminary 1949 figures for outputs (in short tons except where otherwise indicated) are:—Pig-iron, 52,000,000; silver, 34,090,000 troy oz.; gold, 1,949,000 troy oz.; copper, 750,000; refined lead, 388,000; zinc, 470,000; aluminium, 601,000; quicksilver, 9,400 flasks; tin, 56.

Metallic products in 1949 had a total value of $3,000 million; fuels, $9,000 million; other non-metallic products, $1,900 million; total, $13,000 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 resources, consumed at the present rate approaching 1 million tons per year, are estimated to last for 10 years; imports already furnish one-half of current consumption. Lead mines, once the largest in the world, now produce only 50% of their output of 20 years ago. Zinc resources have an estimated life of 19 years, chromium of 1 year, manganese of 2 years, mercury of 3 years, tungsten and antimony of 4 years, vanadium of 7 years and silver of 11 years. Chromite, nickel, platinum metals, tin, industrial diamonds, quartz crystal and spinning quality asbestos must be wholly imported. Imports now meet about 30% of domestic needs in antimony, asbestos, manganese, mica and tungsten. One-half of the bauxite for aluminium comes from overseas. Known supplies of petroleum should suffice to 1964; currently 421,000 oil wells are producing in excess of 4,750,000 barrels per day. Only iron ore remains abundant; proved reserves have a life of 111 years, though the high-grade Minnesota ores will last only for 17 years.

The precious metals are mined mainly in California, South Dakota, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Nevada, Alaska, Washington and Oregon. Output of gold, 1792 to 1847 (according to the Bureau of the

Mint), 1,187,170 oz. troy; from 1848 to 1872, 58,279,778 oz.; from 1873 to 1948, 220,698,840 oz.; total, 280,165,788 oz. Output of silver, 1792 to 1847, 309,500 oz. troy; 1848 to 1872, 118,568,200 oz.; 1873 to 1948, 3,871,055,780, oz.; total, 3,989,933,480 oz.

Statistics of the principal non-metallic minerals for 2 years are :—

Non-metallic products	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		Dollars		Dollars
Bituminous coal [1] . short tons	630,623,722	2,622,634,946	594,000,000	2,941,417,000
Pennsylvania anthracite ,,	57,190,009	413,019,486	57,139,948	467,051,800
Stone . . . ,,	207,554,790	289,344,482	225,535,390	328,984,571
Petroleum . . [2] barrels	1,856,987,000	3,577,890,000	2,016,282,000	5,196,034,000
Natural gas [3] . 1,000 cubic feet	4,444,693,000	1,032,200,000	4,963,853,000	1,197,550,000
Cement . . . [4] barrels	190,419,754	361,978,374	207,679,797	453,412,362
Salt . . . short tons	16,053,882	52,191,688	16,403,293	54,331,782
Phosphate rock . long tons	9,027,030	46,638,837	8,668,769	50,501,598
Coke [5] . . . short tons	73,445,850	776,405,520	74,861,928	928,281,854
Lime . . . ,,	6,778,979	63,826,387	7,263,976	75,162,879
Borates . . . ,,	501,935	11,844,108	450,932	11,147,735
Total value inc. others (non-metallic). . . .	—	9,575,000,000	—	12,160,000,000

[1] Value includes selling expenses. [2] Of 42 gallons. [3] Estimates.
[4] Of 376 lb. net. [5] Value not included in the total.

In 1949 output of bituminous coal and lignite was estimated (preliminary) at 430 million net tons; anthracite, 43 million net tons; crude petroleum, 1,800 million barrels, valued at the well at $4,700 million (average, $2·54 per barrel); natural gas, nearly 6,000,000 million cubic feet; natural gasoline, 6,500 million gallons; coke, 64 million net tons

Mineral Resources of the United States. Publ. by Bureau of Mines. Washington, 1948.

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 production 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	23,841,624
1927	187,629	7,848,070	10,099,465	26,325,394
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	24,486,856
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	3,484,248
	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
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; 1944, 762,630; 1945, 820,373; 1946, 740,026; 1947, 508,702; 1948, 488,343. In 1948, 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
1945–46	8,813,453	9,016,067	9,163,207	3,552,723	342,564	21,579	105,368
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	11,956,743	9,354,392	1,967,970	237,927	21,328	119,017

[1] Counting round as half bales. [2] Number operated at some 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	155·2
1949 [5]	—	54,200,000	77,868,353	70,227,775	3,946,656	3,693,922	—

[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. [5] Preliminary.

Output of pig-iron and ferro-alloys made in blast furnaces in 1949 (preliminary) was 76·8% of capacity, that of ingot steel and steel for castings, 81·0% of capacity estimated at 96,120,930 net tons.

Leading producers of pig-iron in 1948 were:—Pennsylvania, 17,741,717 net tons (with 63 blast-furnaces in blast on 31 Dec.); Ohio, 12,470,666 (47 furnaces); Illinois, 5,512,783 (21); Indiana (with 20) and Michigan (6) jointly produced 8,031,937; Alabama, 4,013,452 (18); New York (15) and Massachusetts (1) jointly produced 3,875,145 net tons.

On 1 Jan., 1949, 246 blast-furnaces had an annual capacity of 70,541,850 net tons of pig-iron (and ferro-alloys); on the same date in 1938, 243 furnaces had an annual capacity of 56,782,208 net tons. Consumption of ore, 1948, was 119,268,987 net tons, of which blast-furnaces took 107,523,316 tons, steel producing furnaces 5,716,182 tons and sintering plants 6,029,489 tons.

The iron and steel industry in 1948 employed 503,351 wage-earners (compared with 511,414 in the peak year 1942), who worked an average of 39·1 hours per week (46·6 in peak year 1944) and earned an average of 162·9 cents per hour (new high, compared with the average of 117·2 cents during the war years, 1942 to 1945); total wages were $1,675,913,066 and total salaries for 88,196 employees was $412,845,319, all figures new highs.

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, 1948, was 1,142 lb.; of the U.K., 595·3 lb.; of Europe, 243·6 lb.; of U.S.S.R., 190·3 lb. (U.N. estimate).

In 1948, electric power output for sale reached 282,698 million kwh.; in addition, industries produced for their own use 54,110 million kwh.; of the combined total 86,992 million (25·8%) was hydro-electric.

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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	15,340,289	15,162,352	5,755,701
1945	9,805,625	9,584,684	4,159,138	1948	12,650,514	12,529,685	7,123,955
1946	9,739,482	9,502,513	4,908,683	1949 [1]	12,000,200	11,885,200	6,598,200

[1] Preliminary figures.

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.

The 1947 export data include civilian supply shipments (goods supplied to the occupied areas through the United States armed forces), valued at $910,526,000 (all U.S. merchandise, except $472,000 of re-export); the figure for 1948 was $901,440,000. 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
1946	221,468	36,455	257,922	532,962	57,578	590,540
1947	213,241	30,649	243,890	2,079,588	68,140	2,147,728
1948	300,771	12,400	313,171	2,001,454	70,885	2,072,339

Exports and imports of merchandise for years ended 30 June are as follows in dollars :—Total exports, 1945, 12,675,831,000; 1946, 8,740,709,000; 1947, 12,931,530,000 (includes civilian supplies for Jan.–June, 1947, valued at 431,689,000). Exports of U.S. merchandise, 1945,12,549,283,000; 1946, 8,467,613,000; 1947, 12,728,029,000 (includes civilian supplies for Jan.–June, 1947, valued at 431,525,000). General imports, 1945, 4,319,242,000; 1946, 4,291,022,000; 1947, 5,510,109,000.

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) [1]				Imports for consumption			
	1947 [1]		1948		1947		1948	
	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent.	million dollars	per cent.
Crude materials	1,601	10·6	1,488	11·9	1,766	31·2	2,147	30·3
Crude foodstuffs	1,349	8·8	1,266	10·1	1,017	17·9	1,272	17·9
Manufactured foodstuffs	1,757	11·6	1,315	10·5	656	11·6	731	10·3
Semi-manufactures	1,785	11·8	1,368	10·9	1,245	22·0	1,632	23·0
Finished manufactures	8,670	57·2	7,092	56·6	983	17·3	1,310	18·5
Total	15,162	100·0	12,530	100·0	5,667	100·0	7,092	100·0

[1] Data include civilian supply shipments as follows :—Total, $910,054,000; crude materials, $22,907,000; crude foodstuffs, $499,902,000; manufactured foodstuffs, $273,614,000; semi-manufactures, $50,518,000; and finished manufactures, $63,120,000.

Chief exports of U.S. merchandise for the calendar year 1948 :—

Commodity	$1,000	Commodity	$1,000
Chemicals and related products :		Machinery :	
Coal-tar products	101,022	Agricultural, except tractors	113,908
Chemical specialties	156,577	Electrical machinery	515,976
Fertilizers and materials	77,687	Signal and communication	187,796
Industrial chemicals	139,478	Industrial machinery, total	1,274,362
Medicinals	193,156	Construction & conveying	207,987
Pigments, paints, varnishes	84,925	Engines, turbines & parts	197,654
Foodstuffs and tobacco :		Metalworking machine tools and machinery	157,244
Dairy products	210,004	Mining, well and pumping	174,283
Fruits and preparations	127,186	Textile machinery	121,495
Grains and preparations	1,704,657	Office appliances	86,938
Rice	85,910	Tractors, parts and accessories	268,032
Wheat	909,135	Metals and manufactures :	
Wheat-flour	483,528	Copper and manufactures	84,584
Lard	70,409	Iron and steel (advanced)	206,586
Meat products	56,753	Iron and steel-mill products	649,456
Peanuts	77,908		
Tobacco and manufactures	286,919		
Vegetables and preparations	155,679		

Commodity	$1,000	Commodity	$1,000
Nonmetallic minerals:		Transportation equipment:	
Coal and products	492,275	Motor trucks, buses and chassis, new	347,255
Glass and products	58,648	Passenger cars and chassis, new	281,020
Petroleum and products, total	657,047	Merchant vessels	255,430
Crude petroleum	116,763	Wood and paper:	
Lubricating oils	198,477	Paper and manufactures	116,444
Motor fuel and gasoline	133,536	Saw-mill products	59,385
Textile fibres and manufactures:		Other chief exports:	
Cotton manufactures including yarns, etc.	483,485	Commodities exported for relief	119,918
Cotton, unmanufactured	511,005	Photographic and projection goods	59,588
Synthetic fibres	230,764	Rubber and manufactures	132,419
Transportation equipment:		Scientific and professional instruments	66,574
Aircraft, parts and accessories	153,639		
Automobiles, parts and accessories	898,029		

Chief imports for consumption for the calendar year 1948 :—

Commodity	$1,000	Commodity	$1,000
Chemicals and products:		Nonmetallic minerals:	
Coal-tar, and industrial	40,802	Asbestos, unmanufactured	37,974
Fertilizers and materials	56,180	Diamonds, gem stones and industrial	149,140
Foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco:		Petroleum and products, total	415,655
Cattle, live	62,408	Crude petroleum	283,365
Cocoa or cacao bean	193,736	Fuel oils	126,213
Coffee	697,680	Textile fibres and manufactures:	
Distilled spirits	70,854	Cotton manufactures, incl. semis.	52,811
Edible nuts	59,538	Cotton, unmanufactured	42,014
Fish and fish products	80,231	Jute and manufactures	171,400
Fruits and preparations	101,784	Wool manufactures, incl. semis.	79,076
Meat products	90,466	Wool, unmanufactured	307,673
Sugar and related products	360,301	Wood and paper:	
Tobacco and manufactures	80,118	Paper and manufactures	437,779
Vegetables and preparations	60,221	Paper base stock	315,729
Machinery and vehicles:		Saw-mill products	152,078
Agricultural machinery and tractors	81,002	Other chief imports:	
Automobiles and parts	35,206	Clocks, watches and parts	60,035
Metals and manufactures:		Furs and manufactures	164,440
Iron, steel, ferro-alloys:		Hides and skins, raw (except furs)	107,751
Ferro-alloys, ores, metals	86,785	Naval stores, gums and resins	39,928
Steel-mill products	41,905	Oilseeds	150,782
Nonferrous metals and manufactures:		Rubber, crude	309,137
Aluminium	58,024	Vegetable oils, expressed	83,840
Copper	208,042		
Lead	106,473		
Nickel	61,036		
Tin	176,153		
Zinc	40,870		

The net customs duties collected on merchandise imported for consumption amounted, in 1944, to $366,795,000; in 1945, $378,675,000; in 1946, $498,001,000; in 1947, $445,355,000, and in 1948, $417,401,000.

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	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports from U.S. to U.K.	117,980	320,804	229,573	297,131	183,239	221,745
Exports to U.S. from U.K.	20,484	18,584	35,515	47,973	66,107	57,091
Re-exports U.K. to U.S.	8,274	3,439	4,155	13,349	4,623	5,458

Imports and exports by principal countries for calendar years :—

Country	General imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	1947 (revised)	1948	1947 (revised) [1]	1948
Grand divisions :	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
North America	2,143,785	2,539,752	3,829,484	3,898,087
South America	1,254,229	1,559,950	2,353,642	1,910,407
Europe	820,041	1,120,761	5,686,058	4,275,992
Asia	1,054,552	1,346,138	2,329,310	2,128,589
Australia and Oceania	155,761	163,643	320,324	152,772
Africa	327,335	393,712	821,471	784,655
Total	5,735,701	7,123,955	15,340,289	12,650,501
Principal countries :				
Bahamas	1,382	1,080	9,505	9,850
Bermuda	652	597	12,463	9,690
British Guiana	1,338	1,291	7,826	6,352
Canada	1,095,102	1,553,602	2,073,747	1,913,935
Cuba	509,624	375,013	491,348	440,927
Jamaica	1,439	1,838	23,901	12,948
Mexico	246,689	246,293	629,898	521,164
Netherlands Antilles	72,955	120,048	66,925	83,080
Netherlands Guiana	11,458	13,884	7,540	7,174
Trinidad and Tobago	3,079	5,398	19,373	14,138
Argentina	154,637	130,155	679,851	379,982
Brazil	445,669	513,929	643,225	497,279
Chile	122,300	179,056	125,340	105,468
Colombia	205,628	236,474	218,931	197,033
Peru	41,701	34,859	91,561	66,524
Uruguay	37,753	57,725	75,491	60,228
Venezuela	173,490	270,761	426,783	516,623
Austria	4,380	8,970	107,320	145,861
Belgium and Luxemburg	58,619	103,745	534,607	309,785
Czechoslovakia	23,210	22,109	49,094	20,636
Denmark	5,133	5,951	77,932	53,800
Eire	2,785	2,664	88,819	36,982
Finland	39,808	38,973	59,282	36,463
France	47,013	73,015	817,174	591,198
Germany	6,254	30,888	585,263	862,719
Greece	16,556	19,478	166,517	237,521
Iceland	3,094	3,982	15,749	10,238
Italy	43,758	94,103	499,869	416,337
Netherlands	26,417	44,317	383,733	310,118
Norway	22,109	33,487	146,958	84,617
Poland	1,335	1,249	107,705	55,576
Portugal	20,971	19,980	94,499	76,157
Rumania	435	480	15,079	7,542
Soviet Russia	77,102	86,629	149,064	27,879
Spain	26,857	34,766	32,651	25,860
Sweden	92,622	91,290	397,612	118,027

[1] The 1947 export statistics include civilian supply shipments (goods supplied to the occupied areas through the United States armed forces), valued at $910,526,000, and distributed as follows : Austria, $32,689,000; Germany, $456,934,000; Italy, $9,110,000; Japan, $354,379,000; Korea, $57,426,000.

Country	General imports		Exports, including re-exports	
	1947 (revised)	1948	1947 (revised)[1]	1948
Principal countries:	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Switzerland	83,381	105,596	194,371	171,450
United Kingdom	204,908	289,533	1,103,243	644,104
Yugoslavia	5,760	5,025	31,490	8,017
Bahrain	756	1,601	9,143	13,919
Ceylon	29,762	52,812	46,698	19,374
China	116,705	120,404	353,498	273,144
Hong Kong	2,401	3,566	89,479	84,179
India [2]	253,763	265,310	401,068	298,212
Indonesia	36,599	86,798	103,591	92,159
Japan	35,403	62,634	414,454	324,739
Korea	2,167	3,031	58,661	70,052
Kuwait	319	12,599	11,830	32,928
Lebanon	—	5,554	—	27,106
Malaya	284,112	268,887	65,752	81,998
Pakistan [3]	—	26,205	—	16,994
Philippine Republic	161,725	227,654	439,519	467,845
Saudi Arabia	2,481	16,150	67,492	83,974
Thailand	19,404	52,774	13,330	16,380
Turkey	57,225	49,977	82,153	100,881
Australia	125,337	129,258	235,631	114,289
New Zealand	27,624	30,423	76,768	34,111
Algeria	1,823	3,757	47,656	37,132
Angola	—	5,223	—	7,416
Belgian Congo	32,539	33,013	49,985	49,024
Cameroons	660	1,282	6,768	5,931
Egypt	28,082	30,078	60,114	36,348
Ethiopia	5,583	7,187	8,085	4,677
French Equatorial Africa	720	91	4,512	5,552
Gold Coast	52,166	74,430	10,510	6,293
Liberia	11,350	13,054	6,689	7,582
Madagascar	8,655	2,753	6,844	6,975
Mozambique	1,576	3,009	18,173	17,783
Nigeria	31,386	31,073	21,787	9,542
Northern Rhodesia	318	6,265	1,813	2,657
Southern Rhodesia	3,476	5,827	18,338	6,093
Tangier	149	178	9,673	9,943
Union of South Africa	111,119	135,228	413,938	492,111

[1] The 1947 export statistics include civilian supply shipments (goods supplied to the occupied areas through the United States armed forces), valued at $910,526,000, and distributed as follows: Austria, $32,689,000; Germany, $456,934,000; Italy, $9,110,000; Japan, $354,379,000; Korea, $57,426,000.

[2] Including Pakistan for 1947. [3] Included in India for 1947.

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%; in 1947, 1·2%, and in 1948, 0·9%.

During the 5-year period 1944–48, the latest for which statistics are available, annual imports for consumption averaged $5,098,222,000 (as compared with $2,440,042,000 during the 5 pre-war years 1936–40). Of these imports, 62·6% ($3,189,808,000) entered duty-free and 37·4% ($1,908,414,000) paid duties averaging $417,774,000 or 21·9% of dutiable imports and 8·2% of total imports for consumption. During this period imports increased yearly, from $3,877,895,000 in 1944 to $7,091,744,000 in 1948. Exports of United States merchandise, during the same period,

averaged $11,999,040,000, of which $3,499,756,000 represented Lend-Lease, UNRRA and Civilian Supply shipments. Exports of domestic merchandise, other than Lend-Lease and similar aid, rose from $2,871,470,000 in 1944 to a peak of $14,228,786,000 in 1947, dropping to $12,494,175,000 in 1948.

In 1948, dutiable imports for consumption amounted to $2,917,693,000 and duty-free imports to $4,174,050,000. Expressed as percentages, total imports for consumption (preliminary figures) were divided as follows :—Crude materials, 30·3%; crude foodstuffs, 17·9%; manufactured foodstuffs and beverages, 10·3%; semi-manufactures, 23·0%; finished manufactures, 18·5%. In the same year, total domestic exports of $12,494,175,000 had the following distribution :—Crude materials, 11·9%; crude foodstuffs, 10·1%; manufactured foods and beverages, 10·5%; semi-manufactures, 10·9%; finished manufactures, 56·6%.

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 $83·64 (including Civilian Supplies). In the same years, *per capita* imports were as follows : 1929, $35·14; 1932, $10·44; 1939, $17·08; 1947, $38·48; 1948, $47·12.

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.

According to data assembled by the United States Tariff Commission, the United States contributed substantially to the general scaling down of tariffs at the Geneva International Trade Conference of 23 nations, as embodied in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade signed on 30 Oct., 1947. The average *ad valorem* equivalent of duties in 1930–33 (under the Hawley-Smoot Law) reached an all-time high of 52·8%, due in great measure to the price decline during the depression. This equivalent stood at 37·3% in 1939, a representative pre-war year, and sank to 14·3% in 1948, the first year during which the majority of the Geneva concessions were in effect. During 1948 the *ad valorem* equivalent on total imports—both dutiable and free—reached a low of 5·9%. The low equivalents of 1947 and 1948 are due, not only to tariff reductions made at Geneva, but also to the rise in prices which lowered the protective incidence of specific or compound duties. In many cases, the Geneva rates are reductions of 50% (the maximum allowable by law) of rates previously reduced by 50% in pre-Geneva bilateral trade agreements.

Specifically, the United States, according to the Department of State, made concessions on products accounting for $1,766,500,000, or 78% of total imports in 1939. Of these concessions, $906,500,000 represented

dutiable imports and the balance, bindings of free list items. Of the dutiable imports on which concessions were made ($636,400,000), the United States has pledged itself not to increase the duties on 20% (valued in 1939 at $128,900,000); reduced rates by less than 25% on 10% ($60,300,000); reduced by from 25 to 35% on 27% ($174,500,000), and reduced rates from 35 to 50% on 43% ($272,700,000). United States concessions cover 70% of dutiable imports as of 1939.

In return the United States received concessions on exports valued (in 1939) at $1,192,300,000; this includes only goods of which the United States is the principal supplier to participating countries. Concessions on items in which the U.S. are only secondary suppliers cover some $200,000,000 worth of (1939) exports.

During the spring and summer of 1949 the United States and 20 other contracting parties to the General Agreement conducted tariff negotiations at Annecy, France, with 10 applicants for accession. These 10 new countries also negotiated with each other. The Annecy Protocol, embodying the results of these tariff negotiations, was opened for signature at Lake Success on 10 Oct., 1949. They will result in further reductions in United States duties, concessions by the United States to the acceding countries accounting for about $143,064,000, or 44%, of total imports in 1948 from those countries. The United States received direct concessions on export trade valued at approximately $537,000,000 in 1947. In addition, the benefits of tariff reductions exchanged by other participating countries will be automatically extended to the United States.

Harris (S. E.) (editor), Foreign Economic Policy for the United States. Cambridge, Mass., 1948.

Economics and Labour.

In July, 1947, the U.S. Department of Commerce published a complete revision of its annual estimates of the national income (and of the gross national product from which it is derived) for each of the years since 1928. (See *National Income Supplement* of the *Survey of Current Business*, July, 1947, and July, 1948, published by the Department.) Perhaps the chief change was to include in the national income the profits of corporations *before* taxation and before adjustment of inventory valuations on the grounds that all forms of income should be treated alike and personal incomes are stated without any deduction for taxes. The effect of all the changes is to make the totals much larger; gross national product for 1946 was increased by 7·8% and the national income by 8·7%. The revised figures [1] in milliards (billions) of dollars for various years are as follows :—

	1929 [2]	1933 [3]	1939	1944 [4]	1946 [4]	1947 [4]	1948
I. Gross National Product . composed of	103·8	55·8	90·4	213·7	212·6	235·7	262·4
(*a*) Government expenditures for goods and services including war . .	8·5 —	8·0 —	13·1 1·2	96·5 88·6	30·7 21·2	28·8 —	36.7 —
(*b*) Private capital formation	15·8	1·3	9·0	6·4	29·5	31·1	45·0
(*c*) Net foreign investment .	0·7	0·1	0·8	−2·1	4·7	8·9	1·9
(*d*) Output of consumers' goods and services .	78·8	46·3	67·5	111·6	147·8	166 9	178·8
1. Gross National Product, minus adjustments not accruing to individuals, such as business taxes, depreciation, etc, equals the :							

[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.

	1929 [1]	1933 [2]	1939	1944 [3]	1946 [3]	1947 [3]	1948
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	179·6	201·7	226·2
3. Income payments to individuals . . . . whereof	85·1	46·6	72·6	165 9	176·9	193·5	211·9
4. Personal taxes, etc., take . leaving	2·6	1·5	2·4	18·9	18·8	21·5	21·1
5. Disposable income of individuals . . . . divided into	82·5	45·2	70·2	147·0	158·1	172·0	190·8
(*e*) Consumers' expenditures on goods and services, *see* (*d*) *above* . .	78·8	46·3	67·5	111·6	147·8	166·9	178·8
(*f*) Net savings of individuals	3·7	−1·2	2·7	35·4	10·3	5·1	12·0
II National Income, composed of	87·4	39·6	72·5	183·8	179·6	201·7	226·2
Total compensation of employees . . .	*50·8*	*29·3*	*47·8*	*121·2*	*117·0*	*127·6*	*140·3*
(*g*) Salaries and wages .	50·2	28·8	45·7	116·9	111·4	122·3	135 3
(*h*) Supplementaries .	0·6	0·5	2·1	4·2	5·6	5·3	5·0
Net income of proprietors .	*14·0*	*5·2*	*11·3*	*29·0*	*35·0*	*38·5*	*42·9*
(*i*) Agricultural . .	5·6	2·3	4·5	11·8	14·2	15·4	18·4
(*j*) Non-agricultural .	8·3	2·9	6·8	17·2	20·8	23·1	24·5
Personal incomes from rents	*5·8*	*2·0*	*3·5*	*6·5*	*6·2*	*6·5*	*6·6*
Personal incomes from interest	*6·5*	*5·0*	*4·2*	*3·1*	*3·0*	*3·4*	*3·8*
Business profits before taxes, etc.	*10·3*	*−2·0*	*5·8*	*24·3*	*23·6*	*31 6*	*34·8*
Tax liabilities . .	1·4	0·5	1·5	13·5	9·6	12 5	13 6
Inventory adjustments	0·5	−2·1	−0·7	−0·3	−5·2	−6·0	−2·2
(*k*) Dividends . . .	5·8	2·1	3·8	4·7	5·6	6·9	—
(*l*) Undistributed profits.	2·6	−2·4	1·2	5·2	7·2	11·2	—

[1] Peak year of the inter-war period. [2] Low point of the depression.
[3] Revised.

The gross national product for 1949 is tentatively estimated at $256·3 milliards; the national income, $223 4 milliards; income payments to individuals, about $210·6 milliards; consumers' expenditures for goods and services, $178·5 milliards; net savings of individuals, $13·3 milliards. Composition of the national income, 1949, is estimated as follows:—Compensation of employees, $142·2 milliards (up 1·3%); net income of proprietors, $38·0 milliards (income of agricultural proprietors, $13·8); income from rentals, $6·5 milliards, and from interest, $4·3 milliards.

The Census Bureau estimates the average family income, 1948, at $3,200, an increase of $150 over 1947 (and $600 more than in the war years, 1944 and 1945) due 'mainly to higher wages . . . and also to the increasing number of employed wives and other family members.' By income groups: of the total 38,500,000 families, 10 million received less than $2,000; 7·9 million between $2,000 and $3,000; 5 million between $3,000 and $5,000; and 3·1 million between $5,000 and $6,000.

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	106·5	105·9	102·5	108·2	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	107·8	125·6	115·9
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	121·1	184·4	139 9
1948—January .	168·8	209 7	192·1	115·9	129 5	192·3	146·4
March [2] .	166·9	202·3	196·3	116·3	130·3	194·9	146·2
August [3] .	174·5	216·6	199·7	117·7	136·8	196·3	152·4
December	171·4	205·0	200·4	119·5	137·8	198·6	154·0
1949—January .	170·9	204·8	196·5	119·7	138·2	196·5	154·1
February.	169·0	199·7	195·1	119·9	138·8	195·6	154·1
March .	169·5	201·6	193·9	120·1	138·9	193·8	154·4
April .	169·7	202·8	192·5	120·3	137·4	191·9	154·6
May .	169·2	202·4	191·3	120·4	135·4	189·5	154·5
June .	169·6	204·3	190·3	120·6	135·6	187·3	154·2
July .	168·5	201·7	188·5	120·7	135·6	186·8	154·3
August .	168·8	202·6	187·4	120·8	135·8	184·8	154·8
September	169·6	204·2	187·2	121·2	137·0	185·6	155·2
October .	168·5	200·6	186·8	121·5	138·4	185·2	155·2
November	168·6	200·8	186·3	122·0	139·1	185·4	154·9
December	167·5	197·3	185·8	122·2	139·7	185·4	155·5

[1] Price controls largely removed. [2] Low for 1948. [3] High for 1948.

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 agreements were passed in 15 states in 1947:—Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Iowa, Maine (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]

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

[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.'

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.*, confronting employer A with onorous contract terms, not advanced in good faith, in order to give employer B certain business advantages derived from the ordinary union contract; 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. 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. Before being 'recognized' by the N.L.R.B., unions must file annual reports 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 cannot 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 will not be

recognized by the National Labour Relations Board. Government employees who strike may not return to the government service for 3 years.

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Shipping and Navigation.

On 30 June, 1949, the United States merchant marine included 3,514 sea-going vessels of 1,000 gross tons or over, with aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 37,417,100. In 1948, 20 ships of 1,000 gross tons or over, totalling 236,000 dead-weight tons, were built.

On 1 Sept., 1939, 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 December, 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 September, 1946; war casualties to 31 October, 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., 1948:—Vessels of from 5 to 99 gross tons, 21,050 (of 512,881 gross tons); from 100 to 499 gross tons, 6,720 (1,817,590); from 500 to 999 gross tons, 1,564 (1,018,168), and of 1,000 gross tons and over, 4,509 (29,818,622); total, 33,843 vessels of 33,167,261 gross tons.

In 1948, vessels entering the ports of the United States had a net tonnage of 90,927,000, of which American net tonnage was 47,726,000; vessels clearing had 89,449,000 net tons (American, 45,775,000).

Transportation.

On 1 Jan., 1948, the estimated rural road mileage, including state highway systems, was 3,009,617, of which 1,543,041 miles were surfaced roads. Mileage of primary state highway systems included 337,020 miles of rural roads, of which 321,573 miles were surfaced, and 30,763 miles of urban extension or connecting streets under state control (30,055 miles, surfaced). There were also 211,676 miles of secondary rural road systems under state control, of which 144,660 were surfaced. Estimated expenditures by all levels of government for construction, maintenance and administration on all roads and streets, since 1923, was $42,847 million.

Motor vehicles registered on 1 Jan., 1950, are estimated at 43,298,000; on 1 Jan., 1949, they numbered 41,151,000.

Road haulage of goods by motor lorries and trucks in 1948 used 7,227,380 vehicles (more than half the world total), compared with 215,000 in 1916. The industry employed 5,307,640 workers. The estimated truck ton-miles in 1947 was 77,900 million. Including passenger transport, the motor transportation industry earned, in 1943, $2,467 million, compared with the railways' $5,773 million.

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 240,156 in 1945 (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 1948 (preliminary) totalled 42,833,902 cars; in 1947 (revised), 44,502,188 cars.

The following table, based on the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shows some railway statistics for 5 years :—

	1940	1942	1944	1947	1948
Mileage owned (first main tracks)	233,670	229,174	227,335	225,806	225,149
Revenue freight originated (million tons)	1,069	1,498	1,565	1,613	1,580
Freight ton-mileage (million ton-miles)	375,369	640,992	740,586	657,878	641,104
Passengers carried (thousands)	456,088	672,420	915,817	706,551	645,535
Passenger-miles (millions)	23,816	53,747	95,663	45,972	41,224
Operating revenues (million dollars)	4,355	7,548	9,525	8,784	9,784
Operating expenses (million dollars)	3,132	4,654	6,345	6,870	7,553
Net railway operating income (million dollars)	691	1,499	1,113	791	1,015
Net income after fixed charges (million dollars)	243	993	733	537	768

Equipment in service on 31 Dec., 1948, was as follows :—Locomotives, including electric and other, 44,474; freight train cars, excluding caboose and privately-owned cars, 1,785,067; passenger train cars, 39,406. Average number of railway employees during 1948 was 1,409,946.

In civil aviation there were, on 1 April, 1948, 433,241 certificated pilots and 97,619 civil aircraft; student pilots, 1 Aug., 1948, 92,387.

In scheduled domestic air transport operation in 1948, 16 companies (covering trunk lines) maintained service on an average of 54,666 route miles of domestic airways; 316,276,359 revenue miles were flown, with 12,324,038 revenue passengers; revenue passenger-miles, 5,822,388,000.

Thirteen companies in international and overseas air transport had at the close of 1948 175 aircraft in use, maintained services on 97,659 route miles, carrying (1948) 1,372,749 revenue passengers; 98,053,441 revenue miles were flown.

Airports on 1 Aug., 1949, were :—Commercial, 2,707; municipal, 2,175; landing-fields maintained by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, 146; military and all other airports, 1,406; total, 6,434. Airports in use 1 Aug., 1949, were :—Class I and under, suitable for personal flying, 4,069; Class II, suitable for personal flying and for small feeder airlines, 1,026; Class III, accommodating twin-engined aircraft, 563; Class IV, serving larger aircraft, 446, and Class V and over, designed for long-range domestic or foreign operations, 330; total, 6,434.

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 December, 1946, had 29,691 offices (99% of the total), a gross communications plant investment of $391,757,009 (86%), 59,260 employees (94%) and handled 226,132,095 messages (97% of the total).

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 December 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	132,023,000
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 :—

	1945	1946	1947	1949
Number of post offices, end of year	41,792	41,751	41,759	41,607
Postal revenue ($1,000)	1,314,240	1,224,572	1,299,141	1,571,851
Postal expenditure ($1,000)	1,151,598	1,372,655	1,562,515	2,149,322
Postal savings deposits ($1,000)	2,659,775	3,119,656	3,392,773	3,277,173

Banking.

On 30 June, 1949, there were 14,680 domestic banks doing a general deposit business with the public and having aggregate deposits of $156,469,758,000 (peak deposits of the system, $159,171 million on 30 June, 1946). Of these 4,987 with deposits of $78,219,108,000 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 14,680 banks doing a general deposit business, 6,903 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, 6,903 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 (7,777 non-member banks compared with 6,903 member banks on 30 June, 1949), 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, 1949, 4,987 national banks and 1,916 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 16 Aug., 1949, for country member banks and 1 Sept. and 11 Aug., 1949, for net demand and time deposits, respectively, for all other banks. All member banks must have reserve balances equal to 5% of their *time* deposits; member banks located in central reserve cities must carry reserves of 22% of *net demand* deposits; those in reserve cities, 18%; banks located elsewhere, 12%.

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 $5,000 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 equal to one-twelfth of 1% of their deposit liabilities as defined in the law.

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, 1949, 13,423 commercial banks with deposits of $135,416,352,000 were members of the insurance fund, including 6 banks in the possessions (4 in Alaska and 1 each in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands).

Besides the commercial banks mentioned above, the deposit insurance scheme covered 191 mutual savings banks with deposits of $13,240,551,000. There were 1,072 uninsured banks comprising 733 commercial banks and trust companies with deposits of $2,145,747,000 and 339 mutual savings banks with deposits of $5,708,927,000.

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 pound 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 January, 1934, the minimum reduction which he could make was fixed at 40%; on 31 January, 1934, he fixed its value at 59·06%, or $15\frac{5}{11}$ grains of gold ·900 fine. This was equal to a price for gold of $35 a fine ounce (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 August, 1934, authorizing payment of 50 cents a fine troy ounce 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 $2·80⅛. The free rate has ranged from $4·9440 (average for 1937) to $3·8300 in 1940, recovering to $4·0350 in 1942. Average for 1948, $4·0313; for 1949, $3·6872.

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 31 Dec., 1949, was 697,910,251 fine oz., valued at $24,426,858,794, of which 356,669,010 fine oz. were stored at Fort Knox; stock of silver bullion was 1,975,020,003 fine oz. Estimated stock of domestic coin (31 Oct., 1949) was $1,857,270,137, of which $492,857,309 were standard silver dollars and the remainder silver and other subsidiary coin.

The silver dollar weighs 412·5 grains or 26,7296 grammes ·900 fine, and therefore contains 371·25 grains or 24·0566 grammes of fine silver. Subsidiary silver coins contain 347·228 grains of fine silver per dollar. These are the half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime (one-tenth). Minting of a new 5-cent piece of silver and copper alloy was begun on 1 October, 1942, the minting of the 5-cent piece of nickel having been discontinued in May, 1942; minting of the nickel coin was resumed on 1 January, 1946. Production of the copper 1-cent piece was replaced by the minting of a zinc-coated steel coin during the period from 23 Feb., 1943, to 31 Dec., 1943; minting of the copper coin was resumed on 1 Jan., 1944.

British weights and measures are usually employed, but the old Winchester bushel and wine gallon are used instead of the new or imperial standards. They are:—*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 ton* contains 2,000 lb.; the *long ton*, 2,240 lb.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of the United States in Great Britain (1 Grosvenor Square, S.W.1).

Ambassador.—Lewis Williams Douglas (appointed 6 March, 1947).

Minister.—Julius C. Holmes.

Counsellors.—Mallory Browne, John H. Bruins, Charles F. Baldwin.

First Secretaries.—John W. Bailey, Jr., Frederic P. Bartlett, Samuel D. Berger, Arthur R. Ringwalt, Henry E. Stebbins, Wm. C. Trimble, Miss Frances E. Willis, Joseph E. Charles, William C. Ockey, Miss Kathleen Molesworth.

Military Attaché and Army Attaché.—Major-General John W. Leonard.
Military Air Attaché.—Brigadier-General John B. Ackerman.
Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air.—Rear-Admiral Delbert S. Cornwell.
Agricultural Attaché.—P. O. Nyhus.
Commercial Attaché.—Basil D. Dahl.
Civil Air Attaché.—Ernest A. Lister.
Legal Attaché.—J. A. Cimperman.
Treasury Attaché.—S. J. Kennedy.
Financial Attaché.—William L. Hebbard.

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.—Sir F. R. Hoyer-Millar, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., Sir Sydney Caine, K.C.M.G., Sir Leslie Rowan, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Counsellors.—E. A. Cleugh, O.B.E., M.V.O., H. A. Graves, C.M.G., M.C., B. A. B. Burrows, C.M.G., A. N. Morgan, J. Currie, O.B.E., P. H. Gore-Booth, C.M.G., C. A. G. de J. Meade, A. Christielow, C.M.G., E. Jones, E. N. R. Trentham, R. Burns.
Secretaries.—P. S. Stephens, J. F. Ford, O.B.E., F. W. Marten, M.C., Lord Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C., D. C. Tebbit, P. Casson, K. D. Jamieson, G. E. McDougall, D. A Greenhill, O.B.E., Sir R. Mackenzie, Bt., C. M. Walker, H. A. R. Philby, J. G. Boyd, M. B. Thresher, G. T. D. Patterson, J. O. Rennie, J. R. W. Wilby, E. S. Jones, N. W. H. Gaydon, J. R. Carter.
Naval Attaché.—Captain J. Holmes, R.N.
Military Attaché.—Colonel J. C. Windsor-Lewis, D.S.O., M.C.
Air Attaché.—Group Captain R. C. Jonas, O.B.E.
Civil Air Attaché.—Christopher Clarkson, A.F.C.
Minister (Commercial).—J. W. Taylor, C.M.G., M.B.E.
Consul-General at New York.—Sir Francis Edward Evans, K.C.M.G.

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	Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr.
Argentina . .	Jeronimo Remorino	Pete Jarman
Australia. . .	Norman J. O. Makin	Stanton Griffis
Austria . . .	Ludwig Kleinwaechter [2]	John G. Erhardt [2]
Belgium . . .	Baron Silvercruys	Robert D. Murphy
Bolivia . . .	Richardo Martinez Vargas	Irving Florman
Brazil . . .	Mauricio de Nabuco	Herschel V. Johnson
Bulgaria [2] . .	Dr. Nisim Judasy Mevorah [2]	(Legation closed)
Burma . . .	U So Nyun	David MacKendree Key
Canada . . .	Hume Wrong	—

[1] Ambassadors except where otherwise indicated.
[2] Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

Countries	Foreign Representatives [1]	U.S. Representatives [1]
Ceylon	G. C. S. Corea	Joseph C. Satterthwaite
Chile	Felix Nieto Del Río	Claude G. Bowers
China	Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo	(Embassy closed)
Colombia	Gonzalo Restrepo-Jaramillo	Willard L. Beaulac
Costa Rica	Franisco de P. Gutiérrez	Joseph Flack
Cuba	Dr. Gonzalo Guell	Robert Butler
Czechoslovakia	Dr. Vladimir Outrata	Ellis O. Briggs
Denmark	Hendrick de Kauffman	Mrs. Eugenie Anderson
Dominican Republic	Luis Francisco Tomas	Ralph H. Ackerman
Ecuador	L. Neftali Ponce	John F. Simmons
Egypt	M. B. Chiati	Jefferson Caffery
El Salvador	Héctor David Castro	George P. Shaw
Estonia	Johannes Kaiv [2]	(Legation closed)
Ethiopia	Ras H. S. Imru	George R. Merrill
Finland	Dr. K. T. Jutila [2]	John M. Cabot [2]
France	Henri Bonnet	David K. E. Bruce
Greece	Paul Economon-Gouras [2]	Henry F. Grady
Guatemala	Gonzalos Arevalo	Richard C. Patterson, Jr.
Haiti	Joseph D. Charles	William E. DeCourcy
Honduras	Rafael Valle	Herbert H. Bursley
Hungary	Imre Horváth [2]	Nathanial P. Davis [2]
Iceland	Thor Thors [2]	Edward B. Lawson [2]
India	Mrs. V. Pandit	Loy W. Henderson
Indonesia	Ali Sastroamidjojo	H. Merle Cochran
Iraq	Abdulla Ibrahim Bakr [2]	Edward S. Crocker, II [2]
Irish Republic	John J. Hearne	George A. Garrett
Israel	Eliahu Epstein	James G. McDonald
Italy	Alberto Tarchiani	James Clement Dunn
Jordan	Dr. Yusef Haikel [2]	Gerald A. Drew [2]
Korea (South)	Dr. Chang Myon	John J. Muccio
Latvia	Anatol Dinbergs [2]	(Legation closed)
Lebanon	Dr. Charles Malik [2]	—
Liberia	Charles D. B. King [2]	Edward R. Dudley [2]
Lithuania	Povilas Žadeikis [2]	(Legation closed)
Luxemburg	Hugues le Gallais [2]	Mrs. Perle Mesta [2]
Mexico	Antonio de Los Monteros	Walter Thurston
Nepal	—	Loy Henderson [2]
Netherlands	Dr. E. N. van Kleffens	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. Ispahni	Avra M. Warren
Panama	J. J. Vallerino	Monnet B. Davis
Paraguay	Cesar R. Ascosta [2]	Fletcher Warren [2]
Persia	Hussein Ala	John C. Wiley
Peru	Fernando Berckemeyer	Harold H. Tittman, Jr.
Philippines	Joaquin M. Elizalde	Myron M. Cowan
Poland	Joseph Winiewicz	Waldemar J. Gallman
Portugal	Dr. Luiz Esteves Fernandez	Lincoln MacVeagh
Rumania	Mihai Ralea [2]	Rudolf E. Schoenfeld [2]
Saudi Arabia	Asad Al-Faqih	J. Rives Childs
Spain	Juan Francisco de Cardenas	—
Sweden	Erik Boheman	H. Freeman Matthews
Switzerland	Charles Bruggmann [2]	John Carter Vincent [2]
Syria	Faiz el Khowi [2]	James H. Keeley [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. Jaun Carlos Blanco	Christian M. Ravndal
Venezuela	Dr. M. A. Falcón-Briceño [2]	Walter J. Donnelly
Yemen	—	J. Rives Childs [2]
Yugoslavia	—	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.

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Against the names of the Governors and the Secretaries of State, (D.) *stands for Democrat and* (R.) *for Republican.*

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 December, 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 7 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.—James E. Folsom (D.), 1947–51 (6,000 dollars).

Secretary of State.—Miss Sybil Pool (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 51,609 square miles, including 531 square miles of inland water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 2,920,000, an increase of 3·1% over that of 1940. Birth rate, 1947, 30·9 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 9·2 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 86,255; deaths, 26,565.

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 1940) were:—Birmingham, 267,583; Mobile, 78,720; Montgomery (capital), 78,084.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—Chief religious bodies (1936) are:—Negro Baptists (with 375,084), Southern Baptists (212,855), Methodist Episcopal (155,416), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ. 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 1947–48 the elementary and high schools reported 20,653 teachers and 651,480 enrolled pupils; there are separate schools for coloured pupils numbering 231,119. Total public expenditure on education, $60,820,332. For superior and professional education the most important (1946–47) institutions are: the State University of Alabama (founded 1831) with 542 instructors and 9,700 students; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 450 instructors and 8,030 students; Tuskegee Institute (coloured; founded in 1881), 260 teachers and 2,648 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 24 counties the state controls the sale of alcoholic beverages, while 43 counties remain 'bone dry.' Unemployment Insurance was adopted in 1935. In June, 1949, there were 75,952 recipients of Old Age Assistance receiving an average of $21·05 per month. Approved hospitals registered with the American Medical Association numbered 131 in 1949, with 21,214 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).

Finance.—General revenues of the State Government for the fiscal year ending 30 September, 1948, were $155,327,000: taxation furnished $102,209,000, and federal and other grants $27,272,000. The alcoholic beverage monopoly furnished $14,411,000. Expenditures were $150,938,000, of which governmental activities took $39,533,000, debt retirement $1,970,000, and aid to other governmental units, $69,069,000.

The net long-term debt on 30 September, 1948, amounted to $46,585,000.

Production and Industry.—Alabama is largely an agricultural state; the number of farms in 1945 was 223,369; the farm area was 19,067,844 acres, of which 7,412,380 acres were used as crop land; value of farm land and buildings was $559,742,689. Since the enactment of a Soil Conservation Act in 1939, 12 soil conservation districts have been established embracing, in 1948, 32,689,920 acres, of which 19,067,844 acres were in 223,369 farms. Chief feature is the 'plantation' system, represented by 15,431 large units farmed by tenants or share-croppers and occupying 28·7% of all farm land and with 23·5% of the farm population. In 1945, 35,953 farms (16% of the 220,522 farms reporting) had a gross produce, for sale or farm consumption, valued at less than $400; 36,190 farms had produce

valued at $2,000 or more. Tenant-farmers (1945) operated 49·1% of all farms and 15·7% of farm lands.

Cash income, 1947, from crops and livestock, $392,653,000. Chief crops are peaches, maize (58,824,000 bushels in 1948), oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes (4,505,000 bushels) and peanuts (343,200,000 lb.). Sugar cane is largely grown and 2,240,000 gallons of syrup were manufactured in 1948. In 1948 the cotton yield was 1,200,000 bales (average, 1937–46, 971,000 bales) from 1,620,000 acres. Area of national forest lands on 30 June, 1948, 2,435,745 acres. On 1 Jan., 1949, the livestock comprised 58,000 horses, 206,000 mules, 413,000 milch cows, 1,198,000 all cattle, 23,000 sheep and 1,124,000 swine.

In 1947 (federal census) there were 3,334 manufacturing establishments, employing 186,000 production workers, earning $372,000,000; value added by manufacture was $877,000,000 compared with $246,000,000 in 1939. Iron ore, 1947, amounted to 7,480,000 long tons; coal, 1947, amounted to 19,048,000 short tons; coke, 5,870,000 tons; Portland cement, 9,514,000 barrels. The mineral output in 1947 was valued at $159,788,000. Lumber cut, 1947, 1,795 million board feet.

The chief port is Mobile, through which there is a large ocean-going trade; the port can accommodate 22 ocean-going vessels. The larger rivers in the state are navigable (except at low water) for several hundred miles; the Alabama river for 400 miles. In 1947 the railways had a length of 4,842 miles, exclusive of 300 miles of electric railway. In 1949 the state had 97 airports, including 32 municipal; 33 were lighted. The state system of roads 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 in 1863 and became a state on 14 February, 1912. The state constitution placed the government under direct control of the people through the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall. The state Senate consists of 19 members and the House of Representatives of 58, all elected for 2 years. Arizona sends to Congress two representatives (each elected from a separate district) and two senators. A federal court ruled in 1949 that Indians, previously disfranchised, are entitled to vote.

The state capital is Phoenix (population in 1940, 65,414). Tucson had a population of 36,818. The state is divided into 14 counties.

Governor.—Dan E. Garvey (D.), 1949–51 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Wesley Bolin.

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. Estimated population on 1 July, 1949, was 745,000, an increase of 49·1% over 1940. Birth rate, 1947, 30·5 per 1,000

population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 10·3 per 1,000. Births, 1948, 20,050; deaths, 7,129.

Population in four 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 gainfully employed. In 1940 census, 4,146 men and 4,098 women were reported divorced; 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 1948–49 in the 449 district elementary schools were 128,643, with 3,582 teachers; 75 public high schools had 29,500 pupils and 1,195 teachers. There are state colleges at Tempe and Flagstaff. The total expenditure for public schools (1948–49) was $29,439,635. The state maintains a university and a state agricultural school, both at Tucson, and two 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 application. On 30 June, 1949, 11,316 persons were drawing an average of $54·80 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 58, with 6,361 beds in 1948. 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., 1949, numbered 1,337.

A 'right-to-work' amendment to the constitution, adopted 5 November, 1946, makes illegal any concessions to trade-union demands for a 'closed shop.'

The Arizona state prison on 1 July, 1949, held 955 men and 17 women; lethal gas is used for the execution of the death sentence on murderers.

Finance.—Receipts and expenditure, General Fund, in the year ending 30 June, 1949, were (in dollars) :—

Balance in hand, 1 July, 1948	13,795,000	Disbursements, 1948–49 .	15,728,401
Receipts, 1948–49 . .	14,051,386	Balance, 30 June, 1949 .	12,117,985
Total . . .	27,846,386	Total . . .	27,846,386

Bonded and contingent debt 30 June, 1948, was $8,269,275; net value of taxable real and personal property (1948) was $732,917,861.

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, 1948, 900,000 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 Indians, Mexicans and migratory workers from Oklahoma, Texas and other states. The average farm (1945) was 2,880·6 acres, valued at $21,905. Fruit, dairy and chicken farming is disappearing; the state now imports fruit, butter, eggs and poultry. Area under cotton (1948), 274,000 acres, from which 320,000 bales of short staple and Egyptian cotton were harvested.

Cash income, 1948, from crops, $170,000,000; from livestock, $51,868,000. Most important cereal (1948) was grain sorghums, 3,000,000 bushels. Other crops, 1948, were oranges, 780,000 boxes; grape fruit, 3,000,000 boxes. Lettuce and other truck crops are important. On 1 Jan., 1949, there were 66,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 866,000 all cattle, 46,000 milch cows, 420,000 sheep and 27,000 swine. The wool clip in 1949 amounted to 2,615,000 lb. from 349,000 sheep; mohair production (1948) was 116,000 lb. from 53,000 goats. The national forests in the state have an area (30 June, 1948) of 12,159,018 acres.

In 1949 there were 44 soil conservation districts embracing 1,063,851 acres, of which 1,058,791 acres were farm land (7,195 farms and ranches).

The mining industries of the state are important. The production of gold in 1948 was 107,000 oz.; silver, 4,720,000 oz.; copper, 387,000 tons; lead, 29,000 tons; zinc, 53,750 tons; mercury (1944), 540 flasks (of 76 lb.); molybdenum (1939), 752,539 lb. Arizona shipped 140 short tons of high-grade tungsten concentrates in 1945. The total value of principal minerals mined in 1948 was $195,400,100. The leading industry is the smelting and refining of copper. Smelter output 1947, 364,600 short tons.

In 1947 (federal census), 545 manufacturing establishments had 11,167 production workers, earning $29,680,000; value added by manufacture, $103,958,000.

In 1948 there were 2,209 miles of steam railroad. Airports, 1948, numbered 163, of which 37 were municipal; 27 were lighted. The state maintains 28,866 miles of road, of which 6,564 miles were surfaced in 1949.

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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 7 southern states which requires 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.), 1949–51 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—C. G. Hall (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 53,103 square miles (377 square miles being inland water). Estimated population on 1 July, 1949, was 1,964,000, an increase of 0·7% from that of 1940. Birth rate, 1947, 26·3 per 1,000 population; death rate, 8·0 (national average, 10·0 per 1,000). Births, 1948, were 48,656; deaths, 14,930.

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 88,039 in 1940; Fort Smith, 36,584; Hot Springs, 21,310; Pine Bluff, 21,290.

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 elementary and secondary schools, 1947–48, had 13,002 teachers and 344,494 pupils, of whom 81,613 were coloured. Total State expenditure on schools in 1947–48 was

$23,404,703, to which were added $10 million from local taxation and $7 million from federal grants. 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 Negroes is enforced by statutes covering educational institutions (but, specifically, 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, 1948, 48,227 persons were drawing Old Age Assistance at an average amount of $18·19 per month. There were 66 hospitals (with 13,546 beds) registered with the American Medical Association in 1948. 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.

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 general revenue for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, was $120,024,000, of which taxation 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, 1948, was $114,846,000.

Production and Industry.—Arkansas is an agricultural state. In 1945, 198,769 farms had a total area of 17,455,900 acres; value of 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, 52 soil conservation districts have been established covering 29,702,440 acres, of which 14,840,788 acres were in 161,330 farms.

Cash income, 1947, from crops and livestock, $500,053,000. In the north the chief crops are maize (33,019,000 bushels in 1948), oats, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay and forage crops. For 1948 the cotton area was 2,220,000 acres and the yield 1,984,983 bales. Strawberries, picked by migratory workers, are an important cash crop. The cultivation of roses (for perfumes) is pursued locally. Livestock on 1 Jan., 1949, comprised 142,000 horses, 153,000 mules, 1,089,000 all cattle, 427,000 milch cows, 61,000 sheep and 946,000 swine.

Arkansas produces 90% of the country's supply of bauxite for aluminium; shipments, 1947, 1,163,438 long tons dried bauxite equivalent. The state has a large coal area; 1,871,000 short tons were mined in 1947. The state also produced manganese ores (6,079 long tons in 1940). In 1947, crude petroleum amounted to 29,990,000 barrels, natural gasoline, 53,047,000 gallons and natural gas (1946) 45,177 million cubic feet; mercury (1943) 1,532 flasks. Total mineral output in 1947 was valued at $90,833,000.

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 (1947) total 9,318 miles; county highways, 46,214 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 February, 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 September, 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.), 1947–51 ($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

Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 10,665,000, an increase of 54·4% over 1940. 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.

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 population of the larger cities as shown by local censuses on or since 1 July, 1946, was:—Los Angeles, 1,805,687; San Francisco, 827,400; Oakland, 400,935; San Diego, 362,658; Long Beach, 241,109; Sacramento, 119,984; Glendale, 96,495; Berkeley, 100,024; Pasadena, 98,279; San José, 80,784, and Fresno, 63,672. In 1944, 79% of the population was concentrated in 7 metropolitan areas, 68% of them in 3 metropolitan areas—Los Angeles County, San Diego County and San Francisco Bay area.

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 is 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. Seven state teachers' colleges had about 7,000 students. In 1944–45, total expenditures—the second largest in the country—were $129,471,338. 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 1947, 7 were sentenced to death, all for murder.

Before marriage licences are granted, both applicants must pass a Wassermann or similar laboratory blood test. California is one of 9 States whose birth certificates do not disclose illegitimacy.

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. On 31 Oct., 1949, 264,672 aged persons were receiving an average of $70·74 per month; 9,049 blind persons were receiving an average of $82·43 per month, and 65,581 needy children in families were receiving $114·18 per month per family; county indigent aid was being given to 88,889 persons (an average of $26·74 per person). In 1948 there were 371 hospitals registered with the American Medical Association; capacity, 100,593 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 assessed value of taxable property on 5 Sept., 1949, was $13,227,731,114; net bonded state debt was $176,098,000 on 1 Aug., 1949. The total assets of all building and loan associations operating in California were $1,122,896,642 at 30 June, 1948.

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, 53 soil

conservation districts have been established embracing 8,660,318 acres in 1948, of which 5,934,167 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. California leads all states in the wages paid to permanent farm workers—$162 per month with board in 1948, compared with the national average of $102. 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, 1947, from crops, $1,412,751,000; from livestock, $751,954,000.

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 1948 were :—Maize, 2,145,000 bushels; winter wheat, 11,988,000 bushels; oats, 5,550,000 bushels; barley, 49,045,000 bushels; rice, 14,868,000 bushels. Principal tree crops (1949):—Wine grapes, 527,000 tons; table grapes, 515,000 tons; raisin grapes, 668,000 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, 36,916,000 boxes; lemons, 9,930,000 boxes; grape fruit, 2,134,000 boxes. Field crops (1948) included :—Beans, 5,421,000 bags; potatoes, 46,800,000 bushels; sugar beet, 2,819,000 short tons.

The hay crop is the most valuable of all crops grown in the state; output, 1948, 5,718,000 tons; alfalfa, 4,162,000 tons; grain sorghum, 4,234,000 bushels; hops, 11,362,000 lb., and cotton, 968,000 bales.

On 1 January, 1949, the farm animals were :—118,000 horses, 11,000 mules, 885,000 milch cows, 2,746,000 all cattle, 1,652,000 sheep and 837,000 swine. California ranks second with 4,544,000 turkeys. 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 421,473 fine oz.; silver, 724,771 fine oz.; copper (1947), 4,814,000 lb.; lead, 9,110 short tons, and zinc (1947), 10,830,000 lb. California is one of three most important petroleum-producing states of the Union (Oklahoma and Texas being the other two); in 1948 the output was 343,471,636 barrels. Natural gas (1948) amounted to 591,285 million cubic feet; production of natural gasoline was 130,305,000 barrels; Portland cement, 22,400,000 barrels. Mercury output (1947), 15,000 flasks. The estimated value of all the minerals produced in 1947 was $744,731,000.

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, 1947, 1,792,953 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 passengers; 355 automobile stage lines carried 205,208,301 passengers and 7,556,406 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 biennial. The Governor and Lieutenant-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.—William Lee Knous (D.), 1949–51 ($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, 1948, 8,155,927 acres (12·3% of the land area). Indian lands, 1945, covered 730,513 acres, of which 704,109 were under tribal control.

Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, was 1,215,000, an increase of 8·2%

since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 29·1 per 1,000 population (national average 26·0); death rate, 11·4 (10·0). Births in 1948, 32,826; marriages, 14,009; deaths, 12,302.

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 1940 of 322,412; the metropolitan area had an estimated population in 1947 of 471,000 (384,000 in 1940). Other cities with 1940 population: Pueblo, 52,162; Colorado Springs, 36,789; Greeley, 15,995; Trinidad, 13,223; Boulder, 12,958; Fort Collins, 12,251. 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, 1948, the public schools had 208,928 pupils and 9,371 teachers, of whom 7,189 were women. The 2,100 school buildings housed 1,668 elementary, 348 senior and junior high schools, 11 junior colleges and 9 evening or 'opportunity' schools. Public school expenditure, 1948, $44,248,978. Colorado College, at Colorado Springs, had (1949–50) 80 professors and 1,276 students; University of Colorado (1949–50), at Boulder, 493 professors and 8,865 students; University of Denver, founded by Territorial Charter in 1864, had 378 teachers and 11,135 students; College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Fort Collins, 259 professors and 3,898 students; Colorado School of Mines at Golden, 93 professors and 1,278 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., 1949, 49,630 persons were drawing an average of $77·90 per month. 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. Approved hospitals, 1948, numbered 98 with 17,510 beds. In Dec., 1948, hospitals for mental diseases had 6,852 patients (average) or 564 per 100,000 population (national average 446·7).

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, 1949, was $139,178,044, of which taxes furnished $105,821,855 and federal grants $33,356,189. General expenditures were $141,041,628, of which operations and purchase of investments took $34,867,250; counties, for roads, schools and welfare, $67,810,010; state highways, $24,241,970, and state institutions, $17,530,310.

The net long-term debt on 30 June, 1949, was $9,015,000 in highway warrants and $440,000 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, 1948, from crops, $247,622,000; from livestock, $301,039,000. Important farm industry is the growing of sugar beet for the Great Western Sugar Company on some 103,000 acres (1948).

Of the total surface area (66,401,445 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 Jan., 1950, there were 86 soil conservation districts with an acreage of 29,370,059.

Production and value of principal crops in 1949:—Maize, 17,314,000 bushels, $23,374,000; wheat, 49,551,000 bushels, $91,466,000; oats, 7,470,000 bushels, $5,229,000; barley, 23,256,000 bushels, $20,930,000; rye, 350,000 bushels, $350,000; hay, 2,360,000 tons, $49,560,000; dry beans, 2,537,000 bags, $15,258,000; potatoes, 18,150,000 bushels, $27,225,000; sugar beet, 1,872,000 tons, $18,345,600; sorghums for grain, 4,212,000 bushels, $3,664,000; broomcorn, 12,100,000 tons, $2,662,000; apples, 1,628,000 bushels, $2,284,000; peaches, 2,109,000 bushels, $3,585,000; pears, 204,000 bushels, $347,000; cherries (sour) 3,380,000 tons, $534,000; onions, 5,368,000 sacks.

On 1 Jan., 1949, the number of farm animals was:—126,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 206,000 milch cows, 1,854,000 all cattle, 1,185,000 sheep, 334,000 swine. The wool clip in 1949 yielded 9,358,000 lb. of wool from 1,114,000 fleeces. National forests (1948) cover 13,702,707 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 (1944) 23,608,421 lb. Production of vanadium ore in 1948 was 1,912,158 lb., or 90% of total U.S. production. In 1948, the gold output was 154,802 oz.; silver 3,011,011 oz.; copper, 4,596,000 lb.; lead, 25,143 short tons; zinc, 90,328,000 lb.; petroleum, 17,273,000 barrels. Oil shale reserves are estimated at 270,000 million barrels. Total mineral output in 1947, was valued at $105,135,000. 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 1948, 87 electric power plants produced 1,592,067,000 kwh. (steam, 73·5%; hydro-electric, 22·9%; internal combustion, 3·5%). By type of

ownership production was divided between: private enterprises, 82·7%; municipal, 11·4%; federal projects, 5·0%; state projects, 0·9%.

In 1949, there were in the state 4,304 miles of main-track steam railway, and 308 miles of electric railways. There were (1949) 106 airports, including 43 municipal; 15 are lighted. The state maintained, 1949, 12,360 miles of highway, of which 10,385 miles are surfaced. Colorado, with its national forests, ranks third in the number of tourists. It has 52 mountain peaks over 14,000 feet high.

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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 by a social compact. This constitution was confirmed by a charter from Charles II in 1662, and replaced in 1818 by a state constitution, framed that year by a constitutional convention. Connecticut was one of the original 13 states of the Union.

The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 36 members and a House of Representatives of 272 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 2 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.—Chester Bowles (D.), 1949-51 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—Mrs. Winifred G. McDonald (D.).

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). Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, was 2,019,000, an increase of 18·1% 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 .	842,097	16,988	92	142	859,319	—

In 1940 the foreign-born white population, representing 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 1940 was 448,887 (of 3·8 persons).

The chief towns are: Hartford, with population (census, 1940), 166,267; New Haven, 160,605; Bridgeport, 147,121; Waterbury, 99,314; New Britain, 68,685; Stamford, 47,938; Norwalk, 39,849; Meriden, 39,494. Torrington (population, 26,988) 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 Congregations (90,615), Congregationalist (87,790), and Protestant Episcopal (83,317). 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 1948–49 the 676 public elementary schools had 6,781 teachers with 196,741 enrolled pupils; the 33 junior high schools had 790 teachers and 15,598 pupils; the 90 public high schools, 2,961 teachers and 62,679 pupils. In 1948–49, 206 parochial and ecclesiastical schools had 2,591 teachers and 62,712 pupils. Expenditure of the state Board of Education for the year ending 30 June, 1949, was $11,409,994; local expenditure, $56,626,855. The University of Connecticut at Storrs, founded 1881, had 687 professors and 9,308 students in 1949–50. Yale University, New Haven, founded in 1701, had 1,400 professors and 8,519 students. Wesleyan University, Middletown, founded 1831, had 94 professors and 912 students. Trinity College, Hartford, founded 1823, had 92 professors and 1,258 students, and Connecticut College for Women, New London, founded 1915, had 94 professors and 844 students.

Including private and ecclesiastical institutions there were in the state on 30 June, 1949, 147 benevolent establishments (exclusive of almshouses); state paupers numbered 4,318, and inmates in state hospitals 12,015. Disbursements for charities, hospitals and corrections during year ending 30 June, 1949, amounted to $32,849,056, excluding Old Age Assistance amounting to $10,007,389 for 16,846 recipients. Approved hospitals, 1948, numbered 76 with 22,948 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 1948–49, 1,107 persons were convicted of major offences, including 5 convicted of murder; none was sentenced to death.

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, 1949, were :—

	$		$
Cash balance, 1 July, 1948 .	25,328,043	Disbursements, 1948–49 .	190,313,904
Receipts, 1948–49 . .	187,698,240	Balance, 1 July, 1949 . .	22,712,379
Total	213,026,283	Total	213,026,283

The net long-term debt on 30 June, 1949, was $84,798,000; assessed value of real and personal property in 1948 was $4,184,224,017.

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, 1948 from crops, $60,533,000; from livestock, $101,587,000; from Government payments, $531,000. In 1949 the output of tobacco was 26,525,000 lb.

In 1948 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 1947 was valued at $5,677,000.

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 steam railroad track, 55 bus companies, 164 taxi companies in operation. In 1949 there were 42 airports (20 commercial) and 14 seaplane bases (10 commercial); 82 of the 169 towns are marked for air guidance. The state (1949) maintains 2,964 miles of highway, all surfaced.

There are 14 FM broadcasting stations and 27 AM stations in operation; there is 1 television station.

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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 4 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 (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 2,399·2 square miles (437·5 square miles being inland water). Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, was 311,000, an increase of 16·5% 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 1940 census figures show Wilmington with population of 112,504; Dover, 5,517; Newark, 4,502; New Castle, 4,414; Milford, 4,214.

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 1,761 teachers and 43,222 enrolled pupils. Total expenditure for elementary and high schools, $10,372,454. The state has 2 schools for higher instruction: University of Delaware (1834), Newark, with 175 professors and 2,203 students; State College, for coloured students, Dover, with 30 professors and 302 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.

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, 1949, 1,509 persons were drawing an average of $28·05 per month. In 1948, there were 16 hospitals (3,740 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In December, 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.

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, 1948, the net long-term debt was $7,126,000. Assessed valuation of real property in 1940 was $325,684,203.

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, 1947, from crops, $17,613,000, and from livestock, $68,911,000. 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 1947 at $613,000.

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.

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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 were appointed from civil life by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, for a term of 3 years each. The other commissioner was 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).

Estimated population, 1 July, 1949 was 870,000, an increase—largely

due to the war—of 31·1% over that of 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 33·2 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 9·8 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 27,867; deaths, 8,380.

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) were gainfully employed; 4,037 men and 7,276 women were reported divorced; families numbered 170,640 (of 3·9 persons). 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 distinction only, as the territory it includes is not a municipal government separate from the rest of the District of Columbia, but is subject to the same national and municipal control in every respect.

Religion, 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 other 69%.

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%.

The 131 white and 72 coloured public elementary and secondary schools in 1945–46 had 54,030 white pupils and 40,717 coloured pupils; teachers numbered 3,218. There is 1 normal school for whites, and 1 for coloured. In 1946, elementary and secondary schools had 92,102 students, 3,320 teachers and expenditure on instruction was $14,031,000. About 17,716 students attend private elementary and secondary schools.

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 (1949) 561 professors and 5,476 students; George Washington University, non-sectarian, founded in 1821, 760 instructors and 12,300 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 5,593 students; Catholic University of America, founded in 1884, with 476 professors and assistants and 4,545 students; American University (Methodist) with 180 professors and 4,619 students.

In May, 1948, Old Age Assistance was being paid to 2,351 persons, receiving an average of $40·39 per month; general assistance was paid to 1,141 persons ($44·70 per month); aid to the blind, 212 persons ($44·55); and aid to 1,329 families ($75·99 per family per month) for 4,099 dependent children. In 1948 there were 26 hospitals approved by the American Medical Association with 16,590 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.

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, 1948, the funds of the District of Columbia stood as follows :—

	Dollars		Dollars
Balance, 1 July, 1947 . .	18,431,481	Disbursements in 1947–48 .	96,863,311
Receipts to 1 July, 1948 .	98,975,537	Balance on 1 July, 1948 .	20,543,707
Total . . .	117,407,018	Total . . .	117,407,018

The District of Columbia has no bonded debt not covered by its accumulated sinking fund. On 1 Jan., 1948, the assessed valuation of the taxable real estate was $1,572,527,504.

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, 1947, was valued at $746,000.

Within the District are 165 miles of electric street railway track and 243 miles of bus routes. The District had, 1948, 3 airports, all operated by the Government and all lighted.

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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 September, 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 18,105 in 1945). 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.

Estimated population 1 July, 1949, was 2,494,000, an increase of 31·4% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 25·9 per 1,000 population; death rate, 10·8. 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 (1945) are :—Jacksonville with a population of 206,422; Miami, 192,122; Tampa, 124,476; St. Petersburg, 85,184; Orlando, 50,105; Pensacola, 43,304; West Palm Beach, 40,599.

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).

On 1 July, 1948, those under 21 years numbered 855,000, an increase of 26·3% since 1940.

Attendance at school is compulsory. All public schools are required to have readings from the Bible without sectarian comment once every school day. Separate schools are provided for white and coloured children. In 1946, white schools had 271,360 pupils; Negro schools, 101,817.

In 1947–48, the 1,596 public elementary schools had 8,799 teachers and 281,936 enrolled pupils. In 773 public high schools there were 6,467 teachers and 164,736 pupils. Total expenditure on public schools (1946–47), $52,097,162; on higher education, $4,484,843. 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. White and Negro prisoners may not be chained together. 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, 1948, 58,494 persons were drawing an average of $38·20 per month. Aid to the blind averaged $39·47 each to 2,861 persons; aid to dependent children averaged $42·01 to 16,412 families. Approved hospitals, 1948, numbered 128 with 19,495 beds. Hospitals for mental diseases, 1945, had 5,203 patients or 252·6 per 100,000 of the population (national average, 363·2); patients, 1946, 6,222.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1948, the state had a general revenue of $180,342,000, of which taxation furnished $139,034,000 and federal aid $31,810,000. There is no state income tax on individuals or companies. General expenditures were $119,920,000, of which operations took $91,356,000, and aid to other governments $54,490,000.

Florida has no bonded debt. The assessed value of all property in 1946 was $2,887,858,545.

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, 1947, from crops and livestock, $345,477,000. Production of grapefruit, 31,000,000 boxes in 1948, and oranges, 64,000,000 boxes. Other crops (1948) were tobacco (20,846,000 lb.), sugar cane (1,089,000 tons), cotton (13,000 bales), rice, maize, oats and peanuts (247,950,000 lb.). On 1 Jan., 1949, the state had 25,000 horses, 29,000 mules, 14,000 sheep, 666,000 swine, 148,000 milch cows, and 1,265,000 all cattle. The national forests area in June, 1948, was 1,241,955 acres.

In 1949 there were 44 soil conservation districts embracing 22,608,813 acres, of which 9,789,623 acres were farm land (50,969 farms).

Chief mineral product is phosphate rock (3,814,935 long tons in 1945, ranking next to Tunisia as the world's largest source). Mineral output, 1947, was valued at $45,992,000.

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 tobacco industries are important.

In 1947 there were 4,846 miles of steam and 290 miles of electric railway. The state (1946) maintained 8,544 miles of highways, of which 8,192 miles are surfaced. In 1948, Florida had 200 airports, including 49 commercial and 82 municipal airports; 63 were lighted.

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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 August, 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 two 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.), 1949–50, completing his predecessor's 4-year term ($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. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, was 3,196,000, an increase of 2·3% over that of 1940. Birth rate, 1947, 30·4 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 9·2 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 92,171; deaths, 29,924. 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 (1940) of 302,288; Savannah, 95,996; Augusta, 65,919; Macon, 57,865; Columbus, 53,280.

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. Coloured students in elementary schools numbered 218,067 in 1948–9; coloured high schools had 36,666 students. Total expenditure for common schools (1948–49) $56,219,457.

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. 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 June, 1949, 93,962 persons were receiving Old Age Assistance to an average amount of $20·54 per month; 12,316 families were receiving as aid to 31,739 dependent children an average of $40·85 per family; aid to the blind went to 2,546 persons (averaging $25·75 monthly). Hospitals registered with the American Medical Association in 1948 numbered 123 with 25,307 beds. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 8,484 patients or 282·5 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1948, general revenue receipts were $160,339,000 ($108,300,000 from taxes, $18,274,000 from earnings of state agencies, and $33,792,000 in federal grants); expenditures were $158,758,000. Education received $66,868,000; public roads, $39,295,000; public debt retirement, nil.

On 1 July, 1949, the net long-term debt was nil. The net assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property in 1948 amounted to $1,364,212,650.

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 36,518,592 acres, including 23,294,007 acres of farm lands in 220,105 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 1948 the cotton output was 760,000 bales, compared with the average, 1937–46, of 864,000 bales. Cash income, 1947, from crops, $356,224,000; from livestock, $157,176,000. Other crops, 1948, were peaches, 2,812,000 bushels; pecans, 39,600,000 lb.; peanuts, 798,750,000 lb.; maize, 49,182,000 bushels; rice; sweet potatoes, 4,930,000 bushels. The state's tobacco output (1948), 96,993,000 lb. (in 1937–46, 83,145,000 lb.). On 1 Jan., 1949, the farm animals were 37,000 horses, 244,000 mules, 379,000 milch cows, 1,099,000 all cattle, 14,000 sheep, 1,604,000 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 80% of the country's output of kaolin (512,214 short tons in 1939)and substantial supplies of fuller's earth. Mineral products, 1947, had a value of $37,137,000.

In 1947, Georgia had 4,754 manufacturing establishments employing 225,807 production workers, earning $399,820,000; 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 (1947) covers 12,862 miles, of which 7,812 miles are hard surfaced; the county network, in addition, embraces 77,577 miles of which 1,700 miles are hard surfaced.

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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.—Dr. C. A. Robins (R.), 1947–51 ($7,500).
Secretary of State.—J. D. 'Cy' Price (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). Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 592,000. an increase of 12·8% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 30·4 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 8·9 (10·0). Births, 1948,

15,720; deaths, 4,782. 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 (1940) Boise, capital, with population 26,130; Pocatello, 18,133, and Idaho Falls, 15,024.

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 1944–45 the public elementary and secondary schools had 4,022 teachers and 108,206 enrolled pupils. Total expenditure on education (1947–48) was $20,219,584. The State University of Idaho, founded at Moscow in 1892, has 210 professors and 3,814 students; its southern branch has 32 teachers and 535 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, 1948, 10,427 persons were drawing an average of $43·81 per month. In August, 1940, it was estimated that one-third of the population was receiving organized health services. In 1948, there were 42 hospitals (3,923 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 1945, 234 persons (54·1 per 100,000 population) were convicted of major offences, including 2 convicted of murder; none was sentenced to death.

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, 1948, the net long-term debt was $22,000; the assessed value of real and personal property (1948), $486,197,905. 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 26 soil conservation districts, managed by local farmers and ranchers, embracing 17,209,216 acres, of which 7,009,854 acres are farm lands in 20,546 farms and ranches. Cash income, 1947, from crops was $216,938,000 and from livestock, $145,747,000. The most important crop is wheat; in 1948, the yield amounted to 34,583,000 bushels, of which winter wheat was 17,930,000 bushels. Other crops are alfalfa, sugar beet (1,233,000 short tons in 1948), potatoes (42,630,000 bushels), oats, barley, field peas, apples and prunes. There is an active livestock industry, the number of horses on 1 Jan., 1949, being 103,000; mules, 3,000; sheep, 986,000; milch cows, 227,000; all cattle, 976,000; swine, 227,000. The wool clip (1949) was 8,808,000 lb. from 937,000 sheep. The state contains (1947) 21,502,411 acres of national forest.

The state has rich mineral deposits. Output of gold in 1948, 58,454 fine oz.; silver, 11,448,875 fine oz.; lead, 88,544 short tons; copper, 1,500 short tons; zinc, 86,000 short tons, and some arsenous oxide, antimony, cadmium and phosphate rock. Production of mercury in 1947 was 886 flasks. Total mineral output in 1947 reached value of $63,593,956.

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 December, 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. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 8,449,000, an increase of 7·0% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, 23·3 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 11·0 (10·0). Births in 1948 were 181,549; deaths, 89,757. 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	387,446	624	4,969	7,897,241	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, 1940, it had a population of 3,396,808 (1948, estimated, 3,700,000). Other cities with populations in 1940 are: Peoria, 105,087; Rockford, 84,637; East St. Louis, 75,609; Springfield (state capital), 75,503; Oak Park Village, 66,015; Evanston, 65,389; Cicero, 64,712; Decatur, 59,305; Berwyn, 48,451; Aurora, 47,170, and Joliet, 42,365.

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, 1948, the 8,809 public elementary school districts had 31,694 teachers and 827,092 pupils, and the 792 high schools had 14,754 teachers and 310,176 pupils. Five state teachers' colleges (normal schools) had 971 teachers and 10,394 students. Total current expenditure on public schools, 1947, from the Educational Fund, $248,508,787. There are 59 colleges and universities (including the teachers' colleges); the principal ones, with teachers and students for 1947–48, are :—

Founded	Colleges, etc.	Location	Teachers	Students
1867	University of Illinois (State)	Urbana	3,144	30,215
1892	University of Chicago (Non-sect.)	Chicago	900	8,515
1851	North-Western University (M.E.)	Evanston	2,043	10,200
1850	Illinois Wesleyan University (M.E.)	Bloomington	68	1,407
1909	Loyola University (Roman Cath.)	Chicago	739	7,188
1901	James Milliken University (C. Presb.)	Decatur	92	1,642
1837	Knox College (Non-sect.)	Galesburg	69	864
1861	North-Central College (Ev. Assn.)	Naperville	50	974
1898	De Paul University (Roman Cath.)	Chicago	344	11,200
1829	Illinois College (Presbyterian)	Jacksonville	35	550
1846	MacMurray College (M.E.)	Jacksonville	64	917
1847	Rockford College (Non-sect.)	Rockford	56	423
1897	Bradley Polytechnic Institute	Peoria	176	5,328
1860	Augustana College (Ev. Luth.)	Rock Island	63	1,413
1853	Monmouth College (Presbyterian)	Monmouth	59	949

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 established 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, 1949, 308,475 persons were drawing an average of $37·44 per month; this represented a rise of 13·6% in persons assisted. There are approximately 478 welfare institutions. In 1948, hospitals registered with the American Medical Association numbered 321, with 96,288 beds. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 31,579 patients or 418·4 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1949, the receipts and disbursements were (in dollars):—

Balance, 1 July, 1948	1,007,039,652	Disbursements, 1948–49	740,575,154
Receipts, 1948–49	596,605,191	Balance, 30 June, 1949	863,069,689 [1]
Total	1,603,644,843	Total	1,603,644,843

[1] Includes $500,486,595 of the Unemployment Trust Fund on deposit with the Federa Treasury.

Total bonded indebtedness, 1 July, 1949, was $448,115,100; in 1948 the assessed value of all property was $22,390,552,285.

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, 1948, from crops, $767,503,000; from livestock and livestock products, $1,233,923,000. Illinois is a great producer of hydrid maize, second only to Iowa. Output, 1948, was 549,793,000 bushels and yield per acre 61·0 bushels, compared with the national average of 42·7 bushels.

Other crops were, in 1948, wheat, 38,840,000 bushels; oats, 182,078,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,133,000 bushels; hay, barley, rye and buckwheat are also grown. Output of soya beans, 78,504,000 bushels in 1948, was more than one-third of the country's entire output. On 1 Jan., 1949, there were 212,000 horses, 18,000 mules, 1,021,000 milch cows, 3,069,000 all cattle, 574,000 sheep and 5,714,000 swine. The wool clip in 1949 was 3,370,000 lb. from 421,000 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 1949 there were 92 districts covering 30,454,087 acres with 213,546 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 362 mines having an area of 37,486 square miles with output, 1947, of 68,325,241 tons. Mineral production includes petroleum, 66,459,000 barrels in 1947; natural gasoline (1947), 47,455,000 gallons; small amount of natural gas (1946), 17,166 million cubic feet; cement (1947), 7,228,000 barrels; steel (1946), 5,482,213 long tons. Illinois produced 14,687 short tons of abrasive stones (tripoli) in 1947. Total value of mineral products, 1947, was $516,808,000.

There were (1947) 11,760 miles of steam railway and 1,210 miles of electric railway. Airports, 1949, numbered 476, of which 316 were private and 160 municipal; 49 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 December, 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.—Charles F. Fleming (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 36,291 square miles, of which 86 square miles are inland water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, was 3,994,000, an increase of 16·5% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, 25·1 per 1,000 population; death rate, 10·5. In 1948 marriages were 54,387; births, 92,674; deaths, 39,201. 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 Yugoslavia and 4,405 from Austria. Urban population formed 55·1% of the whole, the Negro 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 in the state are Indianapolis (capital), with a population, according to the census of 1940, of 386,972; Fort Wayne with 118,410; Gary, 111,719; South Bend, 101,268; Evansville, 97,062; Hammond, 70,184; Terre Haute, 62,603; East Chicago, 54,637; Muncie, 49,720.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—Religious denominations, according to a private census in 1948, include :—Methodist bodies (388,856), Roman Catholic (388,115), Disciples of Christ (200,000), Baptist bodies (198,100). Total membership, all denominations, about 1,700,000.

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 1947–48 the elementary and public high schools had 23,914 teachers with 658,237 pupils. Total expenditure for public schools, 1947–48, $128,082,028.

The principal institutions for higher education, 1947–48, were :—

Begun	Institution	Control	Professors and instructors	Students
1824	Indiana University, Bloomington. .	State . .	693	15,802
1837	De Pauw University, Greencastle .	M.E. . .	113	2,263
1842	University of Notre Dame (Roman Cath.)	R.C. . .	310	4,781
1874	Purdue University, Lafayette . .	State . .	600	9,000

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 1945 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, 1949, 49,938 persons were drawing an average of $39·40 per month. In June, 1947, hospitals for mental diseases had 12,973 patients or 295·6 per 100,000 population (national average, 337·7). Approved hospitals (1949), 130 (24,572 beds).

Finance.—In the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1948, general revenues were $226,143,000 and general expenditures $214,549,000. Taxes furnished $173,649,000; federal grants were $28,925,000.

On 30 June, 1948, the state had a net long-term debt of $12,083,000; the state's ability to contract debt, except for defence purposes, is severely limited, and the above debt is wholly that of subsidiary units. The net assessed value of real and personal property, 1946, was $4,961,997,821.

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, 1947, from crops and livestock, $1,066,147,000 and from Government payments, $8,324,000.

The chief crops are maize (279,780,000 bushels in 1948), wheat (38,506,000 bushels), oats (59,469,000 bushels), rye, hay, soya beans (31,196,000 bushels), tobacco (12,890,000 lb.), popcorn (32,750,000 lb.) and tomatoes for processing (520,400 tons). The livestock on 1 Jan., 1949, consisted of 122,000 horses, 1,743,000 all cattle, 743,000 milch cows, 370,000 sheep, 4,192,000 swine and 14,000 mules. In 1949 the wool clip yielded 2,728,000 lb. of wool from 359,000 sheep.

In 1949 there were 44 soil-conservation districts, embracing 10,381,240 acres (80,482 farms).

The coalfields of the state have an area of 6,500 square miles. In 1947 the output of coal was 25,449,000 short tons and petroleum, 6,095,000 barrels. In 1946, output of pig-iron was 4,828,528 short tons; steel, 8,359,305 net tons; coke, 6,651,567 short tons. The total mineral output was valued at $296,147,000 in 1947. In 1948, the state had 22 blast furnaces with a capacity of 7,950,900 net tons.

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, 1947, was 10,376,000 kwh.; 246,000 kwh. came from water power.

In 1947 there were 6,651 miles of main steam railway. Airports, 1949, numbered 144, of which 33 were municipal; 33 were lighted. There are 10,441 miles of state roads and 72,657 of county roads; total (including others), 92,726 miles.

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IOWA.

Government.—Iowa, first settled in 1788, was made a Territory in 1838 and admitted into the Union on 28 December, 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.), 1949–50 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—Melvin D. Synhorst (R.).

Area and Population.—Area, 56,280 square miles, including 24 square miles of inland water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 2,643,000, an increase of 4·1% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, 25·4 per 1,000 population; death rate, 10·4. Births, 1948, were 62,177; deaths, 26,257.

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 1940, are Des Moines (capital), 159,819; Sioux City, 82,364; Davenport, 66,039; Cedar Rapids, 62,120; Waterloo, 51,743; Dubuque, 43,892; Council Bluffs, 41,439; Ottumwa, 31,570; Mason City, 27,080; Clinton, 26,270; Burlington, 25,832; Fort Dodge, 22,904; Marshalltown, 19,240.

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 1947–48, of the persons between the ages of 5 and

21 years, 464,499 (73·2%) were attending school. In 1947–48, 7,747 public elementary schools had 351,230 pupils, and 867 high schools had 113,269 pupils. Total expenditure on public schools in 1947–48, $86,816,060. Leading institutions for higher education (1949–50) were :—

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors and instructors	Students
1847	University of Iowa at Iowa City . .	State	1,170	10,383
1858	State College of Agriculture, Ames .	State	1,458	8,845
1847	Grinnell College at Grinnell. . .	Congregational	90	1,113
1853	Cornell College at Mt. Vernon . .	Methodist	66	738
1881	Drake University at Des Moines . .	Disciples	226	3,844
1881	Coe College at Cedar Rapids . .	Presbyterian	54	649
1894	Morningside College at Sioux City .	Methodist	50	1,020
1876	Iowa State Teachers College at Cedar Falls	State	333	2,950

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or similar blood tests.

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 dollars 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 $100 per annum. In Sept., 1949, 48,660 persons were drawing an average of $48·57 per month. In 1948 the state had 130 hospitals (20,226 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. On 31 Aug., 1949, hospitals for mental diseases had 8,897 patients.

In 1948, 622 persons were convicted of major offences including 5 convicted of murder; none received the death penalty.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1948, the receipts of the general revenue fund were $194,122,000 including from taxes $137,249,000, and from the liquor monopoly $10,043,000. General expenditures were $168,698,000.

On 30 June, 1948, the net long-term debt was $1,906,000. The assessed value of real and personal property in 1948 was $3,041,181,624; value of all property was $3,348,983,677.

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 172·0 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 61·0 bushels to the acre compared with the national average of 42·7 bushels; similarly the new ' Clinton ' oat gave Iowa a yield of 45·0 bushels per acre compared with the national average of 36·4. 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 1949 there were 96 soil conservation districts covering 33,254,703 acres, all in farm lands in 202,279 farms. About 9% of the total area has suffered severe erosion. In 1948, 202,153 farms had 34,725,282 acres of

farm land, including 22,100,580 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 (1948) from livestock, $1,818,415,000 (far exceeding all other states); from crops, $536,318,000. It leads, usually, in maize, 666,730,000 bushels in 1948, the highest ever, and in oats, 266,445,000 bushels; other crops were wheat, barley, rye, soya beans (35,443,000 bushels), potatoes and buckwheat. Its output of popcorn, 54,590,000 lb., was about one-fifth of the total. 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). But cattle for beef and swine are increasing. On 1 Jan., 1950, totals included horses, 242,000; mules, 6,000; swine, 11,920,000; milch cows, 1,182,000; all cattle, 5,007,000, and sheep, 949,000. The wool clip (1949) yielded 5,071,000 lb. of wool from 626,000 sheep.

The coalfields covering 20,000 square miles, produced 1,666,774 short tons in 1948. The approximate value of mineral products, 1947, was $47,989,963.

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, 1948, had 8,731 miles of steam railway, 353 miles of electric railway and 8,678 miles of state-maintained roads. Airports (1949) numbered 105 commercial and 54 municipal; 60 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 January, 1861. The Legislature includes a Senate of 40 members, elected for 4 years, and a House of Representatives of 125 members, elected for 2 years. Sessions are biennial. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are elected for 2 years. The right to vote is (with the usual exceptions) possessed by all citizens. The state is divided into 105 counties; the capital is Topeka. The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 6 representatives.

The state was the first (of 21 states) to establish in 1933 a Legislative Council of 10 senators and 15 representatives to sit continuously between sessions for the study of legislative problems.

Governor.—Frank Carlson (R.), 1949–51 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Larry Ryan (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 82,276 square miles, including 163 square miles of inland water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 1,947,000, an increase of 8·1% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, 23·0 per 1,000 population

(national average, 26·0); death rate, 9·9. Births, 1948, were 42,577; deaths, 18,811; divorces, 5,700.

Population in 4 federal census years (with distribution by sex, 1940) was :—

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 whites :—10,870 (21·1%) German, 6,401 (12·4%) Russian, 4,540 Swedish and 3,136 English. Of the total population in 1940, 41·9% were urban; 3·6% Negro; 48·0% of those 14 years old and over (466,944 males and 116,882 females) were employed and 48,775 seeking employment; occupied dwelling units numbered 512,819 (of 3·52 persons); 10,921 men and 12,170 women were reported divorced. Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 15,955. Indian lands, 1945, covered 36,423 acres, of which 1,697 acres were tribal holdings.

The census of 1940 gave Kansas City a population of 121,458; Wichita, 114,966; Topeka (capital), 67,833; Hutchinson, 30,013; Salina, 21,073; Leavenworth, 19,220; Pittsburg, 17,571; Coffeyville, 17,355.

Religion, Education and Welfare.—The most numerous religious bodies 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 physician's certificate dated within 30 days of the application.

The school population is stationary; on 1 July, 1948, those under 21 years numbered 659,000, an increase of 3·3% since 1940 compared with an increase 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 1948–49, the 4,267 operating public elementary and secondary school districts had 16,116 teachers and 319,796 enrolled pupils. Total public expenditure in 1948–49, $62,421,208; total value of school property, $139,611,425.

Leading institutions for higher instruction are (1949) :—

Founded	Institution	Control	Professors	Students
1858	Baker University, Baldwin City . .	Methodist	44	690
1865	University of Kansas, Lawrence . .	State	800	8,758
1863	State College of Agriculture, Manhattan	,,	450	7,032
1865	Ottawa University	Baptist	28	535
1885	Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina .	Methodist	40	474
1926	Wichita Municipal University, Wichita .	City	150	3,390
1885	Southwestern University, Winfield .	Methodist	46	559
1865	Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia	State	116	1,488
1901	Fort Hays State College, Hays . .	,,	77	1,019
1903	Kansas State Teachers' College, Pittsburg	,,	146	2,004
1941	Washburn Municipal University, Topeka	City	114	1,962

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, 1949, 41,194 persons were receiving Old Age Assistance to an average amount of $47·49 per month. In 1948, the state had 117 hospitals (18,056 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1946, hospitals for mental diseases had 5,854 patients or 319·0 per 100,000 population (national average, 382·4).

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., 1949, held 1,732 men and boys and 160 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.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1949, the total receipts and disbursements were (in dollars) :—

Cash Balance, 1 July, 1948 .	132,406,144	Disbursements, 1948–49 .	178,176,309
Receipts, 1948–49 . .	196,573,769	Balance, 1 July, 1949 . .	150,803,604
Total . . .	328,979,913	Total . . .	328,979,913

Assessed valuation of real and personal property, 1949, was $4,095,547,092; outstanding indebtedness, 1 July, 1949, $5,250,000.

Production and Industry.—Kansas is pre-eminently agricultural, but sometimes suffers from lack of rainfall in the west. In 1945, 141,192 farms had an area of 48,589,418 acres; total value of farm lands and buildings, $1,971,330,799. Wheat farming is highly mechanized, with 90% of the crop harvested by combines; it is also highly commercialized, with many companies owning from 40,000 to 70,000 acres; 6,833 farms had 1,000 acres or more in 1945. At the other extreme are small farms (15,649 under 30 acres in 1945) on marginal lands; in 1945, 11,091 farms (8% of the 138,917 farms reporting) had produce, for sale and farm consumption, valued at less than $400. In 1949 there were 94 soil conservation districts embracing 46,856,960 acres on 126,548 farms and ranches. Cash income, 1948, from crops, $630,624,000; from livestock, $567,439,000; from government payments, $4,504,000.

Kansas is the greatest wheat-producing state. Its peak output (all winter wheat) reached in 1947 was 286,702,000 bushels; 1948, 231,368,000 bushels. Other crops in 1948 were maize, 81,304,000 bushels; oats, 26,312,000 bushels; rye, potatoes, flax and grain sorghums (26,576,000 bushels). The state has an extensive livestock industry, comprising, on 1 Jan., 1949, 219,000 horses, 16,000 mules, 622,000 milch cows, 3,591,000 all. cattle, 318,000 sheep and 1,203,000 swine. Wool clip (1949), 2,779,000 lb. from 337,000 sheep.

Kansas has coalfields covering 15,000 square miles, which produced 2,745,000 short tons in 1947. Yield of petroleum (1947) was 105,132,000 barrels; natural gas (1947), 180,000 million cubic feet; natural gasoline or petrol (1947), 72,224,000 gallons; lead (1948), 8,386 short tons; zinc (1948), 35,577 short tons; Portland cement (1947), 7,131,802 barrels; salt (1947), 904,398 tons. Total value of mineral products, 1947, $267,020,000.

In 1947 there were 1,946 manufacturing establishments, with 59,363 production workers, earning $151,269,000; value added by manufacture was $461,061,000 compared with $117,391,000 in 1939. The slaughtering industry and petroleum refining are important.

There were 8,685 miles of steam railway in 1948 and 150 miles of electric railway. There were 183 airports in 1948, of which 69 were municipal; 33 were lighted. The state maintains 9,412 miles of highway, of which 9,076 miles are surfaced.

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KENTUCKY.

Government.—Kentucky, first settled in 1765, was originally part of Virginia; it was admitted into the Union on 1 June, 1792, and its first legislature met on 4 June. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 38 members elected for 4 years, one-half retiring every 2 years, and a House 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 1940, 11,492). The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 9 representatives.

Governor.—Earle C. Clements (D.), 1947–51 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—George Glenn Hatcher (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 40,395 square miles, of which 286 square miles are water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 2,893,000, an increase of 1·7% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, 29·0 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 10·0. Births in 1948, 78,359; deaths, 28,072. 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 1940 as follows :— Louisville, 319,077; Covington, 62,018; Lexington, 49,304; Paducah, 33,765; Owensboro', 30,245, and Ashland, 29,537.

In 1930, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 131,545 (6·6% of the total in that age group), of whom 101,695 were native whites and 28,553 were Negroes; 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 is compulsory, the minimum term being 8 months, and in the larger cities 40 weeks. In 1945–46, the elementary and high schools had 17,414 teachers and 516,025 pupils. The state has 4 teachers' colleges for white students and 2 for Negro students with about 10,000 students. Expenditure on elementary and high school education in 1945–46, $23,073,562. For higher education there are universities and colleges, the more important of which (1947–48) were Berea College (non-sectarian), with 95 teachers and 1,205 students; Kentucky University, Lexington, 421 teachers and 8,583 students; University of Louisville, 513 teachers and 8,551 students.

Religion and Welfare.—The chief religious denominations are :— Southern Baptists, with 229,216 members (in 1936), Roman Catholic (191,660) and Methodists (99,371). Total, all denominations, 913,482.

Statutes require the separation of whites and Negroes in all educational institutions (each race having teachers only of its own race), 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 aged, for dependent children and for the needy blind. Old Age Assistance (maximum 250 dollars a year) is provided for those 70 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., 1948, 52,243 persons were receiving an average of $20·90 per month. Aid was given to 14,234 families with 36,039 children and to 1,095 needy blind persons. In 1948 the state had 102 hospitals (20,943 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).

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, general revenues were $155,108,000 (taxes, $115,251,000, and federal grants, $31,998,000) and general expenditures, $148,268,000.

The net long-term debt on July 1, 1948, was $7,758,000.

Production and Industry.—Kentucky is largely an agricultural state. In 1945, 238,501 farms had an area of 19,724,834 acres; value of farm 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, 1947, from crops, $300,965,000 and from livestock, $287,042,000. In 1948, the maize crop amounted to 100,040,000 bushels,

other farm products being wheat, hay, potatoes, sweet potatoes, watermelons, hemp, cotton and sorghum cane. The chief crop, however, is tobacco; output in 1948, 466,853,000 lb., compared with the average, 1937–46, of 366,501,000 lb.

Since 1940, when the Soil Conservation Act was passed, 103 soil conservation districts have been organized, covering 20·8 million of the state's 25·7 million acres. Surveys have been completed on 5,172,481 acres and farm plans completed for 20,253 farmers on 2,706,172 acres. Open drainage ditches have a length of 402 miles. 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 January, 1949, included 192,000 horses, 154,000 mules, 628,000 milch cows, 1,592,000 all cattle, 707,000 sheep and 1,619,000 swine. In 1949, the wool clip yielded 4,160,000 lb. of wool from 650,000 sheep. National forest area (1947), 1,393,539 acres.

The principal mineral product of Kentucky is coal, 84,241,000 short tons mined in 1947. Output of fluorspar, 103,939 short tons in 1940; petroleum (1947), 9,397,000 barrels; natural gasoline or petrol (1947), 9,741,000 gallons; natural gas (1946), 70.396 million cubic feet. Total value of mineral products in 1947, $395,745,000.

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 1947, the state had 3,579 miles of steam railway besides 400 miles of electric railway track. There were, 1948, 64 airports, of which 9 were municipal; 14 were lighted. The state maintains 11,000 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 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—Wade O. Martin, Jr. (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 48,522 square miles, including 3,346 square miles of inland water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 2,630,000, an increase of 11·3% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 29·2 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 9·3 (10·0). Births, 1948, 73,027; deaths, 24,030.

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 had an estimated population of 581,900 (in 1949); Shreveport, 128,600; Baton Rouge (capital), 118,500. 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 1946, the public elementary and high schools had 13,746 teachers and 436,273 pupils. There are 16 four-year colleges. Total expenditure on public education (1945–46), $37,427,993. Superior instruction is given in the Louisiana State University (1877), with, 1947–48, 609 professors and 12,188 students. Tulane University (founded in 1834) in New Orleans has 973 professors and 7,529 students. This university has state support to the extent of the remission of certain taxes. The Roman Catholic Loyola University (founded 1904) at New Orleans had 200 professors and 3,183 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 April, 1949, 227,318 persons were receiving Old Age Assistance to an average of $33·88 per month; 161,703 families with 83,173 dependent children were receiving an average of $47·63 per month; 1,605 blind

persons were getting $42·04 per month. In 1948 the state had 90 hospitals (20,444 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 6,640 patients or 283·3 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1948, ordinary revenues were $213,794,000 (taxes, $138,535,000 and Federal grants, $29,027,000), while ordinary expenditures were $173,899,000.

The net long-term debt of the state, 30 June, 1948, amounted to $169,254,000. Assessed valuation, 1948, was $1,662,552,000.

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, 1947, from crops and livestock. $329,723,000. In 1945 19,078 farms (15% of the 127,000 farms reporting) had produce for sale or consumption valued at less than $400.

In 1949 there were 25 soil conservation districts covering 27,030,000 acres, of which 9,891,499 acres were farm land (127,491 farms). Production of sugar cane was 5,220,000 short tons in 1948; sugar-cane syrup (1948), 2,600,000 gallons; rice (leading all states), 23,522,000 bushels; maize, 17,057,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 7,315,000 bushels; tung nuts, 18,500 tons; pecans, 15,000,000 lb.; cotton, 760,000 bales. On 1 Jan., 1949, the state contained 115,000 horses, 126,000 mules, 127,000 sheep, 724,000 swine, 1,332,000 all cattle and 318,000 milch cows. Output of furs in 1947–48 was 6,144,060 pelts. National forest area (1948), 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 187,109,800 barrels; of natural gasoline or petrol (1947) 484,302,000 gallons; natural gas (1946) 525,178 million cubic feet; salt (1947) 1,955,382 tons. Total mineral output in 1947 was valued at $397,312,000.

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 37,000 miles of public roads (17,632 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, settled in 1624, and originally a part of Massachusetts, 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. The suffrage is possessed by all citizens, 21 years of age, who can read English and write their own names; paupers and un-taxed Indians have no vote. The state is divided into 16 counties, subdivided into towns, cities, plantations and various unincorporated places. The capital is Augusta; the state sends to Congress 2 senators and 3 representatives.

Governor.—Frederick G. Payne (R.), 1949–51 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Harold I. Goss (R.), 1949–51.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 32,562 square miles, including 1,497 square miles of inland water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 909,000, an increase of 7·3% 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	765,695	1,310	839	170	768,014	25·7
1930	795,185	1,096	1,012	130	797,423	25·7
1940	844,543	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, 1947, was 27·1 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 11·4 (10·0). In 1948, births numbered 22,270; deaths, 10,203; marriages, 10,592; divorces 2,276.

The largest city in the state is Portland with a census population of 73,643 in 1940. Other cities and towns (with population in 1940) are: Lewiston, 38,598; Bangor, 29,822; Auburn, 19,817; Biddeford, 19,790; Augusta, 19,360; Waterville, 16,688; South Portland, 15,781.

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 1947–48 the 1,507 public elementary schools had 4,355 teachers and 118,458 enrolled pupils. The 190 public high schools had 1,762 teachers and 35,846 pupils. There are 59 academies with about 512 teachers and 8,321 pupils. Two teachers' colleges and three normal schools had 93 teachers and 807 students. The State University of Maine, founded in 1868 at Orono, had (1948–49) 299 professors and teachers and 4,796 students; Bowdoin College, founded in 1794 at Brunswick, had 76 professors and 1,011 students; Bates College at Lewiston, 55 professors and 828 students, and Colby College at Waterville, 81 professors and 1,093 students. Total public

expenditure on elementary and secondary education (including grants to academies) in 1947–48, $19,829,475.

Religion and Welfare.—The largest religious bodies are:—Roman Catholic with 193,398 members in 1943; Baptists (36,549), and Congregationalists and Christian Churches. Total membership, all denominations, 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.

Old Age Assistance (maximum $40 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, 1949, 13,714 were receiving an average of $41·80 per month. In 1948, the state had 61 hospitals (7,471 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 2,606 patients or 337·3 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2); in August, 1949, patients numbered 3,916.

The state's penal system on 1 Sept., 1949, held 553 men and 81 women; reform schools had 102 boys and 87 girls.

Finance.—For the financial year ending 30 June, 1949, the amount of revenue was $58,156.985 and expenditure was $58,063,521.

Bonded debt on 30 June, 1949, was $10,221,500; in 1949, assessed value of real and personal property was $762,175,182.

Production, Commerce, Railways.—The products of Maine are derived chiefly from agriculture, forestry, quarrying and fisheries. In 1945 42,184 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. Cash income, 1947, from crops, $114,972,000; from livestock and livestock products, $60,830,000; from Government payments, $1,203,000. In 1945, 13,145 farms (32% of the 40,528 farms reporting) had produce, for sale or farm consumption, valued at less than $400. In 1949 there were 14 soil conservation districts covering 14,510,340 acres, of which 3,862,018 acres were farm land (36,955 farms). Maine leads all states in the output of potatoes, which in 1949 was 73,340,000 bushels (average, 1937–46, 50,964,000 bushels). Other crops are oats, hay and apples. On 1 January, 1949, the farm animals comprised 29,000 horses, 126,000 milch cows, 216,000 all cattle, 21,000 sheep and 38,000 swine.

Minerals are stone, lime, clay products, slate and (1948) 20,789 short tons of feldspar; total output, 1947, was valued at $6,049,000.

In 1947 (federal census of manufactures) Maine had 1,635 manufacturing establishments employing 90,378 production workers, earning $199,204,000; value added by manufacture was $432,123,000.

Lumber is an important manufacturing product, the annual cut being about 490,000,000 board feet; white pine, spruce for wood pulp, hemlock, balsam, birch, cedar, oak, maple, beech and ash are found.

In 1948, there wese 1,850 miles of steam railway (for freight only) and 35 miles of electric railway. Airports, 1949, numbered 65, of which 24 were municipal, 29 commercial and 4 military; 14 were lighted.

Defence.—In Aroostock county, 4 miles from the Canadian boundary in the extreme north-east part of the state, is the Limestone Air Base for the heaviest super-bombers of the U.S. Air Force; covering 9,900 acres it

represents the 'polar concept' for U.S. defence which has led to similar bases at Stephensville, Newfoundland; Goose Bay, Labrador; Greenland and Alaska. It is stated to be the nearest American point to Europe and European Russia.

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MARYLAND.

Government.—Maryland, first settled in 1634, was one of the 13 original states. The General Assembly consists of a Senate of 29, and a House of Delegates of 123 members, both elected for 4 years. Voters are citizens who have the usual residential qualifications.

The state is divided into 23 counties and Baltimore City. The state capital is Annapolis. Maryland sends to Congress 2 senators and 6 representatives.

Governor.—William Preston Lane, Jr. (D.), 1947–51 ($4,500).

Secretary of State.—Vivian V. Simpson, took oath of office on 16 Dec., 1949, as the first woman Secretary of State in Maryland.

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 10,577 square miles, of which 690 square miles are inland water; the Chesapeake Bay occupies 1,203 square miles. Estimated total population, 1 July, 1949, 2,175,000, an increase since 1940 of 19·4%. Birth rate, 1947, was 25·6 per 1,000 population; death rate, 10·8. In 1948 there were 51,622 births, 22,913 deaths, 56,184 marriages and 6,000 divorces.

Population according to 5 federal censuses (with distribution by sex in 1940) was :—

Years	White	Negro	Indian	Asiatic	Total	Per sq. mile
1870	605,497	175,391	4	2	780,894	78·6
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	165·0
1940	1,518,481	301,931	73	759	1,821,244	184·2
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 whites, of whom 12,008 (17·0%) were from Germany, 15,158 (21·9%) from Russia, 10,119 from Italy, 9,817 from Poland, 4,531 from England, and 3,383 from Ireland. Of the total population in 1940, 59·3% were urban, 16·5% Negro, 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 47% of the population of the

state in 1940) is Baltimore, with 1,046,700. Other cities, with population in 1940, are Cumberland, 39,483; Hagerstown, 32,491; Frederick, 15,802; Salisbury, 13,313; Annapolis (capital), 13,069; Cambridge, 10,102.

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 1946–47 the state had 892 elementary and junior high schools, with 201,184 pupils and 5,459 teachers, and 223 public senior high schools and vocational schools with 99,370 pupils and 4,115 teachers; 4 state teachers' colleges and 1 Baltimore City college (Cappin), had 1,518 pupils. Expenditure on education, 1946–47, was $34,549,230. 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.

The most important institution for higher education is Johns Hopkins University, organized in 1876, with, in 1947–48, 1,022 teachers, and 3,131 students. Goucher College, founded in 1888, had, in 1947–48, 57 instructors and 761 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 1,253 professors and 14,111 regular and ex-soldier students in 1947–48.

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.

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 Sept., 1949, 11,954 citizens were receiving an average grant of $37·10 per month; 469 blind persons were receiving monthly $40·70. In 1948, the state had 84 hospitals (25,937 beds) registered with the American Medical Association; patients received totalled 237,452. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 7,004 patients or 347·1 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

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; the assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1948 amounted to $3,502,542,311.

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 1949 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, 1947, from crops and livestock, $235,235,000. Output of tomatoes, for processing, is about 251,000 tons. Other crops in 1948 were :—Wheat (6,032,000 bushels), maize (19,032,000 bushels), hay, potatoes, tobacco (35,250,000 lb.). The farm animals in the state on 1 Jan., 1949, were :—Horses, 46,000; mules, 9,000; milch cows, 234,000; all cattle, 428,000; sheep, 45,000; swine, 257,000.

Output of coal in 1947 was 2,051,000 short tons; coke, 1,975,000 tons. Maryland produces asbestos and some potash salts. Total mineral output (1947) was valued at $25,604,000.

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 4,424 miles in extent, all surfaced; 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 December, 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 14 counties, 39 cities and 312 towns; the capital is Boston.

Governor.—Paul A. Dever (D.), 1949–51 (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, 1940, was 4,316,721, an increase of 67,107 or 1·5% since 1930. State census population, 1 July, 1948, 4,718,000, an increase since 1940 of 9·3%; U.S. estimate, 1 July, 1949, 4,713,000, an increase of 9·2%. Births, 1947, were 108,494; deaths, 51,824. 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 1945 (state census), the population of the principal cities was :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Boston (capital).	766,386	Somerville .	105,883	Medford . .	67,071
Worcester .	198,741	Lynn . .	105,153	Brockton .	65,202
Springfield .	159,896	Lowell . .	101,229	Malden . .	59,567
Fall River. .	115,062	Lawrence .	85,603	Holyoke . .	53,775
Cambridge .	111,124	Quincy . .	82,084	Pittsfield. .	53,560
New Bedford .	110,308	Newton . .	77,257	Everett . .	48,553

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 connection 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 23,862 teachers and 592,172 pupils (1947–48). 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 (1947–48) are :—

Year opened	Location	Name of universities and colleges	Professors and instructors	Students
1821	Amherst	Amherst College [1]	107	1,183
1867		Massachusetts University [2]	210	2,407
1869	Boston	Boston University [2]	1,050	21,194
1863		Boston College [2] (R.C.)	262	6,430
1919		Emmanual College [3]	65	759
1898		Northeastern University [1]	331	9,223
1902		Simmons College [3]	165	1,699
1636	Cambridge	Harvard University [1]	2,400	12,603
1861		Massachusetts Institute of Technology [2]	1,200	5,000
1879		Radcliffe College [3]	400 [4]	1,421
1852	Medford	Tufts College [2]	863	3,303
1865	Newton	Boston College [1]	262	6,430
1871	Northampton	Smith College [3]	295	2,328
1948	North Easton	Stone Hill College [1]	40	350
1834	Norton	Wheaton College [3]	66	487
1837	South Hadley	Mount Holyoke College [3]	131	1,196
1875	Wellesley	Wellesley College [3]	210	1,730
1927	Weston	Regis College [3]	63	655
1793	Williamstown	Williams College [1]	105	1,110
1889	Worcester	Clark University [2]	68	1,039
1843		Holy Cross College [1]	120	2,100
1887		Polytechnic Institute	100	1,200
1948	Waltham	Brandeis University [2] (non-sectarian, Jewish-sponsored)	13	125

[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 Congregationalists with 166,411. Total membership, all denominations, was 2,609,101.

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.

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, 1948, 88,762 persons (about 20% of those aged 65 or over) were drawing an average of $55·26 per month. In 1948 the state had 221 hospitals (63,858 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 17 county jails or houses of correction with, on 30 June, 1944, 4,133 males and 657 females.

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 Fair Employment Practice Commission' 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 organisations, 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 November, 1948, the general revenue of the state (in dollars) was 310,396,000, of which 255,892,000 came from taxes and 41,268,000 from federal grants. General expenditures were 299,242,000, of which state activities took 101,928,000, other governmental units 116,357,000 and debt retirement 24,454,000.

The net long-term debt on 30 November, 1948, amounted to $167,655,000; the assessed value of real property, 1 January, 1944, was $5,599,292,119, and of personal property, $554,709,118.

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, 1947, from crops was $71,814,000 and from livestock, $119,224,000. Principal crops in 1948 were:—Potatoes, 3,548,000 bushels; cranberries (leading all states), 575,000 barrels; tobacco, 11,603,000 lb.; hay and apples. On 1 Jan., 1949, farms in the state had 129,000 milch cows and 182,000 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 1947, 1,196,000 net tons of coke were produced. Total mineral output in 1947 was valued at $11,859,000.

On 1 January, 1948, there were 1,732 miles of steam railways in the state and 426 miles of electric railways. There were (1948) 75 airports, of which 21 were municipal; 19 were lighted. In 1947 the state maintained 1,807 miles of drained and graded roads, all surfaced; total highway mileage, 17,323.

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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 January, 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.), 1949–51 ($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] Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 6,352,000, an increase of 20·8% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 26·4 per 1,000 population; death rate, 9·4. In 1948 births were 153,726; deaths, 56,520; marriages, 61,986; and divorces, 16,017.

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 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.

In the census of 1 April, 1940, population of the chief cities was:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Detroit . .	1,623,452	Dearborn. .	63,584	Muskegon .	47,697
Grand Rapids .	164,292	Kalamazoo .	54,097	Battle Creek .	43,453
Flint . . .	151,543	Highland Park.	50,810	Port Huron .	32,759
Saginaw . .	82,794	Hamtramck .	49,839	Wyandotte .	30,618
Lansing (capital)	78,753	Jackson . .	49,656	Ann Arbor .	29,815
Pontiac . .	66,626	Bay City .	47,956	Royal Oak .	25,087

[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 U.S. 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.

Estimated population, 1948, of Detroit, 1,919,049; Grand Rapids, 175,807; Flint, 160,937.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 1,123,792 (68·1%) 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 ungraded public schools, for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1948, was $168,844,095. In 1948 there were 5,186 school districts (elementary and secondary schools) with 984,571 pupils and 33,811 teachers. In 1949 the 10 junior colleges had 318 instructors and 6,218 pupils. There are 4 teachers' training colleges with 842 teachers and 9,544 students. The state University of Michigan, founded in 1817 at Detroit and removed to Ann Arbor in 1841, had in 1948, 1,187 teachers and 21,302 students; Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences, at East Lansing (1948), 956 teachers and 15,660 students; Michigan College of Mining and Technology at Houghton (1948), 147 professors and instructors and 2,160 students. Total net expenditure (1948) for 8 state supported institutions, $19,703,280.

Religion and Welfare.—Leading religious 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 syphilis and a physical examination.

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 of 3 circuit 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 65 years of age or older who have resided in Michigan 5 years; assets must not exceed $6,000 in real property, $500 in personal property for a single person or $750 for a married couple. In Sept., 1949, 96,704 persons (22% of those aged 65 or over) were drawing an average of $46·20 a month.

At the same time, aid to 59,030 dependent children in 25,521 families was provided; average payment for the month was $88·29 per family. Aid was provided to 1,741 blind residents, amounting to $50·21 per case. In 1949 the state had 255 hospitals (63,218 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 18,295 patients or 336·3 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

The state's penal reformatory system at 1 Oct., 1949, held 8,014 men and 268 women.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1949, the revenue and expenditure were as follows:—

	Dollars		Dollars
Balance, 1 July, 1948 . .	146,348,827	Disbursements, 1948–49 .	649,600,842
Receipts, 1948–49 . . .	616,066,570	Balance, 30 June, 1949 .	112,814,555
Total . . .	762,415,397	Total . . .	762,415,397

Total bonded indebtedness of the state on 7 October, 1949, was $205,732,000; total assessed valuation in 1949, $9,723,319,332, raised to $11,564,700,000 by the State Board of Equalization.

Production and Industry.—The state, formerly agricultural, 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.

In 1949 there were 57 soil conservation districts embracing 19,551,993 acres, of which 12,945,156 acres were farm land (120,938 farms). Cash income, 1948, from crops, $268,313,000; from livestock, $449,252,000; from government payments, $8,460,000. Principal crops were (1949) oats, 57,488,000 bushels; maize, 80,730,000 bushels; wheat, 34,742,000 bushels; potatoes, 15,540,000 bushels; sugar beet, 757,000 tons; hay, grapes and beans. On 1 Jan., 1949, there were in the state 433,000 sheep, 124,000 horses, 1,006,000 milch cows, 1,858,000 all cattle and 820,000 swine. In 1949, the wool clip yielded 2,744,000 lb. of wool from 343,000 sheep. The area of national forest land (1948) was 5,142,000 acres. State forests (1948) totalled 3,600,000 acres; state parks, 90,249 acres; recreation areas, 54,035 acres.

Of the mineral output in 1947, coal amounted to 14,000 short tons; natural gas, 25,479 million cubic feet; natural gasoline, 4,268,000 gallons; magnesium, 44,000,000 lb.; cement, 10,470,766 barrels; iron ore, 12,965,482 long tons; gypsum, 1,031,157 tons; copper, 24,184 short tons; salt, 4,531,761 short tons, and stone, 18,600,370 short tons. Petroleum output, 1947, 16,215,000 barrels. Mineral output in 1947 was valued at $170,616,000.

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 January, 1949, there were 6,984 miles of steam railway, serving 65·8% of the communities. Airports, 1949, numbered 176, registered aircraft 2,950; seaplane bases, 14. Trunk highway mileage (1949) 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.), 1949–51 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—Mike Holm (R.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 84,268 square miles, of which 5,637 square miles are water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 2,977,000, an increase of 6·6% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 26·5 per 1,000 population, death rate, 9·7. Births in 1948, 71,173; deaths, 27,331. Population in 4 census years (with distribution 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	2,768,982	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 492,370 in 1940; St. Paul (capital), 287,736, and Duluth, 101,065.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 576,887 (60·0%) were attending schools. In 1947–48 the 8,061 elementary school districts of the state had 11,906 teachers and 318,295 enrolled pupils; 646 public accredited secondary schools had 8,555 teachers and 169,094 pupils; 11 junior colleges had 188 teachers and 2,846 pupils; 5 state teachers' colleges, 307 teachers and 4,752 pupils. The total public school expenditure (1947–48) was $95,514,024, of which $85,468,902 was spent for maintenance. The University of Minnesota at Minneapolis, which was chartered in 1851 and opened in 1869, had a total enrolment in 1948–49 of 30,259 day students and 2,977 instructors. Other institutions were :—Hamline University, at St. Paul, founded in 1854; St. John's (Roman 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: Roman Catholic, with 510,388 members in 1936, Norwegian Lutheran (173,540), Lutheran-Synod of Missouri (108,669). Total membership of all denominations, 1,352,662.

A Civil Rights Act (1927) forbids places of public resort to exclude persons 'on account of race or colour' and another section forbids insurance companies to discriminate 'between persons of the same class on account of race.' Contractors on public works may have their contracts cancelled if 'in the hiring of common or skilled labour' they are found to have discriminated against 'citizens of the United States' on the grounds of 'race, creed or colour'.

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 certain additional allowances, for needy persons 65 years of age or older who have resided in the state at least 5 years and who do not have property exceeding $5,000. In June, 1949, 54,717 persons were receiving in Old Age Assistance an average of $46·27 per month; 18,228 dependent children, an average of $27·31 per month; 1,057 blind persons, $54·55 per month. In 1949, the state had 190 hospitals (30,421 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In July, 1946, hospitals for mental disease had 10,521 patients or 373 per 100,000 population (national average, 337).

The state's penal, reformatory system and youth conservation programme in 1948 held 2,075 men and women. There is no death penalty in Minnesota.

Finance.—The revenue fund and expenditure for the year ending 1 July, 1949, were (in dollars) :—

Balance, 1 July, 1948 . .	98,593,663	Payments to 30 June, 1949 .	243,761,245
Receipts to 30 June, 1949 .	279,159,993	Balance, 1 July, 1949 . .	133,992,411
Total . . .	377,753,656	Total . . .	377,753,656

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, 1949, totalled $165.536,999.

Unpaid bonds and debt certificates, 30 June, 1949, were $51,703,424; assessed value of taxable property (1948), $1,508,550,016.

Production and Industry.—Minnesota is largely an agricultural state. In 1948, it contained 163,158 farms with a total area of 30,196,971 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, 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 1949 there were 38 soil conservation districts embracing 10,820,101 acres, of which 10,598,329 acres were farm land in 63,227 farms and ranches. Cash income, 1948, from crops, $351,000,000; from livestock, $985,000,000. Minnesota usually ranks first in production of flax seed, 19,102,000 bushels in 1948, and is one of the leading states in the production of creamery butter, milk and milk powder. In 1948, 222,656,779 lb. of creamery butter were produced. Output in 1948 of spring wheat, 16,970,000 bushels; maize, 272,055,000 bushels; oats, 206,388,000 bushels; barley, 34,132,000

bushels; rye, 3,466,000 bushels; hay, 5,145,000 tons; potatoes, 16,740,000 bushels. On 1 Jan., 1949, the farm animals included 304,000 horses, 3,244,000 all cattle, 1,516,000 milch cows, 577,000 sheep and 3,331,000 swine. In 1949, the wool clip amounted to 4,152,000 lb. of wool from 519,000 sheep. National forest area, 1948, 5,041,773 acres.

The mining of iron ores, mostly red hematite, in the Mesabi, Vermilion and Cuyuna ranges, is important, for Minnesota produces about 70% of the nation's iron ore; output in 1948 amounted to 68,700,000 long tons. But these valuable deposits may be exhausted in about 17 years. Value of mineral products, 1947, $219,685,000.

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 in 1948 numbered 125, of which 65 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 December, 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.—Feilding L. Wright (D.), 1947–51 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Heber Ladner (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 47,716 square miles, 296 square miles being inland water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 2,130,000, a decrease of 2·4% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 32·1 per 1,000 (national average, 26·0); death rate, 9·5. Births, 1948, were 66,001; deaths, 20,038.

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 largest cities (with population in 1940) are Jackson, 62,107 (1948, 92,218 with 121,219 in the metropolitan area); Meridian, 35,481; Vicksburg, 24,460; Hattiesburg, 21,026; Laurel, 20,598. 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 1946 had 258,224 white and coloured pupils and 14,731 white and coloured teachers; private elementary and high schools had 9,395 pupils. The appropriations for elementary and secondary education for 1948–50 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, 1947–48, 195 instructors and 3,445 students; Mississippi State College, 210 teachers and 3,819 students; Mississippi State College for Women at Columbus, 80 instructors and 1,153 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 (349,314 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, 1948, 40,985 persons were receiving Old Age Assistance amounting to an average of $15·79 per month.

In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 4,130 patients or 207·5 per 100,000 of the population (national average 363·2).

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 9 states which issue birth certificates which do not disclose illegitimacy.

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, 1948, the net long-term debt was $61,198,000; assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property (1945), $651,938,689.

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, 1947, from crops and livestock, $489,203,000. The chief product is cotton, which was grown on 2,540,000 acres, and yielded 2,350,000 bales in 1948; yield per acre, through better farming, has risen from 187 lb. in 1911–15 to 444 lb. in 1948. The state leads in the output of long-staple varieties and is second 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, 29,000 tons in 1948. Other crops (1948) were pecans (5,300,000 lb.), sweet potatoes (4,300,000 bushels), maize (53,544,000 bushels), rice, wheat, oats (10,989,000 bushels), sorgo syrup (1,445,000 gallons) and sugar-cane syrup (2,890,000 gallons). On 1 Jan., 1949, there were in the state 109,000 horses, 294,000 mules, 527,000 milch cows, 1,522,000 all cattle, 100,000 sheep and 975,000 swine. National forest area, 1948, 2,777,325 acres of which 1,045,977 were administered by the Forest Service.

In 1949, there were 70 soil conservation districts embracing 29,106,512 acres, of which 19,021,540 acres were farmland (256,346 farms).

Mississippi produced petroleum (47 million barrels) from 1,252 wells in 21 fields in 1948; 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 1947, was $68,092,000.

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 1947 were $1,382 million (in 1939, $436 million); *per capita* payments were $659 (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 registered in 1947 were 218,723; private and commercial trucks, 95,536. There 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 August, 1821. In 1837 its boundaries were extended to their present limits. A new constitution was adopted on 27 February, 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 Lieutenant-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. Estimated population 1 July, 1949, 3,935,000, an increase since 1940 of 4·0%. Birth rate, 1947, was 23·9 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 11·4 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 88,342; deaths, 43,084.

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 in the state, with census population in 1940, are:—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
St. Louis . .	816,048	Joplin . .	37,144	Sedalia . .	20,428
Kansas City .	399,178	University City	33,023	Cape Girardeau	19,426
St. Joseph. .	75,711	Jefferson City .	24,268	Webster Grove	18,394
Springfield .	61,238	Hannibal. .	20,865	Independence .	16,066

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 1947, the elementary and secondary schools had 23,866 teachers and 631,247 enrolled pupils. Elementary and secondary schools for coloured pupils had 52,544 enrolled in 1947. There were 5 teachers' colleges in 1948–49 with 6,652 students. Total expenditure for public schools (including building expenditures) in 1947–48, $93,581,136. 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 June, 1949, the state was paying Old Age Assistance (maximum $45 monthly per person) to 123,883 persons, who received an average of $42·57 per month. In 1948, the state had 147 hospitals (35,978 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 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 (1946) was $4,068,820,203.

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, 22 soil conservation districts have been formed, covering 7,210,601 acres, including 7,151,173 acres in 48,251 farms.

Cash income, 1947, from crops and livestock, $1,082,925,000; from Government payments, $12,286,000. Maize is the principal crop, representing nearly 50% of crop acreage and often 40% of total crop values. Output in 1948, 201,110,000 bushels. Other crops are winter wheat, 39,270,000 bushels; oats, 48,592,,000 bushels; potatoes, 3,128,000 bushels; cotton, 506,000 bales; tobacco, 5,865,000 lb. Missouri is a leading livestock state, the 1 Jan., 1949, totals being 92,000 mules, 394,000 horses, 1,246,000 sheep, 3,851,000 hogs, 956,000 milch cows and 2,959,000 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, 1948, 1,300,000 acres.

The coalfields cover about 14,000 square miles, producing, in 1948, 4,047,864 short tons of coal. In 1948, zinc, 8,724 short tons; lead, 145,546 short tons; silver, 11,705 fine ounces; Portland cement (1945), 3,185,000 barrels; limestone (11,898,000 tons), copper, barite (264,304 tons) and fire clay (1,958,310 tons) were produced. Value of total mineral production, 1947, $107,021,000.

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 1947 had 6,834 miles of steam railway and 263 miles of electric railway track. A new system of Federal and state highways covers 17,279 miles; the counties maintain 100,772 miles of roads. There were 126 airports in 1948, of which 33 were municipal; 32 were lighted.

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MONTANA.

Government.—Montana, first settled in 1809, was made a Territory (out of a portion of Idaho Territory) in 1864 and was admitted into the Union on 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 government owns 32,966,241 acres or 35%. Estimated total population, 1 July, 1949, 521,000, a decrease of 6·9% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 30·5 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 11·7 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 14,859; deaths, 5,878. 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 Butte, with a population of 37,081 in 1940; Great Falls, 29,928 (36,000 estimated in 1946); Billings, 23,261 (26,200); Missoula 18,449 (21,500); Helena (capital), 15,056 (16,700); Anaconda, 11,004. The Office of Indian Affairs administered, 1945, 6,502,211 acres, of which 1,217,697 acres were allotted to tribes.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 116,408 (59·5%) were attending school. The public elementary schools in 1948–49 had 71,165 enrolled pupils; high schools had 23,418 pupils. Total expenditure on public school education in 1948–49, $25,349,419 The University of Montana consists of the State College at Bozeman (1948–49, 2,606 students), the School of Mines at Butte (322 students), the Western Montana College of Education at Dillon (222), the Eastern Montana College of Education at Billings (451), the Northern Montana College at Havre (386), and the State University at Missoula, founded in 1895 (3,331).

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 Aug., 1949, 11,130 were receiving in Old Age Assistance an average of $50·55 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., 1949, the Montana state prison held 534 men and women.

In 1949, the state had 69 hospitals (3,739 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., 1949, patients numbered 1,868.

Finance.—The total receipts and disbursements for the year ending 30 June, 1948, were (in dollars):—

Balance on 1 July, 1947	35,687,847	Disbursements, 1947–48	113,866,687
Receipts, 1947–48	137,983,667	Cash on hand, 1 July, 1948	59,804,827
Total	173,671,514	Total	173,671,514

The net bonded debt of the state on 1 July, 1948, was $3,341,000. The assessed valuation of all property in 1949 was $1,522,121,402; the taxable valuation was $455,322,353.

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 1949, there were 70 soil conservation districts embracing 64,682,717 acres, of which 38,621,761 acres were farm land (28,722 farms and ranches). National forests numbering 13 had an area (1948) of 19,006,716 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 1948, to 90,547,000 bushels, including spring wheat, 55,926,000 bushels; hay, 2,932,000 tons; barley, 24,304,000 bushels; sugar beet, 672,000 short tons; maize, potatoes, oats, and flax seed. Cash income, 1948, from crops, $225,277,000; from livestock, $188,574,000; from government payments, $7,023,000. The raising of sheep and cattle, etc., is a very important industry. On 1 January, 1949, there were 2,139,000 sheep; 166,000 horses; 131,000 milch cows; 1,995,000 all cattle; 229,000 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, 1948, were:—Gold, 73,091 fine oz.; silver, 6,930,716 fine oz.; copper, 116,504,000 lb.; lead, 18,411 short tons; zinc, 118,190,000 lb.; manganese ore (1947), 133,360 short tons; coal, 3,260,000 short tons. Petroleum output in 1947 was 8,693,000 barrels, and of natural gas 32,549 million cubic feet. Arsenous oxide, crystalline graphite and phosphate rock (236,229 short tons in 1947) are also mined. Value of total mineral production, 1947, $87,167,000.

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 1947 was 2,760·5 million kwh., of which 2,735·7 million was hydro-electric

In 1947 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 (1946), 8,562; federal highways, 5,766; local, 55,242.

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NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska region was first reached by white men from Mexico under the Spanish general Coronado in 1541. It was ceded by France to Spain in 1763, retroceded to France in 1801, and sold by Napoleon to the United States as part of the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. Its first settlement was in 1847 and on 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.

Government.—By a constitutional amendment adopted in November, 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 November, 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.), 1949–51 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Frank Marsh (R.).

Area and Population.—Area, 77,237 square miles, of which 584 square miles are water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 1,301,000, a decrease of 1·1% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 25·1 per 1,000 population; death rate, 10·1. Births, 1948, were 31,494; deaths, 12,561.

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 population of 223,844 in 1940 (estimated, 1949, 270,000); Lincoln (capital), 81,984; Grand Island, 19,130; Hastings, 15,145. 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 5,170 elementary schools in 1947–48 had 9,319 teachers and 161,296 enrolled pupils; the 443 accredited high schools, 3,095 teachers and 62,727 pupils; the 4 state normal schools (which, 1949, also grant liberal arts degrees), 201 teachers and 3,124 students. The state has 4 universities, 13 four-year colleges and 5 junior colleges; total enrolment, 1948–49, was 23,183. Total expenditure for common schools for year ending 30 June, 1948, was $38,998,347. The more important higher academic institutions are (1948–49) :—

Opened	Institution	Professors, etc.	Students
1871	Univ. of Nebraska, Lincoln (state)	530	10,617
1878	Creighton Univ., Omaha (R.C.)	356	2,844
1887	Nebraska Wesleyan Univ. (M.E.)	56	913
1882	Hastings College, Hastings (Presby.)	50	764
1930	Municipal University, Omaha	73	1,914

A grant of 3,000,000 acres of public lands for permanent endowment of her schools was made by the Federal Government. Of this 1,633,343 acres are still held by the state; the value, 1948, was $15,214,682. 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 $12,747,067.

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) was established in 1935 for all citizens 65 years of age or older who have been residents of the state for 5 years, with an income not exceeding $360 per annum. In July, 1949, 23,767 persons were drawing an average of $42·06 per month. In 1948, the state had 115 hospitals (11,700 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 5,995 in Jan., 1949.

The state's penal and reformatory system had, in 1949, 1,103 men and 155 women.

Finance.—For the financial year ending 30 June, 1949, the state's revenues were $68,985,968, and expenditure, $68,929,822. Taxes furnished $50,380,346, and federal grants, $18,605,622.

On 30 June, 1948, the net long-term debt was $918,000. In 1948, the assessed valuation of tangible real and personal property amounted to $2,495,563,799.

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 1948 yield, are :—Maize, 252,468,000 bushels; winter wheat, 81,938,000 bushels; oats, 72,774,000 bushels; barley, 9,204,000 bushels; rye, alfalfa and potatoes. About 1,783 farms grow sugar beet for 7 factories; output, 1948, 496,000 short tons; yield of sugar, 1945, 73,000 short tons. Cash income from crops and livestock (1948), $1,025,747,000; from government payments, $8,505,000. On 1 Jan., 1949, the state contained 262,000 horses, 10,000 mules, 3,911,000 all cattle, 502,000 milch cows, 759,000 sheep and 2,403,000 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 1949, there were 85 soil conservation districts, covering 45,468,097 acres, of which 44,571,804 acres were in 110,961 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 $7,383,000 in 1947.

In 1948, there were 5,862 miles of steam railway in the state, besides 130 miles of electric railway track. Airports, 1949, numbered 264, of which 5 were state-owned and 57 were municipal; 16 were lighted. The state-maintained highway system embraced 15,460 miles (9,220 miles marked and maintained) in 1948.

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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, 2,478 in 1940). 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.—Vail M. Pittman (D.), 1947–51 ($7,000).
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. Estimated population on 1 July, 1949, 174,000, an increase of 57·8% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 30·6 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 12·1 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 3,733; deaths, 1,651.

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 (1940) of 21,317 (estimated, 1949, 37,000); Las Vegas had 8,422 (estimated, 1949, 31,000).

School attendance is compulsory for children from 7 to 18 years of age. On 1 Jan., 1950, the public schools had 28,389 pupils, including 15 kindergartens with 2,047 pupils, and high schools with 6,323 students. Pupils included 1,030 Indian children for whose education the U.S. Office of Indian Affairs contributed $85,537 for the year ending 30 June, 1949. The University of Nevada has 4 departments, with 143 professors and instructors, and 1,974 students in 1947–48.

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 9 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 June, 1948, 2,146 persons were receiving an average of $48·70 per month. Expenditures for social security for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1947, were $1,909,168; unemployment benefits took $1,593,169 in the 1948 fiscal year. The state prison had 254 inmates in 1949; the State Industrial Home had 33 boys and 1 girl; State Hospital for Mental Diseases had 346 inmates. In 1948, the state had 14 hospitals (1,168 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1946, hospitals for mental diseases had 390 patients.

Finance.—State revenues in the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, were (in $):—

Cash balance, 1 July, 1948	5,318,782	Disbursements, 1948–49	20,291,440
Receipts, 1948–49	20,451,676	Balance, 30 June, 1949	5,477,618
Total	25,769,058	Total	25,769,058

The state debt on 1 Jan., 1950, was $715,000. The state eschews income taxes, death duties and similar devices, including the sale tax. A new tax (2%) on gambling netted $1,403,746 in 1947–48 on a turnover of $1,500 million; players lost $70,187,300. Nevada was made a 'Free Port' in 1949 as far as state taxation is concerned.

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 1949 there were 17 locally-managed soil conservation districts embracing 36,288,784 acres, of which 2,293,717 acres were farm lands (1,270 farms and ranches).

Cash income, 1948, from crops and livestock, $45,078,000. Spring wheat, barley and potatoes are the chief crops. On 1 Jan., 1949, there were 36,000 horses, 22,000 milch cows, 546,000 all cattle, 473,000 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 (1947) was 5,307,852 acres.

Output of minerals (1948) were :—Gold (111,532 fine oz.), silver (1,790,020 fine oz.), copper (47,645 short tons in 1947), lead (9,777 short tons), zinc (17,780 short tons in 1947), mercury and gypsum. Some magnesite, vanadium, tungsten, antimony, cobalt and nickel are also mined. Value of mineral output for 1947, $31,366,282; 1948, $34,249,826.

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 $6,146,000; 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.), 1949–51 ($5,000).
Secretary of State.—Enoch D. Fuller (R.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 9,304 square miles, of which 280 square miles are inland water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 544,000, an increase of 10·7% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 26·1 per 1,000 population; death rate 11·6 (national average, 10·0). Births, 1948, were 13,039; deaths, 6,279. 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 population of 77,685 in 1940. Other cities are Nashua, 32,927; Concord (capital), 27,171; Berlin, 19,084; Dover, 14,990; Portsmouth, 14,821; Keene, 13,832; Laconia, 13,484; Claremont, 12,144, and Rochester, 12,012.

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 1948–49, the 538 elementary schools of the state had 1,760 teachers and 50,967 pupils (average daily attendance); 82 approved senior high schools had 1,027 teachers and 17,366 pupils (average daily attendance). Total expenditure on public schools in 1948–49 was $15,680,935. The 2 teachers' colleges had (1949–50) 70 teachers and 764 students. Dartmouth College, at Hanover, founded in 1769, had (1949–50) 305 instructors and 2,937 students; the University of New Hampshire at Durham, founded in 1866, had (1949–50) 242 instructors and 3,697 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.

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., 1948, was servicing 8,387 families, representing 6,865 Old Age Assistance recipients (average grant, $40·37 per month), 305 needy blind recipients (average grant, $43·32 monthly) and 3,110 dependent children (average monthly grant for each of 1,217 families, $83·38). Old Age Assistance (with a maximum of $48 per month, except for 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 and real property of less than $1,000 net equity. In 1948, the state had 39 hospitals (5,936 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 251 men in Oct., 1948.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, were (in dollars):—

Cash balance, 1 July, 1948	5,719,024	Disbursements, 1948–49	64,346,566
Receipts, 1948–49	62,050,270	Cash Balance, 30 June, 1949.	3,422,728
Total	67,769,294	Total	67,769,294

Net debt of state, 30 June, 1948, was $4,048,037; assessed value of taxable property (1949) was $728,861,287. 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 (smallest percentage in the Union) and 3·3% of the farm area was operated by tenant-farmers. 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, 1948, from crops, $16,242,000; from livestock and products, $52,992,000; from government payments, $495,000. The chief field crops are hay, maize, potatoes and truck crops; the chief fruit crop is apples. On 1 Jan., 1949, animals on farms were 11,000 horses, 71,000 milch cows, 119,000 all cattle, 8,000 sheep and 16,000 swine. National forests on 1 July, 1948, covered 806,323 acres; state and municipal forests, 115,682 acres.

In 1949, 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, 1947, $1,574,000, 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 1948, the length of steam railway in the state was 946 miles. There were 34 airports in 1948, of which 12 were municipal; 8 were lighted; there were 21 seaplane bases. Commercial airlines serve Portsmouth, Lebanon, Keene and Concord. The state maintains 3,622 miles of highways, of which 3,479 miles are surfaced.

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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 will, from 1950, be 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). Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 4,873,000, an increase of 17·1% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 22·3 per 1,000 population (national average 26·0); death rate, 10·3. Births, 1948, were 94,670; deaths, 47,566. Population at 4 federal censuses (with distribution by sex for 1930) 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 was as follows in 1940 :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Newark . .	429,760	Bayonne. .	79,198	Hoboken. .	50,115
Jersey City .	301,173	East Orange .	68,945	Clifton . .	48,827
Paterson . .	139,656	Atlantic City .	64,094	Bloomfield .	41,623
Trenton (capital)	124,697	Passaic . .	61,394	Perth Amboy .	41,242
Camden . .	117,536	Union City .	56,173	Kearney . .	39,467
Elizabeth . .	109,912	Irvington .	55,328	Montclair .	39,807

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, 1949, 1,544 public elementary schools had 16,752 teachers and 470,832 enrolled pupils, and 276 public junior and senior high schools had 9,456 teachers and 186,048 pupils; 6 teachers' colleges had 4,361 students; 54 schools furnish vocational education. The total state expenditure on public schools (1948–49) was $32,237,057 (excludes local expenditures).

Princeton University (founded in 1746), had, in 1949–50, 560 professors and instructors and 3,400 undergraduate students; the New Jersey State University at New Brunswick, which includes Rutgers University (1766), State Agricultural College, New Jersey College for Women and New Jersey College of Pharmacy, had (1949–50) 24,795 undergraduate students and 1,341 instructors (8,656 students and 782 instructors on the campus); Stevens Institute of Technology (1870) at Hoboken had 113 professors and instructors and 1,507 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 9 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, 1949, 23,720, drawing a total of $1,143,604.

The state's welfare system (in 1949) cared for 12,125 in hospitals for the mentally ill, 5,950 in institutions for the mentally deficient and epileptics, 2,535 in tuberculosis sanatoria, 205 in soldiers' homes, 4,300 in institutions for adult offenders and 725 in training schools for juvenile delinquents. Also under care of the state's welfare agencies were 22,330 dependent children and 687 visually handicapped. In 1948, the state had 158 hospitals (50,289 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 17,180 patients or 418·6 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

In 1948, 29,262 offences were known to the police of 30 principal cities

with population of 2,245,300. Of these 59 were the offences of murder or non-negligent manslaughter.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements of all state funds for the financial year ending 30 June, 1949, were as follows (in $) :—

Balance, 30 June, 1948	96,589,372	Disbursements and transfers, 1948-49	503,041,247
Receipts, 1948-49	496,691,034	Balance, 30 June, 1949	90,239,159
Total	593,280,406	Total	593,280,406

State debt, 30 June, 1949, was $99,430,000; assessed valuation of real and personal property (1948), $5,662,970,325; 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 1949 there were 7 soil conservation districts, embracing 4,785,280 acres, of which 1,817,448 acres were farm lands (27,976 farms).

Cash income, 1948, from crops, $132,490,000, from livestock, $184,360,000, and from government payments, $993,000.

Preliminary estimates of 1949 production of leading crops were as follows :—Field corn, 7,059,000 bushels; wheat, 1,950,000 bushels; white potatoes, 8,131,000 bushels; sweet potatoes, 2,080,000 bushels; commercial apples, 2,992,000 bushels; peaches, 1,948,000 bushels; cranberries, 58,000 barrels; asparagus, 2,932,000 crates; snap beans for market, 819,000 bushels; sweet corn, 819,000 bags; eggplant, 400,000 bushels; lettuce, 808,000 crates; onions, 780,000 sacks; spinach, 1,088,000 bushels; tomatoes for market, 1,575,000 bushels; tomatoes for processing, 122,000 short tons.

Farm animals on 1 Jan., 1949, comprised 13,000 horses, 159,000 milch cows, 222,000 all cattle, 9,000 sheep and 79,000 swine.

The chief minerals are zinc (1948, 76,332 short tons), 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, 1948, 436,372 long tons. Total value of all mineral products, 1948, was $51,092,000.

In 1947 (federal census), 10,755 manufacturing establishments employed 601,748 production workers, receiving $1,644,207,000 in 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 1948, the length of steam railroad was 2,039 miles; electric railway track, 50 miles. Ten scheduled airlines radiate out from Newark. There were 86 airports in 1949, of which 10 were municipal; 17 were lighted. The state maintains 21,821 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 Mexico was recognized as belonging to the United States, and on 9 September, 1850, it was made a 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, leaving to 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 (1940), 20,325. It sends to Congress 2 senators and 2 representatives, all elected by the voters of the entire state.

Governor.—T. J. Mabry (D.), 1949–51 ($10,000).
Secretary of State.—Mrs. M. Antonio Romero (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 121,666 square miles (155 square miles being water). Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 589,000, an increase of 10·8% 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 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, 20,536 (37·4 per 1,000 population which is the highest in the U.S.); deaths, 5,623 (10·3 per 1,000).

The largest towns are Albuquerque, with population (estimated, 1948), 90,000; Santa Fé (capital) 27,000; Roswell, 23,500; Carlsbad, 23,000. 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 1944–45, 717 public elementary and 152 secondary schools had 122,235 pupils and 4,097 teachers. Private schools, mainly Roman Catholic, had 9,911 pupils. The federal government maintains 26 Indian schools with about 2,000 pupils and 140 teachers. Total expenditure on education (1946), $13,820,000. For higher instruction (1947–48):—College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, at State College, with 150 professors and 1,852 students; School of Mines, at Socorro, with 29 professors and 280 students; the Normal University at Las Vegas, with 56 professors and 1,000 students; and the State University at Albuquerque, with 238 professors and 5,231 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, 1948, by 8,875 recipients (26% of those aged 65 or over) who averaged $35·79 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 1948, the state had 49 hospitals (4,257 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).

In 1945, 444 persons (95·1 per 100,000 population compared with 128·8 in 1940) were convicted of major offences, including 14 convicted of murder; none was sentenced to death.

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1949, general revenues were $53,981,445; expenditures, $56,471,334.

Long-term debt on 30 June, 1949, was $74,841,000; assessed value of real and personal property, 1949, was $482,411,799.

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 is considerable farming of marginal lands in 1945, 8,640 farms (30% of the 28,561 farms reporting) had total produce,

for sale or farm consumption, valued at less than $400. Cash income, 1947, from crops and livestock, $176,926,000.

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 1949 there were 58 soil conservation districts embracing 50,609,099 acres, of which 35,815,598 acres were farm and ranch lands (25,144 farms and ranches).

Principal crops are maize, wheat, potatoes, grain sorghums and cotton, 240,000 bales in 1948 from 213,000 acres. The farm animals on 1 Jan., 1949, comprised 88,000 horses, 6,000 mules, 65,000 milch cows, 1,167,000 all cattle, 1,393,000 sheep and 72,000 swine. In 1949, the wool clip amounted to 10,697,000 lb. of wool from 1,312,000 sheep. National forest area (1948) covered 10,255,600 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 1948, gold (3,414 oz.), silver (537,674 oz.), copper (60,205 short tons in 1947), coal (1,433,000 short tons in 1947), lead and zinc were the most important. Petroleum output, 1947, was 41,127,000 barrels; natural gas (1946), 119,262 million cubic feet, and natural gasoline or petrol (1947), 92,450,000 gallons. Mining of molybdenum, potassium salts (733,176 short tons) and fluorspar is important. The value of the total mineral output in 1947 was $56,554,000.

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 maintains 5,976 miles of highway; the federal government maintains 3,983 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 November, 1938, approved 16 amendments to the constitutio (including a new Bill of Rights) submitted to them by the Constitution Convention; they rejected 41 proposed amendments. The Senate consis of 56 members elected every 2 years, and the Assembly of 150 membe elected every 2 years. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are electe for 4 years. The state capital is Albany. The right of suffrage resides i every adult who has been a citizen for 90 days, and has the usual residenti qualifications; new voters must establish, by certificate or test, that the have had at least an elementary education. For local government the sta is divided into 62 counties, five of which constitute the city of New Yor New York leads in state parks and recreational areas, covering 2,942,54 acres in 1941.

The state is represented in Congress by 2 senators and 45 represent tives.

Governor.—Thomas E. Dewey (R.), 1947–51 ($25,000).
Secretary of State.—Thomas J. Curran (R.).

Cities are in 3 classes, the first class having each 175,000 or more inhab tants and the third under 50,000. Each is incorporated by charter, und special legislation. The government of New York City is vested in th mayor, elected for 4 years, and a city council whose president is electe for 4 years and members for 2 years. The council, beginning in 1949, h 25 members, each elected from a state senatorial district wholly within th city. The system of proportional representation, which enabled the Cor munists to win several seats, was abolished in 1947. The chief executi officer is the mayor, who appoints all the heads of departments, exce the comptroller, who is elected. Each of the 5 city boroughs (Manhatta Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Richmond) has a president, elected for years.

Area, Population.—Area, 49,204 square miles (1,550 square miles bei water). Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 14,392,000, an increase of 6·7 since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 23·0 per 1,000 population (national averag 26·0); death rate, 11·1 (10·0). Births in 1948 were 302,102; deat 157,939. Population in 4 census years (with distribution by sex in 194 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 foreig born whites, including 584,075 (20·5%) Italian, 436,028 (15·3%) Russia 316,844 (11·1%) German, 281,080 (9·9%) Polish, 235,755 Irish, 172,3 Austrian, 123,737 Canadian and 117,370 English. Japanese number 2,538, of whom 766 were citizens. Of the 1940 population, 82·8% we urban; 31,424 men and 51,755 women were reported divorced. Of th 14 years or older, 3,482,885 or 57·2% were in the labour market. Numb of occupied dwelling units in 1940 was 4,033,540 (of 3·68 persons). Alie

registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 1,257,501 or 25·8% of the U.S. total.

The population of New York City, by boroughs, estimated by the Department of Health as at 1 July, 1948 (with 1940 census totals in brackets), was :—Manhattan, 1,908.579 (1,889,924); Bronx, 1,501.510 (1,394,711); Brooklyn, 2,812,039 (2,698,285); Queens, 1,477,901 (1,297,634); Richmond, 187,719 (174,441); total, 7,887,748 (7,454,995).

Census population of other cities, 1940, were :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Buffalo	575,901	Poughkeepsie	40,478	Middletown	21,908
Rochester	324,975	White Plains	40,327	Olean	21,506
Syracuse	205,967	Auburn	35,753	Hempstead	20,856
Yonkers	142,598	Rome	34,214	Freeport	20,410
Albany (capital)	130,577	Watertown	33,385	N. Tonawanda	20,254
Utica	100,518	Amsterdam	33,329	Ithaca	19,730
Schenectady	87,549	Newburgh	31,883	Glen Falls	18,836
Binghamton	78,309	Kingston	28,589	Kenmore	18,612
Niagara Falls	78,029	Lockport	24,379	Dunkirk	17,713
Troy	70,304	Lackawanna	24,058	Endicott	17,702
Mt. Vernon	67,362	Gloversville	23,329	Peekskill	17,311
New Rochelle	58,408	Port Chester	23,073	Batavia	17,267
Elmira	45,106	Oswego	22,062	Ogdensburg	16,346
Jamestown	42,638	Cohoes	21,955	Watervliet	16,114

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 1947–48, the children enrolled in the 4,609 school districts numbered 1,874,816 with 75,025 teachers. There were 991 public high schools and 293 private secondary schools with 653,301 pupils; 11 state teachers' colleges with 742 teachers and 9,644 students; immigration education classes with 40,674 students. Total expenditure on public schools in 1947–48 was $477,887,493; on other types of state-supported schools approximately $10,000,000; on private secondary schools $30,465,909; on universities, colleges and other higher institutions approximately $183,725,488.

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
1889	* Barnard College, New York [2]	119	1,072
1930	† Brooklyn College, Brooklyn [2]	407	21,306
1846	Colgate University, Hamilton [1]	110	1,423
1847	†† College of the City of New York, New York [1]	1,662	72,090
1754	Columbia University, New York [3]	1,553	29,153
1857	Cooper Union Institute of Technology, New York [1]	69	1,430
1865	Cornell University, Ithaca [3]	1,026	10,130
1846	Fordham University, New York [1]	296	9,846
1914	† Hunter College, New York [2]	403	12,115
1863	Manhattan College, New York [1]	150	2,600
1927	N.Y.S. College for Teachers, Albany [2]	119	2,027
1831	New York University, New York [3]	1,324	47,936
1854	Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn [1]	154	6,060
1824	Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy [1]	319	4,596
1871	St. John's University, Brooklyn [1]	212	7,650
1856	St. Lawrence University, Canton [3]	91	1,294
1849	** Syracuse University, Syracuse [3]	1,278	19,437
1795	Union University, Schenectady and Albany [3]	218	2,924
1846	University of Buffalo, Buffalo [3]	950	10,967
1848	University of Rochester, Rochester [3]	223	6,978
1861	Vassar College, Poughkeepsie [2]	170	1,407

[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 approximately 1,500 charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, 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 June, 1948, 111,571 (about 11% of those aged 65 or over), drawing an average of $49·44 per month. Aid to dependent children included 45,381 families, with 105,810 children, grants averaging $101·12 per family. Assistance to blind included 3,546 persons, averaging $55·74. In 1948, the state had 520 hospitals (203,162 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 75,389 patients or 610·8 per 100,000 population, the largest for any state (national average is 363·2).

In 1946, 5,395 persons (43·7 per 100,000 population) were convicted of major offences, including 48 convicted of murder, for which 5 received the death sentence. 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 averages. Death sentences in 1948 were 6, all for murder.

Finance.—The state receipts for the year ending 31 March, 1949, were $727,513,941 and expenditures $725,238,738, leaving a nominal surplus of $2,275,202, which—like previous surpluses since April, 1944—was transferred to reserve funds. Of the total revenue in 1947–48 ($1,053,683,000), taxes furnished $919,414,000 and federal aid $94,791,000. Individual income tax, at $134,106,000, and corporation income tax, at $165,531,000, led all states. Total expenditures were $1,267,580,000. The net long-term debt, 31 March, 1948, was $612,636,000, equal to one-fourth of the aggregate net long-term debt of the 48 states.

The assessed valuation in 1948 of taxable real property in New York City was $16,938,465,453 distributed as follows:—Lands and buildings, $14,842,727,051; real estate of corporations, $1,393,661,165; special franchise, $702,077,237. The City of New York, 1 July, 1947, had a gross funded debt of $2,856,717,190.

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, 1947, from crops was $292,463,000 and from livestock, $578,565,000.

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, 1937–46, comprise maize, 24,427,000 bushels (27,120,000 in 1948); winter wheat, 7,177,000 bushels (12,320,000 in 1948); oats, 24,351,000 bushels (28,320,000); barley and hay. Other products are apples, 15,059,000 bushels, leading all states except Washington (11,750,000 bushels in 1948); peaches, pears, cherries, grapes, cabbage, onions; potatoes, 30,109,000 bushels (38,005,000); maple sugar, 126,000 lb., and maple syrup, 679,000 gallons. The farm animals on 1 Jan., 1949, included 167,000 horses, 2,000 mules, 1,453,000 milch cows, 2,182,000 all cattle, 161,000 sheep, 236,000 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, 36 soil conservation districts have been established, covering 17,765,120 acres (including 12,183,180 acres in 101,540 farms out of the total of 17,568,471 acres).

Other productive industries are the mining and quarrying of gypsum

557,902 tons; talc (1943), 136,291 short tons; aluminum, emery, abrasive garnet and sand-lime brick. Yield of zinc (1948), was 34,566 short tons; salt (1947), 2,923,023 short tons; Portland cement (1947), 12,133,000 barrels; crude petroleum (1947), 4,762,000 barrels; natural gas (1946), 5,084 million cubic feet; coke (1947), 5,670,000 net tons; silver (1948), 18,788 fine oz. Quarry products include pyrite, granite, trap rock, slate, marble, limestone and lime. The value of mineral output in 1947 was $130,735,000.

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-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 (outside of Greater New York) there were in 1948, 7,550 miles of steam railways and 326 miles of electric railways. There were 241 airports in 1948, of which 174 were commercial and 42 municipal; 43 were lighted. 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 1948 the canals carried 4,513,817 short tons of freight. There are (1946) 80,965 miles of town and country roads, of which 68,411 miles are improved; 14,198 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 December, 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).
Secretary of State.—Thad Eure (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 52,426 square miles, of which 3,868 square miles are inland water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 3,864,000, an increase of 8·2% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 30·9 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 8·2 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 112,830; deaths, 30,777.

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 population in 1940 and, in parentheses, the percentage increase in the preceding decade) are :—Charlotte, 100,899 (22·0%); Winston-Salem, 79,815 (6·0%); Durham, 60,195 (15·7%); Greensboro, 59,319 (10·7%); Asheville, 51,310 (2·2%); Raleigh (capital), 46,897 (25·5%); High Point, 38,495 (4·8%); Wilmington, 33,407 (3·5%). Aliens registered in Dec., 1940, numbered 4,207.

In 1942–43, the school population, between ages of 6 and 21, numbered 1,102,574, of whom 753,140 were whites and 346,110 Negroes; of this number, 733,140 (68·3%) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory between 7 and 13, inclusive, and free from 6 to 21, inclusive. Separate schools are provided for white, coloured and Indian children. In 1947–48 the 3,158 public elementary schools (both white and coloured) had 19,756 teachers and 691,421 pupils; 962 public high schools had 6,862 teachers and 164,432 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). Total expenditure for elementary and high schools, 1947–48, $72,655,102.

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 (1947–48) 535 professors and 7,528 students; the State College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh (founded in 1889) with 441 professors, and 5,684 pupils and the College for Women (Greensboro) with 185 professors and 2,158 students. Duke University at Durham has an endowment of $41,000,000; it had 640 instructors and 4,481 students.

Rural school children are driven to and from school in 5,214 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.

Old Age Assistance was being drawn in June, 1948, by 44,104 persons (21% of those aged 65 or over) receiving an average of $18·10 per month, and aid to 26,579 dependent children by 9,301 families, averaging $35·73 per month. In 1948, the state had 163 hospitals (24,920 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 1947, North Carolina led all states in the number of death sentences imposed; 22 were executed (18 Negroes), of whom 16 were for murder (14 Negroes), 5 for rape (3 Negroes) and 1 Negro for burglary.

Finance.—The state had general revenues in the year ending 30 June, 1948, of $255,512,000 (taxes furnished $213,934,000 and federal and other grants $29,331,000), while general expenditures were $225,051,000, of which operations took $122,150,000, debt retirement $5,595,000 and other governmental units $21,718,000. Unlike most states, North Carolina has no tax on land. In 1948 it derived from state income taxes $59,584,000, sales taxes $39,335,000.

On 30 June, 1949, the net long-term debt amounted to $16,268,600. The estimated value of personal and real property in 1948 was $8,351,112,000.

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 1949, there were 25 soil conservation districts embracing 27,908,240 acres, of which 17,195,112 acres were farm lands (258,749 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 farm crops (1947) was $627,062,000 and from livestock $135,288,000. Maize, produced in every county, is the principal crop; output, 1948, 69,006,000 bushels. The chief money crops are cotton, tobacco and peanuts. Cultivation of cotton (1948) on 718,000 acres produced 680,000 bales. North Carolina leads, usually, in the production of tobacco (746,300,000 lb.) and of sweet potatoes (5,635,000 bushels). Also grown are peaches, potatoes, sorgo syrup and peanuts, 350,350,000 lb. in 1948. On 1 Jan., 1949, the farm animals were 83,000 horses, 261,000 mules, 657,000 all cattle, 372,000 milch cows, 35,000 sheep and 1,167,000 swine. The area of national forest lands (1948) 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, 1945, 563,900 lb. of sheet and punch mica and 22,502 tons of ground mica). It also leads in the production of feldspar (219,720 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, 1947, were valued at $23,699,000.

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, rayon fabrication, aluminium, processing of some 50 food crops, and the manufacture of furniture (leading all other states).

The state in 1948 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 maintains 60,134 miles of highways, including 13,396 miles of paved highways, of which 10,342 miles are paved numbered roads, and 48,798 miles are rural highways; 1,269 miles are federal highways.

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NORTH DAKOTA.

Government.—North Dakota, first settled around 1800, was admitted into the Union on 2 November, 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 (census population 15,496 in 1940). The state sends to Congress 2 senators and 2 representatives, elected by the voters of the entire state.

Governor.—Fred G. Aandahl (R.), 1949–51 ($6,000).
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. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 605,000, a decrease of 5·7% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 32·2 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 9·5 (10·0). Births in 1948 were 16,980; deaths, 5,127.

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, 1940, of 32,580; Grand Forks, 20,228; Minot, 16,577, and Bismarck, 15,496.

Education and Welfare.—In 1947, there was a school population between the ages of 6 and 21 of 154,903, of which 102,000 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 1947, 3,704 public elementary and secondary schools had 6,481 teachers and 113,284 pupils. The 2,848 one-room schools had 31,517 pupils; the graded country schools, 2,903 pupils; and the town graded schools, 78,864 pupils. Average cost per pupil, $137·74. The state university, founded in 1883, had (1948) 177 teachers and 2,659 students; the state agricultural college, 179 teachers and 2,397 students. Expenditure on elementary and secondary education in 1947, $16,380,401; for higher education, including buildings, $3,818,000.

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, 1948, 8,686 persons were drawing an average of $40·56 per month. In 1948, the state had 47 hospitals (6,355 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. Hospitals for mental diseases, Dec., 1945, had 2,011 patients or 386·9 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

In 1945, 217 persons (41·8 per 100,000 persons compared with 74·6 in

1940) were convicted of major offences, including 2 convicted of murder; none was sentenced to death. The state penitentiary in 1947 held 230 men and 3 women.

The leading religious denominations are the Roman Catholics, with 119,360 members in 1936; Norwegian Lutherans, with 74,185, and Lutherans (Synod of Missouri), with 18,330. Total, all denominations, 315,659.

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, 1948, $17,350,280 (fully offset by sinking fund); assessed valuation of real, personal and public utility property in 1948, $1,033,261,412.

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, 1947, from crops was $511,602,000 and from livestock, $335,258,000. North Dakota leads usually in the production of barley (55,440,000 bushels in 1948), of spring wheat (96,498,000 bushels), of rye (4,656,000 bushels) and of durum wheat (40,082,000 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 January, 1949, the farm animals were:—167,000 horses, 417,000 milch cows, 1,590,000 all cattle, 1,246,000 sheep and 444,000 swine. The wool clip yielded (1949), 3,362,000 lb. of wool from 382,000 sheep. National forest area, 1948, 764,425 acres.

In 1949, there were 73 soil conservation districts embracing 37,977,487 acres, of which 33,978,695 acres were farm land (63,095 farms and ranches).

The mineral resources of North Dakota consist chiefly of lignite coal (2,760,000 short tons produced in 1947). Total value of mineral output, 1947, $7,629,000.

In 1947, 362 manufacturing establishments employed 3,823 production workers, who earned $8,490,000; value added by manufacture was $29,464.

In 1948, there were 5,277 miles of steam railway in the state; 81·8% of the communities are served by railways. This is the highest percentage of all the states. The state highway department maintained in 1947 6,508 miles of highway, of which 6,409 miles are graded and surfaced. Airports in 1949 numbered 94, of which 47 were municipal; 25 were lighted.

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OHIO.

Government.—Ohio, first settled in 1788, was admitted into the Union on 19 February, 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.), 1949–51 ($13,000).
Secretary of State.—Charles F. Sweeney (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 41,222 square miles, of which 100 square miles are inland water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 7,989.000, an increase of 15·7% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 24·9 per 1,000 population; death rate, 10·6. In 1948 births numbered 178,825; deaths, 82,068. 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.

Estimated population of the chief cities on 1 April, 1945, was :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Cleveland . .	867,290	Lima . .	45,923	Massillon .	27,766
Cincinnati .	457,835	Lorain . .	43,931	Shaker Heights	26,198
Columbus (cap.)	323,000	Warren . .	43,734	Sandusky .	25,000
Toledo . .	278,165	Portsmouth .	39,419	Elyria . .	24,864
Akron . .	239,666	East Cleveland	39,409	Barberton .	24,074
Dayton . .	215,596	Mansfield .	38,968	E. Liverpool [1] .	23,555
Youngstown [1] .	167,720	Steubenville .	38,765	Lancaster .	22,552
Canton . .	110,148	Zanesville .	38,030	Alliance . .	22,084
Springfield .	71,621	Norwood. .	34,310	Chillicothe .	21,019
Lakewood .	68,485	Middletown .	31,934	Cuyahoga Falls	20,921
Cleveland Hgts..	57,016	Newark . .	31,932	Findlay . .	20,660
Hamilton . .	49,800	Marion . .	30,684	Ashtabula .	20,457

[1] Census of 1940.

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 1949, the 230 kindergartens had 964 teachers and 53,266 pupils; 3,400 public elementary schools had 23,355 teachers and 741,549 enrolled pupils; 114 junior high schools had 2,547 teachers and 66,892 pupils; 1,119 high schools had 15,490 teachers and 324,168 pupils; 45 teachers training institutions had 18,000 students and 1,850 teachers. Expenditure on public schools in 1947–48 was $194,752,263 and on higher education, $75,000,000. The state's 52 universities and colleges had a total enrolment of 130,000 resident students in 1948; the following had 2,000 or more students :—

Founded	Institutions	Professors, etc.	Students (all departments)
1872	Ohio State University, Columbus	1,315	31,155
1874	University of Cincinnati (City)	676	8,800
1844	Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware (M.E.)	104	2,200
1804	Ohio University, Athens (State)	345	7,541
1826	Western Reserve University, Cleveland	666	11,007
1833	Oberlin College, Oberlin	166	2,284
1809	Miami University, Oxford (State)	321	6,477
1870	Municipal University of Akron	317	3,668
1880	Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland	133	2,278
1886	John Carroll University, Cleveland	64	2,200
1908	Youngstown College (City)	204	3,967
1831	Xavier University, Cincinnati	97	2,384
1872	Toledo University	208	4,749
1912	Kent State University	334	9,351
1910	Bowling Green State University	245	5,123
1850	University of Dayton	184	2,751

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 9 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., 1949, 125,494 persons (about 20·0% of those aged 65 or over) were drawing an average of $46·73 per month. On 31 Dec., 1948, 7,000 aged persons were being maintained in institutions. The state welfare department in April, 1949, was caring for 7,875 children in their homes and 4,093 in institutions. In Jan., 1949, the state had 180 hospitals (23,310 beds) registered with the Ohio Department of Health. Hospitals for mental diseases, in Dec., 1945, had 20,299 patients or 297·5 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

The state's penal and reformatory system in Aug., 1949, held 8,716 men and women. In 1945, 2,920 persons (57·5 per 100,000 persons) were convicted of major offences, including 45 convicted of murder; 7 were sentenced

to death. Death sentences in 1947, all for murder, numbered 5 (1 white, 4 Negroes).

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements for the year ending 31 Dec., 1948, were (in dollars) :—

Cash in hand, 1 January, 1948	285,920,908	Disbursements, 1948 . .	654,677,897
Income and receipts, 1948 .	630,757,925	Balance, 31 December, 1948 .	262,000,936
Total. . . .	916,678,833	Total	916,678,833

The public debt of the state on 31 December, 1947, was $6,696,000, and is irreducible.

The assessed value of real property in 1948 was $10,231,096,509, of tangible personal property, $2,597,768,847 and of intangibles, $1,119,750,506; the yield from the tax on intangibles amounted to $7,401,510, 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, 1947, from crops, $301,549,000 and livestock, $695,914,000. The chief crops (1948) were :—Maize, 215,924,000 bushels; oats, 54,090,000 bushels; winter wheat, 57,646,000 bushels; potatoes, sugar beet, hay, tobacco (21,330,000 lb.) and grapes. The wool clip in 1949 yielded 8,028,000 lb. from 979,000 sheep. National forest area, 1947, 1,466,109 acres. On 1 Jan., 1949, the livestock on Ohio farms was :—184,000 horses, 7,000 mules, 1,060,000 milch cows, 2,128,000 all cattle, 3,054,000 swine and 1,259,000 sheep.

In 1949, there were 76 soil conservation districts embracing 22,121,962 acres, of which 19,275,496 acres were farmland (187,099 farms).

Ohio has also extensive mineral resources; value of total mineral output (excluding value of pig-iron), 1947, $296,147,000. The state produces limestone, 16,996,000 tons in 1947; clay, 2,727,000 tons; silica (quartz) and grindstones; coal, 37,069,000 short tons; steel (1947), 17,268,903 tons; petroleum (1947), 3,108,000 barrels; natural gas output (1946), 61,570 million cubic feet. Cement output (1947) was 9,382,000 barrels, and salt (1947), 2,976,000 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; 47 blast furnaces produced 12,470,666 short tons in 1948.

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 16,065 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.—Roy J. Turner (D.), 1947–51 ($6,500).
Secretary of State.—Wilburn Cartwright (D.).

Area and Population.—Area 69,919 square miles, of which 636 square miles are water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 2,302,000, a decrease of 1·5% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 23·4 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 8·3 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 49,801; deaths, 18,667. 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	2,104,228	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 are Oklahoma City (estimated population in 1944, 267,000), Tulsa (180,250); 1940 census:—Muskogee (32,332), Enid (28,081), Shawnee (22,053), Lawton (18,055), Ardmore (16,886), Ponca City (16,794), Bartlesville (16,267) and Okmulgee (16,051).

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 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 555,998 (61·5%) were attending school. The state has a public school system embracing 8-year elementary and 4-year public high schools, 6 teachers' colleges, and 14 colleges for superior instruction. Separate schools are provided for whites and Negroes, all children not Negroes being classed as white. In 1945–46 there were 4,416 public elementary schools districts with 517,070 pupils and 17,863 teachers; 848 accredited high schools and 75 junior high schools with 128,603 enrolled pupils. Total expenditure on pre-collegiate education in 1945–46, $36,083,931. The state university (founded at Norman in 1892) had, in 1947–48, 544 professors and 13,337 students; the agricultural and mechanical college (founded in 1891 at Stillwater) had 545 professors and 11,195 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.

The state's penal and reformatory system on 1 Jan., 1950, held 2,693 men and women. Old Age Assistance, in Jan., 1950, was being drawn by 101,137 persons, receiving an average of $52·09 per month; 23,841 families with 60,205 dependent children were drawing $51·75 monthly and 2,723 blind persons, $53·14. In 1948, the state had 117 hospitals (16,209 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Jan., 1950, hospitals for mental diseases had 10,190 patients or 372 per 100,000 population.

Finance.—General revenue in the year ending 30 June, 1949, was $225,428,000, of which $152,271,000 came from taxes and $59,359,000 from federal grants. General expenditure, $225,732,000.

On 30 June, 1948, the net long-term debt amounted to $5,120,000. The assessed value of real and of personal property (1947) was $1,423,516,000.

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 1949, there were 80 soil conservation districts embracing 43,172,400 acres, of which 34,800,386 acres were farm lands (162,136 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 (8,300 tons in 1948). The yield of maize in 1948 was 32,125,000 bushels; of wheat (all winter), 98.962,000 bushels; oats, 16,608,000 bushels; grain sorghums, 9,680,000 bushels. Of all these crops the yield per acre is substantially below the national average. The cotton crop for 1948 amounted to 370,000 bales, compared with the average, 1937–46, of 566,000 bales.

Cash income from crops, 1947, $314,205,000 and from livestock, $335,000,000; from government payments, $17,741,000. On 1 Jan., 1949, the stock comprised 648,000 milch cows, 2,481,000 all cattle, 819,000 hogs, 101,000 sheep, 231,000 horses and 35,000 mules. The wool clip in 1949 was 772,000 lb. of wool from 99,000 sheep. National forest lands (1948) 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; 285,210,000 gallons of natural gasolene (1946); 380,000 million cubic feet of natural gas (1946); 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 1947 was valued at $351,578,000.

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 44,302 wage-earners who earned $105,277,000; the value added by manufacturing amounted to $341,027,000.

In 1948, Oklahoma had 5,990 miles of steam railway 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 February, 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.), 1949–50, the unexpired term of the late Governor Earle Snell ($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 32,781,306 acres (53% of the state area). Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 1,736,000, an increase of 59·3% since 1940, leading all states in percentage increase. Birth rate, 1947, 23·7 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 8·8 (10·0). In 1948 births numbered 34,937; deaths, 13,873; marriages, 12,373; and divorces, 6,405. 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 16,49? ere Canadian, 9,883 German, 8,498 Swedish, 6,385 English and 6,129 [illegible]n. Japanese were 4,071 (2,454 citizens). Of the total populati[illegible] % were urban, 1·9% Negro, and 41·5% (355,766 ma[illegible] s) were gainfully employed; there were 337,731 occupie[illegible] h 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 1940 census, are :—Portland, with a population of 305,394: Salem, 30,908; Eugene, 20,838; Klamath Falls, 16,497; Medford, 11,281; Astoria, 10,389.

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, 1948, the 1,220 public elementary schools and 229 4-year standard senior high schools had 9,592 teachers and 260,824 pupils; the three colleges of education had (1948–49) 112 teachers and 1,739 students. Total expenditure (1947–48) on elementary and secondary education was $48,780,049, excluding debt service.

The Oregon State College at Corvallis was adopted as the agricultural college of the state in 1870. In 1948–49 the instructional staff numbered 514 and the student enrolment 7,428. The University of Oregon, organized at Eugene in 1876, had 353 professors and 6,148 fall-term students; its

medical school, at Portland, had 103 paid and volunteer instructors and 460 students of medicine and of nursing; its dental school, also at Portland, had 34 instructors and 300 students. The state's institutions for higher education had 22,804 students during the autumn term, 1948–49.

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 9 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 for all needy persons 65 years or older who have been residents of the state for 5 years or more within the 9 years immediately preceding application. In Sept., 1949, 23,174 aged persons (about 20% of those aged 65 or over) were drawing an average of $48·52 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 17,500 employers and 500,000 employees. By 1 Oct., 1949, about $149,500,000 had been collected and $66,700,000 paid out in benefits, leaving a balance of $82,800,000. Benefits range from $15 to $25 weekly and from $100 to $650 per year.

About 30,000 state, school and local public employees are covered by the retirement system effective 1 July, 1946. Assets on 1 July, 1948, approximately $19,000,000. About 1,800 retired employees are (1949) drawing annuities aggregating $750,000 a year. In 1948, there were in the state 72 hospitals (12,667 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).

The Oregon state penitentiary in Oct., 1949, held 1,318 men and 26 [illegible] In 1949 the 2 state mental hospitals and 9 other institutions had [illegible] Total cost of operating these state institutions, in the [illegible] 30 June, 1949, was $9,593,705. In addition, the Uni[illegible]osis Hospital operates independently under contractual arrangement between the state board of control and the state board of higher education in connexion with the University of Oregon Medical School with a biennium expenditure of $464,174.

Finance.—The receipts and disbursements of the General Fund of the state for the calendar year ending 31 December, 1948, were (in dollars):—

Balance, 1 January, 1948	31,304,663	Disbursements, 1948	153,534,764
Receipts, 1948	176,846,548	Balance, 1 January, 1949	54,616,447
Total	208,151,211	Total	208,151,211

On 30 June, 1949, net long-term debt was $2,425,000; assessed value of real and personal property (1949) was $1,539,029,071.

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 is the principal industry. There are numerous

irrigation districts and (1949) 29 soil conservation districts embracing 5,476,817 acres (in 19 of the 36 counties) in 9,181 farms and ranches. In 1944, 15,597 farms, covering 1,129,059 acres, were under irrigation. The total forested area, 30 June, 1948, was 29,661,800 acres, of which 11,697,400 acres were privately owned and 17,210,500 acres publicly owned; 14,740,042 acres belonged to the United States forest service.

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, 1948, $213,834,000; from livestock, $172,728,000; from government payments, $4,196,000. Farm mortgage debt has decreased from $135,917,000 (on 51·5% of all farms) in 1930 to $68,779,000 in 1946, rising to $92,497,000 on 1 Jan., 1949. 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., 1949, numbered 77,000; milch cows, 238,000; all cattle, 1,118,000; sheep, 720,000; swine, 184,000; turkeys, 378,000. Range land for grazing cattle and sheep, 39,000,000 acres. In 1949 the wool clip yielded 5,249,000 lb. from 648,000 sheep; mohair clip, 1948, 205,000 lb. from 50,000 goats. The salmon, sturgeon, halibut and oyster fisheries are abundant. In 1948 total landings of fish amounted to 63,993,092 lb. of which 20,880,072 lb. were salmon and steelhead.

Oregon's mineral resources include gold, 14,611 fine oz. in 1948; silver, 13,596 fine oz.; copper, lead and mercury. Value of mineral products, 1948, was $24,980,000.

In 1947 (federal census) Oregon had 3,075 manufacturing establishments, with 92,144 production workers who received $265,837,000; 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 December, 1943, at a cost of $80,400,000. The state had (1948) a total steam railway mileage of 5,072 and a total electric railway mileage of 106·2. Hydro-electric generation by private utilities (1948) was 1,123,703,927 kwh. There were 160 airports in 1949, of which 46 were municipal; 30 were lighted. There were also 10 seaplane bases.

The state maintains (1949) 7,298 miles of primary and secondary highways, of which 6,765 miles are surfaced; counties and other agencies maintain 52,590 miles of highway.

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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 districts; the state capital is Harrisburg.

Governor.—James H. Duff (R.), 1947–51 ($18,000).
Acting Secretary of State.—Dr. Gene D. Smith (R.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 45,333 square miles, of which 294 square miles are inland water.

Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 10,633,000, an increase of 7·4% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 24·1 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 10·4 (10·0). Births, 1948, 227,282; deaths, 108,960; marriages, 98,367; divorces, 14,078. 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, 1940, was :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Philadelphia .	1,931,334	Harrisburg (cap.)	83,893	York . .	56,712
Pittsburgh .	671,659	Altoona . .	80,214	McKeesport .	55,355
Scranton . .	140,404	Johnstown .	66,688	New Castle .	47,638
Erie . .	116,955	Lancaster .	61,345	Williamsport .	44,355
Reading . .	110,568	Chester . .	59,285	Lower Merion [1]	39,566
Allentown. .	96,904	Bethlehem .	58,490	Norristown .	38,181
Wilkes-Barre .	86,236	Upper Darby [1].	56,883	Hazleton. .	38,009

[1] Townships.

School attendance is compulsory for children 8 to 17 years of age. In 1947–48, the public elementary and high schools had 59,744 teachers and 1,523,267 enrolled pupils. Expenditure on public schools (1946–47) was $219,896,885, excluding debt service and capital outlay.

The largest academic institutions (1947–48), with full-time teachers and students, are as follows :—

Founded	Institutions	Professors	Students
1740	University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	794	9,547
1787	University of Pittsburgh (non-sect.)	1,103	13,301
1833	Haverford College (Quaker)	50	500
1855	Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.	890	8,410
1864	Swarthmore College, Swarthmore (Quaker)	108	1,069
1878	Duquesne University, Pittsburgh (R.C.)	194	3,657
1900	Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh	274	3,972
1884	Temple University, Philadelphia (non-sect.)	667	9,503
1891	Drexel Institute, Philadelphia	180	3,503
1832	Lafayette College, Easton	130	1,855
1885	Bryn Mawr College for Women	90	699
1866	Lehigh University, Bethlehem (non-sect.)	230	3,426
1846	Bucknell University (Baptist)	132	2,247
1842	Villa Nova College (R.C.)	111	2,249

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 Dec., 1948, 92,086 persons (about 20% of those aged 65 or over) were receiving an average of $37·49 per month; 40,974 families with 153,888 dependent children were receiving an average of $24·07 monthly per child. In 1948, the state had 340 hospitals (101,360 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).

In 1945, 7,725 persons (86·9 per 100,000 population compared with 124·8 in 1940) were convicted of major offences, including 74 convicted of murder; 3 were sentenced to death. In 1947, 11 were sentenced to death, all for murder.

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 31 May, 1949, general revenues were $669,644,000 (taxes $509,108,000, Federal and other grants $86,906,000, miscellaneous $73,720,000), and general expenditures were $679,997,000, of which $122,812,000 were for public welfare, $128,899,000 for education and $57,614,000 for highways. Pennsylvania leads in the revenue from its monopoly of alcoholic beverages; in 1948 it received a net income of $38,205,000.

On 1 Jan., 1949, net long-term debt amounted to $82,944,000; assessed value of taxable, real and personal property in 1946 amounted to $10,863,478,000.

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 1949, there were 26 soil conservation districts embracing 10,751,925 acres, of which 6.027.959 acres were farm lands (67,549 farms). Cash income from crops and livestock (1948), $824,011,000; from government payments, $5,318,000.

Pennsylvania leads, usually, in the production of buckwheat (2,332,000 bushels in 1948), cigar leaf tobacco (62,720,000 lb.) and mushrooms. In 1948, production of winter wheat was 18,354,000 bushels; oats, 29,146,000 bushels; maize, 65,379,000 bushels; potatoes, 19,425,000 bushels. Rye, hay, apples and grapes are also grown. On 1 Jan., 1949, there were on farms:—130,000 horses, 14,000 mules, 1,000,000 milch cows, 1,755,000 all cattle, 228,000 sheep, 718,000 swine. Wool clip, 1949, was 1,552,000 lb. from 207,000 sheep. National forest lands (1949) totalled 474,678 acres; state forests, 2,636,694 acres.

Pennsylvania is almost the sole producer of anthracite coal; its output reached a peak of 99,611,811 short tons in 1917 with a labour-force of 154,174 men producing 2·27 tons per man-day and an average 646 tons per man per year. Production in 1948 was 57,139,948 tons with a labour-force of 76,215 men with daily output of 2.81 tons per man and 745 tons per year.

The value of Pennsylvania's mineral products, due principally to the production of coal, was, in 1947, $1,266,285,000, anthracite and bituminous coal representing about 80%; bituminous (1948), 132,550,000 tons; petroleum, 12,667,000 barrels; natural gasoline or petrol (1946), 10,726,000 gallons; natural gas, 82,000 million cubic feet. Output of lime (1946), 972,311 short tons; cement (1947), 36,258,000 barrels; steel (1948), 26,212,143 short tons; coke (1947), 22,388,000 short tons; gold (1948), 2,200 fine oz.; silver, 13,730 fine oz.

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 1948, steam railways had 9,803 miles of track and electric railways, 2,294 miles. There are (1949) 349 airports (including 12 seaplane bases), of which 45 are municipal; 30 are lighted. The state highway system covers 40,893 miles; counties and other bodies maintain 58,996 miles.

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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 '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.—John O. Pastore (D.), 1949–51 ($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. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 743,000, an increase of 4·1% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 24·8 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 11·2 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 17,166; deaths, 8,106.

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 1940) had a population of 253,504; Pawtucket, 75,797; Woonsocket, 49,303; Cranston, 47,085; E. Providence, 32,165; Newport, 30,532; Warwick, 28,757; Central Falls, 25,248; West Warwick, 18,188; North Providence, 12,156.

The state census of 1936 showed 6·8% of those 10 years of age or older were unable to read and write English; they numbered 38,748 (including 34,810 foreign-born whites). In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 139,151 (57·3%) were attending school. In 1948–49, the 306 public elementary school buildings had 1,934 teachers and 54,615 enrolled pupils;

37,343 pupils were enrolled in private and parochial schools. The high school buildings (30 senior and 34 junior) had 1,753 teachers and 39,935 pupils. Local expenditures for schools for 1948–49 totalled $18,130,994; state and Federal expenditures, $3,098,603. The state maintains a College of Education with 29 professors and teachers and 496 students (1948–49), and a State College with 243 professors and 2,489 students. Brown University at Providence, founded in 1764, is now non-sectarian; in 1948–49 it had 411 professors and instructors and 4,647 full-time students. Providence College, at Providence, founded in 1919 by the Order of Preachers (Dominican), has 106 professors and 2,600 students.

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, 1949, had 4,740 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.

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, 1949, 9,653 elderly persons were drawing an average of $45·04 per month; 3,249 families (with 8,040 dependent children) were drawing an average of $85·77 per month and 158 blind individuals were drawing an average of $51·15 per month. In 1948, the state had 23 hospitals (9,539 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, 1949, receipts and payments (in dollars) were as follows :—

Cash balance, 30 June, 1948 .	12,344,390	Disbursements, 1948–49 .	48,084,769
Receipts, 1948–49 . . .	48,865,312	Cash on hand, 30 June, 1949	13,124,933
Total . . .	61,209,702	Total . . .	61,209,702

Net bonded debt on 30 June, 1949, was $35,999,932; assessed value of real and personal property in towns and cities on 15 June, 1948, was $1,658,059,641.

Production and Industry.—Rhode Island is a manufacturing state. Though there is little farming, it ranks fourth in the value of commodities per farm unit. 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 (1947) at $785,000.

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 31 Aug., 1949, 700,000 cotton spindles were in place, of which 531,000 were active. Cotton consumed amounted to 52,462 bales in 1948–49

In 1948, the railroads operated 184 miles; there were 1·4 miles of electric railway, 214·5 miles of bus routes and 84·2 miles of trackless trolley routes. Telephones in service, 1 Jan., 1949, 224,556. There were 11 airports in 1949. The state owns 2 airports and (1949) is constructing two more; the state airport at Hillsgrove, near Providence, is served by 4 air-lines making 39 scheduled flights a day. The state has 2,617 miles of rural roads, of which 831 miles are maintained by the state.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

Constitution and Government.—South Carolina, first settled 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; for registration, it is necessary, in the case of males between the ages of 21 and 60 (except those in the armed forces) to have paid a poll tax of $1 due the previous year. The state is one of 7 southern states which disfranchise those who have not paid their poll tax. The state is overwhelmingly Democratic, but in 1948, together with other southern states, supported the States Rights candidate, Governor Thurmond, against the national Democratic candidate, Truman. On 16 July, 1948, the United States Court ordered the Democratic Party of the state to register Negroes for participation in the party primaries. 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.—J. Strom Thurmond (D.), 1947–51 ($7,500).
Secretary of State.—Frank O. Thornton (D.).

Area, Population, Education.—Area, 31,055 square miles, of which 461 square miles are inland water. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 2,001,000, an increase of 5·3% since 1940. Births, 1948, were 59,621; deaths, 17,407. Birth rate, 1947, was 31·8 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 8·9 (10·0). 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 (1949) allowed; the 1940 census showed 1,848 men and 3,295 women residing in the state who had been divorced.

Large towns are:—Charleston, with a population of 71,275 in 1940; Columbia (capital), 62,396; Greenville, 34,734; Spartanburg, 32,249.

In 1940, of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 452,361 (53·3%) were attending school. School attendance is compulsory since 1922. There are separate schools for white and coloured children. In 1948–49, the public elementary and high schools had 458,810 enrolled pupils (both white and Negro) and 16,127 teachers. Expenditure on public school education in 1948 was $49,133,000. For higher instruction 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 Jan., 1950, to 40,001 persons, who received an average of $23·09 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 (white and Negro prisoners may not be chained together); 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. The U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, in a test case in December, 1947, ruled that Negroes are entitled to vote in the primary elections in South Carolina. Inter-racial marriage is prohibited.

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, general revenues were $121,340,000 (taxes, $97,380,000 and federal aid, $23,960,000), while general expenditures were $119,550,000. Chief single source of revenue, income tax, furnished $29,313,000. State employees, April, 1949, numbered 14,000.

On 30 June, 1949, the net long-term debt was $60,720,000, and estimated (not assessed) value of real and personal property, 1948, was $2,500,000,000.

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, 1947, from crops was $261,798,000 and from livestock, $63,488,000.

The chief crops are maize, 28,360,000 bushels in 1948; oats, peanuts, 16,900,000 lb.; peaches, sweet potatoes, cotton (1,130,000 acres, yielding 890,000 bales of upland cotton) and tobacco, 128,750,000 lb. On 1 Jan., 1949, the farm animals in the state were 23,000 horses, 154,000 mules, 174,000 milch cows, 357,000 all cattle, 4,000 sheep and 620,000 swine. National forest lands, 1947, amount to 1,422,604 acres.

In 1949, there were 32 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 1947 was $10,362,000.

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 (807,800 kw.), about 83% is hydro-electric. Electric power generated is about 2,000 million kwh.

In 1946, the length of steam railway in the state was 3,330 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, 1940, 4,322). The state sends 2 senators and 2 representatives to the Federal Congress.

Governor.—George T. Mickelson (R.), 1949–51 ($8,500).

Secretary of State.—Annamae Riff (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. State census population, 1945, showed 589,702, a decrease of 8·2% since 1940. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 649,000, an increase of 0·9% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 28·7 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 9·8 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 16,973; deaths, 5,818. 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.

The population of the chief cities (census of 1945) was:—Sioux Falls, 42,343; Aberdeen, 18,103; Rapid City, 17,262; Huron, 11,146; Watertown, 10,989. These 5 show an aggregate increase since 1940 of 7·5%.

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 1946, 79% of those between the ages of 6 and 21 years were attending school; they numbered 122,528 of whom 113,528 were in public schools and 8,697 in parochial schools. In 1946, the public elementary and secondary schools had 113,831 pupils and 6,795 teachers. State educational institutions in 1947–48 included four normal schools, with an enrolment of 3,500 students; a school of mines, established 1885, with 724 students; the State Agricultural College, with 2,426 students; the State University, founded at Vermillion in 1882, 1,947 students. Five denominational colleges had 1,800 students. The Government maintains Indian schools on its reservations and two outside at Flandreau and Pierre. The state leads in the percentage of its budget (6·4%) devoted to education. State expenditure on schools (1946), $15,069,000, or $153·43 per pupil (national average, $136·41).

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 Nov., 1948, 11,189 persons received as Old Age Assistance an average of $36·76 per month; 198 blind persons received $32·24 per month and

1,818 families with 4,485 dependent children, $50·51. In 1948, the state had 51 hospitals (6,617 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 1,583 patients or 300·6 per 100,000 of population (national average 363·2).

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, general revenues were $48,919,000, and government grants, $13,156,000; general expenditures were $49,020,000. Chief sources of revenue were taxes on motor fuels and sales tax.

Gross long-term debt on 1 July, 1948, was $18,342,000 arising from its loans to farmers in 1917; net debt after sinking fund, $12,056,864; total valuation of property (1947) was $1,262,801,493.

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. 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, 1947, from crops and livestock, $671,099,000; from government payments, $5,650,000. The leading crops are spring wheat (43,901,000 bushels in 1948), maize (131,472,000 bushels), oats (104,252,000 bushels) and barley (34,914,000 bushels). Rye, durum wheat, flax seed and potatoes are also grown. National forest area, 1948, 1,403,157 acres. The livestock within the state on 1 January, 1949, consisted of 195,000 horses, 2,000 mules, 379,000 milch cows, 2,556,000 all cattle, 961,000 sheep, 1,551,000 swine. The wool clip in 1949 amounted to 6,076,000 lb. of wool from 733,000 sheep.

In 1949, there were 48 soil conservation districts embracing 22,597,331 acres, all of which were farm land (47,047 farms and ranches). Of the total area, 8·2% has suffered severe erosion.

The mineral products include gold (377,850 fine oz. in 1948), silver (94,693 oz.), lignite (35,000 tons in 1945), lithium minerals, feldspar and tin. Mineral products, 1947, were valued at $23,636,000.

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 1948, the steam railways were 3,979 miles in length, serving 439 towns. The state maintains 6,016 miles of highways, of which 5,989 are surfaced. Airports, 1948, numbered 62, of which 34 were municipal; 9 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.

Governor.—Gordon Browning (D.), 1949–51 ($12,000).
Secretary of State.—James H. Cummings (D.).

Area and Population.—Area, 42,246 square miles (285 square miles water). Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 3,234,000, an increase of 10·9% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 29·0 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 9·6 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 84,831; deaths, 29,888.

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 population in 1940, are:—Memphis, 292,942; Nashville (capital), 167,402; Chattanooga, 128,163, and Knoxville, 111,580.

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 226,896 members in 1936, Southern Methodists (160,951), Negro Baptists (140,077). Total, all denominations, 918,809. The state permits the sale of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes, under licence and with certain restrictions.

Marriage licences are granted only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test. Tennesee is one of 9 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, 1948, to 51,834 persons, who received an average of $22·98 per month.

In 1948, the state had 126 hospitals (22,545 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).

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 1948–49, the 5,283 public elementary and high schools had 628,439 enrolled pupils with 21,986 teachers; 7 state-supported colleges (in 1947–48) had 1,720 teachers and 21,322 pupils, including 3,114 Negroes. Total expenditure for public elementary and high schools in 1947–48, $72,807,688. The more important universities and colleges (1948) are :—

Founded	Institutions	Professors	Students
1867	University of Chattanooga (M.E.)	97	1,755
1794	University of Tennessee at Knoxville (State)	493	9,189
1866	Fisk University at Nashville (Negro)	78	1,023
1875	Vanderbilt University at Nashville (non-sectarian)	522	4,002
1842	Cumberland University at Lebanon (Presb.)	39	464
1868	University of the South, Sewanee (P.E.)	48	576
1819	Maryville College, Maryville (Presb.)	65	919
1875	George Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville	83	4,345
1876	Meharry Medical College	108	529

Finance.—For the fiscal year ending 30 June, 1949, the total income of the state government was $215,287,398 (taxes furnished $143,240,733), while disbursements were $211,243,326 (direct state operations taking $146,510,290, state aid to local units, $37,231,166, and debt payments and interest, $14,329,374). Chief single source of revenue, the 2% retail sales tax, yielded $42,747,188.

Total direct and assumed debt on 30 June, 1949, amounted to $91,933,000; sinking fund, $7,275,000. The assessed value of all property (1948) was $1,910,125,003.

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 1949, 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 88% of total valuation. Cash income, 1948, from crops was $262,026,000; from livestock,

$240,933,000; and from government payments, $5,613,000. Output of maize, 1948, 74,415,000 bushels (largest since 1926). Other crops are winter wheat, oats, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sorgo syrup and peanuts. The cotton crop for 1948 yielded 650,000 bales; in value ($118,000,000) it was, for the first time, the state's most valuable crop. The tobacco crop, all types (1948), was 138,350,000 lb. On 1 Jan., 1949, the domestic animals consisted of 133,000 horses, 225,000 mules, 621,000 milch cows, 1,366,000 all cattle, 270,000 sheep and 1,269,000 swine. Wool clip in 1949, 1,290,000 lb. from 248,000 sheep. National forest area (1948) 1,531,797 acres.

Coalfields cover about 5,000 square miles; output in 1948 was 5,910,000 short tons. Tennessee is the only source of sinter iron and the leading source of pyrites. Other mineral products for 1948 were copper, zinc (29,524 short tons), lead, gold, silver (39,692 fine oz.), manganese ore, phosphate rock (1,307,507 long tons), dimension marble, cement (6,774,926 barrels of 376 lb.), sand and gravel (3,816,802 short tons). Total value of mineral products in 1948, exclusive of pig-iron, was $96,000,000.

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, 1948, was 255,500.

The state contains (1948) 3,540 miles of steam railway and maintains 7,563 miles of surfaced highways; there are 57,000 miles of improved country roads. The state is served by 184 intrastate bus companies and 7 major airlines. Airports, 1948, numbered 80, of which 29 were municipal; 32 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 December, 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, as Lieut-Governor, succeeded on the death of Governor Jester, 11 July, 1949 (D.), 1949–51 ($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). Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 7,532,000, an increase of 17·4% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 27·7 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate was 8·8 (10·0). Births in 1948 were 195,529; deaths, 64,459

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 of the state with census population in 1940, are :—

Cities	Population	Cities	Population	Cities	Population
Houston . .	384,514	El Paso . .	96,810	Corpus Christi .	57,301
Dallas . .	294,734	Austin (capital)	87,930	Waco . .	55,982
San Antonio .	253,854	Galveston .	60,862	Amarillo .	51,686
Fort Worth .	177,662	Beaumont .	59,061	Port Arthur .	46,140

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 1947–48 the public elementary schools had 33,521 teachers and 998,977 enrolled pupils; the public high schools, 12,723 teachers and 276,641 pupils. The state maintains 21 institutions of higher learning, including 6 teachers' colleges for white students with (Sept., 1949) 9,659 students. Amount expended on public schools (not including colleges) for 1947–48 was approximately $213,000,000 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 contracted with adjoining districts to take their children. For superior instruction, leading institutions (1949) are :—

Founded	Institutions	Control	Professors	Students
1881	University of Texas, Austin	State	1,165	16,987
1876	Agr. and Mech. Coll., College Station	State	533	8,540
1901	State College for Women, Denton	State	188	2,101
1845	Baylor University, Waco.	Baptist	224	5,102
1845	Mary Hardin-Baylor College for Women, Belton	Baptist	42	469
1873	Texas Christian University, Fort Worth	Christian	270	4,469
1911	Southern Methodist University, Dallas	Methodist	336	6,689
1890	Howard Payne College, Brownwood	Baptist	50	838
1873	Southwestern University, Georgetown	Methodist	67	790
1869	Trinity University, San Antonio	Presb.	101	1,427
1891	Texas Wesleyan, Fort Worth	Methodist	55	950
1912	Rice Institute, Houston	—	107	1,565
1894	Texas College (for Negroes), Tyler	Methodist	40	722
1925	Texas Technological College, Lubbock	State	293	6,145
1906	Christian College, Abilene	Christian	91	1,689
1914	Texas Western College,[1] El Paso	State	96	2,080
1891	Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene	Baptist	114	1,930
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. 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 Nov., 1949, to 220,001 persons, who received an average of $34·15 per month; aid was given to 6,276 blind persons ($38·46 per month) and to 17,289 families with 48,267 dependent children (average per family $46·75).

In 1948, the state had 455 hospitals (51,360 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., 1949, held 5,959 men and women.

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., 1949, were (in dollars):—

Balance, 1 September, 1948 .	175,827,380	Disbursements, 1948–49 .	576,747,445
Receipts, 1948–49 . .	584,580,813	Balance, 31 August, 1949 .	183,660,748
Total . . .	760,408,193	Total . . .	760,408,193

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 1948–49 fiscal year yielded $101,395,424 from petroleum, natural gas and sulphur alone; tax on motor fuels that year yielded $76,585,166.

Net long-term debt, 31 August, 1948, was $4,102,200; the total assessed value (1948) of real and personal property was $6,101,923,302.

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 (3,200,000 bales from 8,750,000 acres in 1948) but yield was only 176 lb. per acre compared with the average of 311·5 lb. for all cotton states. It also frequently leads in pecans (36,000,000 lb. in 1949) and always in grain sorghum (67,811,000 bushels). Other important crops are onions (3,685,000 sacks of 50 lb.); maize (in bushels), 52,332,000; winter wheat, 105,096,000; oats, 31,800,000; rice, 23,782,000; potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts (300,300,000 lb.), vegetables, peaches, oranges (3,500,000 boxes in 1948), grapefruit (12,000,000 boxes in 1948) and sorgo syrup.

Cash income, 1948, from crops was $1,082,220,000; from livestock $870,794,000; from government payments, $16,438,000.

The state has a very great livestock industry, leading in the number of all cattle, 8,235,000 on 1 Jan., 1949, and sheep, 6,628,000; it also had on that date 387,000 horses, 160,000 mules, 1,283,000 milch cows and 1,701,000 swine. Texas leads all states 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 lbs. 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 (1948), 898,313,027 barrels, was 44% 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 (1947) were:—Natural gas, 3,242,000 million cubic feet; natural gasoline, 1,646,227,000 gallons; liquefied petroleum gases, 973,703,000 gallons; lignite, 60,000 short tons; cement, 12,349,219 barrels; salt, 1,191,621 short tons; stone, 3,668,490 short tons. Texas is the only source of helium (63,198,650 cubic feet in 1947). Other products (1947) were sulphur (3,965,825 tons, 77% of U.S. production), gypsum (831,633 short tons), granite, sandstone and native asphalt. In 1947, 20,547 oz. of silver were produced, and (1944) 1,095 flasks of mercury (76 lb. each). Carbon black from natural gas, 895,773,000 lb. (1947), being 67% of U.S. production. Western Texas has extensive undeveloped potash fields. Total value of mineral products in 1947, $1,926,698,988, 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, 1948, numbered 470, including 184 commercial and 141 municipal; 120 were lighted. 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 September, 1850, organized as a Territory. It was admitted as a state into the Union on 4 January, 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. Estimated total population, 1 July, 1949, 682,000, an increase of 24·0% since 1940. Births in 1948 were 20,977; deaths, 5,169. In 1947 the birth rate was 32·5 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate was 8·1 (10·0). 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 (estimate, 1948) of 190,000; Ogden, 51,927; Provo, 28,208, and Logan, 12,000.

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 were (1947–48) 146,406 pupils and 4,728 teachers in elementary and high schools; in that year the operating cost of the elementary and secondary schools was $23,611,135.

The University of Utah (1850) (10,099 students and 450 instructors in 1947–48) is in Salt Lake City, and the Agricultural College of Utah (1890) in Logan. The Mormon Church maintains the Brigham Young University at Provo (1875), and other denominations also maintain colleges.

Religion and Welfare.—Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) form about 74% of the Church membership of the state, with 497,602 members in 1946. There are Catholics (15,474 in 1936), 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.

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 have sufficient resources actually available for his use to maintain a minimum standard of living compatible with health and well-being'; in June, 1949, recipients numbered 10,058, drawing an average of $50·27 per month; 3,311 families with 12,645 dependent children were drawing an average of $106·68 monthly.

In 1948, the state had 32 hospitals (4,212 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).

Finance.—For the year ending 30 June, 1949, general revenue was $67,515,000 (taxes furnished $46,590,000 and federal grants $11,205,000) while general expenditures were $69,133,000 (direct state activities taking $36,868,000, state aid to other units 17,575,000 and capital outlays $10,706,000).

The net long-term debt on 30 June, 1948, amounted to $377,000.

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 1949, there were 39 soil conservation districts embracing 39,162,580 acres, of which 10,237,596 acres were farm lands (22,584 farms and ranches). Cash income, 1947, from crops was $51,719,000 and from livestock, $103,723,000.

The chief crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, hay, alfalfa (912,000 tons in 1948) and sugar beet (427,000 tons). On 1 January, 1949, the number of animals was:—Horses, 61,000; mules, 1,000; milch cows, 113,000; all cattle, 571,000; sheep, 1,381,000; swine, 98,000. The wool clip (1949) yielded 10,690,000 lb. of wool from 1,243,000 sheep.

The principal minerals are gold (368,422 fine oz., 1948), silver (8,045,329 fine oz.), copper (266,533 short tons, 1947), coal (7,429,000 tons, 1947), lead (55,950 short tons, 1948), zinc (43,670 short tons, 1947), salt (113,285 short tons, 1947), iron ore (1,987,000 tons, 1945). Utah leads in the production of gold. 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 1947, $206,639,000.

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 state Legislature, 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 (8,006, census of 1940). 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.—Harold J. Arthur (R.), (succeeded as Lieut.-Governor, 16 Jan., 1950, on resignation of Governor E. W. Gibson) 1950–51 ($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. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 369,000, an increase of 2·6% since 1940. Births, 1948, were 8,985; deaths, 4,042. Birth rate, 1947, was 25·7 per 1,000 population; death rate, 12·0 (national average, 10·0). 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 1940 of 27,686; Rutland, 17,082; Barre, 10,909.

Education.—School attendance during the full school term is compulsory for children from 7 to 16 years of age. In 1948–49 the 923 public elementary schools had 46,351 enrolled pupils; the 83 high schools had 15,428 pupils; 24 private academies had 4,049. Teachers for all public schools numbered 2,602. The University of Vermont (1791) had, 1948–49, 3,189 students; Middlebury College (1800) 1,212 students; Norwich University (1834) 634 students; Bennington College (1932) had 306 students. Expenditure on education (1948–49) was $9,872,178.

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, 1949, to 6,562 persons, drawing an average of $32·13 per month. All grants, for fiscal reasons, were reduced 10% in June but subsequently were restored.

In 1949, the state had 29 hospitals (3,846 beds), including 5 state, 1 federal, 22 non-profit public and 2 proprietary. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 1,074 patients or 346·2 per 100,000 of the population (national average 363·2).

Finance.—The revenue and expenditure for the year ending 30 June, 1949, were (in dollars):—

Cash balance, 1 July, 1948	8,239,615	Disbursements, 1948–49	36,509,579
Receipts, 1948–49	32,540,025	Cash balance, 30 June, 1949	4,270,061
Total	40,779,640	Total	40,779,640

Net long-term debt, 1 July, 1949, was $2,220,000; assessed value of real and personal property, 1948, was $36,130,355,600 (not tapped by the state).

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, 1948, from crops and livestock, $129,360,000; from government payments, $1,535,000. The chief agricultural crops are hay, oats, maize, potatoes and apples. Vermont leads in maple products, of which the output, 1948, was 619,000 gallons of syrup and 148,000 lb. of sugar.

On 1 Jan., 1949, Vermont had 293,000 milch cows, 433,000 all cattle, 33,000 horses, 12,000 sheep and 22,000 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, 1949, there were 3,356 district co-operators, mostly farmers; 26,490 farms (3,930,514 acres) were embraced in the districts. There is no serious soil erosion; 13·1% of the total surface shows moderate erosion.

The forests provide annually over 200,000,000 board feet of lumber, approximately 50,000 cords of pulpwood and 450,000 cords of fuel-wood. National forest area (1948), 580,520 acres. There are 24 state forests and 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 granite was 1,000,000 cubic feet, mostly for monumental use, valued at $15,800,000; marble was 600,000 cubic feet, for both monumental and building use; talc (1947), 71,902 tons. Vermont has the largest worked deposits of asbestos in United States. Total value of mineral products, 1947, $14,818,000.

There were (1 January, 1948) 955 miles of steam railway. There are (1949) 22 airports, of which 9 are municipal; 4 are lighted. The state

maintains 1,804 miles of paved and gravelled highways and aids in the maintenance of 2,775 miles of paved and gravel roads. Town roads total 9,538 miles.

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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. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 3,102,000, an increase of 15·9% since 1940. In 1947 there were 82,141 births, 28,996 deaths, 40,350 marriages and 7,018 divorces; the birth rate was 27·7 per 1,000 population; death rate, 9·7. 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%) English and 2,353 German. The urban population in 1940 formed 35·3% and the Negro 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, according to the census of 1940, of the principal cities was :—Richmond, 193,042; Norfolk, 144,322; Roanoke, 69,287; Portsmouth, 50,745; Lynchburg, 44,541; Newport News, 37,067, and Petersburg, 30,631.

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.

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. 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, 1949, 17,952 persons were drawing an average of $20·28 per month.

In 1948, the state had 126 hospitals (28,966 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).

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 1947–48 the 569,215 pupils in primary schools had 19,967 teachers; the 414 accredited high schools had 4,992 full-time teachers and 108,488 pupils. The 5 public normal schools (one for Negroes) had 471 teachers and 6,674 students. Expenditure on public schools in 1947–48, $71,428,777. The more important institutions for higher education (1947–48) were :—

Founded	Name and place of college	Staff	Students
1693	William and Mary College, Williamsburg (State)	124	1,907
1749	Washington and Lee University, Lexington	77	1,160
1819	University of Virginia, Charlottesville (State)	345	4,388
1865	Virginia Union University, Richmond (Coloured; Bapt.)	48	1,001
1872	Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg (State)	261	4,671
1839	Virginia Military Institute, Lexington (State)	62	794
1776	Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney (Pres.)	26	411
1832	Randolph-Macon College, Ashland (Methodist)	26	466
1832	University of Richmond, Richmond (Baptist)	132	2,628
1892	Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg	74	713

Finance.—The revenue for the year ending 30 June, 1948, was $271,243,285; taxes furnished $98,264,128; sales of property and commodities, $91,980,386; grants and donations, $30,286,964, and miscellaneous charges, $50,711,806. Expenditures were $262,393,203.

The public debt (30 June, 1948) amounted to $13,464,937; assessed valuation of all property, 1947, was $3,124,318,209.

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, 1948, from crops and livestock was $448,265,000. The chief crops are wheat, oats, potatoes, 11,529,000 bushels in 1948; sweet potatoes, 3,510,000 bushels; apples, 8,640,000 bushels. The tobacco crop, 1948, was 145,180,000 lb. The cotton crop covered 24,000 acres, yielding 24,000 bales. National forests, 1948, covered 4,123,667 acres.

In 1949, there were 22 soil conservation districts embracing 21,853,624 acres, of which 14,001,390 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., 1949, were 148,000 horses, 69,000 mules, 478,000 milch cows, 1,065,000 all cattle, 282,000 sheep and 767,000 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 1947 of 20,368,000 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 1947, the mineral output was valued at $128,700,000.

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 1948, 113 airports, of which 19 were municipal; 25 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 November, 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 state capital is Olympia (population, 1940, 13,254). To Congress the state sends 2 senators and 6 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. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 2,582,000, an increase of 48·7% since 1940. The increase is due to the war-time and post-war migration of industry to the West Coast. Birth rate, 1947, was 25·0 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 9·0 (10·0). Births, 1948, were 57,561; deaths, 22,354. Population in 4 federal census years (with distribution by 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. Aliens registered 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 1,051,488 acres; total population, 1940, 14,103. 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 1940) of 368,302; Spokane, 122,001; Tacoma, 109,408; Everett, 30,224, and Bellingham, 29,314. War activities gave Seattle a population of 480,000 in 1943, declining to 470,000 in 1947; similarly Tacoma rose to 140,000, declining to 136,000 in 1947. State census 1 April, 1947, showed that the leading 3 cities had retained an aggregate increase of 20% since 1940.

Education.—Education is given 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. The total expenditure on public elementary and secondary schools for the school year 1948–49 was $84,986,541. In 1946, the private and 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 religious bodies are the Catholic (101,287 members in 1936), Methodist (40,978), Presbyterian (33,983), Lutheran, Baptist, Disciples and Congregationalist; total, all denominations, 367,261.

Marriage licences are issued only after both applicants have passed the Wassermann or some similar blood test. Washington is one of 9 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 Dec., 1949, 71,936 persons were drawing an average of $65·24 per month; aid to 42,748 dependent children in 12,215 families averaged $129·14 per family monthly; to 876 blind persons, $77·44 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.

In 1948, the state had 120 hospitals (24,456 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).

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).

Assessed valuation of taxable property in 1948 was $1,379,463,000; net long-term debt on 1 April, 1948, was $21,575,000.

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 wheat-producing states, 3 of her counties—Whitman, Lincoln and Adams—rank first, second and third among all the wheat-producing counties of the country. In 1949, there were 55 soil conservation districts embracing 26,809,388 acres, of which 11,399,825 acres were farm lands (59,745 farms and ranches.) About 12% of the total area has suffered severe erosion and 44% moderate erosion.

Cash income, 1949, from crops was $315,534,000 and from livestock, $204,163,000. Washington far exceeds other states in production of commercial apples; 31,820,000 bushels in 1949. Other crops are wheat (57,511,000 bushels), barley, oats, maize, potatoes, pears (6,300,000 bushels), cherries (29,100 tons), peaches, prunes (28,600 tons), hops (13,000,000 lb.). On 1 Jan., 1950, animals on farms were 62,000 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 (1948) an area of 10,738,942 acres.

Coal output was 1,222,035 short tons in 1948. Metals (1948) include:—Gold 70,075 fine oz.; silver, 375,831 fine oz.; lead, 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 1947 reached a value of $40,027,000.

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. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 1,941,000, an increase of 2·1% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 29·5 per 1,000 population (national average, 26·0); death rate, 9·2 (10·0). Births, 1948, 52,890; deaths, 17,758.

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 1940 the population of the principal cities were:—Huntington, 78,836; Charleston, 67,914; Wheeling, 61,099; Clarksburg, 30,579; Parkersburg, 30,103, and Fairmont, 23,105.

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.

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, 1948, 21,774 persons were receiving an average of $20·45 per month; 11,192 families were receiving aid for dependent children amounting to $40·85 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 December, 1948, held 1,837 men and 62 women; in 1947 a separate institution for women was opened.

In 1948, the state had 81 hospitals (13,704 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 1947–48 the public elementary and high schools had 423,250 enrolled pupils and 15,570 teachers (including 900 Negro teachers). The 6 public teachers' colleges have about 160 teachers and 2,300 students. Expenditure from state funds on public schools in 1946–47 was $37,870,033.

The West Virginia University, founded in 1868 at Morgantown, had in 1947–48, 401 professors and instructors and 8,069 full-time students. Bethany College (1840), under the auspices of the Christian Church, had 45 instructors and 815 students. West Virginia Wesleyan College (1890), a Methodist institution, had 40 instructors and 927 students; West Virginia Institute of Technology (1895), at Montgomery, had 39 teachers and 836 students; West Virginia State College (for Negroes), at Institute, had 86 instructors and 1,660 students; Marshall College (1867), had an enrolment of 3,917 students. Including the university, there are 11 state-supported institutions of higher education.

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 $60,712,000 on 30 June, 1948; assessed value of all property in 1947 was $2,296,303,118.

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, 1947, from crops and livestock, $117,334,000.

The chief agricultural products are wheat, maize (13,068,000 bushels in 1948), oats, hay and potatoes. The tobacco yield, 1948, amounted to 3,308,000 lb. Apples, peaches, plums and grapes are grown. On 1 Jan., 1949, the domestic animals were 90,000 horses, 5,000 mules, 227,000 milch cows, 532,000 all cattle, 293,000 sheep and 284,000 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 1949, there were 14 soil conservation districts embracing 13,190,719 acres of which 8,047,185 acres were farm land (87,768 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 1947; natural gasoline (1946), 56,545,000 gallons and natural gas, 218,460 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; 176,157,000 short tons of coal were produced in 1947; coke (bee-hive and by-product), 2,200,000 short tons (1947). Lime, salt, sand and gravel, sandstone and limestone are also produced. The total value of mineral output in 1947 was $855,150,000.

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 4,426 miles are surfaced.

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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.—Oscar Rennebohm (R.), 1949–51 ($10,000).
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. Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 3,355,000, an increase of 6·9% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, 24·5 per 1,000 population; death rate, 9·9; resident births in 1948 were 81,300; deaths, 32,535. 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 (estimate, 1948) was as follows :—

Milwaukee. .	649,531	Sheboygan .	47,122	Wauwatosa .	32,165
Madison (cap.) .	83,390	Oshkosh . .	48,002	Wausau . .	30,207
Racine . .	75,963	West Allis .	41,257	Fond du Lac .	31,188
Kenosha . .	56,506	Superior . .	41,841	Beloit . .	36,368
Green Bay .	57,483	Eau Claire .	46,437	Manitowoc .	29,915
La Crosse . .	47,122	Appleton. .	32,165	Janesville .	26,004

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. In 1948 there were 32,537 marriages performed and 4,838 divorces and annulments granted. Wisconsin is one of 5 states which employ 'divorce proctors' (called 'divorce counsels') to investigate undefended divorce suits for evidence of collusion; the 'counsels,' however, have broader duties than their counterparts in other states.

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., 1949, 51,550 persons were drawing an average of $47·37 per month.

Aid to dependent children was established in 1913, available to mothers caring for their dependent minor children in their own homes; 8,755 families with 21,793 children received aid in Dec., 1949, with average of $98·20 per family. Aid to dependent children in approved foster homes became operative in Aug., 1947; in Dec., 1949, 1,333 children in 906 foster homes received an average of $39·60 per child. Aid to the blind (maximum $60 per month) was established in 1907; 1,374 persons were aided in Dec., 1949, receiving average allowance of $46·13. Totally disabled persons (673) were receiving an average of $60·78 per month.

Wisconsin maintains 13 state and 38 county institutions for the care of its insane, mentally deficient, penal, correctional and parole cases numbering 25,042 in Dec., 1949. Wisconsin maintains a school for the deaf (enrolment in 1949, 174) and a school for the visually handicapped (enrolment 157).

In 1948, the state had 219 hospitals (36,037 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., 1949, held 2,076 men and 228 women; the probation and parole system was supervising 2,259 men and 413 women.

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 1947–48 the public elementary schools had 348,903 pupils and 13,944 teachers; in high schools were 141,892 pupils with 6,568 teachers. The 9 state teachers' colleges had, in 1949–50,

593 teachers and 9,010 students. In 1948–49, schools of vocational and adult education had 988 teachers with 44,777 pupils. State supervised evening schools had 74,074 pupils with 1,330 teachers. There are also 23 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 1949–50, 1,523 full-time professors and instructors engaged in teaching, research and public services, plus 441 part-time teachers and 598 graduate assistants; there were 17,690 resident students at Madison, 20,824 students in extension and correspondence courses. The total expenditure for public education in 1947–48 was about $130,000,000.

Finance.—For the year ended 30 June, 1949, the gross receipts and disbursements of the state's general fund were :—

	Dollars		Dollars
Balance, 1 July, 1948 . .	8,395,407	Disbursements, 1948–49 .	293,575,925
Receipts, 1948–49 . .	295,429,008	Balance, 30 June, 1949. .	10,248,490
Total . . .	303,824,415	Total . . .	303,824,415

The state has no debt. In 1948 the local assessed valuation of real property was $4,201,582,526 and of personal property $1,135,225,665.

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 1949 there were 58 soil conservation districts, locally managed, embracing 29,354,000 acres, including 159,789 farms and ranches.

Cash farm income for 1947 was, from crops, $127,375,000; from livestock, $899,469,000; from government payments, $9,402,000. The estimated yield of the principal crops in 1949 was :—Maize, 127,204,000 bushels; wheat, 2,363,000 bushels; oats, 119,884,000 bushels; barley, 6,440,000 bushels; potatoes, 12,600,000 bushels; tame hay, 6,224,000 tons; cranberries, 180,000 barrels. The tobacco yield in 1949 was 28,352,000 lb. Livestock on 1 Jan., 1949 :—2,432,000 milch cows (leading all states), 264,000 horses, 1,000 mules, 3,766,000 all cattle (includes milch cows), 255,000 sheep, 1,619,000 swine. Output of milk (1948), 14,914,000,000 lb.; of creamery butter, 99,992,000 lb.; of American cheese, 386,020,000 lb. The wool clip in 1949 amounted to 1,555,000 lb. of wool from 192,000 sheep. National forests (1948), 2,018,998 acres.

Iron ore (1,468,953 tons in 1948), zinc, lead, stone, granite and lime are the chief mineral products. Total value of mineral products in 1947 was $34,942,000.

In 1947 (census) there were 6,979 manufacturing establishments with 343,008 production wage-earners earning $906,112,000; value added by manufacture was $2,262,574,000 compared with $681,970,000 in 1939.

There are (1949) 121 hydro-electric power plants (23 of them municipal) with a total installed capacity of 267,789 kw.; output, 1948, was 820,754,000 kwh.

Trade unions are organized in the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor,

consisting (1949) of 1,095 local unions with approximately 228,000 members. Twenty-three international unions affiliated with the C.I.O. have about 100,000 members in the state. The railway brotherhoods are also represented.

On 1 January, 1949, there were 6,368 road miles of steam railways operated in the state, besides 343 miles of electric railway. There were in 1949 182 airports, of which 59 were municipal; 17 were lighted. Ten cities and towns are served by 5 scheduled airlines.

Including 8,671 miles of city and village streets, the state had on 1 Jan., 1949, 94,028 miles of highway; the state trunk highway system of 10,748 miles includes 4,955 miles of concrete, 5,312 miles of mixed bituminous surfacing and 481 miles of gravel and earth.

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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.

Acting Governor.—Dr. A. G. Crane (R.), 1948–51 ($10,000).

Secretary of State.—Dr. A. G. Crane (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 (1947), 9,013,328 acres.

Estimated population, 1 July, 1949, 284,000, an increase of 13·4% since 1940. Birth rate, 1947, was 27·1 per 1,000 population; death rate, 9·0.

Births in 1948 were 7,256; deaths, 2,395. 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 in 1940 of 22,474; Casper, 17,964; Laramie, 10,627, and Sheridan, 10,529.

Education.—In 1940, illiterates 10 years of age or older numbered 2,866 (1·7% of that age group); of persons between the ages of 5 and 24, 53,904 (59·0%) were attending school.

In 1947–48, there were 1,768 teachers serving 41,730 rural and elementary pupils; 89 high schools had 894 teachers and 13,064 pupils. The University of Wyoming, founded at Laramie in 1887, and with branches at Powell, Sheridan and Torrington, had in 1948–49, 339 full-time professors and instructors and 3,523 students. There is a junior college at Casper. Expenditure on elementary and secondary schools in 1947–48 was $10,613,286. Racial discrimination in public schools is permitted.

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 $68 a month for single person and $111 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., 1949, 4,050 persons were drawing an average of $55·37 per month. Aid to 479 families with 1,308 dependent children averaged $96·06 monthly per family, and aid to 86 blind averaged $55·02 monthly.

In 1948, the state had 28 hospitals (3,487 beds) registered with the American Medical Association. In Dec., 1945, hospitals for mental diseases had 599 patients or 255·4 per 100,000 population (national average, 363·2).

The state penal and reformatory system in 1949 held 822 men and women.

Finance.—The cash receipts and disbursements for the year ending 30 September, 1949, were :—

	Dollars		Dollars
Balance, 1 Oct., 1948 . .	23,795,249	Disbursements . . .	37,203,866
Receipts	37,956,312	Investments made . .	1,984,800
Investments paid . .	1,264,975	Balance, 30 Sept., 1949. .	23,827,871
Total . . .	63,016,537	Total . . .	63,016,537

On 30 Sept., 1949, the net long-term debt was $1,020,000 and the assessed value of real and personal property (1949) $569,622,969. Highway bonds (30 Sept., 1949), $1,020,000.

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, 35 soil conservation districts have (1949) been established, covering 28,149,047 acres, including 10,416,476 acres in 8,070 farms and ranches. Better stocking of ranches (735,397 acres) has been an important feature.

Cash income, 1948, from crops was $36,464,000; from livestock, $126,834,000; from government payments, $3,106,000. Principal crops are :—Alfalfa, sugar beet (310,000 tons in 1948), potatoes and cereals. The wool clip (1949) yielded 18,071,000 lb. of wool from 1,863,000 sheep. Animals on farms on 1 Jan., 1949, were :—81,000 horses, 56,000 milch cows, 1,011,000 all cattle, 2,070,000 sheep and 90,000 swine.

The state has numerous fish hatcheries and the largest elk herds in the world.

Wyoming is largely a coal-producing state. In 1947 the output of coal was 8,051,000 short tons; petroleum, 44,772,000 barrels; natural gasoline, 36,463,000 gallons; natural gas (1946), 33,266 million cubic feet; iron ore (1946), 619,317 gross tons; bentonite (1946), 212,530 tons. The quarries yield limestone and sandstone; phosphate rock, tin, sodium salts and vermiculite are found. Value of mineral products in 1947 was $118,422,000.

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 1948; 18 were lighted. The state highway system comprises 4,496 miles, of which 4,160 miles are surfaced.

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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 August, 1912, Alaska became a Territory; the legislative assembly consists of 16 senators, elected for 4 years, and 24 representatives, elected for 2 years. 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.

Plans to admit Alaska into the Union as the 49th state have been drafted (1948) by the United States Department of the Interior. Approval of Congress is necessary. 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, 1948–52 ($10,000).
Secretary of Alaska.—Llewellyn M. Williams.

Area and Population.—The gross area (land and water) is 586,400 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 Administration. Mt. McKinley National Park embraces 1,939,200 acres. Estimated population, Dec., 1946, 90,000. Census population, in 4 census years, was :—

Year	Population	Per sq. mile	Year	Population	Per sq. mile
1910	64,356	0·1	1930	59,278	0·1
1920	55,036	0·1	1940	72,524	0·1

The population is stationary; in 81 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

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 fiscal year 1948 there were 1,477 marriages, 2,929 births, 1,195 deaths and 107 adoptions.

The largest town is Juneau, the seat of government, which had (census

of 1940) a population of 5,729; other towns are Ketchikan, 4,695; Anchorage, 3,495 (estimated at 10,000 in 1946, making it the largest); Fairbanks, 3,455; Sitka, 1,945; Nome, 1,550; Petersburg, 1,323. There are altogether 26 incorporated towns with an assessed valuation, 1948, of $91,611,000.

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 1947–48, there were 376 teachers in 54 rural and 22 city schools with 7,297 pupils; the Office of Indian Affairs maintained 102 elementary day schools with an enrolment of 4,635 pupils and 3 vocational high schools with 890 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 334 in 1946–47, 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 religious missions representing the Russian Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and other denominations. The Federal public health services provide sanitary inspection, public health laboratories, nursing services for infants, school and crippled persons' welfare.

Old Age Assistance was established under the Federal Social Security Act, and 1,361 persons were recipients of an average of $43·69 per month in June, 1948; 228 families with 536 dependent children were receiving an average of $31·73 monthly. A Department of Public Welfare, established in 1947, handles welfare cases but its funds have (1948) been reduced by the Territorial legislature. Indians are now eligible for relief under the law. Tuberculosis afflicts 5% of the population, with an incidence 9 times that in the United States; 5 persons die weekly of tuberculosis, due to the slum housing; the death rate among whites is twice that in the United States.

Finance.—The fiscal system is controlled by laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature, and is separate from revenues received by the Federal Government from occupation and trade licences (collected outside of incorporated towns), which are paid into and disbursed from the Alaska Fund in the Federal Treasury. There is no territorial income tax on individuals; 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 $88 million, paid in 1947 a pack tax of $775,534 and a net income tax of $212,183 and the mining industry, on its output from five metals ($8,885,350 in 1948), one of $166,666.

Territorial receipts are derived from licences to conduct businesses.

	Dollars		Dollars
Balance in hand, 1 July, 1947	574,243	Disbursements, 1947–48 .	8,230,728
Receipts, 1947–48 . .	8,835,283	Balance, 30 June, 1948 .	1,178,798
Total . . .	9,409,526	Total . . .	9,409,526

The Territory has no funded debt. The total assessed property valuation for 1947 was $72,119,245.

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 1946) 50,000 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; 61,447 fur-seal skins were taken in 1947–48, mainly from 3-year-old males. Subsequent sale realized $3,550,829 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 1948 was $4,158,435 (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.

Timber fringes the shore of the mainland and all the islands extending inland to a depth of 5 miles. The estimated stand is about 85,000 million board feet, of which 73% is western hemlock, 21% spruce and 6% Western red and Alaska cedar. A total of 99,275,000 board feet of timber were produced in the fiscal year 1948, mostly spruce, but including hemlock and cedar.

The chief industries of Alaska are salmon-fishing and mining; about two-thirds of the population derive 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 1947, totalled 4,312,226 cases, valued at $88,672,301.

Gold is worked mainly in the Yukon river basin, and at Nome and other places on the west coast. In 1948, output of gold was 248,395 fine oz. (755,970 fine oz. in 1940); silver, 67,341 fine oz.; copper, 16 short tons; lead, 329 short tons; zinc, 22 short tons; mercury, 100 flasks (of 76 lb.); antimony ore, 68 short tons. The mining industry, 1947, employed 2,488 Wen; gold-mining languishes, due to high costs. Total value of mineral production, 1948, $13,028,000. Natural gas was discovered in 1949 south of Point Barrow.

An 'Alaskan Development Board,' with a biennial appropriation of $120,000, was created in 1945; its office is in Juneau. It has helped in the establishment 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	411,315
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
1945	64,150,197	2,938,000	75,268,595	786,202	165,654
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

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, £1,010; 1949, £397.

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 railway 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, 2,813 miles of roads, including 139 miles of tramway; 1,238 miles of sled roads and 4,100 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 1,430 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. It is now maintained by the Canadian government.

Regular shipping services to and from the United States are furnished by 2 steamship lines (under common ownership) operating out of Seattle. Complaints as to freight rates, etc., form the chief political issue in Alaska and are persistently forwarded to Washington. Two U.S. companies and 3 Canadian companies also furnish a limited service.

Alaska had, on 30 June, 1948, 4 national banks and 16 Territorial banks with combined capital of $1,175,000, surplus and net undivided profits of $2,862,512, and total deposits of $61,095,618.

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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 August, 1928, the 150th anniversary of their discovery by Captain James Cook, the English navigator. The islands formed during the greater part of the nineteenth century an independent kingdom, but in 1893 the reigning Queen, Liluokalani (died 11 November, 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 August, 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.

At the elections in 1940 the islands expressed a desire for statehood, with 46,174 approving and 22,428 against; the registered voters numbered 87,348. In 1945 the United States Department of the Interior drafted plans to admit Hawaii into the Union as the 49th state; the House of Representatives has twice passed the bill, in 1947 and 1949, but the Senate refused to pass it, calling for further investigation.

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. Five Japanese-Americans were elected to the lower House on 5 November, 1946; they were the first thus elected since Pearl Harbour. Of the 45 legislators (both houses) elected 2 Nov., 1948, all are of American birth; 18 are Caucasian, 13 part-Hawaian, 12 Japanese and 2 Chinese. 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.—Ingram M. Stainback, 1946-50 ($15,000).
Secretary of the Territory.—Oren E. Long.
Territorial Delegate (to the U.S. House of Representatives).—Joseph R. Farrington (R.) (elected 2 November, 1948).

Area and Population.—The area of the 8 principal islands is 6,435 square miles, with estimated population, 1 July, 1949, of 530,891, including 179,702 Japanese, 163,716 Caucasians, 83,825 Hawaiians and part-Hawaiians, 53,361 Filipinos, 31,051 Chinese, 10,081 Puerto Ricans, 7,387 Koreans and 1,768 others. Of the total, 87·0% are citizens of the United States. The principal islands of the group are Hawaii, 4,030 square miles (population, 1949, 76,513); Maui, 728 (48,778); Oahu, 604 (360,085); Kauai, 555 (36,840); Molokai, 260 (5,384); Lanai, 141 (3,078); Niihau, 72 (213); Kahoolawe, 45 (0). The capital, Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, had an

estimated population in 1949 of 267,755, and Hilo, 30,303; city and county of Honolulu, 360,085; county of Hawaii, 76,513; county of Maui, 56,860; county of Kauai, 37,053.

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 Japanese, 61 Filipinos, 42 Chinese, 37 Puerto Ricans and 36 Koreans; 76 white women married Hawaiians or part-Hawaiians, 35 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 1949 there were 76 kindergartens, 123 elementary schools, 26 intermediate schools and 25 high schools, with a total enrolment of 86,835 and a staff of 3,583. The pupils in the public schools in 1949 were classed as 86,159 born in the United States (*i.e.* including Hawaii) and 676 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 1948 there were 109 private schools, with 1,190 teachers and 24,760 pupils; also a territorial university, the University of Hawaii, founded in 1907, with a registration of 4,905 and a staff of 453. The total expenditure for public elementary and secondary schools in 1949 was $16,159,802.

During the biennium of 1947–49 the Public Welfare Department spent $8,016,246 for public assistance and care of needy persons, including hospital and medical care. The federal government provided 27·2% of this fund.

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, 1949, the receipts in the general fund were $37,796,203 and disbursements $34,489,448; the bonded debt amounted to $7,204,000. In 1947 the assessed value of property was $737,450,986.

Labour.—Affiliated to the Congress of Industrial Organizations is the local branch of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which has organized the 28,000 sugar workers.

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 an acreage of 2,485,648; total value of land and buildings was $112,788,000. Of 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 1948, sugar cane was harvested from 84,379 acres, producing 835,107 short tons of sugar. The pineapple pack for the crop year ending 30 June, 1948, was 20,322,775 cases of canned fruit and juices. In 1948, animal products had a total value of $21,964,520. But sugar and pineapple marketings, at $176,300,000, were 80% of the total agricultural income. The 64 forest reserves aggregate 1,027,299 acres; public lands, 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); imports, £424 in 1948 (£3,876 in 1949).

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 1948, 860 vessels of 6,951,233 gross tons entered and cleared the ports of the islands. An inter-island steam navigation company provides communication between the different islands. Post offices number 91. Railway operations, 1949, 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 (1948) numbered 118,728. There are (1948) 78,866 telephones (92% 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 one non-scheduled airlines connect Hawaii with the United States, British Columbia, the Antipodes and the Orient. In 1948 passengers numbered 93,000. Two scheduled and 3 non-scheduled airlines operate between the islands and in 1948 carried 376,258 inter-island passengers.

Banking.—Four banks with 39 branches in operation on 30 June, 1949, had total deposits of $412,862,961, of which $390,149,183 were time or savings deposits.

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PUERTO RICO.

Government.—Puerto Rico, by the treaty of 10 December, 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.

On 5 August, 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 November, 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.

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 ($10,000).
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 1940, of 1,869,255, or 546·1 per square mile. Males (1940 census) numbered 938,280; females, 930,975. 76·5% of the population are white. Estimated population, 1 July, 1948, 2,146,686, of whom about 750,000 are bilingual, Spanish being the mother tongue and English the official language.

Chief towns (1940 census), with estimated 1949 urban population in

parentheses:—San Juan, 169,247 (217,000); Ponce, 65,182 (77,000); Mayaguez, 50,376 (60,000).

The Puerto Rican island of Vieques, 10 miles to the east, has an area of 51 square miles, and 10,981 inhabitants (1948 estimate), who grow sugar and pineapples and rear cattle. The island of Culebra, with about 850 inhabitants (1949), between Puerto Rico and St. Thomas, has a good harbour.

Education was made compulsory in 1899. In the school-year 1948–49 there were 8,734 public class rooms, with 377,349 public day-school pupils and 22,313 in accredited private schools. The University of Puerto Rico, in Rio 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 6,101 students in 1948. The percentage of illiteracy was 28% 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 increased from 121 (1940) to 154 in 1948, with seating capacity of 100,761.

Finance.—Receipts and disbursements (in dollars) of the general fund (apart from trust funds) for the year ending 30 June, 1949:—

Balance, 1 July, 1948	64,060,160	Disbursements, 1948–49	132,462,349
Receipts, 1948–49	108,906,216	Balance, 1 July, 1949	40,504,027
Total	172,966,376	Total	172,966,376

In addition, trust funds had a balance of $44,873,219 on 1 July, 1948: receipts in the subsequent fiscal year of $97,919,961; expenditures of $97,651,598, and a balance, 1 July, 1949, of $45,141,582. Assessed value of property on 30 June, 1949, was $437,558,298, and bonded indebtedness was $12,830,829.

The police force (1948) consisted of 2,417 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, 58 'proportional profit' farms of from 100 to 500 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 be granted, for a period of 12 years, complete exemption from certain taxes, including the income tax, all local property and municipal taxes and some excise charges on machinery and materials. It is the only area in American territory which enjoys such exemption.

Total production of raw sugar, 96 degree basis for the 1948 crop year, was 1,108,093 short tons. Refined sugar production amounted to 198,007 short tons, 96 degree basis.

Sugar exported in 1947 to the United States amounted to 927,343 tons, valued at $114,014,301. For that same year the amount of tobacco leaf exported to the United States was 150,931 cwt., with a value of $10,522,528. Rum exports in 1947 amounted to 516,841 proof gallons, with a value of $1,673,768.

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 1948, imports into Puerto Rico amounted to $362,132,868, of which 93·3% came from the United States; exports were valued at $194,952,075, of which 96·9% went to the United States.

The United Kingdom imported from Puerto Rico in 1947, £1,150, 1948, £4; 1949, £123,106; and exported to Puerto Rico, £63,012 in 1947, £71,730 in 1948, £84,964 in 1949.

Shipping and Communications.—In 1947–48, 3,584 American and foreign vessels of 10,497,393 gross tons entered and cleared Puerto Rico from the United States and foreign countries.

The Insular Department of the Interior had under maintenance 30 June, 1948, 2,065 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, 1947, had total deposits of $283,865,412 and debits of $245,142,395. Bank loans were $100,479,449.

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 January, 1917.

On 22 June, 1936, the President of the United States approved an Act of Congress to provide a civil government for the Virgin Islands of the United States, which is the new 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, 1937. Joint sessions of these municipal councils constitute the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands, with power to enact legislation applicable to the Virgin Islands as a whole as distinguished from the local legislative powers vested in each municipal council.

Beginning on 1 January, 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 Organic Act further provides that the executive power of the Virgin Islands and of the municipalities thereof shall be vested in the Governor and exercised under supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. President Truman, in a message to Congress, 21 January, 1946, urged that 'the people of the Virgin Islands should be given an increasing measure of self-government.'

Acting Governor.—Morris F. de Castro, formerly government Secretary, succeeded ad interim Governor William Henry Hastie who resigned on 30 Nov., 1949, when appointed by President Truman a judge of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, U.S. Judge Hastie, appointed by President Truman, 17 Jan., 1946, and inaugurated 17 May ($10,000) was the first Negro governor.

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, 1940, was 24,889, compared with 22,012 in 1930, an increase of 2,877 or 13·1%; density was 188·6 per square mile. Estimated population on 1 July, 1948, was 27,000, an increase of 8·5%. Down to recent years population had slowly declined since 1835, when it stood at 43,000, but in 1945 births were 984 (656 in 1935) and deaths 401 (492); excess of births over deaths was 62 per 1,000 (7 in 1935).

Of the present total, 67·5% is urban; the 1940 census showed 9·0% white, 69% Negro and 22% mixed; 13·4% were illiterates. The population of each of the islands was 11,265, 12,902 and 722 (1946 estimates were 13,000, 16,200 and 800). The islands contain 3 towns, Charlotte Amalie, on the island of St. Thomas, with a population of 9,801, and Christiansted and Frederiksted, on the island of St. Croix, with population of 4,495 and 2,498 respectively.

Education is compulsory. In St. Thomas there are 9 public and 5 private and parochial schools, and in St. John there are 4 public schools; the two communities have 96 teachers and 3,538 pupils. In St. Croix there are 9 public schools and 4 private and parochial schools; total enrolment, 2,800 pupils and 58 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, 1949, $1,133,002; actual expenditure, $1,708,580. The annual deficit in the operation of the government is met by appropriations by the Congress of the United States.

Production and Industry.—The census of 1940 showed 610 farms in St. Croix, 188 in St. Thomas and 30 in St. John, a total of 828. Total assessed value of land and buildings in 1948 was $12,413,760. 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 1948–49 amounted to 386,915 proof gallons.

Exports to the United States in 1948 were $1,236,434; total exports, $1,796,308; imports from the United States, $7,665,939; imports from other sources, $1,799,623.

United Kingdom imports from the Virgin Islands in 1948, nil; in 1949, £2; exports in 1948 were £28,421 and in 1949, £30,161.

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 October, 1946. There were 5 post offices in 1948.

Money and Banking.—United States currency became legal tender on 1 July, 1934, succeeding that formerly issued by the National Bank of the Danish West Indies in the form of the franc valued at 19·3 cents, United States money. The charter of the National Bank of the Danish West Indies expired in July, 1934. The Virgin Islands National Bank succeeded it on 1 May, 1935; on 31 December, 1948, it had capital and reserves of $262,459, total deposits of $3,619,262 (savings deposits, $1,668,739) and total assets of $4,008,910.

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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 number of Guamanian inhabitants is about 25,000. The Malay strain is predominant. The native language is Chamorro, but Spanish is also spoken and English is the predominant language and is taught in all schools. About 95% of the Guamanians are Catholic; the others 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 30 June, 1950. The first civilian Governor was responsible to the Navy Department until 30 June, 1950, at which time the Interior Department assumed the reponsibility.

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 an executive veto, with direct appeal to the Secretary of the Navy. The Congress is elected biennally by the permanent residents; its powers are similar to those 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. In 1940 American citizenship was conferred upon those serving in the armed forces; the others remained nationals of the United States but not citizens.

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 agriculture 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 eighteenth 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 'Commercial Regulations' with High Chief Manga, but since this agreement was never ratified by the United States Senate, it never became legally effective. 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 Tripartite 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; estimated population (excluding the white naval personnel who are treated as transients), 1948, 18,000, all Polynesians or part-Polynesians. In the last official 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 14,402 (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 2,532, in 1946. Swain's Island, circular in shape, has a diameter of 1¼ miles. Population (1948) was 143.

The harbour at Pago Pago, which nearly bisects the island of Tutuila, is the only good harbour in Samoa. It is a United States naval station, 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 Commanding Officer of the naval station is also the Governor of American Samoa by commission from the President of the United States. He appoints officers and frames laws or ordinances, but native customs (not inconsistent with United States laws) are not changed without the consent of the people.

The islands are 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 bi-cameral legislature was established, at the request of the Samoans, to have advisory functions. 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-indigenous 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 having at least one-half Samoan blood. About 20% of the area is suitable for agriculture, 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 (1948) maintains 41 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 10 foreign and 98 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, Hawaii, Fiji, New Zealand and Australia. Naval aircraft make weekly flights to Hawaii with passengers, mail and small amounts of freight.

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 83° 35′ of north latitude, and 60° 50′ and 74° 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, Agriculture, Publications, National Economy, Justice, Public Works, Revenue, Health, Mines and Communications, each in charge of a minister.

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 November, 1931, to his cousin, Umairah, daughter of Sirdar Ahmed Shah Khan; succeeded his father, Mohammed Nadir Shah, who was assassinated on 8 November, 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 (1,963,496); 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 was, in 1949, one cinema with 700 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 220 million (Afghani) rupees, a considerable portion of which is derived from customs, land taxation, income tax and the earnings of government monopolies, chiefly the caracul 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 clansmen, 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. Since 1945 some officers and N.C.O.s have been trained in India. In 1949 some army officers have been 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 Sharpur 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.

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 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 Caracul Monopoly, the Afghan Sugar Manufacturing Co. and the Afghánistán Cotton Co. Other important monopolies are the Afghánistán Motor Co., the Afghánistán Motor Accessories 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).

The American Export–Import Bank, at the end of 1949, granted a $21 million credit to the Afghan government, mainly for irrigation projects.

Commerce.—Trade is controlled by the Government through the Department 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. Exports to Afghánistán, 1947, £119,439; 1948, £433,281; 1949, £209,814. Re-exports, 1947, £12; 1948, £262; 1949 £153.

The Afghan National Bank, Kábul, has a Commercial Section which is capable of assisting 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 rail-junction; 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 February, 1938, postal parcels are exchanged between the Indian 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 Peshwar–Kábal, 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 also broadcasts in Pushtu, Persian and Urdu.

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 (½ rupee) (silver); (*c*) pul (1/100 rupee) (copper); (*d*) 2 puls (1/50 rupee) (copper); (*e*) 5 puls (1/20 rupee) (copper): (*f*) 10 puls (1/10 rupee) (copper and nickel); (*g*) 20 puls (⅕ rupee) (copper); (*h*) 25 puls (¼ 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 afghani. In addition, a state bank has recently been established under the name of 'The Da Afghánistán Bank' with a capital of 120 million afghani. It has the exclusive right of note issue. The first notes were issued in November, 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 580 million afghani by the end of the year 1944.

Weights and Measures.—Weights and measures used in Kábul are :—Weights :—1 khurd = ¼ 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 2½ 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.—Sardar Shah Wali Khan (accredited 1950).
Minister-Counsellor.—Mir Mohammed Siddig Hussaini.
First Secretary.—Mohammed Tahir Khan.
Attachés.—Abdul Qajum Khan Hairat; Sikander Khan.

2. Of Great Britain in Afghánistán.

Ambassador.—Alfred John Gardener, C.M.G., C.B.E. (accredited 11 Oct., 1949).

First Secretaries.—D. M. H. Riches; H. H. Phillips.

Military Attaché.—Col. J. H. Prendergast, D.S.O., M.C.

Second Secretaries.—P. J. Keen, M.B.E.; R. P. Llewellyn.

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ALBANIA.

(Shqiperia.)

After the death of George Kastriota—popularly known as Skanderbeg—in 1467, under whom the Albanians had heroically resisted the Turks for a quarter of a century, Albania passed under Turkish suzerainty and thus remained—nominally or actually according to the locality and period—until 1912. The independence of Albania was proclaimed at Vlonë (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 Durrës (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 and Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Enver Hoxha.
Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Economic Planning Commission.—Spiro Koleka.
Minister of the Interior and Chief of the General Staff.—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 Hodja.

An economic treaty with Yugoslavia, concluded in December, 1946, for 30 years with automatic 10-year extensions, provided for the formation of a common tariff and customs territory, the unification of state planning in both countries and monetary equality. This co-operation with Yugoslavia was terminated in June, 1948, when Albania sided with the Cominform against the Tito government.

On the disposal of excess units of the Italian fleet, Albania received the gunboat *Illyria*.

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	—
Durrës (Durazzo) .	77,890	8,739	Shkodër (Scutari).	132,334	29,209
Elbasan . . .	111,480	13,796	Vlonë (Valona) .	53,461	9,100
Gjinokastër (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.—The estimated revenue and expenditure (in Albanian francs) for 5 years ending 31 March is as follows:—

	1935–36	1936–37	1937–38	1938–39	1939–40
	francs	francs	francs	francs	francs
Expenditure .	18,036,000	18,584,000	26,224,787	28,235,400	40,000,000
Revenue .	17,237,000	18,879,000	26,224,787	28,565,400	40,000,000

In May, 1925, Albania obtained a foreign loan to be used exclusively in carrying out public works. The loan was for the nominal amount of 50,000,000 gold francs in Italian lire, and by the rise in value of the lira the Government made a profit of 12,200,000 gold francs. Thus the sum to be expended was 62,700,000 gold francs.

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 state owns some 123,500 acres of the best land in the plain between the rivers Shkumbi and Vjosa. The country for the greater part is rugged, wild and mountainous, the exceptions being along the Adriatic littoral and the Korçë (Koritza) Basin, which are fertile. The main crops before the war were maize (58% of the cultivated land) and wheat (18%). 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. The production of petroleum reached its pre-war level in 1946.

Crops	Average 1935-38	Yield 1946	Yield 1947	Area 1947
	metric tons	metric tons	metric tons	hectares
Maize	125,900	127,000	140,000	100,000
Wheat	37,433	60,000	54,000	53,000

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 Vlonë (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 cheese-making. There is a cement factory in Shkoder and a brewery in Korçe. The oil 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.—Imports and exports for 5 years are shown as follows (in Albanian francs):—

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
Imports	12,332,708	13,730,138	16,777,691	20,315,687	22,397,890
Exports	4,284,331	6,037,478	7,434,621	10,175,065	9,749,959

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	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports from Albania	6,262	—	1	15	—	—
Exports to Albania	24,025	10,762	469,686	485,700	16,091	7,026
Re-exports to Albania	1,374	20,379	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 4 in number, viz. Shengiin (San Giovanni di Medua), Durrës (Durazzo), Vlonë (Valona) and Sarandë (Porto Edda). Durrès is being fully equipped, but the others remain primitive. Number of post and telegraph offices, 53. There are 10 regular air routes in service and 4 wireless stations.

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, Durrès, Korçë, Vloné, Shkodër, 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 des Vallées*) to preside over its deliberations; in the First Syndic is vested the executive power. A Second Syndic is also nominated as deputy of the First Syndic. The judicial power is exercised in civil matters in the first instance by 2 civil judges (*Bayles*) appointed by France and 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 and an 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 both represented in Andorra by the 'Viguier de France' and the 'Viguier Episcopal.' A permanent delegate, the Prefect of the Pyrénées Orientales, controls the public services established by France, such as education, posts and telegraphs. 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; re-exports, 1949, £322.

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ARABIA.

ARABIA is essentially a desert country comprising an area of roughly 1,000,000 square miles and inhabited for the most part by nomadic Beduin tribes eking out a precarious pastoral existence by the breeding of camels, sheep and goats. Arabia is bounded on the north by Iraq and Jordan, and enclosed on the other three sides by the sea—the Red Sea on the west, the Arabian Sea on the south and the Persian Gulf on the east. The land-surface of the peninsula enclosed within these limits slopes down steadily from the elevated mountain barrier, which runs down the whole

length of its western side parallel with the Red Sea, to sea-level on the Persian Gulf, and the uniformity of this slope is interrupted only in the extreme south-eastern corner of the peninsula, where the mountains of the Oman district rear their crests to an elevation of 10,000 feet above sea-level. With the exception of this mountainous district and the similar district of the Yemen, Arabia is a barren country consisting of vast tracts of steppe-desert, sand-waste and mountainous wilderness. It is a country of insignificant rainfall (the Yemen and Oman excepted); here and there, scattered oases, or oasis-groups, are formed. The Taif district, for instance, in the Hejaz mountains above Mecca, the Qasim and Jebel Shammar provinces in Central Arabia and the Hasa province near the Persian Gulf are among the best examples of such districts, while Medina, Taima, Riyadh, Jauf and Wadi Dawasir are but a few among the many large oases which occur frequently throughout the country.

The inhabitants of Arabia are at present found in every degree of transition from the purely nomadic life of the Beduin to the simple civic life of towns in the interior like Anaiza or Buraida and the more highly developed civilization of Mecca, Medina and Jedda. Political changes have contributed to a development whereby the patriarchal, tribal organization of the Beduin has weakened steadily before a natural tendency to communal organization into states and principalities imposed on the people by the development of civic life. The introduction of modern fire-arms and the growth of an Arab nationalist spirit (directed against Turkish domination) in the borderlands of Syria and Iraq tended to encourage this process during the first decade of the present century, and the rise to power of Abdul Aziz ibn Sa'ud, the present Wahhabi king, gave it a further impetus. Ibn Sa'ud set to work to organize the unsettled Beduin into civic communities under cover of a great Wahhabi revival, and in the spring of 1913 struck the first blow for the Arabs against the Turks by capturing the Hasa province from the latter. The Great War (1914–18) completed and stereotyped the process of political organization in Arabia, and the ejection of the Turks from the Hejaz, Asir and the Yemen left the Arab to work out their own salvation unchecked by foreign control. Internecine warfare not unnaturally followed, and the result of a 6 years' struggle was that a single power (the Ibn Sa'ud dynasty of Nejd) achieved a paramount position. Yemen and Oman are the most important states which maintain an independent existence together with the lesser principalities of Kuwait and Bahrain, the trucial chiefs of the Oman coast and the Aden protectorates, all of which enjoy in a greater or less degree the protection of Great Britain.

SAUDI ARABIA.

(AL-MAMLAKA AL-'ARABIYA AS-SA'UDIYA.)

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, the Amir of Medina.

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 January, 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 September, 1932.

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 August, 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 Hara 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), Hail, 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; and £3,438,289 in 1949. 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 gallons (£4,493,105); £6,838,737 in 1949. Re-exports in 1948, £2,379; 1949, £22,294.

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 has now been 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.

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 is asphalted throughout its whole length. There is also a track from Mecca eastward through Riyadh 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. That section of the Hejaz Railway which is in Saudi Arabian territory is not now in working order, though its repair is under consideration. 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 port 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, with American assistance, 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 January, 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) *miri*, 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. 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 opened a branch in Al Khobar in 1949.

The oil royalties, paid by the American Oil Company, have greatly increased the financial strength of the SaudiArabian 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 November, 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 October, 1947).
Counsellor.—R. D. J. Scott Fox.
Consul and Oriental Secretary.—M. W. Errock.
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 February, 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, the Netherlands,

Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Italy, Pakistan, Argentina and Jordan. Belgium and India are represented by consuls, and a Chinese vice-consul visits Jedda, during the pilgrimage season.

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).

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. His succession has been recognized by the other Arab states.

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; exports from U.K., £807 in 1947; £47 in 1948; £1,750 in 1949.

Yemen was admitted to the United Nations in 1947.

The Hadhramaut. *See* under ADEN, p. 208.

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.

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 1948–49 were:—Rice, Rs. 13,19,500; wheat, Rs. 20,46,700; coffee, Rs. 8,48,700; sugar, Rs. 12,91,700. Dates are the principal export:—Rs. 74,99,900 in 1948–49. 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 1948–49 amounted to Rs. 1,72,23,800 and total exports to Rs. 2,03,76,500. The importation of alcoholic liquor is forbidden by law.

In 1948, trade with United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures) was:—Imports from Muscat and Oman, £314 (£2,257 in 1949); exports from United Kingdom, £91,581 (£98,796 in 1949); re-exports, £58 (£118 in 1949).

The port of call on the mail route Bombay–Basra is Muscat, where, in 1949, 116 steamers of 423,000 tons entered and cleared. The mail service is fortnightly in either direction. Gwadur is also served by these steamers. A post office operates 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 motor road connecting Muscat with Matrah has been extended to Kalba at the far end of the Batinah, a distance of 210 miles. Hajar, Bosher and Qariyat are also connected by motorable roads with Matrah. Cars run daily between Muscat and the towns in the Batinah.

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 rate of exchange is 200 baizas to a Maria Theresa dollar. 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. L. L. Chauncy.

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 Sheikh succeeded his uncle, the 10th Sheikh, H.H. Sir Ahmad al Jabir-al-Subah, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., on 28 Jan., 1950. There is an advisory council which meets under the presidency of Sheikh Abdullah Salim, C.I.E., cousin of the present ruler and son of the 9th ruler.

The Kuwait Oil Company are actively developing a rich oilfield lying to the south of Kuwait. Exports of crude oil for 1949 amounted to 12,014,670 long tons net. In 1948 a concession was granted by the Sheikh to the American Independent Oil Company to exploit oil in the Kuwait Neutral Zone. As a result of these activities there were in 1949 about 2,000 Europeans and Americans in Kuwait.

The port of Kuwait, the capital (pop. about 165,000), 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 8 British, Dutch and Norwegian lines make regular calls at Kuwait. B.O.A.C. and Iraqi Airways operate scheduled air services; and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. 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.

Flag.—Red, with white lettering.

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 (minor); Khalid bin Ahmad (regent).**	,,	1937.

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 100,000, 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 Imperial Bank of Iran, 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 Company of California and the Texas Corporation. Other industries are: boat-building, 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 1946, Rs. 70,40,010. The greater part of the trade of the neighbouring Saudi Arabian provinces of Nejd and Hasa passes through Bahrain.

In 1946–47 the chief imports were:—Rice, Rs. 35,82,420; wheat, Rs. 51,96,490; flour, Rs. 41,960; mixed grains, Rs. 13,42,800; coffee, Rs.

18,49,240; dates, Rs. 10,78,740; sugar, Rs. 9,47,580; tea, Rs. 13,54,330; cotton piece goods, Rs. 32,31,060; woollen piece goods, Rs. 9,13,440; cigarettes, Rs. 13,80,680. The chief exports were:—Pearls, Rs. 6,76,290; sugar, Rs. 9,31,020; tea, Rs. 13,10,890; rice, Rs. 3,74,440; wheat, Rs. 22,76,390; barley, Rs. 32,680; cotton piece goods, Rs. 9,10,970.

Imports into the United Kingdom amounted to £17,878,776 in 1949; £6,179,412 in 1948; exports from the U.K., £8,233,317 in 1949; £8,543,490 in 1948; re-exports, £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.

British Political Agent.—C. J. Pelly, O.B.E.
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 February, 1536, he founded the city of the 'Puerto de Santa Maria 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 Agustin 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. Ramirez, 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.'

Foreigners, under the new constitution automatically become naturalized citizens after 5 years' residence unless they opt to retain their former nationality.

President of the Republic.—Colonel Juan Domingo Perón (elected on 24 February, 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 Peronistas elected 26 Senators with 4 undetermined; in the House of Deputies Peronistas 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	40,942	100,391	145,216	3·5
La Rioja	33,394	79,754	109,386	3·2
Mendoza	57,445	277,535	590,548	10·2
San Juan	34,432	119,252	260,714	7·5
TERRITORIES				
Chaco (Resistencia)	37,930	46,274	408,897	2·9
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	
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 (*see* p. 697).
[4] The official census includes the Falkland Islands with a population of 2,947, making the total 16,107,876. It also introduces a new territory, 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.'

By a decree of 24 September, 1943, the territory of Los Andes was abolished and incorporated in the adjacent provinces of Jujuy, Salta and Catamarca.

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 practically no mixture with the aborigines. The dwindling Indian population is estimated 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 1947, immigrants numbered 41,488, including 24,955 Italians, 7,205 Spaniards and 2,323 Poles.

The movement of population for 5 years is given as follows (excluding territories) :—

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Immigrants [1]	Emigrants [1]
1943 . .	103,346	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 January, 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 were (1943) national universities at Córdoba (founded 1613), with 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 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.

[1] On 1 January, 1945, 2,620,827. [2] Figures for 1943.

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 and extraordinary 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]
1941	910,365,000	1,367,015,000	1947	3,469,100,000	2,920,800,000
1943	1,425,600,000	1,761,300,000	1948	4,235,000,000	4,028,700,000
1945	1,491,200,000	1,742,800,000	1949 [2]	3,860,000,000	3,859,800,000
1946	1,891,800,000	2,237,300,000	1950 [2]	4,870,000,000	4,851,200,000

[1] Includes payments made from the proceeds of bonds of 195,164,000 paper pesos in 1941; and 401,100,000 in 1943. Thereafter it excludes expenditures from bond issues amounting, in paper pesos, to 889,200,000 in 1944; 1,016,500,000 in 1945; 1,004,100,000 in 1946; 1,730,700,000 in 1947; 1,146,500,000 in 1948; 709,800,000 in 1949, and 1,253,200,000 in 1950.
[2] Budget estimates.

Profits made on the control of foreign exchange in 1948 were 634·8 million pesos, compared with 676·4 million in 1947 and 200 million in 1940. Income tax, 1948, reached a record yield of 1,068 million pesos.

The 1949 budget anticipated (in million pesos), 600 from customs duties, 912·9 from income tax, 410 from unified inland taxes, 221·2 from excess profits tax and 158 from tax on capital gains. Expenditures are mainly lumped together as 'general administrative expenses,' 3,444·6; and public debt, 421·8.

The 1950 budget excludes 2 self-balancing items: autonomous institutions, 5,022,700,000 pesos, and special accounts, 401 million, making the year's total 11,258·5 million compared with the 1949 total, similarly calculated, of 8,821 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 31 Dec., 1948, the consolidated debt of the National Government amounted to 11,630,214,200 paper pesos, including internal debt of 11,562,855,000 pesos, and external debt of 67·3 million pesos, consisting solely of the balance outstanding of the 'Roca' 1933 loan. In addition the Treasury had a gross floating debt of 5,830 million paper pesos; net floating debt was 2,290 million. 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. Debt service, 1948, was budgeted at 371·8 million pesos.

British investments, end of 1949, were £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.

Laid down	Name	Standard displacement (tons)	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Nominal speed
			Belt	Guns				
	BATTLESHIPS		in.	in.				knots
1910	Moreno, Rivadavia	27,720	11	12	12 12-in., 12 6-in., 4 3-in. A.A.	2	45,000	23
	CRUISERS							
1935	La Argentina	6,000	3	2	9 6-in., 4 4-in. A.A.	6	60,000	31
1927	Almirante Brown, 25 de Mayo	6,800	3	2	6 7·5-in., 12 4-in.	6	85,000	32
	COAST DEFENCE VESSEL							
1896	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, 4 frigates, 1 corvette, 2 patrol vessels, 9 motor torpedo boats, 12 minesweepers and some training and miscellaneous craft.

The battleships *Moreno* and *Rivadavia*, the coast-defence ironclad *Pueyrredón*, and 4 destroyers have been converted to oil-burning and otherwise modernized. The *Belgrano* (sister-ship of *Pueyrredón*), recently employed as a submarine depot ship, has been removed from the effective list, presumably to be scrapped. A new programme of naval construction was authorized in November, 1946. It 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 only 4 frigates have been acquired.

The active personnel of the Navy comprises 337 officers, 130 engineers, 27 electrical engineers and about 11,000 men (including about 5,000 conscripts), who have to serve 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 670,251,120 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.

The area planted and produce of principal crops for recent crop years (with average for 5 years preceding crop years) are shown as follows:—

	Acreage			Produce (metric tons)		
	Average 1941–42 to 1945–46	1947–48	1948–49	Average 1941–42 to 1945–46	1947–48 [1]	1948–49 [1]
Wheat .	16,291,428	13,634,400	13,585,000	5,335,800	6,663,600	4,700,000
Oats . .	4,557,298	1,700,000	1,500,000	770,200	800,700	—
Maize. .	10,630,435	9,304,490	8,585,000	5,249,400	5,815,000	6,500,000
Linseed .	5,606,208	4,007,822	3,185,000	1,254,400	800,000	600,000

[1] Provisional.

The total grain and meat exported for 2 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	—

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, 549,000 tons; in 1948, 565,000 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 1948–49 amounted to 90,000 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 none has been exported since 1946. 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, 1949, 136,100 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.

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 (214,162 metric tons in previous 12 months), of which the United States took 46,816 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, 1949, were 9,034,900.

In October, 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 outstanding achievement was the completion of a pipeline conveying natural gas from 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.

The principal industry is meat refrigeration. In 1947, 353,733 metric tons of chilled and frozen beef, 89,283 tons of tinned corned beef, 135,532 tons of mutton and 5,611 tons of pork were exported. Exports of similar

products in 1948 were 771,000 tons. 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 hides in 1948, 175,000 tons. Flour-milling ranks second to refrigeration. In 1947, 184 mills produced 1,935,100 tons of flour; exports, 1947, 15,393 tons.

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. In 1941 there were 57,940 industrial establishments; 852,154 manual workers utilized 3,247,895 horse-power; only 53 factories employed more than 1,000 workers. Cement output, 1949, was 1,445,000 metric tons. Electric power production, 1948, reached 2,684·7 million kwh. The total number of incorporated companies 31 Dec., 1948, was 2,337.

Up to 1 Nov., 1948, 109 foreign firms with aggregate capital of 193,361,985 pesos (about £10 million) and 25,007 technicians and artisans had been granted permission to enter the country. They included 32 building firms with 14,602 persons. In 1949, 42 foreign firms with machinery valued at 161 million pesos, with 12,989 workers, were admitted.

Mining is of no great importance. 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 two valuable tin mines, and gold and copper in San Juan, La Rioja and the south-western territories. Coal is found in the Andine Provinces, in the Cordillera region of Patagonia and in northern Patagonia; 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 1948 crude-oil production was 3,692,493 cubic metres (23,225,781 barrels), of which 2,647,517 cubic metres came from government oilfields and 1,044,976 cubic metres from private companies' oilfields; total consumption was 8,406,849 cubic metres. Output of natural gas, 1948, was 606·3 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 important imports by the I.A.P.I. (*Instituto Argentino de Promoción del Intercambio*), a state organ now (1950) under the Ministry of Economics (previously Ministry of Finance). It has capital and reserves of 954,100,000 pesos ($259,500,000) and on 1 Jan., 1949, total assets and liabilities of 10,051,500,000 pesos ($2,695,000,000).

Agricultural products account for from 50 to 65% of total exports.

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	1945	1946	1947 [1]	1948 [1]
Imports	1,452,000,000	1,154,000,000	2,331,700,000	4,507,000,000	5,341,000,000
Exports	1,762,000,000	2,497,800,000	3,973,100,000	5,421,000,000	5,465,000,000

[1] As published by the Central Bank.

Argentina's balance of payments in 1948 and 2 preceding years is reported as follows (in millions of pesos) :—

	1946	1947	1948
Inward payments from exports, freight, port dues, etc.	4,218	5,699	5,827
Outward payments for imports, debt service, official expenses, balance of private financial services, balance of movement of capital, etc.	2,855	5,121	5,620
Difference	+ 1,363	+ 578	+ 207
Special outgoings, comprising official and private debt repatriation, movements of bullion and foreign trade adjustments	1,124	1,606	2,073 [1]
Net balance	+ 239	— 1,028	— 1,866

[1] Including 2,071 million pesos for private debt repatriation, this amount being approximately the *peso* equivalent of the £150 millions paid by the government for the former British-owned railways operating in Argentina.

Imports, 1946, were 8,341,100 metric tons; in 1947, 11,103,900 metric tons; in 1948, 14,333,000 metric tons. Exports, 1946, were 8,199,100 tons; in 1947, 9,306,000 tons; in 1948, 8,759,000 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, as published by the Central Bank, with imports and exports in market values (in millions of paper pesos) :—

Principal countries	1947		1948	
	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to
U.K. and £ area	529	2,006	783	1,877
Western Europe	863	1,812	1,154	1,933
Switzerland	131	195	109	210
Eastern Europe	78	161	122	269
U.S.A.	2,010	544	2,028	535
Brazil	372	243	449	254
Neighbouring countries	130	302	154	251
Other American countries	370	122	505	97
Other countries	24	36	37	39

Of total exports in 1947, cereals were 37·8%; other crop products, 20·4%; animal products, 13·7%, and manufactured goods, 3·7%.

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.	1948	1949	Exports from U.K.	1948	1949
Grain and flour	43,228,931	13,767,887	Chemicals and drugs	3,650,078	2,493,968
Feeding stuffs	19,386,808	3,325,593	Pottery and glass	1,736,757	1,081,194
Meat and animal products	26,781,468	31,032,466	Cotton thread	796,482	967,119
Dairy produce	1,377,163	100	Woollens & worsteds	1,859,087	1,863,350
Other foods	6,501,793	1,811,118	Machinery	7,880,169	8,073,709
Vegetable oils, gums	14,751,759	10,351,300	Spirits	179,523	86,800
Hides and skins	6,058,878	9,715,715	Cotton piece goods	1,528,756	1,941,767
Raw materials	1,592,395	725,646	Misc. manufactures	2,264,142	1,470,563
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	918,310	386,814	Vehicles	14,171,030	15,966,966
			Paper and mfrs.	1,039,967	743,802
			Linen mfrs.	407,094	565,953

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Argentina and the United Kingdom for 5 years (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K.	38,470,723	66,657,196	130,570,199	121,816,717	71,794,710
Exports from U.K.	19,338,017	20,534,706	34,800,669	52,529,280	51,141,696
Re-exports from U.K.	377,054	411,198	179,708	306,060	456,794

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 2,175,094 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 amalgamation brought together 7 government railways (mostly small) with 8,347 miles (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.

The first railway concession dates from 1854. A railway connecting Salta, Argentina, with Antofagasta, Chile (550 miles, not included in the above account), was completed in Feb., 1948.

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 650,058, of which 451,939 were in Buenos Aires and its suburbs. Wireless telephony between Buenos Aires, Chile, the United States and Europe is in general use. There were in 1945, 4,382 post offices. There are 55 broadcasting stations and about 1,250,000 receiving sets. Cable service to other Latin American countries and the United States 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 Nov., 1949) deposits of 19,720 million

pesos, all taken over from the commercial banks, and guaranteed by the government. Note circulation (and fractional currency), 9,161 million pesos; rediscounts and loans to banks, 27,168 million; gold reported separately, 505 million pesos, other gold and foreign exchange, 1,580 million pesos. The gold stock of the Central Bank and other government agencies has fallen from $1,197 million (U.S.) in Dec., 1945, to $142 million in May, 1949. Total holdings of foreign exchange that month, were $573 million, falling to $542 million in July.

On 31 July, 1948, there 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 August, 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, 30 Sept., 1949, were 1,052 million pesos with an average of 200 pesos per account. Total savings deposits, all banks, 30 June, 1948, were 5,727,100,000 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 November, 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 (1942) were nickel, 50, 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.

Convertibility of paper pesos into gold was suspended 17 Dec., 1929, and control of foreign exchange has been maintained since Oct., 1931.

The paper peso, since 1939, has had an official rate of 29·773 cents (U.S.), and since 1943 a succession of export and import rates.

Since 1 January, 1887, the use of the metric system has been compulsory by law, but actually its enforcement is lax.

On 1 January, 1947, Argentine holdings of sterling (guaranteed by the Bank of England against depreciation with respect to gold) amounted to £126·7 million, compared with £80 million at the end of 1944.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Argentina in Great Britain (9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.—Carlos Alberto Hogan (accredited 21 Jan., 1950).

Attachés.—Fernando Rada; Pascual Russo; Juan Gatto; Hortensio Quijano Alió.

Financial Attaché.—Armando Vicente Lago.

Naval Attaché.—Rear-Admiral Victorio Malatesta.

Air Attaché.—Commander E. S. von Borowski.

Economic Counsellor.—Anselmo Viacava.

Economic Attaché.—Ramon Meira Serantes.

Agricultural Attaché.—Domingo A. Derisi.

Military Attaché.—Col. Alberto J. E. Morello.

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 John Balfour, K.C.M.G. (appointed 15 Feb., 1948).

Counsellor.—G. P. Labouchere.

Secretaries.—L. M. Minford; W. H. Bremmer, D.S.O., D.S.C.; J. P. E. C. Henniker-Major, M.C.; P. G. H. Dorchy, M.B.E.; E. J. Toogood.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. C. B. Alero-Hankey.

Military Attaché.—Brigadier R. G. Fullerton.

Air Attaché.—Air Commodore H. E. Walker, M.C., D.F.C.

Agricultural Attaché.—A. G. Mill.

Minister (Commercial).—E. J. Joint, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Counsellor (Commercial).—W. G. R. Howell, O.B.E.

Commercial Secretaries.—I. F. S. Vincent, M.B.E.; A. P. Robinson.

Consul-General (at Buenos Aires).—J. F. R. Vauhan-Russell.

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.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Karl Renner (elected 20 December, 1945; born 14 December, 1870).

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.

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] (born 1902).
Vice-Chancellor.—Dr. Adolf Schärf.[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	11,979	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	12,648	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
1939	137,825	3,718	101,709	117,078	8,523
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

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 1948–49 there were in Austria 4,956 elementary and private schools, with 34,105 teachers and 829,326 pupils. Of all kinds of secondary schools there were 167 with 47,310 pupils and 3,476 teachers.

There were (1948) 10 commercial academies with 3,410 pupils and 45 commercial schools with 5,132 pupils. These academies and schools had a combined total of 647 teachers.

Austria has 3 universities maintained by the state, viz., Vienna (in 1948–49, 1,009 teachers, 11,623 students), Graz (316 teachers, 4,270 students), Innsbruck (339 teachers, 3,614 students) and a Roman Catholic theological faculty at Salzburg (20 teachers, 255 students). There are also 2 technical high schools at Vienna (334 teachers, 3,928 students) and Graz (169 teachers, 1,930 students), an agricultural college at Vienna (125 teachers, 1,350 students), a mining college at Leoben (52 teachers, 292 students), a commercial high school at Vienna (94 teachers, 2,172 students) and 4 other high schools with 270 teachers and 2,525 students. In 1948–49 there were also 28 training colleges for teachers with 534 lecturers and 4,821 students.

There were, in 1949, 790 cinemas with a seating capacity of 240,000.

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*).

Finance.

The budgets for six years provided revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary) as follows, in thousands of schillings :—

	1937	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Revenue	1,342,060	1,951,500	2,530,177	2,988,866	5,092,027	6,090,790
Expenditure	1,399,750	2,012,500	3,110,161	3,475,995	5,689,778	7,531,692

The foreign debt at the end of 1936 was estimated at 2,063,000,000 schillings. The floating debt on 31 December, 1935, amounted to 132,000,000 schillings.

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	1946		1947		1948	
	Acreage	Yield	Acreage	Yield	Acreage	Yield
Wheat .	494,739	227,528	495,442	206,371	502,094	260,971
Rye .	565,385	244,442	596,090	260,273	589,342	289,331
Barley .	283,771	112,396	280,817	109,994	266,765	124,548
Oats .	490,488	188,126	494,938	192,673	494,783	224,612
Potatoes.	385,594	1,532,828	421,061	1,841,980	431,464	2,068,951

Production of raw sugar in 1946, 25,408; 1947, 40,675; 1948, 52,341 metric tons.

Livestock (3 Dec., 1948) :—Cattle, 2,108,510; pigs, 1,617,938; sheep, 453,749; goats, 316,106; horses, 283,883.

The foodstuffs produced do not suffice for the population. Forests which used to be a valuable asset of Austrian economy were ruthlessly cut down during and after the second world war, and yield only a fraction of their former timber.

The mineral production (in metric tons) was as follows :—

	1947	1948		1947	1948
Lignite . . .	2,839,315	3,337,959	Pig-iron . .	278,505	613,209
Anthracite . .	177,770	177,814	Raw steel . .	356,609	648,181
Iron ore . .	884,936	1,197,223	Rolled steel . .	286,000	387,061
Lead and zinc ore .	50,697	85,849			
Copper ore . .	17,085	43,371	Electric current		
Raw magnesite .	223,146	405,766	(mill. kwh.) .	3,234	4,212

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 11,500 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		Foreign relief 1948 [2]	Total			
	1937	1948 [1]		1937	1948	1937	1948
Quantity (1,000 tons) .	6,180	4,429	—	6,180	6,353 [3]	3,809	1,519
Value (Mill. Sch.) .	1,454	2,209	1,691	1,454	3,900	1,217	1,984

[1] Including drawing rights.
[2] Thereof ERP (unconditional aid) 1,924,000 tons and 705 million schillings.
[3] Including ERP (unconditional aid).

The total trade between England and Austria (Board of Trade returns) for 6 years were as follows (in pound sterling):—

	1937	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. .	2,686,276	Nil	70,921	956,163	2,754,356	3,534,913
Exports from U.K. .	1,846,760	Nil	1,122,381	3,347,610	3,382,880	6,066,406
Re-exports from U.K.	670,850	Nil	262,113	669,483	289,906	1,040,980

Communications.

Before the war, Austria had 4,161 miles of railway lines, of which 2,724 miles were operated by the state, 649 miles were private railways operated by the state on its own account, 255 miles were private railways operated by the state on account of their owners, and 533 miles were private railways operated by private interests. It is intended to electrify the entire railway system of the country; the plan will take 12 years to complete.

In 1947 Austria had 6,057 km. of railway lines, of which at the end of the war 2,507·4 km. were damaged. By the end of 1947, 2,458·6 km. had been repaired.

There were 53,401 miles of road at the end of 1936.

On 30 June, 1949, there were 231,857 direct telephone connexions; 94% of them were automatic.

Banking and Credit.

The National Bank for Austria, which was opened on 1 January, 1923, with a capital of 54,960,000 schillings, 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 (1 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7).

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Lothar Wimmer (accredited 17 Feb., 1950).

First Secretary.—Dr. Walter Wodak.

Second Secretary.—Dr. Eugen Buresch.

2. Of Great Britain in Austria.

Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Harold A. Caccia, K.C.M.G. (Sept., 1949).

Counsellors.—N. J. A. Cheetham; S. E. H. Daw, M.B.E.

Secretaries.—J. E. Galsworthy; P. M. Foster; R. J. Blair; P. N. Nunn; C. Gardner; A. E. Cox; F. S. Fielding; F. G. C. Robinson; Sir I. Critchett, Bt.; G. W. Berry, O.B.E.; A. Bennett; H. C. Beaumont; R. A. Long.

There are consuls at Vienna and Innsbruck.

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BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique—Koninkrijk België.)

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. Prince Charles exercises the executive power.

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.

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. *Child of the King's second marriage.*—Prince Alexandre, born 18 July, 1942.

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.

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.

On 19 July, 1945, a law was passed implementing art. 82 of the constitution in order to allow the setting up of a Regency with Prince Charles as Regent.

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 belonging to these two latter categories are also elected by the method of proportional 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 10 Aug., 1949, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Gaston Eyskens (Christian Social).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.—Albert Devèze (Liberal).

Ministers of State.—Comte Henri Carton de Wiart (Christian Social); O. Dierckx (Liberal).

Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Foreign Trade.—Paul van Zeeland (Christian Social).

Minister of Economic Affairs.—Jean Duvieusart (Christian Social).

Minister of Agriculture.—Maurice Orban (Christian Social).

Minister of Communications.—M. Segers (Christian Social).

Minister of the Colonies.—Pierre Wigny (Christian Social).

Minister of the Interior.—Albert de Vleeschauwer (Christian Social).

Minister of Labour and Social Insurance.—Oscar Behogne (Christian Social).

Minister of Justice.—Dr. Albert Lilar (Liberal).

Minister of Public Health.—Adolphe van Glabbeke (Liberal).

Minister of Finance.—Henri Libaert (Liberal).

Minister of Education.—Leo Mundeleer (Liberal).

Minister of Public Works.—Auguste Buisseret (Liberal).

Minister of Reconstruction.—J. Rey (Liberal).

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	Population		
			Estimated 31 Dec., 1946	Estimated 31 Dec., 1947	Estimated 31 Dec., 1948
Antwerp (Anvers)	286,045	1,104	1,266,647	1,278,488	1,296,687
Brabant . .	328,312	1,267	1,784,347	1,792,983	1,811,330
Flanders { West .	323,406	1,248	990,873	906,587	1,002,904
Flanders { East .	297,103	1,147	1,212,103	1,216,899	1,223,073
Hainaut . .	372,065	1,436	1,190,543	1,199,825	1,247,299
Liége . .	395,116	1,525	932,227	937,189	973,911
Limbourg .	240,767	930	447,351	464,313	475,716
Luxembourg .	441,820	1,705	213,252	213,297	213,917
Namur . .	366,026	1,413	351,183	353,003	357,774
Total .	3,050,660	11,775	8,388,526	8,452,584	8,602,611

In 1948 there were 4,250,550 males and 4,352,061 females.

Foreigners numbered 367,619 in Jan., 1950, including 84,134 Italians, 66,416 French and 10,328 British.

Vital statistics for 4 years :—

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces	Immigration	Emigration
1945	127,245	121,155	83,077	3,178	19,404	12,633
1946	148,207	110,789	89,396	5,653	30,347	20,332
1947	144,270	108,443	82,855	6,825	47,549	19,491
1948	146,273	104,840	78,977	6,518	89,924	45,486

Illegitimate births in 1948, 4,441. Of the total births, including still-born, in 1948 (149,030), 76,428 were boys (1947, 76,536), and 72,602 girls (1947, 72,292).

The most important towns, with estimated population on 31 December, 1948, are :—

Brussels and suburbs [1]	960,740	Mouscron	36,839
Antwerp (Anvers)	266,636	Tournai	32,507
Ghent (Gand)	166,797	Turnhout	32,420
Liége	156,664	Roulers	32,227
Mechelen (Malines)	60,740	Hoboken	31,941
Deurne	57,362	Namur	31,637
Brugge (Bruges)	52,984	Merksem	29,406
Borgerhout	51,645	Hasselt	29,369
Ostend (Ostende)	50,255	Lierre (Lier)	29,129
Berchem	45,954	Jumet	28,764
St. Nicolas	44,612	Herstal	27,092
Seraing	43,100	Wilryck	26,450
Alost	42,193	Charleroi	26,262
Verviers	40,422	Vilvorde	25,996
Courtrai	40,035	Ronse (Renaix)	25,959
Genk	39,103	Mons	25,684
Louvain	37,188	Lokeren	25,575

[1] The suburbs comprise 18 distinct communes, viz., Anderlecht, Etterbeek, 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 1948–49 Ghent had 2,310 students; Liége, 2,943; Louvain, 6,785; Brussels, 3,685. On 11 November, 1923, the Colonial School at Antwerp (founded 11 January, 1920) and the School of Tropical Medicine were constituted a colonial university (196 students in 1948–49). There are also several state agricultural institutes, viz., a state veterinary school at Cureghem (127 students), and 2 state agricultural institutes (at Gembloux and Ghent, with together 462 students). The Polytechnical Faculty at Mons had 271 students in 1948–49; there are also 7 commercial colleges, that at Antwerp being a state institution (206 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., 1948).—64 royal athenæums, with 30,984 pupils (23,730 boys, 7,254 girls); 34 *sections d'athénée*, with 16,687 pupils (7,173 boys, 5,514 girls); 9 communal and provincial athenæums and *lycées*, with 3,397 pupils (1,413 boys, 1,984 girls), 6 communal and provincial *sections d'athénée*, with 2,404 pupils (1,324 boys, 1,080 girls). The next grades of schools are the higher grade schools (*écoles moyennes*), of which there were 140 state schools (26 for boys, 43 for girls, 71 co-educational) with 22,042 boys and 17,320 girls), 6 communal (3 for boys, 2 for girls, 1 co-eductional) with 1,250 boys and 610 girls), and 458 other private or free schools.

Elementary Education (31 Dec., 1948).—There were 8,735 primary schools, with 770,822 pupils; 4,064 infant schools, with 272,264 pupils, and 356 adult schools.

Normal Schools (31 Dec., 1948).—There were 41 for training secondary teachers (13 for men, 28 for women, 841 students), 81 for training elementary teachers (31 for men, 50 for women, 8,460 students) and 39 normal infant schools with 1,223 students.

There are many private or free schools, mostly under ecclesiastical care. No statistics are available for these.

Each commune must have at least one primary school. The cost of primary instruction devolves on the communes, with subsidies from the state and provinces.

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):—

	1945 [1]	1946 [1]	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949 [2]
Receipts:					
Ordinary	20,683	41,975	46,121	56,135	59,457
War	59	4,763	920	710	951
Extraordinary [3]	12,092	84,107	8,644	58,846	6,354
Total	32,834	130,845	55,685	115,691	66,762
Expenditure:					
Ordinary	27,153	30,413	33,978	35,327	48,864
War	19,511	21,495	18,732	79,430	12,644
Extraordinary	3,450	22,645	23,395	8,763	15,075
Total	50,114	74,553	75,883	123,520	76,583

[1] Provisional accounts.
[2] Budget estimates.
[3] Including receipts from loans:—11,555 million in 1945; 69,554 million in 1946; 1,486 million in 1947; 37,710 million in 1948.

On 31 December, 1948, the Belgian public debt consisted of:—Internal debt, consolidated, 125,503,000,000 francs; short and middle terms, 89,171,000,000 francs; at sight, 17,759,000,000 francs; External debt, 32,591,000,000 francs. Total, 265,024,000,000 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 period of service of the annual contingent became 17 months and 12 months. 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.

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.

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	2,834	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	27,849,210
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 February, 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 August, 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	3,983,844	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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	18,625,146	14,650,250	35,292,786	38,170,433	37,514,778
Exports from U.K.	8,219,780	26,958,283	33,637,560	37,099,485	35,933,557
Re-exports from U.K.	4,433,018	3,668,856	3,113,335	5,332,573	4,319,424

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., 1949, the Belgian merchant fleet was composed of 91 ships of 279,140 tons net. There were 22 Belgian shipping companies, of

which the most important were the Compagnie Maritime Belge, with 25 ships, and the ' Armement Deppe,' with 10 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., 1948, was as follows :—State roads, 9,125·85 km.; provincial roads, 1,568·82 km.; conceded roads, 4·1 km. The majority of the roads are metalled.

Number of motor vehicles in Belgium, 31 Dec., 1949, 491,999.

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., 1949, was 5,025 km. of main line. Revenue (1948), 10,524 million francs (excluding 2,350,231 francs state subsidy); expenditure, 10,325 million francs (1947, 8,735 million revenue, 9,118 million expenditure).

Post.—On 31 Dec., 1948, there were 1,900 post offices in Belgium. The gross revenue of the post office in the year 1948 amounted to 1,126,756,083 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 November, 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 December, 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 October, 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 grammes 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 grammes 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 January, 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 December, 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 Génerale 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).

Counsellors.—Gerard Walravens; Amaury Holvoet.

Secretaries.—Prince Werner de Mérode; Jacques Deschamps.

Military Attaché.—Col. André Bigwood.

Air Attaché.—Major J. Ceuppens, D.F.C.

Commercial Counsellor.—Hippolyte Cools.

Economic Attaché.—Jacques Raeymaeckers.

Colonial Attaché.—J. Dequidt.

Agricultural Attaché.—Maurice Cammaerts.

Shipping Counsellor.—Baron Ph. de Gerlache de Gomery.

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 Helier le Rougetel, K.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed Feb., 1950).

Counsellor.—A. A. F. Haigh.

Secretaries.—P. F. Hancock; S. A. Lockhard, O.B.E. (*Press*); C. S. Collinson, O.B.E.; A. C. Duncan (*Commercial*); W. C. R. Aue; C. F. Heron (*Labour*); E. J. W. S. Foote; T. R. D. Belgrave; J. W. M. Dollar; D. I. Newman; J. G. Morley.

Naval Attaché.—Cdr. W. E. J. Eames, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Col. D. P. Fabin, M.B.E,

Air Attaché.—Group-Capt. J. Grandy, D.S.O.

Civil Air Attaché.—Air Marshall D. Colyer, C.B., D.F.C.

Food Attaché.—G. W. Ethall.

Commercial Counsellor.—A. H. Tandy, C.B.E.

There is a Consul-General at Antwerp, Consuls at Brussels and Liége.

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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 state.

The annexation of the state to Belgium was provided for by treaty of 28 November, 1907, which was approved by the chambers of the Belgian

Legislature in August and September and by the King on 18 October, 1908. The Minister for the Colonies is appointed by the King, and is a member of the Council of Ministers. He is president of the Colonial Council, consisting of 14 members, 8 of whom are appointed by the King, and 3 chosen by the Senate and 3 by the Chamber of Representatives. One of those appointed by the King, and one chosen by the Legislative Chambers, retire annually, but may be re-appointed. The King is represented in the colony by a Governor-General, assisted by a Vice-Governor-General, a Secretary-General and 6 Provincial Governors. The budget is presented to the chambers, and voted by them; the financial accounts have to be verified by the Court of Accounts. An annual report on the Congo administration has to be presented to the chambers.

The precise boundaries of the Congo colony were defined by the neutrality declarations of August, 1885, and December, 1894, and by treaties with Germany, Great Britain, France and Portugal.

The 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 railway, starting at Lobito; this railway was opened on 1 July, 1931.

The colony is divided into 6 provinces:—Léopoldville (capital Léopoldville), Katanga (Elisabethville), Eastern (Stanleyville), Kivu (Costermansville), Kasai (Lusambo), Equator (Coquilhatville). The provinces are divided into 18 districts, the districts into territories (123 in the whole Congo). The capital of the colony, formerly Boma, was in 1923 transferred to Léopoldville; it has a population (31 Dec., 1948) of 7,257 white and 125,275 Africans. Elisabethville had, at the same date, 6,770 white and 53,213 African inhabitants. At the head of each province there is a governor. On 1 July, 1949, the colony was administered by 3,907 officials.

Governor-General.—Eugène Jungers.

Area and Population.—The area of Belgian Congo is estimated at 904,757 square miles. The black population of the Belgian Congo is chiefly of Bantu and Sudanese origin with some nilotics and pygmies. On 31 Dec., 1948, the native population numbered 10,914,208. On 28 Feb., 1949, the white population of 49,107 included 36,387 Belgians, 3,077 Portuguese, 1,646 British, 1,738 Italians, 1,652 Greeks, 935 Americans, 801 French, 797 Dutch, 378 Luxemburgers, 354 Swiss, 167 South Africans, 143 Swedes, 130 Poles and 68 Canadians. There were also 780 Asiatics.

Kiswahili is the language spoken by the natives who have been under Arab influence. Bangala and Kigwana are the commercial languages on the Upper Congo; Kikongo is used near the coast, Tshiluba in the southern part, and Lomongo in the central regions.

Religion and Education.—The religion of the natives consists of a gross fetichism; mission work is actively carried on. There were, on 31 Dec., 1948, 4,862 white missionaries, of whom 3,756 were Catholic and 1,106 Protestant. On 31 Dec., 1948, there were 44 schools for European children attended by 6,470 pupils; for native children there were 26,293 schools with 878,972 pupils. These schools are mostly maintained by the

missionaries. The leading firms maintain schools for the children of their native clerks and workmen.

Roman Catholics on 31 December, 1948, numbered 2,394,797; Protestants, 490,674, and Moslems about 70,000.

There were, in 1949, 34 cinemas with a seating capacity of 5,900.

There are 25 public libraries for Europeans and 31 for natives in Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

Justice.—On 1 Jan., 1949, there were 6 courts of first instance, 19 district courts, 19 prosecutors' courts, 120 police courts and 2 courts of appeal (one at Léopoldville and the other at Élisabethville).

Finance.—Estimates of revenue and expenditure (in thousand francs):—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Revenue . .	2,210,810	2,210,810	3,703,894	4,562,602	4,032,220
Expenditure .	2,319,810	2,349,850	3,557,739	4,460,764	4,008,982

For 1950 the receipts and expenditure were estimated as follows (in thousand francs):—

Receipts		Expenditure	
Duties and taxes . . .	3,445,776	Institutions and services acting in Belgium and debt .	408,649
Domanial receipts . .	61,330	Expenses of administration .	2,421,563
Judicial receipts and receipts of the administrative services	304,114	Social and humanitarian works	840,087
Proceeds of capital & revenues	220,000	Restitutions and expenditures respecting closed budgetary years	38,683
Exceptional	1,000	Reserve funds . . .	300,000

The Office des Transports Coloniaux and the Régie des Eaux have been made financially autonomous; their receipts (1949, 310,278,000 francs) therefore no longer appear in the general budget.

Debt, 31 Dec., 1949, 4,973,336,961 francs, of which 2,889,989,761 francs were consolidated debt, 800,022,200 francs floating debt and 1,283,325,000 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.—Chief agricultural exports in 1949 (in metric tons):—Palm-oil, 121,226; timber, 71,359; palm-nuts, 80,034; cotton, 46,806; copal, 10,721; coffee, 31,434; oil cakes, 29,458; maize, 17,271; palmetto oil, 14,292; soap, 3,114; fibres, 18,390. Cattle thrive only in the districts where there is no tsetse fly, notably in the highlands of Katanga, Ituri and Kivu. Mining flourishes, the chief minerals being copper, diamonds, gold, silver, tin, cobalt, uranium, radium and iron. The most important mines in the Congo are the copper-mines near Kipushi, Musonoie and Fungurume. The total output of copper in 1948 was 155,481 metric tons; of gold (refined), 9,324 kilos, chiefly from the Kilo-Moto mines. The Union Minière produces radium from the Chinkolobwe mines. The production of diamonds (chiefly from the mines of the Forminière company in the Kasai district) in

1948 amounted to 5,273,753 carats of industrial diamonds and 558,814 carats of jewellery stones. Output in 1948 of cobalt metal, 8,108 metric tons; tin ores, 18,145 metric tons; zinc concentrates, 115,065 metric tons; cement, 126,942 metric tons; cadmium, 18,056 kilogrammes; tantalo-columbite, 497 metric tons; wolfram, 219 metric tons; coal, 117,494 metric tons; silver, 118 metric tons; uranium and radium, no figures available.

Rubber production :—1938, 998; 1943, 11,507 long tons; 1947, 3,909; 1948, 5,672 metric tons; 1949 exports, 6,754 metric tons.

Commerce and Shipping.—The value of the commerce (special trade) for 6 years was as follows (in francs) :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports
1938	1,022,636,930	1,897,153,811	1947	6,069,000,000	7,650,000,000
1945	1,957,468,000	4,782,468,312	1948	8,383,140,000	10,817,466,000
1946	3,229,469,000	5,774,874,951	1949	10,346,271,860	10,967,943,170

The special trade was distributed as follows in 1949 :—

Imported from	Value in 1000 frs.	Exported to	Value in 1000 frs.
Belgium	3,956,407	Belgium	5,000,903
Union of South Africa . .	381,641	Union of South Africa . .	266,355
United Kingdom . . .	1,089,565	United Kingdom . . .	1,089,976
United States . . .	2,880,159	United States . . .	987,035

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, £6,697,871. The exports of British produce and manufactures to the Belgian Congo in 1947 to £3,074,157; 1948, £4,266,607; 1949, £5,462,830. Re-exports, 1947, £4,687; 1948, £16,147; 1949, £32,295.

At the port of Matadi, the most important harbour of Belgian Congo, the imports in 1948 amounted to 350,557 tons, and the exports to 494,933 tons. The two other ports are Banana and Boma. The chief inland port is Léopoldville.

Communications.—The Congo is navigable for 83 miles from its mouth to Matadi. Above Matadi, for over 249 miles, numerous rapids render the river unnavigable as far as Stanley Pool (Léopoldville). Above the Pool are 1,050 miles of navigable water, reaching Stanley Falls, while several of the great tributaries are navigable over a considerable extent of their course (total, 6,279 miles). Above the Stanley Falls the Congo is called Lualaba and navigable for 585 miles, from Ponthierville to Kindu and from Kongolo to Bukama (Katanga).

Shipping with Belgium is conducted by the Cie. Maritime Belge; with South Africa by the Cie. Africaine de Navigation.

There were (1 Jan., 1949) 108,498 kilometres of road. The total length of public railways on 1 Jan., 1949, was 4,756 kilometres.

An important development in 1911 was the construction of a pipe-line from Matadi to Léopoldville, 246 miles long, for the purpose of transporting crude oil for the use of river steamers. It has a diameter of 4 in., with 8 pumping stations delivering 50,000 tons of oil at Léopoldville, the terminus. The concession is for 70 years, at the expiration of which period all the pipe-

lines, with the material, except the vessels and stores of petroleum, will become the property of the Congo Government.

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 three times a week between Léopoldville and Brussels, *via* Tripoli, and twice a week between Brussels and Stanleyville *via* the Nile valley. A network or regular airlines in the Congo is also operated by Sabena.

In 1948 there were 148 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 71 stations of wireless telegraphy and 50 telegraph offices; 23 central telephone stations were serving 3,959 subscribers.

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 19 February, 1941, 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 francs, 5 francs, 2 francs, 1 franc, 50, 20, 10 and 5 centimes. The notes and coin in circulation have a cover of 40% in gold and gold currencies; they are not legal tender in Belgium. By virtue of a financial agreement concluded on 5 Oct., 1944, between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Belgian Government, the Congo was placed in the Belgian monetary area.

Five 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, and the Krediet Bank.

Weights and Measures.—The metric system was introduced by law on 17 August, 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. The territory is united with the Congo economically by ordinance law of 13 April, 1922, and administratively, under the direction of a Vice-Governor, by a law of 21 Aug., 1925. Ruanda-Urundi is populated by three races—the Bat-utsi, the Ba-hutu and the Batwa. The territory is rich in cattle. The frontier was formally 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 (31 Dec., 1948), 3,860,747. European population, 2,805; Asiatics, 2,504.

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 (1947), 7,287,711 francs.

Finance.—For 1949, ordinary revenue was estimated to be 232,062,000 francs, and expenditure, 347,504,000 francs; 1950, revenue, 276,919,000 francs; expenditure, 225,164,000 francs.

On 31 Dec., 1949, the public debt was 20,154,305 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.

Commerce.—Imports, 1948, 671,317,825 francs; exports, 713,668,580 francs. Principal exports (1948), coffee, 9,817 tons; tin, 1,836 tons; gold, 375 kilos.

Communications.—Total length of principal roads open to traffic, at the end of 1948, 7,805 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 (Wangdupotrang), Tongsa and Byaka. Beyond the guards for the defence of the castles, 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.

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 first Constitution of the Republic of Bolivia (so named in 1825) bears date 28 October, 1880. A new Constitution was adopted in October, 1938, whereby executive power was 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 President of the Senate becomes President. There is a Congress of two chambers, called the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, which meets annually on 6 August 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.

Under a new constitution adopted in 1945, the presidential term was extended to 6 years; but the revolution of July, 1946, largely overturned it. 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. Ellodoro 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, with 86 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.

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 October, 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
Potosí (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.

The language of the educated classes is Spanish, that of the natives Qūechūa 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, 1945, 31·5 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 12·5; crude marriage rate, 5·3. Infantile mortality, 115·4 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
1944	1,172,410,479	1,170,427,915	1947	1,312,269,235	1,854,485,212
1945 [1]	1,252,907,800	1,252,907,800	1948 [1]	1,496,911,040	1,496,911,040
1946	1,174,520,967	1,186,335,435	1949 [1]	1,794,684,120	2,046,017,632

[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.

Chief items of expenditure proposed in the 1948 budget were (in bolivianos) :—Education, 296,953,199; state debts, 282,629,502; national defence, 274,532,555; home affairs and immigration, 178,547,168; labour and social security, 75,418,953; health, 62,000,000.

The public debt of Bolivia on 31 December, 1948, amounted to 7,633,933,399 bolivianos, of which the foreign debt amounted to 5,829,296,060 bolivianos, the internal debt to 1,694,637,521 bolivianos and the floating debt to 109,999,818 bolivianos. The government has submitted to congress a proposal for the resumption of payments on the dollar bonds (about $59 million) 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, 1948, were £3,070,817, on which interest and dividends that year amounted to 21·9% (from tin mines); but £1,720,817 (56% of the total) was in default.

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 1 company of auxiliary services (medical service). Some of the divisions, according to the geographical nature of the region, include special units of railway and pontoon battalions.

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 technical physical training, athletics and swimming.

The Army is under the command of the general staff for all technical 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; but exports in 1948 were small, 13,500 kilos to the United States and 10,400 kilos to the U.K. 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 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, 1948 (exports plus government purchases), 223·55 fine kilos; exports of silver, 235,211 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, 1948, of minerals, net weight in metric tons:—Tin, 37,935 (about half to the United States); tungsten, 1,491; lead, 25,609; copper, 6,616; zinc, 21,123; antimony, 12,260; bismuth, 35; sulphur, 2,728; asbestos, 146; fluorine, 227. 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, 1948, 463,966; gasoline or petrol, 176,382; liquid paraffin, 33,370; fuel oil, 88,751; diesel oil, 25,816. With the completion of a pipe-line from the Camiri field to a refinery to be completed at Cochabamba, it is hoped that by 1950 Bolivia will be 85% 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.). 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.

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 :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports. .	139,693,434	134,027,882	170,534,043	197,730,715	224,079,354
Exports. .	271,144,308	287,649,683	262,326,573	284,335,738	392,535,108

In millions of U.S. dollars, trade figures were :—1944, imports, $34·4 and exports, $77·4; 1945, $40·4 and $80·3; 1946, $51·4 and $73·6; 1947, $59·6 and $80·6. 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 1948, it was 72·13%.

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 1948 imports from Argentina amounted to 30,914,796 bolivianos (16% of the total); from the United States, 111,818,982 bolivianos (49%); from Great Britain, 13,801,903 bolivianos (6·06%); from Peru, 23,333,787 bolivianos; from Chile, 12,498,129 bolivianos, and from Brazil, 6,707,350 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 official rate for certain commodities of prime necessity but exchange for certain other less essential commodities is sold at the 'gold rate' or 'differential exchange rate' (Bs. 168 to £1). All articles outside these 2 categories must be purchased at the free market rate; the free market is now the legal monopoly of the Central Bank.

Total trade between U.K. and Bolivia (Board of Trade figures) for 6 years (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. .	3,085,304	5,967,566	5,675,364	5,596,268	9,417,533	8,386,301
Exports from U.K. .	206,283	223,265	466,096	497,320	931,444	948,388
Re-exports from U.K.	7,948	2,686	2,583	7,193	3,523	3,574

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 La Paz to Lima, 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 (1948) one from La Paz through Guaqui into Peru, another from La Paz, *via* La Quiaca, into Argentina, passable throughout the year, 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 American credits from highlands of Cochabamba to the lowland farming region of Santa Cruz.

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 January, 1946, its assets and liabilities were divided between an Issue Department and a Banking or Commercial Department. Note circulation, 30 June, 1949, 2,147,624,000 bolivianos; compulsory deposits of the local banks in the new Issue Department, 269,244,248; gold, at home and abroad, 1,003,932,286; foreign exchange, 229,176,485 bolivianos. Sight deposits in all banks on 30 June, 1949, totalled 2,126,729,355 bolivianos, of which 867,113,608 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 new unit of account, as proposed to the International Monetary Fund in 1946, was the gold boliviano equal to 2·38095 U.S. cents (or 42 to $1·00); in gold it was equal to 0·0211588 grammes of fine gold, 1 troy oz. of fine gold being worth 1,470 bolivianos, but in 1949 the Banco Central was paying gold miners 5,131 bolivianos per oz. In April, 1950, the basic rate was lowered to 60 bolivianos = $1.00.

The cost-of-living index (based on December, 1936 = 100) averaged 223 in 1938, 378 in 1940, 1,091 in 1947 and 1,300 in May, 1949.

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 September, 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 31 July, 1949, the total of gold and foreign exchange was $27·7 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 Secretary.—R. C. Blackham.
First Secretary (Commercial).—H. J. Legg, M.C.
Second Secretary and Vice-Consul.—R. K. Arculus.
Vice-Consul.—R. Huxley Hall.
Air Attaché.—Group Captain E. S. Finch.
Labour Attaché.—W. Oakley Evans.
Civil Air Attaché.—D. S. G. Honor, D.F.C.

There are consular representatives at La Paz, Cochabamba, Oruro and Sucre.

Books of Reference concerning Bolivia.

There is no official gazette.
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The Political Organization of Bolivia. (Carnegie Institution.) Washington, 1940.
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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 September, 1822, and was chosen 'Constitutional Emperor and Perpetual Defender' on 12 October, 1822. On 15 November, 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.

[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 claims 511,300 members out of a total electorate 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, 1945, numbered 7,348,054. Several women hold responsible Government offices.

President of the Republic.—General Eurico Gaspar Dutra (elected 2 Dec., 1945; inaugurated 31 Jan., 1946).

There are Secretaries of State at the head of the following Departments:—Finance; Justice and Interior; War; Marine; Foreign Affairs; Communications and Public Works; Agriculture; Labour, Industry and Commerce; Instruction and Public Health. By decree of 15 February, 1941, a new Air Ministry was established to supervise aviation, both civil and military.

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.

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

[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.

State and Capital	Area (sq. miles)	Population	
		Census 1940	Estimate 1949
East: [1]	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 [2] (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	3,288,240	41,236,315	49,800,000

[1] 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 Espíritu Santo.
[2] Including off-shore islands.

Estimated population 1 July, 1948, was 48,450,000; density, 14·7 per square mile.

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 and 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 widely 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; Pôrto Alegre, 316,756; Belo Horizonte, 245,948; Belém, 240,077; Fortaleza, 209,655; Niterói, 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. 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 included 9,215 Portuguese, and 3,277 Italians. Japanese immigration began only in 1908 and ended in 1941; total Japanese immigrants, by 1941, was 188,615. Under the constitution, as amended in May, 1938, 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.

Religion.

The population is overwhelmingly Roman Catholic (census, 1940, showing 39,177,880). In 1889 connection 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.

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 Agricultural 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 polytechnics; 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.

There were in 1944, 42,952 primary schools and kindergartens with 86,769 teachers and enrolment of 3,375,737 pupils; 1,235 secondary schools with 18,133 teachers and 221,199 pupils; 3,520 technical schools with 17,803 teachers and 181,334 pupils; 277 superior schools conferring degrees with 4,856 teachers and 25,497 pupils.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 1,300 in 1940 to 1,575 in 1949, with seating capacity of 1,104,000.

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 January, 1929; it has 11 justices, but may have more, on its own proposal subject to legislative approval, 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 5 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 [1]	1950 [1]
Revenue .	11,570	13,853	15,699	18,289	18,775
Expenditure .	14,203	13,393	15,696	19,370	22,290

[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 1949 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, 18,800, 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.

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:—

Laid down	Name	Displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Horse-power	Nominal speed
			Belt	Gun				
	BATTLESHIPS							
1907	Minas Geraes 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 17 destroyers, 4 submarines, 6 corvettes, 22 submarine chasers, 2 river monitors, 3 river gunboats, 5 minelayers, 2 transports, 8 oilers and 3 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. Naval estimates, 1949, 1,428 million cruzeiros.

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 (1948) covers about 40 million acres, of which 6,088,902 acres are in coffee, 10,740,949 in maize, 5,702,387 in cotton, 4,106,064 in rice and 4,077,414 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, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito 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, 1948, 1,002,000 metric tons. Coffee exports in 1948, 17,491,175 bags (of 132 lb.); in 1947, 14,830,064 bags. The 1949 exports totalled 19,368,000 bags, of which 12,322,000 went to the United States. 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 and, unless eradicated, threatens to reduce output; the Uganda wasp has been introduced, with some success, to combat it, and insecticides are also used. World consumption, 1949, was estimated at 32,500,000 bags (the U.S. accounting for 21 million) but exportable surpluses in exporting countries were only 30 million.

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, 1948, were 71,681 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 1947 and 1946, about 145,000 tons; exports in 1948, 163,515 tons. The plant grows wild.

Tobacco output ranges between 100,000 and 120,000 metric tons per annum (1948, 25,344 tons were exported). Brazil ranks fifth—after the U.S.A., India, China and Russia—as a tobacco-growing country. 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 1945, 36,134,000 litres. 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, 1948, 2,845,202 boxes). Exports of bananas, 1948, was 8,166,696 stems. Cotton production, 1947, 805,000 metric tons from 5 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, 1948, 258,703 tons. Brazil formerly furnished only 10% of her own requirements in wheat (average output, 1934–38, 144,000 metric tons); but output, 1948, was up to 450,000 tons; nevertheless Brazil signed the International Wheat Agreement in 1949 agreeing to import from U.S./Canada 360,000 metric tons for 4 crop years beginning 1949–50. Rice is

important; output, 1946, was, 2,771,918 metric tons, which was a record; output, 1948, 2,554,334 tons. Barley output, 1948, 12,400 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, 25,000 tons; peak reached in 1912 (when rubber realized $3 (U.S.) a lb.) was 42,510 tons. In 1947, 109 factories consumed 17,500 tons of rubber. However, exports have been disappointing. Exports of raw rubber, 1947, were 14,510 tons; 1948, 5,446 tons. Brazil is the chief source of carnauba wax, used for electric insulation and gramophone records, exporting 9,292 tons in 1948. Caroa fibre is grown as a substitute for Indian jute; consumption by Brazilian mills, about 6,500 tons. Plantations of tung trees established in 1930 (having 4 million trees in 1946) are beginning to yield tung oil in commercial quantities; output, 1948, 34,000 tons.

The cattle census, 1935 (with 1949 estimates in parentheses), showed 50,298,000 cattle (46,250,000), 24,773,600 swine (24,500,000), 13,049,100 sheep (9,900,000 wool sheep and 8,600,000 hair sheep, *cabrettas*), 6,177,300 goats (8 million), 6,131,700 horses (6,770,000), and 37,868,300 asses, mules and oxen (11,880,000). 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. 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 (1948), from 7 mines, 2,015,286 tons, valued at 283 million cruzeiros.

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, 1948, from the government-owned mines was 428,000 metric tons, of which 385,000 tons were exported. With the support of Export-Import Bank, a steel industry is being 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 (1948) at Volta Redonda, 224,025 tons, which was used, in part, for the production of 243,736 tons of steel; rolled products amounted to 198,277 tons. Brazil's total output of steel was 481,114 tons in 1948. Output of iron, 1948, 532,394 tons. Production of aluminium was started in Minas Gerais in 1945; output of bauxite, 1948, 14,044 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. Cement output from 7 plants, 1948, was 1,111,503 tons.

Production of sawn pinewood, 1947, was, 1,561,323 cubic metres (1,325,869 in 1946).

The most important manufacturing 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, 1948, were low at 5,638 tons (16,678 tons in 1947). Rayon output, 1947, was 18 million lb. of yarn and 13 million lb. of piece-goods. About 650 mills are working. Jute output, 1947, was 8,800 tons compared with imports of 10,457 tons.

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 10% has yet been developed. 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.

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.):—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports	6,229,232	8,128,471	8,647,086	13,028,734	22,789,291	20,984,880
Exports	8,728,569	10,726,509	12,197,510	18,229,532	21,179,413	21,696,874

Exports in 1948, 4,658,408 metric tons; in 1947, 3,781,453 tons. Imports, 1948, 6,799,421 tons; in 1947, 7,159,091 tons.

Principal imports in 1948 were (in millions of cruzeiros):—Machinery, valued at 3,357; fuel and diesel oil, 1,849; iron and steel manufactures, 1,168; wheat and flour, 2,492; vehicles and parts, 2,349.

Principal exports in 1948 were (in cruzeiros):—Coffee, 9,018,514,000 (1,049,540 metric tons); raw cotton, 3,384,997,000 (285,473 metric tons); cocoa, 1,065,884,000 (99,041 metric tons); pinewood, 811,492,000 (500,975 metric tons).

Of exports (in millions of cruzeiros) in 1948 the United States took 9,387 (43%); Great Britain, 2,049 (9%); Argentina, 2,055 (9%). Of 1948 imports the United States furnished 10,876 (52%); Great Britain, 2,116 (10%); Argentina, 1,496 (7%).

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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports from Brazil to U.K. .	7,661,315	22,170,179	23,725,519	23,736,956	22,913,103
Exports to Brazil from U.K. .	5,185,294	11,827,409	17,236,709	25,845,018	33,976,856
Re-exports to Brazil from U.K.	131,312	154,130	202,902	240,868	395,704

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 1948, 12,398 vessels with tonnage of 20,961,000 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 with 9 miles. In 1947, the total length of railways was 21,916 miles, of which 2·5% had been electrified. No railway lines connect 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 Anglo-Brazilian railways have a length of 3,165½ miles; 3 of the 4 were purchased in 1949 by the Brazilian Government for £14,235,000. Brazilian railways to-day operate over tracks of 5 different gauges. 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 818,752, freight carried amounted to 12,291,293 kg.; baggage, 11,062,757 kg., and mail, 675,752 kg. Civil airlines cover 83,570 route-miles (1947). 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 broadcasting stations; receiving sets, 1945, numbered 629,794.

Brazil has 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 November, 1942, the currency unit, the milreis, was renamed the cruzeiro (Cr.$), composed of 100 centavos. Metallic currency now consists of 1 and 2 cruzeiros and 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 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 grammes 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 (1948) 277 branches throughout the republic (and branches in Asuncion and Montevideo). On 31 Dec., 1948, deposits were 19,402 million cruzeiros; loans to agriculture, industry and commerce were a record at 10,653 million; loans to states and cities, 1,320 million. The country's note circulation, 31 Dec., 1949, was 24,042 million cruzeiros, compared with 4,971 million at the end of 1939. The Bank of Brazil had gold and foreign exchange of 12,875 million, equal to 52·8% of the note circulation. 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 throughout 1949.

In 1946 all foreign banks came under new special laws insuring that their Brazilian assets are held solely to secure losses or liabilities incurred in Brazil and not abroad.

Banking institutions, including 324 co-operatives, numbered 3,115 in 1948. In Dec., 1948, the 748 banks had 2,367 branches and agencies; aggregate capital was 4,370,965,000 cruzeiros (about $258 million or an average of $345,000). Of the total deposits of the system (57,218 million), the banks in the Federal District had 20,958 million (37%), those of São Paulo, 18,983 million (33%), and of Minas Gerais, 5,373 million (8%). Deposits in the federal savings banks, end of 1948, were 6,102 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).

First Secretary.—Frank de Mendouça Moscoso.
Commercial Counsellor.—Egydio da Camara Souza.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. Manoel Roberto de Castilho.
Military Attaché.—General Floriano de Lima Brayner.
Air Attaché.—Major-Brigadier Fabio de Sá Earp.
Second Secretaries.—Leonardo da Silva; Jorge de Oliveira Maia.
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.—G. P. Young.
Secretaries.—K. R. Welbore-Ker; K. C. Christofas; P. W. Mathews.
Minister (Commercial).—Sir A. H. W. King, K.B.E.
Commercial Secretaries.—W. A. T. Sowden, M.B.E.; R. J. Stratton; L. P. Bridal; J. A. Burns, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. C. M. Duckworth, C.B.E., R.N.
Air Attaché.—Air Commodore D. W. Bayne.
Military Attaché.—Brig. J. C. O'Dwyer.
Civil Air Attaché.—Group Capt. D. S. G. Honor, D.F.C.
Information Secretary.—G. M. F. Stow.
Consul-General (Rio de Janeiro).—A. G. Ponsonby.
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, Morro Velho 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), Agrarian, Socialist and Zveno Parties, and non-party independents, obtained 364 seats (277 of which went to the Communists) and the opposition 101. On 26 Aug., 1947, the oppositional Agrarian Union was dissolved; its leader, Nicola Petkov, was hanged, on 23 Sept. The Socialist and Zveno Parties were merged in the Workers' Party in Aug., 1948, and Feb., 1949, respectively.

Elections for the Grand 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.—Dr. Mintcho Neitchev (elected on 9 Dec., 1947; re-elected, Jan., 1950).

President of the Council of Ministers.—Vulko Chervenkov (1 Feb., 1950).
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Vladimir Poptomov.

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 Bulgarian Government 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.

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.

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 abrogated on 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 : a competition is taking place.

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 part of Macedonia, and the Greek districts of Western Thrace, Eastern Macedonia, 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	— [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	821,764
Varna	— [1]	880,484
Vratza	4,298	771,486
Total	42,796	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.

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; Varna, 77,792; Russe, 53,420; Burgas, 43,684; Pleven, 38,997; Stara Zagora, 37,057; Sliven, 35,553; Shumen, 31,169; Yambol, 30,311; Pazardjik 30,430; Vidin, 18,580. Varna was renamed Stalin on 16 Dec., 1949.

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 are 9 universities and colleges with 1,283 teachers and 49,800 students.

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. Courts of appeal have been abolished.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure of Bulgaria for 6 years were as follows (in millions of leva):—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 [1]	1949 [1]
Revenue .	49,406·6	97,721·5	77,007·9	68,531	95,500	152,614
Expenditure .	50,969·7	93,291·3	80,883·6	67,441	95,500	152,614

[1] Estimates.

The 1950 budget estimates balance at 211,866 million leva.

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, 1948 (in million leva):—Defence, 13,725; public works, 9,995; pensions, 9,433; public debt, 9,106; education, 5,005; interior, 5,702; agriculture, 5,010; public health, 3,153; construction, 3,000. Principal sources of revenue:—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 land army, including frontier troops, with a total strength

of 55,000 personnel; anti-aircraft artillery with a strength 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.

At the end of 1948, the Minister of Defence published the following figures:—Land forces and frontier guards: 55,303; anti-aircraft defence: 1,508; navy: 3,489; air force: 5,200 men.

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 plough. There were, on 1 Jan., 1950, 1,605 co-operative farms with a membership of 161,000 and an area of 560,000 hectares.

The total area of Bulgaria is 10,314,620 hectares, or 25,488,343 acres; of this the cultivated area is (1938) 4,459,284 hectares, or 11,266,393 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 kilograms from 6,338 hectares). Tobacco yield in 1947, 48,000 metric tons (from about 67,000 hectares), furnishing 80% of the total exports. In 1938, the production of silk-worm cocoons was 2,178,767 kilos.

In 1948 there were in Bulgaria 449,257 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 1947, 4,046,000 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 private firms 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 1947, was 480 million kwh.

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
Imports . . .	61·8	162·9	190·6	81·6	73·3	60·8	74·4
Exports . . .	72·2	169·3	205 0	143·1	156·2	52·4	86·1

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 . .	74	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	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	506,655	—	8	50,293	140,068	160,387
Exports from U.K. .	321,339	—	940	57,052	265,454	692,846
Re-exports from U.K.	22,110	4	345	2,941	125,171	79,958

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.

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 telegraph line (excluding line belonging to the railways), 372 miles; number of offices, 798. There 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 not nationalized but are now controlled by the National Bank.

Deposits in the post office savings banks at 31 December, 1947, amounted to 17,996,000,000 leva.

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; copper pieces of 50 stotinki (centimes); 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).

Chargé d'Affaires.—Bojan Athanassov.

First Secretary.—Lubomir Popov.

Attachés.—Ivan G. Moutaftchiev; Detcho Stamboliev.

2. Of Great Britain in Bulgaria.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Paul Mason, C.M.G.

Secretaries.—J. V. Rob; R. O. A. Gatehouse; D. I. Dunnett.

Naval Attaché (resident in Warsaw).—Capt. R. G. Mills, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Colonel E. S. Batchelor, M.C.

Air Attaché (resident in Bucharest).—Wing Commander R. E. 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 January, 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

Britain providing for the independence of Burma as a country not within His Britannic Majesty's dominions and not entitled to His Britannic Majesty's protection. This treaty was signed in London on 17 October, 1947, and enacted by the British Parliament on 10 December, 1947.

As far back as 1612 the East India Company had agents and factories at Syriam (near Rangoon), Prome and Ava. The first Burma war gave in 1826 Arakan and Tenasserim to the British; in 1852 Pegu was annexed by Lord Dalhousie; in 1862 the Provinces in Burma were amalgamated under a chief commissioner, and in 1886 Upper Burma was annexed. In 1897 the charge was changed to a lieut.-governorship. In 1923 the province was constituted a governor's province under the Government of India Act of 1919. It was separated from India on 1 April, 1937, under the Government of Burma Act, 1935. Japanese forces occupied Rangoon on 8 March, 1942. Civil administration of the country was resumed on 16 October, 1945. A conference held in London between the British Government and representatives of the Burma Executive Council on 27 January, 1947, reached an agreement 'as to the methods by which the people of Burma may achieve their independence either within or without the Commonwealth, as soon as possible.' (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, 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, 1950, composed as follows :—

Prime Minister and Minister for National Planning.—Thakin Nu.
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Home Affairs.—Lieut.-Gen. Ne Win.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Sao Hkun Hkio, Sawbwa of Mong Mit.
Minister for Judicial Affairs.—U Khin Maung Latt.
Minister of Finance and Revenue and Commerce and Supply.—U Tin (New Light).
Minister for Shan State.—Sao Hkun Hkio, Sawbwa of Mong Mit.
Minister for Karen Affairs.—Mahn Ba Saing.
Minister for Kachin State.—Sama Duwa Sinwa Nawng.
Minister for Chin Affairs.—U Vum Thu Maung.
Minister for Karenni State.—Sao Wunna.
Minister of Transport and Communications.—Mahn Win Maung.
Minister of Information and Education.—U Tun Pe.
Minister for Minorities.—U Aung Zan Wai.
Minister of Agriculture and Forests.—Bo Khin Maung Gale.
Minister for Public Works and Labour.—U Win.
Minister for Rehabilitation.—A. Rivers.
Minister for Public Health and Local Government.—U Tin (Myan-aung).
Minister for Industry and Mines.—U Kyaw Myint.

The cabinet comprises 4 members from the Frontier Areas, 3 from the Socialist Party, 1 Anglo-Burman, 1 Arakanese, 1 from the Burmese Muslim Congress, 1 from the Karen Youth Organization, 1 Independent Karen, 4 Independents from the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League and 1 Independent. All ministers belong to organizations which are either members of the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League or (Karen Youth Organization and Burmese Muslim Congress) affiliated to it.

Area, Population and Religion.—The total area of the Union is 261,789 square miles. Burma proper, inclusive of the Chin Hills Division, covers 162,290 square miles. The Shan states cover 61,090, Karenni states 4,506, and Kachin states 33,903 square miles. The total population (1941) was 16,823,798, including 9,600,000 Burmans, 1,370,000 Karens, 1,000,000 Tai (Shans), 348,994 Chins and 150,000 Kachins (exclusive of an estimated population of 53,000 Kachins in the areas outside the census operations). Of the non-indigenous races the Chinese (194,000), the Indo-Burmans (182,000), Indians (1,000,000), Europeans (12,000) and the Anglo-Indians (19,000) are the most important. 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, 40; Hindus, 39; Christians, 23, and others, 3. The Burmans belong to the Tibeto-Chinese family. Occupations connected with cultivation were returned at the 1931 census by 4,127,772 persons as their principal occupation, and by 118,725 persons as a subsidiary occupation.

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 instead of pre-war standard X there will be a matriculation class for those who intend to pursue university studies. For other students a School Leaving Certificate Examination is held at the conclusion of the school course in standard IX.

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 Second World War, the University of Rangoon was of 'federal' type with University College, Judson College, Medical 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 and medicine. The Intermediate College, Mandalay, has been raised to a degree status; the present University College, Mandalay, will eventually become the University of Mandalay. Before the war, there were 2,300 students including 350 women. In 1949 there were 2,960 students, of which 640 were women.

There were, in 1949, 75 cinemas with a seating capacity of 85,000.

Justice and Crime.—In 1946, the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon (constituted in 1922) had control of the administration of civil and criminal justice. That court was presided over a by 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 Magistrates.

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 rupees) was as follows :—

	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
Accounts revised . . .	1939–40	18,03,15,101	16,54,13,661
Estimates	1940–41	18,48,47,700	18,98,78,088
,, ...	1941–42	18,18,52,600	19,21,42,000
,, ...	1942–45	(under Japanese occupation)	
Accounts	1945–46	10,56,51,492	16,37,29,035
Accounts revised . .	1946–47	31,08,71,717	42,37,33,205
Estimates	1947–48	67,41,90,000	70,87,11,000
,, ...	1948–49	51,52,83,000	58,96,80,000

The external debt outstanding on 30 Sept., 1949, is estimated at Rs. 8,676·12 lakhs, including Rs. 3,713·00 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.

Defence.—The Burmese naval forces include 1 frigate (the *Mayu*), 2 motor minesweepers, a boom defence vessel, 33 motor launches 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) :—

	1946	1947	1948
Imports	120	424	799
Exports	118	407	588
Re-exports	3	20	6

. Rice (milled) exports averaged 3,070,000 metric tons in 1934–38, and was 1,226,000 metric tons in 1948. Rubber exports, 1948, 10,000 long tons.

Trade between Burma and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	5,974,760	802,427	3,609,042	6,093,809	3,243,341
Exports from U.K. .	2,648,901	8,586,050	20,460,089	14,030,515	7,103,156
Re-exports from U.K.	27,609	37,643	23,686	26,626	8,600

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 Taungdwingyi (67 miles), from Thazi to Myingyan (70 miles), from Mandalay to Madaya (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 subsequent occupation by the Japanese. On liberation a vast amount of rehabilitation was necessary and the route mileage in 1949 was 1,777 as against 2,059 in 1942.

Roads and Waterways.—The length of metalled roads was 3,760 miles and there were 6,770 miles of unmetalled roads. Burma had also 60 miles of navigable canals. Its great river, the Irrawaddy, is navigable up to Bhamo, 900 miles from the sea, and its tributary, the Chindwin, is navigable for 390 miles. The Irrawaddy delta has nearly 1,700 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 48,000 in 1949 against 105,257 tons during 1939.

Aviation.—On 11 Sept., 1948, the Union of Burma Airways' was inaugurated.

Posts.—There were 354 post offices working in Feb., 1948. Number of telephones, about 5,000.

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 is at present not a bank of issue but acts as agent of the Burma Currency Board with a view eventually to take over from the Burma Currency Board the responsibility for the issue of currency notes.

Thirteen banks reopened business in Rangoon on 23 January, 1946.

Money.—The Burmese rupee equals 1*s.* 6*d.* ($1 U.S. = Rs. 4,76).

On 1 April, 1947, Burmese currency ceased to be linked with that of India, 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.—The Hon. U Ohn (accredited 26 April, 1949).
First Secretaries.—U Zaw Win, U Sein Bwa.
Commercial Attaché.—U Saw Ohn Tin.
Second Secretary.—U Maung Maung.

2. Of Great Britain in Burma.

Ambassador.—Richard Langford Speaight, C.M.G. (April, 1950).
Counsellor.—H. W. A. Freese-Pennefather.
Commercial Counsellor.—W. K. Smith.
Counsellor (Consular).—A. T. Oldham.
First Secretaries.—G. H. Baker; P. Murray (*Oriental*); H. Kay (*Information*); A. W. R. Taylor (*Consular*).

There is a consular representative at Rangoon.

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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 September, 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]
Pedro Opazo (Acting), 26–27 July, 1931.[4]
Juan Esteban Montero (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 October, 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 of departments. Each group 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 (1937) numbered 495,648. 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 October, 1946; assumed office, 3 November, 1946, for 6 years.

The salary of the President is fixed at 300,000 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 municipality of 5 to 15 members, elected for 3 years. The Government in 1934 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 confining within one province the waters of a single system and avoiding jurisdictional 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.

On 4 January, 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.

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 .	30,334	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
Cautín .	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	191,642	149,029
Coquimbo .	15,397	245,609	198,336	Valparaiso	1,860	425,065	360,490
Ouricó .	2,214	81,185	75,035				
Linares .	3,790	134,968	123,085	Total .	286,322	5,023,539	4,287,445
Llanquihue	7,005	117,225	91,651				

Estimated population on 1 Jan., 1949, 5,677,000; about 20% live in Santiago. Density per square mile was 19·8.

Crude birth rate, 1947, was 33·8 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 16·7; crude marriage rate, 8·2. Infantile mortality rate, 160·9 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; Magallanes, 29,883. Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, with a population of about 25,000, 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), 15 bishops and 2 vicars apostolic.

Protestants number about 265,000, of whom 200,000 belong to the Pentecostal Church and 20,000 to the German Evangelical Church in Chile.

Education.

Education is free and, since Feb., 1928, compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 15. In 1945 the public primary schools had 14,269 teachers and 452,826 pupils; private schools had 93,185 pupils; secondary schools had an enrolment of 55,000. Professional and secondary instruction is provided in the state university of Chile (founded in 1842), the Catholic University at Santiago, 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 6.394 university students (1943).

There are (1949) 39 daily newspapers with an aggregate daily circulation of 456,000.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 263 in 1940 to 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 self-employed and 1,299,011 (280,923 women) worked for salaries or wages. Agriculture employed 459,618, manufacturing, 207,554, mining 93,928 and transport 64,716.

Trade unions began in the middle 1880s. On 1 Jan., 1948, there were 607 industrial unions and 1,242 professional syndicates, with total membership of 263,000. The Chilean Confederation of Workers was long controlled by the Communists, but President Videla has driven them out. A rival 'Social Democratic Labour Confederation' is not strong. Shortly after World War I, the Chilean Socialist party went over to the Communist International *en bloc*, but the Communist Party was suppressed in 1947.

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	1948	14,379,300,000	13,027,000,000
1946	6,197,606,183	6,726,200,070	1949	15,823,200,000	15,415,800,000
1947	9,978,791,520	9,610,508,625	1950 [1]	15,649,600,000	15,649,600,000

[1] Budget estimate which, unlike those of preceding years, made no provision for the Corporacion de Fomento de la Producción and similar bodies engaged on long-term capital projects.

Accumulated net deficit for the years 1944–47 was 736 million pesos, extinguished in 1948.

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 1948 at prices yielding 8%.

The principal items of expenditure in the 1948 Budget were (in millions of pesos):—National defence and aviation, 2,134; Ministry of Interior, 1,496; Treasury, 2,285; education, 1,565; health, 815. Chief sources of revenue were:—Taxes, 8,116; national services, 489; national properties, 60. Income tax is levied upon incomes above $1,290, U.S.

Funded external debt, 31 December, 1949 (after allowance for bonds purchased and cancelled), amounted to £22,426,482, $119,547,000 (U.S.), and 97,722,100 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 1949 to $4,658,823 (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. Remittances homeward of British firms in Chile were in arrears estimated at £1,125,000 at the end of 1948.

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:—

Name	Launched	Displacement, tons	Extreme armouring, inches	Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Horse-power	Nominal speed
Battleship:							
Almirante Latorre	1913	30,000	10	10 14-in.; 14 6-in.; 4 4-in.	—	37,000	23
Cruiser:							
Chacabuco . .	1898	3,437	—	6 6-in. . . .	—	15,500	24

The *Almirante Latorre* served in the British Fleet during the 1914–18 war as the *Canada*, and in 1930–31 was refitted and modernized at Devonport Dockyard. There are 6 destroyers, 7 submarines, 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 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, 1947, 89,000 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	155,747	132,892	5,041,000	4,939,395	3,954,754
Oats . .	279,000	224,965	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	131,202	—	15,652,000	20,441,632	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 practiced 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 1948 numbered 2,300,000; 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 1947 was 67,000 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 breeding of 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' (5,252 kilogrammes in 1948), silver (990,450 fine oz. in 1948), copper, cobalt, zinc, molybdenum (532 metric tons in 1948), tungsten and manganese (exports, 1948, 17,560 tons, valued at 1,413,000 pesos); 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; smelter output, 1948, 424,881 tons; exports (1948), 414,600 tons, valued at 953,230,000 pesos. Peak production, in 1943, was 509,378 tons, with exports of 457,225 tons. 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, 1948, 2,710,941 metric tons, with iron content of 1,681,480 tons; exports (1948), 2,625,100 tons, valued at 28,614,000 pesos. Coal production in 1948, 2,234,058 tons. Reserves total 2,000 million metric tons, partly low in thermal unit. Cement output, 1948, about 540,000 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, averaged 2,000 barrels daily.

Nitrate of soda, or 'salitre,' 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. Capital is mostly British and American. Output for the 10 years, 1937 to 1946, averaged 1,365,000 tons. Output in 1948 was 1,787,740 metric tons; exports, 1,697,200 tons, valued at 259,874,000 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 at the end of 1948 an investment of $31,572,000, U.S., has been started at Huachipato, near Concepción. Iron ore comes from the Bethlehem Chile Iron Mines Co. 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; it 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	1,300,683,000	1,474,900,000
Exports. .	660,455,000	1,049,311,913	1,151,756,138	1,596,072,000	1,437,400,000

Bullion imports, 1949, 100,000 gold pesos; exports, 55,800,000 gold pesos.

Imports, 1948, amounted to 2,126,040 metric tons and exports to 5,271,742 tons; in 1947 the figures were 1,954,100 and 4,279,200 tons.

Imports from the United States in 1948 were valued at 553,646,000 gold pesos (42·5% of the total), from Peru 172,217,000 (13·2%), from Argentina 125,217,000 (9·6%), from Curaçao, 75,599,000 (5·8%) and from Great Britain 86,501,000 (6·6%). Exports to the United States were valued at 845,004,000 gold pesos (52·9%), France 130,774,000 and Great Britain 124,967,000.

Imports in 1948 included industrial machinery and equipment valued at 221,411,000 gold pesos, chemical products, 181,393,000 and textiles, 129,066,000. Mining products furnished 1,300 million, or 81% of exports, in 1948; 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 1950 were forecast (31 Dec., 1949) at $232,250,000, compared with $307,250,000 in 1949.

Total trade between Chile and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade figures) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports from Chile to U.K. .	7,867,110	7,121,429	9,008,398	7,867,158	7,388,499
Exports to Chile from U.K. .	1,640,832	2,681,433	3,700,015	4,129,004	5,425,320
Re-exports to Chile from U.K..	26,529	67,613	45,599	54,957	148,036

Shipping and Communications.

The mercantile marine had, in 1948, a gross registered tonnage of 188,000. Valparaiso is the chief port. In the overseas trade, 1948, vessels of 2,898,000 net tons entered and cleared the ports of Chile. The trade agreements concluded in 1949 sharply discriminate against European shipping.

In 1945, there were in Chile 29,921 miles of highways, of which 1,779 miles were international roads, 3,806 miles were national roads and 24,336 miles were local roads. About 25,000 are fit for motor traffic, but traffic density is low; in 1943 only 10,330 miles carried more than 20 vehicles per day. There were (1947) 32,605 automobiles; trucks and motor buses numbered about 16,000. There are 851 miles of navigable rivers and 497 miles of navigable lakes.

The total length of railway lines amounts to 5,200 miles; private railway lines, principally British-owned (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 6 civilian and 2 government airports. In 1948 Chile was served by 6 commercial air companies (1 Chilean, 1 British, 1 Dutch, 1 Argentine, 1 Peruvian and 1 American).

There are 1,107 post offices and agencies. The length of telegraph lines in 1940 was 10,869 miles; there were 488 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 stations along the coast for shore-to-ship transmission is operated by the Navy. The first 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 July, 1949, the Central Bank had gold (revalued) amounting to 1,318,000,000 pesos, against notes of 5,066,000,000 pesos; bank deposits of 1,411,000,000 pesos and other deposits of 280,000,000 pesos; loans to credit institutions, which were only 72,000,000 pesos in 1937, had risen to 2,260,000,000 pesos; loans to the Government were 732,000,000 pesos. Since 1936 the bank's gold stock has risen from $29,000,000, U.S., to $83,000,000 in June, 1946, falling to $40,000,000 in Dec., 1949. 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. Bank rate since June, 1935, has been 4½%.

On 31 December, 1948, the total deposits in the commercial banks stood at 3,937,000,000 pesos, compared with 2,049,000,000 pesos at the outbreak of war. The total 'money supply' of the Chilean economy (I.M.F. totals for currency and bank deposits) reached 15,758 million pesos in Dec., 1949, 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 December, 1944, its 131 branches had savings deposits amounting to 1,668,000,000 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 December, 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, partly to assist the silver mining industry. There are nickel–copper coins of 1, 0·20, 0·10 and 0·05 peso. 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 gold coin of 100 pesos commanded a price of 3,500 paper 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 dollar. In 1949 the transferable account rate on London was 124·93–125·33 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.—Leon Subercaseaux.

Counsellor.—Humberto Videla.

Commercial Counsellor.—Pedro Enrique Alfonso.

Secretaries.—Salvador Reyes (*Consul*); Jose Antonio Gandarillas.

Naval Attaché.—Commandante Kaare Olsen.

Air Attaché.—Squadron Leader Anibal Solminhiac.

Civil Attaché.—Calixto Rogers.

There are consular representatives at Liverpool and London.

2. Of Great Britain in Chile.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Cecil Bertram Jerram, K.C.M.G. (appointed 5 Sept., 1949).

Secretaries.—G. L. McDermott; G. S. Littlejohn-Cook; D. R. Dick, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. Weld, M.V.O., R.N.

Commercial Secretary.—J. Currie.

Consul-General in Valparaiso.—A. Price.

There are consular representatives at Antofagasta (C.), Arica (V.C.), Concepción (C.), Iquique (V.C.), Santiago (C.), Tocopilla (V.C.) and other centres.

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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. By the end of the year, the Kuomintang regime under Chiang Kai-shek was confined to Taiwan, Hainan and a few other 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 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 unifying 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.

The new regime was recognized by the U.S.S.R. on 2 Oct., Bulgaria and Rumania on 3 Oct., Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Poland on 4 Oct., Yugoslavia on 5 Oct., North Korea on 7 Oct., Mongolia on 9 Oct., Burma on 17 Dec., India on 30 Dec., 1949, by Pakistan on 4 Jan., Great Britain, Ceylon and Norway on 6 Jan., Denmark and Israel on 9 Jan., Finland on 13 Jan., Sweden on 14 Jan., the Netherlands on 27 March, 1950.

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 signatories covenanted 'to negotiate and agree on all international problems of importance which are relevant to the joint interest of China and the U.S.S.R.' and undertook to respect each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity and not to interfere in each other's home affairs. The treaty of 14 Aug., 1945, negotiated with the Nationalist Government, was declared invalid.

For the Kuomintang constitution *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK,

1949, pp. 816–17. For the relinquishment of extra-territorial rights in China *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1949, pp. 818 and 819.

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	54,154	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, including 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, in Sept., 1945, divided into the 9 provinces of Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, Liaopeh, Nunkiang, Hsingan,

Sungkiang, Hokiang and Antung. The area is 1,303,143 square km.; the population (1 Oct., 1940), 43,233,954. 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 religions are acknowledged by the Chinese as indigenous and adopted, viz. Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism.

With the exception of the practice of ancestral worship, which is everywhere observed throughout the republic, and was fully commended by Confucius, Confucianism has little outward ceremonial. In the 11th century the Sung emperor, Chen Tsung, elaborated an official polytheistic cult with a hierarchy of divinities comparable to the earthly hierarchy of imperial officials. This cult, which he labelled Taoism, was maintained by all subsequent emperors up to the Republic. Most Chinese (not Moslems or Christians) profess and practise all three religions.

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 with over 42,000 mosques.

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.

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.' The old educational system, curricula and teaching methods are to be systematically reformed. Sports, drama, the cinema and broadcasting shall be further developed. Thirty-five stations are now broadcasting in the vernacular dialects.

The People's Government has taken over the National Universities. The 14 Christian Universities, maintained largely by funds from foreign Christian organizations, continue to function normally.

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).

The customs receipts were (in Chinese dollars):—1942, 499,569,989; 1943, 1,077,493,466; 1947, 2,105,267,646. The salt revenue returns were:—1942, 1,204,563,000; 1943, 1,574,151,000.

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 People's Liberation Army is unknown but would seem to be large. 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 troops of the new government have made a good impression by their discipline, honesty and good bearing.

(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 9 destroyers, a large number of destroyer escorts, patrol vessels, gunboats, minesweepers and submarine chasers, and various auxiliary and landing craft, divided between Nationalists and Communists. 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 has almost no air force.

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.

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	98,374
Maize	58,496	64,899	154,962	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

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.

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 dwellings. The cotton spinning industry, in 1947, had 3 million spindles operating, compared with 4–5 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. Waterworks 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 Postal Workers Union, founded 9 Dec., 1947, of 40,000. In Nov., 1947, there were 10,523 registered unions.

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	1,501,165,246,000	10,681,326,574,000
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 opening of China to foreign trade, China has had (with the exception of a few years) 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%, British India 9·04%, Great Britain 6·86%, Canada 3·80% and Persia 3·70%.

Of the total exports in 1947, 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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. . .	7,137,935	2,696,823	7,172,090	8,201,085	3,619,942
Exports from U.K. .	4,357,581	7,827,079	12,777,090	8,649,844	2,252,367
Re-exports from U.K. .	104,935	29,225	47,168	67,496	148,925

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.

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 (Shanghai) 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) Nanking–Shanghai Railway, 247 miles; (6) Shanghai–Hangchow–Ningpo Railway, 179 miles; (7) Lung-Hai Railway, 687 miles; (8) Kiaochow–Tsinan 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 Changchun, 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). A Sino-British Air Transport Agreement was signed in Nanking on 23 July, 1947, providing for the establishment of air services between the United Kingdom and China. The first flight to China took place on 2 Dec., 1947.

Pending the negotiation of new air treaties, and on account of the hazards presented by the Nationalist Government air force, all foreign and almost all domestic air services have now 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.

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.

The postal work of China, formerly carried on by the Government courier service and the native posting agencies, was gradually taken in hand by the Chinese Imperial Post Office, begun in 1897 under the management of the Maritime Customs. By Edict of 6 November, 1906, the control of the Postal Service was transferred to the Ministry of Communications, and the transfer was actually effected in July, 1911. Number of post offices of all kinds in 1946 was 68,808. On 31 Dec., 1939, the postal staff numbered 39,907, including 28 foreigners.

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 Co-operative 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 note-issuing authority for all areas controlled by the People's Government. The head office 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.

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 of the government industrial enterprises, led to a great redundancy of money. Adverse military 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 14 Feb., 1950, were :—U.S. $1 = P.B. $24,000 and £1 = P.B. $67,500, or ten times those 6 months previously. (The black market rate for U.S. $1

was P.B. $28,000.) 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 *Tau*	= 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 = ⅓ 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.

Ambassador.—(Vacant.)
Minister.—J. C. Hutchison, C.B.E.
Counsellor.—H. H. Thomas.
Secretaries.—J. M. Addis; R. A. Sykes, M.C.; P. A. North; R. F. J. Harris; E. M. Hunt.
Chinese Counsellor.—J. P. Coghill.
Chinese Secretaries.—H. D. Bryan, O.B.E.; E. Youde, M.B.E.
Military and Air Attaché.—Air Vice-Marshal J. Warburton.

There are British consular representatives at Amoy, Canton, Chungking, Hankow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, 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 Government 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).

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 averaged 10,350 metric tons; estimate for 1948, 9,600 metric tons; for 1949, 3,800 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; imports from United Kingdom, 1947, £100; 1948, £42,139; 1949, £100,784.

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. Since than a new Taiwan currency has been introduced and is showing considerable stability.

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 December, 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 August, 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. 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, agriculture and commerce, has been functioning since May, 1935. A Ministry of Justice, 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 Holguín, 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 Holguín, 11 Nov., 1921–7 Aug. 1922.
General Pedro Nel Ospina, 7 Aug., 1922–7 Aug., 1926.
Dr. Miguel Abadía 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). 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. Liberals polled 785,240 votes; Conservatives, 636,296, and Communists, 6,885.

On 3 November, 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 governments.

On 5 April, 1941, Colombia signed a treaty with Venezuela, fixing 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 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, 1948, was 10,777,000 or 24·5 persons per square mile. The area and population of the 14 departments, 3 intendencies and 7 commissaries, according to the census of 5 July, 1938, and as estimated for 5 July, 1947, were as follows (the capitals in brackets):—

	Area sq. miles	Census population, 5 July, 1938			Est. 1947
		Males	Females	Total	Total
Departments					
Antioquia (Medellín)	25,402	576,138	612,449	1,188,587	1,405,500
Atlántico (Barranquilla)	1,340	131,629	136,780	268,409	366,450
Bolívar (Cartagena)	22,981	379,062	386,132	765,194	968,280
Boyacá (Tunja)	24,928	351,478	385,890	737,368	777,460
Caldas (Manizales)	5,160	395,150	374,818	769,968	1,006,390
Cauca (Popayán)	11,657	175,122	180,918	356,040	427,380
Cundinamarca (Bogotá)	9,106	570,199	604,408	1,174,607	1,390,200
Huila (Neiva)	7,990	105,954	110,722	216,676	233,330
Magdalena (Santa Marta)	20,813	173,286	169,036	342,322	426,390
Nariño (Pasto)	11,545	228,250	237,618	465,868	537,410
Norte de Santander (Cúcuta)	8,295	172,095	174,086	346,181	409,720
Santander (Bucaramanga)	12,379	305,627	310,083	615,710	718,480
Tolima (Ibagué)	8,874	278,578	269,218	547,796	691,360
Valle del Cauca (Cali)	8,083	315,827	297,403	613,230	889,580
Intendencies					
Chocó (Quibdó)	17,976	55,797	55,419	111,216	112,120
Meta (Villavicencio)	32,895	28,897	22,777	51,674	52,090
San Andrés (San Andrés)	21	3,135	3,393	6,528	6,580

	Area sq. miles	Census population, 5 July, 1938			Est. 1947
		Males	Females	Total	Total
Commissaries					
Amazonas (Leticia)	48,005	3,929	2,485	6,414	6,465
Arauca (Arauca)	9,970	5,679	5,477	11,156	11,250
Caquetá (Florencia)	39,754	11,628	9,286	20,914	21,080
Goagira (Uribia)	4,725	27,757	25,652	53,409	53,840
Putumayo (Mocoa)	10,217	8,549	7,139	15,688	15,815
Vaupés (Mitú)	57,842	4,192	3,575	7,767	7,830
Vichada (Puerro Carreño)	39,754	4,806	4,288	9,094	9,170
Grand total	439,829	4,312,764	4,389,152	8,701,816	10,544,670

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, 1946, was 33·0 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 15·6; infant mortality rate, 150·4 per 1,000 live births (compared with 33·8 for the United States); crude marriage rate 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.

The capital, Bogotá (population in 1947, 482,480), lies 8,703 feet above the sea. The chief commercial towns, with their population as estimated in 1947, are:—Medellín (237,220); Barranquilla (224,430); Cali, a coffee and mining centre (147,160); Manizales (117,760); Cartagena (106,820); Ibagué (84,840); Cúcuta (77,480); Bucaramanga (71,240); Pasto (63,430); Neiva (39,490); Santa Marta (43,950); Popayán (35,960); Tunja (27,080). 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. The purest Spanish spoken in South America is that of Bogotá.

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 10 years of age numbered 6,112,718 in 1938, of whom 44·2% were literate. Illiterate males numbered 41·7% and illiterate females 46·5% of those over 10 years of age.

Primary education is free but not compulsory, and facilities are limited. In 1946 primary schools had 732,371 pupils out of a primary school population (7 to 14 years old) estimated at more than 2 million. 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 Bolívar 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.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 274 (1940) to 445 in 1949 with seating capacity of 250,000. 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
1945	196,830,297	199,249,907	1948	399,261,000	391,425,000
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

[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.

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).

On 31 July, 1948, the total debt of the central government was 501,400,000 pesos; external debt (in dollars and sterling) was 145,900,000 pesos; internal debt was 355,500,000 pesos. Debt service represented 13% of the 1948 budget. 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.

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.

Navy.

Colombia has 2 destroyers, the *Antioquia* (1932) and *Caldas* (1933), reconditioned during the 1939–45 war, 1 frigate (*Almirante Padilla*), used as a sea-going cadets' 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 reorganized by retired British naval officers. Personnel, 260 officers and 2,000 men. The Navy has also a battalion of marines with 400 officers and men.

Production and Industry.

Very little of the country is under cultivation but much of the soil is fertile and is coming into use as roads improve. Colombia is the 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 crop year ending 30 June, 1949, were 5,564,211 bags compared with 5,420,504 bags in 1947–48. Exports are mainly to the United States which took 5,137,959 bags.

Rice, for domestic consumption, is increasingly important; output, 1948, 181,960 metric tons. Sugar output (exclusive of panela) in 1948 was 108,580 metric tons from 27 mills compared with 83,242 tons in 1947. 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 (1947) maize, 570,000 tons; potatoes, 499,000 tons; plantain; and wheat, 78,000 tons. Banana exports reached the record level of 4,417,000 stems (valued at 10,351,000 pesos) in 1948. 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 150 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 1949, 359,000 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 (109,188 fine oz., in 1948), copper, lead, mercury, manganese, emeralds and platinum (first discovered in Colombia in 1735), which was long abundant in the alluvial deposits of the Choco River; production, 1946, 43,835 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 Chiver (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 1947 was 121,000 tons.

Petroleum production in 1949 amounted to 29,644,000 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%. Cement output, from 4 works in 1948, 346,227 tons against imports of 110,367 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. Value of food products was 96,814,405 pesos; beverages, 91,685,615 pesos, and textiles, 118,056,404 pesos. Electric power consumed was 201,612,952 kwh. Of the workers employed, 90,111 were men; 45,289 were women; 1,659 were aliens.

New foreign investments in 1940 were $15,400,000; in 1945, $54,263,000. The total of foreign funds arriving in the six 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.

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	Year	Imports	Exports
1944	174,666,000	227,299,000	1947	638,625,000	446,272,000
1945	281,182,399	246,175,441	1947–48 [1]	644,000,000	468,000,000
1946	403,043,029	351,836,381	1948–49 [1]	551,000,000	540,000,000

[1] From 1 July to 30 June.

Trade by principal countries in 1947, in paper pesos:—

Imports		Exports	
United States	461,357,000	United States	376,538,000
United Kingdom	27,053,000	Canada	13,851,000
Sweden	14,473,000	Trinidad and Tobago	10,699,000
Canada	14,365,000	Curaçao	9,599,000
Peru	13,337,000	Sweden	6,323,000
Switzerland	11,371,000	Venezuela	4,468,000
Belgium	10,590,000	Netherlands	3,893,000
Brazil	10,508,000	United Kingdom	3,021,000

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%).

Total trade between United Kingdom and Colombia for 6 years (Board of Trade figures, in £ sterling):—

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K.	253,827	12,590	408,751	473,863	560,883	149,457
Exports from U.K.	1,761,708	887,375	2,563,552	3,040,486	4,362,112	3,369,831
Re-exports from U.K.	19,557	1,470	77,231	36,089	16,369	12,424

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 21,800 in 1947.

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 20 vessels operating in 1949, carried 727,000 metric tons of merchandise to and from the United States. Vessels entering Colombian ports in 1947 had a net registered tonnage of 5,218,000.

Eight airlines furnish transport. A daily aeroplane service connects Bogotá with the principal cities of the country; from Barranquilla there are several scheduled services, daily to Cristobal (Canal Zone), and New York, and others from Cali to Panama and Miami, and from Medellín to Panama. Colombia has 3 aero clubs and, 1949, 41 private single-engined light planes.

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 195, 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 pound 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-pesos and 20 and 10 centavos; but these are being replaced by 21 million new coins, 500 fine. Nickel coins for 1, 2 and 5 centavos are legal tender. 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 23 commercial banks, including 3 foreign banks (1 English, 1 Canadian, 1 American) and 4 native mortgage banks, 1 savings and 1 credit bank for agriculture, industry and mining. This does not include the Banco de la Republica. Outstanding credits of the banks, 31 Dec., 1948, 495,700,000 pesos.

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 R. S. Amaya.
Minister-Counsellor.—Dr. José Joaquin Gori.
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 November, 1947).
Secretary.—G. H. S. Jackson.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. J. Weld, M.V.O., R.N.
Commercial Secretaries.—R. P. Pinsent; J. E. Powel-Jones.
Information Secretary.—L. Boas.
Labour Secretary.—C. A. Bryer.

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 1829, 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. The legislative power is normally vested in a single chamber called the Constitutional Congress, which since 1946 consisted of 45 deputies, one for every 15,000 inhabitants. The members of the chamber were elected for 4 years, one-half retiring every 2 years. The President was 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 January, 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; proposal to enfranchize women was rejected by Congress in November, 1945. 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 were limited by a constitutional amendment of 18 June, 1946, which left him the power to appoint and remove at will members of his cabinet, officials and employees of the diplomatic service, and army officers, but made all his other appointments subject to a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership of Congress.

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 50,900 square km. (15,682 square miles), divided into 7 provinces. The population at the end of 1949 was officially declared to be 850,659, which is said to be an increase of 25,281 on that of 1948. It is made up in the 7 provinces as follows :—San José, 278,280; Alajuela, 177,130; Cartago, 123,984; Heredia, 60,609; Guanacaste, 103,180; Puntarenas, 63,071; Limón, 44,405. The populations of the chief towns of the provinces are as follows :—San José, 93,858; Alajuela, 12,101; Cartago, 12,005; Heredia, 12,506; Liberia (Guanacaste), 4,953; Puntarenas, 10,737; Limón, 11,813.

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
1943	3,812	38,468	11,734	26,734	14,533	14,025
1944	4,695	29,935	11,295	18,553	13,665	13,752
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

Crude birth rate, 1947, was 53·6 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 13·9; infantile death rate, 84·4 per 1,000 live births; crude marriage rate, 7·1 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. There

are two types of trade union, namely, (*a*) those affiliated to the Costa Rican Confederation of Workers, which in its turn is a member of the Latin American Federation of Workers, and (*b*) the Catholic syndicates which form part of the Costa Rican Labour Confederation 'Rerum Novarum.' The latter claim to be apolitical, while the former have strong political aspirations which find expression in the Vanguardia Popular, formerly a Communist organisation which has made its peace with the Roman Catholic Church and, before the 1948 revolution, represented Labour in Congress, with five deputies in a house of forty-five. Though disclaiming affiliation to Communism, Vanguardia Popular's newspaper (now suppressed) closely supported the Communist line of policy in international affairs. The movement 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 1946 there were 774 criminal cases and 10,207 cases of misdemeanour, including drink and traffic convictions.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure (in colones) have been as follows (£ = 22·56 colones; $ = 5·60 colones):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949[1]	1950[1]
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] Estimates.

The figures for 1949 are exclusive of an extraordinary budget of 107 million colones, comprising 97 million colones issue of bonds of national banking system and co-ordination of the internal debt and 10 million colones tax on capital devoted to various ministries.

The state finances have 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 10 annual instalments.

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.

Before the revolution Costa Rica had an army of about 700 ' resguardos ' (mainly coastal guards), some 1,000 police and the Army proper of 500 officers and men. On 1 Dec., 1948, President Figueres disbanded the Army.

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, 1948, totalled 28,261 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, 1948, was 6,263 metric tons. The war also led to intensive cutting and shipping of balsa wood. The principal agricultural products are coffee (exports, 1948, 23,522,000 kilos (net), most of which went to U.S.A.); bananas, of which 190,459 metric tons were exported in 1948, practically all to the U.S.A., and cocoa (exports, 4,304 metric tons). Maize, sugar-cane (45,000,000 lb. of sugar in 1948), rice (41,313,000 lb. in 1948) and potatoes are commonly cultivated. About 5,000 acres are under tobacco. The distillation of 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. 16,204 head of cattle were imported, principally from Nicaragua for fattening.

Gold and silver are 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.):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	26,948,735	33,041,135	48,079,191	42,344,379	43,418,793
Exports .	11,611,709	14,337,272	23,023,159	31,839,900	30,366,290

The quantity (in metric tons) and value (in U.S. dollars, at the rate of 5·60 colones = $1) of the principal imports were as follows :—

	1948		1947	
	Metric tons	Dollars	Metric tons	Dollars
Wheat flour	13,954	2,461,052	13,324	2,230,924
Copper sulphate	8,407	1,314,806	5,194	729,465
Cotton cloth	380	1,304,108	445	1,631,510
Rayon cloth	122	848,869	115	869,877
Drill	205	545,967	368	1,002,685
Petrol	22,864	993,344	13,107	585,034
Diesel oil	28,472	888,157	23,627	412,877
Crude oil	39,026	688,245	40,747	453,185
Motor cars	(469 units)	696,836	(503 units)	620,493
Lorries	(396 units)	662,937	(589 units)	845,798
Chemical products	530	690,274	1,002	780,567
Fertilizers	9,685	674,991	9,002	517,748
Lard	1,082	666,411	1,091	690,882
Powdered milk	503	574,003	481	481,020
Cement	21,111	573,223	25,073	793,751
Cut leather	123	540,581	117	595,964
Galvanized iron pipes	2,764	519,738	15,175	1,922,269
Jute sacks	991	499,926	548	237,166
Total (all items)	214,062	42,344,379	226,913	48,079,191

Imports from the United States totalled 121,641 metric tons, value $32,908,736 in 1948, and 131,603 metric tons, value $38,692,133 in 1947.

The following figures relate to imports from the British Commonwealth :—

	1948		1947	
	Metric tons	Dollars	Metric tons	Dollars
United Kingdom	1,595	1,911,315	1,233	1,186,479
Canada	3,252	808,645	7,282	1,404,806
India	881	450,181	390	179,537
Ceylon	4	4,133	11	20,339
Australia	6	3,857	5	2,442

The principal exports were as follows :—

	1948		1947	
	Metric tons	Dollars	Metric tons	Dollars
Coffee	23,523	14,189,041	18,340	10,741,665
Bananas	190,460	8,036,729	140,110	5,555,771
Cocoa	4,304	3,378,925	4,847	1,642,062
Abaca (hemp)	6,264	3,240,225	4,521	1,330,124
Tunny fish	2,759	676,665	1,754	404,239
Sugar	5,704	608,921	0·1	16
Timber	28,261	562,712	20,476	1,256,166
Rice	736	155,909	230	57,417
Total (all items)	265,638	31,839,900	199,510	23,023,159

Exports to the United States, Canada and United Kingdom were :—

	1948		1947	
	Metric tons	Dollars	Metric tons	Dollars
United States . .	231,910	25,034,418	172,382	17,771,547
Canada . . .	3,136	480,787	2,070	302,461
United Kingdom . .	185	52,576	3,391	410,346

Decrees promulgated in Oct., 1948, control exports and severely limit imports, which are divided into one preferential category and three other categories; importers of goods in the second and third categories must pay 20% more for their foreign exchange and additional customs duties of 30% and 50% respectively.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Costa Rica (Board of Trade returns) for 6 years (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	807,372	6,486	38,460	113,455	53,157	11,791
Exports from U.K. .	149,363	97,251	207,055	256,219	399,824	439,977
Re-exports from U.K.	2,877	124	104	2,323	3,172	2,407

Shipping and Communications.

In 1948, 945 ships (1,063,837 tons) entered the ports of the Republic (Port Limón, Puntarenas and Golfito); 642 passengers entered by sea and 557 left.

Passenger movement in and out of Costa Rica in 1948 was almost entirely by air. In 1948 there were 2,993 foreign-bound calls by 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 (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 are now open. Of the Costa Rica section of the Inter-American highway, 204 kilometres have been completed; 300 kilometres remain to be constructed.

A telephone service covering some 8,000 subscribers operates in and between San José and the following provincial centres :—Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia, Puntarenas, San Isidro and Tres Rios. 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 radio-telegraph circuits to Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador and Mexico. The Government 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.

In October, 1914, the Banco Internacional de Costa Rica was established as a Government bank of issue with an initial capital of 2,090,000 colones. On 1 January, 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., 1949, held $2,060,000 (U.S.) in gold and $2,650,000 in foreign exchange. No legal minimum for the reserve is required. The capital was increased in Aug., 1948, by 10 million colones and again in Oct. by 20 million (to be raised by a bond issue) to enable the bank to take over the frozen short term loans of the nationalized commercial banks. The total capital is thus 58 million, of which 30 million is earmarked for the Mortgage Department. In June, 1948, the 3 small commercial banks were compulsorily nationalized.

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 replaces.

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, which also annulled the Act of 26 October, 1896, which had adopted as the monetary unit the gold *colon*, weighing 778 grammes, ·900 fine (value about 22·9*d.* at par or 46·5 cents, U.S.).

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 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 25, 10 and 5 centimos.

The average exchange rate of the dollar in terms of the colon from 1937 to 31 Dec., 1946, was 5·61 colones = $1 (U.S.), but since then it has been 5·67 colones. The free market rate, carrying a surcharge, was weak in 1949, reaching 8·98 colones in August. The total circulation of the country on 31 July, 1949, was: notes, 103,427,000 colones; coins, 4,985,000.

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 January, 1921, the republic adopted as its standard time that of the meridian 90 degrees 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

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Professor Luis Dobles Segreda, who is also Minister to France, Italy and Spain.

Consul-General.—Ofelia Segreda de Wright (95 Gresham Street, E.C.2).

There are consular representatives at Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Manchester, Nottingham, Southampton and Swansea.

2. Of Great Britain in Costa Rica.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—B. P. Sullivan, M.B.E. (appointed 20 Oct., 1947).

Air Attaché.—Wing Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C. (resident in Mexico).

Civil Air Attaché.—Wing Commander C. J. Lewen (resident in Kingston, Jamaica).

Labour Attaché.—A. R. Tennyson (resident in Mexico).

There are consular representatives at Port Limón and San José.

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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. 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
Camagüey	10,169	487,076	47·8
Oriente	14,128	1,356,489	96·0
Total	44,206	4,778,583	108·1

Estimated population, 31 Dec., 1948, 5,195,000. 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); Holquín, 35,865 (171,997); Camagüey, 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).

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%. All the Government 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. Output in 1948 was 6,675,000 short tons (a record) and 331,407,886 gallons of blackstrap molasses. The United States takes 90% of the 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 1946 was 84,700,000 lb. from 90,347 acres on some 5,000 farms. Exports of leaf tobacco (1946) were 46,745,000 lb.; cigars, 59,695,000, valued at $8,371,000. Coffee production, chiefly from the province of Oriente, amounted in 1947–48 to 750,000 quintals (101·43 lb.). Since 1946 export of the coffee crop has been prohibited by decree. Output of henequen fibre in 1946 was 30,500,000 lb. A new fast-growing fibre, *kenaf*, originally from India, soft in texture, promises to replace jute for sacking. Rice production, 1947, was 62 million lb. of milled rice against imports of 620 million lb. The principal fruits exported, practically all to the United States, are pineapples, bananas, citrus fruit, tomatoes and pimentos. Production of citrus fruit in the crop year ending 31 May, 1949, was 300 million oranges, 15 million grapefruit and 60 million limes. Cuba is an importer of citrus fruit from the United States to 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. Exports of bananas, 1946, were 4,076,000 stems, valued at $3,400,000. Export of honey (principally to the United States) in 1943, 15,279,800 lb., valued at $1,222,900.

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; exports, 1948, 36,595 metric tons, and in 1947, 63,276, compared with 109,453 metric tons in 1940. Output of copper (1948) was 16,299 metric tons; manganese (1948), 29,073 metric tons; crude chromite, 116,624 tons; silica (1940), 88,700 tons; barytes (1940), 16,105 tons. 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. 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 wage-earners; agriculture had 630,356, manufacturing 190,148 and trade 148,963. There 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.):—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports. .	208,648,454	238,935,000	307,247,000	519,890,000	527,456,000
Exports. .	433,094,867	409,925,000	475,864,000	746,592,000	709,872,000

The United States in 1948 took 52% of exports, and the United Kingdom 13%. The United States furnished 78% of imports. Sugar and sugar products comprised 90% of total exports, by value, and tobacco 5%.

Total trade between Cuba and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling:—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	4,835,687	20,498,849	40,242,331	29,225,756	23,155,144
Exports from U.K. .	847,464	1,082,403	1,691,354	1,981,802	1,570,519
Re-exports from U.K. .	14,061	61,738	33,391	31,184	32,095

Shipping and Communications.

The merchant marine, in 1948, had a registered gross tonnage of 34,700 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, traversing the island for 706 miles from Pinar del Rio to Santiago and costing $101,123,000, 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 broadcasting stations. The telephone system (1949) had 100,700 instruments (83% 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 reached $289 million on 30 June, 1948, and rose to $311 million in Sept., 1949.

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; but the bank had not been set up by March, 1950.

Silver is coined in pieces of 1 peso, 40 cents, 20 cents and 10 cents, while nickel coins of 5, 2 and 1 cent pieces are also issued. 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. Money in circulation (including bank deposits) on 31 Oct., 1949, was 1,091,000,000 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 (33 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Roberto González de Mendoza y de la Torre (accredited 3 May, 1949).

There are consular representatives in Belfast, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Newcastle-on-Tyne and Nottingham.

2. Of Great Britain in Cuba.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Adrian Holman, C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 19 Dec., 1948).

Secretary.—A. A. Tennyson (*Labour*).

Naval Attaché.—Commander C. E. A. Owen, D.S.C.

Air Attaché.—Wing Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.

Consul and First Secretary.—T. Brimelow.

There are Vice-Consuls at Camaguey, Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA.)

THE CZECHOSLOVAK STATE came into existence on 28 Oct., 1918, as the result of diplomatic and political action among the Allied and Associated Powers after the first world war and of the spontaneous rising of the Czech and Slovak population against Austrian and Hungarian rule. 28 October is observed as the National Day; it was on that day in 1918 that 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 sovereign independent Czechoslovak State. On 14 November, 1918, the first Czechoslovak National Assembly met in Prague and formally declared the Czechoslovak State to be a republic with Professor T. G. Masaryk as its first President (1918–1935).

By the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye of 10 September, 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 September, 1938, the Polish occupation of Těšín (Teschen) and certain border areas of Slovakia (10 October, 1938) and the Vienna Award (November 2, 1938). On 14 March, 1939, the Slovak Diet declared Slovakia to be 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 October, 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 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.

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 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, 1950:—

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 Industry.—Augustin Kliment (Revolutionary Trades Unions).

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.—(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 Technical Planning.—Dr. Emanuel Šlechta (Czech Socialist).

Minister of Unification.—Dr. Vávro Šrobár (Slovak Rehabilitation Party).

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 Dr. Gustav Husák, 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] Estimate at 31 Dec., 1948.
[3] Census of 30 June, 1948.
[4] 49,355 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	293,482	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, 10,762,994; 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 January, 1920, part of the Roman Catholic clergy withdrew from the jurisdiction 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.

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 two 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.

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 in manufacturing prefabricated constructions and parts, and tile works with a capacity of 2,000,000 bricks;
(*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 local units 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 (according to Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. . .	6,943,431	542,973	6,206,655	6,428,834	2,269,841
Exports from U.K. .	2,275,969	5,912,953	7,875,971	5,550,682	5,320,483
Re-exports from U.K. .	562,663	2,068,113	2,379,203	1,673,556	787,502

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	453
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).

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 Zivnostenská banka for Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, and the Tatra banka for Slovakia.

In July, 1948, the Parliament passed another three acts bearing on the new situation in banking and finance business. Henceforth two types of financial institute supersede all the former types, viz., national banks and people's financial institutes. The two banks mentioned above, the Post Office Savings Bank and the Investment Bank will be organized as national banks. The net profits of the banks go to the State after due appropriations to the reserve funds have been made. The Post Office Savings Bank acts as a central organ for the whole sphere of people's banking and financial institutes. The Investment Bank has charge of credits granted to national corporations and the financing of all schemes of capital equipment exceeding a specified size.

The people's financial institutes will be organized as co-operative societies. Their task consists in accepting trusteeship of deposits and in encouraging saving. There will be only one people's financial institute in each locality.

The deposits on savings books of all the financial institutes in Czechoslovakia were 30,191,000 Kčs. in new 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, 5, 2, 1 Kčs., 50, 20, 10 halers. By Presidential decree of October 20, 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).

Counsellor to the Embassy.—Dr. Pavel Kavan.

First Secretary.—František Roháč.

Military and Air Attaché.—Col. Mikuláš Langer.
Commercial Counsellor.—Dr. Karel Švec.
Cultural Attaché.—Aloys Skoumal.

There are consular representatives at London, Aberdeen, Belfast, Bradford, Glasgow and Liverpool.

2. Of Great Britain in Czechoslovakia.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—(Vacant.)
Secretaries.—C. A. Thompson; A. D. F. Pemberton-Piggott; B. C. L. Hockey; R. W. Couldrey; J. A. Snellgrove.
Commercial Secretaries.—K. Unwin, O.B.E.; A. G. Spinks.
Attaché for Naval Questions.—Commander (E.) E. A. Read, R.N.
Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. F. A. A. Blake, O.B.E.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander G. F. A. Skelton.

There are consular representatives at Bratislava and 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 August, 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 February, 1940; Prince *Christian*, born 22 October, 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 November, 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	1660
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 September, 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 150 members; 117 members are elected by the method of proportional representation in 23 districts. In order to attain an equal representation of the different parties, 31 'Tillægsmandater' (additional seats) are divided among such parties 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 eight years. There are elections every fourth year for the half of those elected by the electors, while those elected by the Landsting go out all at once after an eight years' term.

The members of the Rigsdag receive 5,700 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. 79·5% is added at present (Dec., 1949) 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 28 October, 1947:—57 Socialists, 49 Liberals, 17 Conservatives, 10 Radical Left, 9 Communists, 6 Land Tax Party, 2 Faroe Islands' Representatives; total, 150.

The executive, acting under the king as president and called the State Council ('Statsraadet'), appointed on 13 November, 1947, as a minority government of Socialists, was, in March, 1950, composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—Hans Hedtoft.
Foreign Minister.—Gustav Rasmussen.
Minister of the Interior.—Jens Smørum.
Minister of Justice.—K. K. Steincke.
Minister of Public Works.—Carl Petersen.
Minister of Trade.—J. O. Krag.
Minister of Agriculture.—Kr. Bording.
Minsiter of Education.—Julius Bomholt.
Minister of Finance.—H. C. Hansen.
Minister of Social Affairs.—Johan Strøm.
Minister of Labour and Housing.—Johannes Kjaerbøl.
Minister of Defence.—Rasmus Hansen.
Minister of Fisheries.—Chr. Christiansen.
Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.—Frede Nielsen.
Ministers without Portfolios.—Vilhelm Buhl; Fanny Jensen.

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 universal suffrage and proportional representation. Copenhagen forms a district by itself and has its own form of administration.

National flag: White cross on red (Danebrog).
National anthem: Kong Kristian stod ved höjen 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
1945	95,062	1,882	36,341	5,849	42,298	52,764
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

Illegitimate births :—1945, 9·9; 1946, 7·9; 1947, 8; 1948, 7·7%.
Emigrants, 1945, 5,121; 1946, 25,651; 1947, 28,556; 1948, 33,063.

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 1948 Denmark had 4,143 elementary schools; of these 35 were maintained by the Government, 3,729 by the local communities and 379 were private institutions. The instruction in the public schools is

mostly free. The number of pupils in the 4,143 schools on 1 January, 1948, was 486,863. In 1948, 2,858 students were admitted to the universities; of these 1,133 were women. For higher instruction there are furthermore (1948): a veterinary and agricultural college of Copenhagen with about 50 professors and teachers and about 1,000 students; about 340 technical schools with about 53,000 pupils; 18 training colleges for teachers with about 2,500 students; a high school of commerce with about 2,300 pupils; 198 commercial schools with about 34,000 pupils; 25 agricultural or horticultural schools with about 2,400 pupils; 55 *folkehöjskoler* or popular high schools (adult schools) with about 7,300 pupils; a college of pharmacy (founded 1892) with 13 teachers and 163 students; a school for dentists with 13 teachers and about 430 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 1,750 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 Copenhagen, founded in 1479, has about 180 professors and teachers, and about 6,100 students. The University of Aarhus, founded in 1928, and opened on 11 September, 1933, has about 50 professors and teachers and about 1,200 students.

There were, in 1949, 394 cinemas with a seating capacity of 126,654.

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 October, 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 1947–48 some 117,000 recipients exclusive of children, were supported, at a cost of 196·3 million kroner, of which 54·7 million kroner were spent on child welfare and child support, 75·3 million kroner on special relief, 28·8 million kroner on local relief and 1·8 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 2,995 kroner per annum (plus fuel and, in individual cases other supplements). For the financial year ending 31 March, 1948, 220,000 persons were relieved. The total expenditure was 348 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 23 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 1947, 11,069 men and 1,779 women were convicted of crimes and delicts. On 31 December, 1946, 2,453 men and 120 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) :—

	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]	1950–51 [1]
Current revenue .	1,900,502	2,019,587	2,169,931	2,073,025	2,066,100
Current expenditure	1,882,634	1,979,665	2,070,051	2,065,958	2,056,600

[1] Budget estimates.

The public debt on 31 March, 1949, amounted to 2,297,604,000 kroner.

Defence.

Army.—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. The last Army Act dates from 1937; the number of recruits called up annually was 6,800, with a period of service of 5 months. After 5 May, 1945, the period of service has been prolonged to 10–12 months and all conscripts fit for active service are called up for training.

The army is organized in 2 divisions. 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 Army comprises about 600 regular officers and 600 to 700 non-commissioned officers, besides a number of 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 to 1949 a brigade group of about 4,000 men took part in the occupation of Germany; its strength was reduced to 1,000 men in 1949.

Navy.—The Navy comprises the fleet and the coast-defence forces. It includes 10 torpedo-boats, 2 frigates (*Holger Danske* and *Niels Ebbesen*), 3 submarines (on loan from the British Navy), 10 motor torpedo-boats, 4 fishery patrol vessels, 36 motor minesweepers, 3 depot ships, 1 royal yacht

(*Dannebrog*), 2 surveying vessels (*Freja* and *Heimdal*), 1 minelayer, 1 patrol vessel, 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.

Air Force.—In process of complete reorganization.

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 1949 (actual figures for 1948 in brackets), the extent of the cultivated area was as follows (in thousand hectares):—Grain areas, 1,336 (1,303); root crops, 564 (576); other crops, 88 (99); green fodder and grass, 1,161 (1,119); fallow land, 14 (23); total cultivated area, 3,163 (3,120). 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)		
	1947	1948	1949[1]	1947	1948	1949[1]
Wheat	24·2	69·0	83·0	55	252	298
Rye	105·0	167·3	194·8	179	400	469
Barley	466·1	441·3	453·7	1,329	1,459	1,571
Oats	342·7	329·7	307·9	872	988	982
Mixed grain	320·7	283·8	284·1	702	717	763
Potatoes	105·7	138·3	106·0	1,826	2,937	1,794
Root crops	438·7	437·7	457·7	18,046	20,217	22,851

[1] Estimated figures.

In 1949, there were 528,000 horses, 2,962,000 head of cattle, 2,690,000 swine and 25,199,000 hens (estimated figures).

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 1947, 208,400 tons; 1948, 246,000 tons. Milk production, 1947, 4,106,000 tons; 1948, 4,058,000 tons; 1949 (preliminary), 4,882,000 tons. Butter production, 1947, 125,200 tons; 1948, 120,400 tons; 1949 (preliminary), 156,000 tons. Cheese production, 1947, 45,700 tons; 1948, 56,700 tons; 1949 (preliminary), 63,000 tons.

In the Danish fisheries the total value of the fish caught was, 1947, 162 million kroner; 1948 (estimate), 180 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[1]	4,205,052	3,563,581

[1] Preliminary figures.

Distribution of Danish foreign trade (in 1,000 kroner) :—

Countries	Imports			Exports		
	1947	1948	1949 [1]	1947	1948	1949 [1]
Belgium .	247,007	235,840	208,998	202,144	231,186	177,200
Finland .	135,230	139,050	152,625	107,567	154,437	108,398
France .	100,855	109,189	201,823	59,870	116,096	170,246
Germany .	107,584	130,360	141,551	36,571	48,516	269,753
Norway .	157,569	148,732	157,298	124,558	175,900	188,184
Sweden .	213,234	226,116	280,841	208,832	205,136	187,721
Switzerland	83,233	96,194	76,624	174,304	120,530	91,618
U.K. . .	670,531	888,710	1,337,012	627,336	831,436	1,563,852
U.S.A. .	605,042	493,555	673,544	99,499	147,197	112,519

[1] Preliminary figures.

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Denmark (without the Faroe Islands) and the United Kingdom (in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. .	37,867,695	20,613,032	26,956,944	42,223,155	77,716,388
Exports from U.K. .	15,781,059	47,193,401	25,046,698	30,978,813	49,393,724
Re-exports from U.K.	585,920	1,720,776	708,334	729,663	1,206,728

Communications.

Shipping.—On 30 Sept., 1948, Denmark had 1,057 vessels (above 20 registered tons gross) of 1,080,000 registered tons gross in her mercantile marine.

Cargo movement to and from foreign countries through Danish ports in 1948 amounted to 9,332,000 metric tons; of this, 7,856,000 tons consisted of incoming and 1,476,000 tons of outgoing freight.

Roads.—Denmark proper (exclusive of Copenhagen) had (1 Jan., 1949) 8,162 km. of roads, besides 44,854 km. of by-ways. Motor vehicles registered at 31 Dec., 1948, comprised 101,612 passenger cars, 54,857 trucks, 6,692 taxicabs, 2,241 buses, 948 ambulances and fire-department vehicles, and 37,186 motor cycles.

Railways.—There were (1948) railways of a total length of 4,879 km. open for traffic. Of this total, 2,408 km. belong to the state. The revenue for the year 1947–48 amounted to 218 million kroner from passenger transport and 185 million kroner from freight.

Posts.—There were in 1948–49, 1,595 post offices. The length of state telegraph and telephone lines (31 March, 1949) was 325,474 km.; number of offices, 629. At the same date the railway telegraphs had 440 offices. On 31 Dec., 1948, the length of telephonic wires of private companies was 2,553,000 km. On 31 Dec., 1948, there were 512,920 telephones. Postal revenues 1948–49. 180,000,000 kroner; expenditure, 172,000,000 kroner.

The number of holders of wireless licences at 30 Sept., 1949, was 1,201,639 (28% of the population), compared with 1,127,077 at 31 March, 1948.

Air Traffic.—The number of kilometres flown in Denmark in 1948, according to information published by the Danish air transportation company 'Det Danske Luftfartsselskab,' was 5,828,000; passengers carried in 1948 was 118,785.

Banking and Credit.

On 31 December, 1948, the accounts of the National Bank balanced at 5,730 million kroner. The assets included 70 million kroner in bullion and specie. The liabilities included 1,614 million kroner note issue, 50 million kroner general capital fund and 10 million kroner reserve fund. On 31 December, 1948, the notes in circulation amounted to 1,614 million kroner.

On 31 December, 1948, there were 162 other banks for commercial, agricultural and industrial purposes; their deposits amounted to 5,458 million kroner; their advances to 3,981 million kroner.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The monetary unit, the *krone* of 100 öre, is of the value of 1*s.* 1⅛*d.* at par (about 18 kroner to the £ sterling). The krone contains 0·403226 gramme of gold. In 1949, 19·36 kroner equalled £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-öre and 10-öre pieces of copper-nickel, and 5-öre, 2-öre 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 January, 1938; raised to the status of Ambassador on 25 March, 1947).
Counsellor.—F. H. Henningsen.
Secretary.—T. Busck-Nielsen.
Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General.—J. A. Vestbirk.
Commercial Secretary.—Bjarne With Paulson.
Acting Military Attaché.—H.R.H. Prince Georg of Denmark.
Naval and Air Attaché.—Commodore H. A. Nyholm, M.B.E.
Press Counsellor.—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).
Counsellor.—H. Beeley, C.B.E.
Secretaries.—Robert Metcalfe; J. L. Murray.
Commercial Counsellor.—S. Simmonds, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché.—Commander R. S. Christian-Edwards.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. E. L. Campbell Edlmann.
Air Attaché.—Wing Commander N. A. N. Bray, D.F.C.

There are consular representatives at Copenhagen, Aarhus, Esbjerg, Horsens, Kolding and Odense.

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 1948 amounted to 12,071,000 kroner (1947, 10,735,000 kroner), and the exports from Denmark to Greenland to 16,663,000 kroner (1947, 7,787,000 kroner). Exports to U.K. (Board of Trade returns), 1947, 1948, 1949, nil. Imports from U.K., £4,515 in 1947; £15,517 in 1948; £44,601 in 1949. The trade of Greenland is a state monopoly.

In 1948, near King Oscar Firth on the east coast huge quantities of lead were found, estimated at 1 million tons.

By the 'Agreement relating to the Defence of Greenland,' signed on 9 April, 1941, the United States, in order to protect the *status quo* in the western hemisphere, acquired the right 'to construct, maintain and operate such landing fields, seaplane facilities and radio and meteorological installations as may be necessary.' The agreement explicitly recognized the sovereign rights of Denmark in Greenland.

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DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.)

ON 5 Dec., 1492, Columbus discovered the island of Santo Domingo, which he called La Española, now 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, alcemos (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 19 members (1 from each of the 18 provinces and 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 January, 1935, returns 1 senator and 4 deputies. A new province was created on 1 January, 1943. 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.

President of the Republic.—Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina (born 24 October, 1891; assumed office on 18 May, 1930, and again on 16 August, 1947, after his re-election on 16 May, 1947.

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 18 provinces (formerly 12). Area is 49,542·72 square km. (19,332 square miles) with 1,017 miles of coastline, 193 miles of frontier line with Haiti (marked out in 1936), and an estimated population, on 1 July, 1948, of 2,213,551.

Density of population, 1948, was 121·3 per square mile. Of the estimated total, 1,123,228 were males; 397,337 were urban; 732,267 were under 10 years of age, and 104,758 were 60 years or older, including 679 centenarians. In 1948, marriages registered were 5,900; divorces 1,030; live births, 80,177 (of which 45,544, mainly in the rural districts, were illegitimate); deaths, 21,322.

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).

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 Trujilio, 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 illiterary among those over 9 years of age has fallen by 17·9%. Illiteracy in 1947–48 was 36·77% 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 has been reorganized by a special law, promulgated 2 April, 1946, which covers all aspects of practical training as well as scientific study.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 28 in 1940 to 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 procurator-general, 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 Santiago and La Vega 2 each); 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	79,077,440	73,157,300
1945	29,575,585	29,840,669	1948	89,196,023	89,191,159
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, 4 frigates, 5 corvettes, 3 patrol vessels and numerous smaller craft. H.M.S. *Fame* and *Hotspur* were acquired in 1948–49 and renamed *Generalisimo* and *Trujillo*.

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 1937, 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 1945, included 762,845 cattle, 40,037 sheep and 468,026 goats.

The largest sugar estates are in the southern part of the republic. Sugar production, 1949-50, 453,000 metric tons; 1948–49, 476,484 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 system established by Congress in favour of Cuban sugar. Exports, 1949 (practically 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):—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports. .	18,524,575	18,125,622	27,664,187	53,447,989	65,329,183
Exports. .	60,269,328	43,564,113	66,688,804	83,205,993	82,800,633

Exports in 1949 were 724,213 metric tons valued at $73,748,540; raw sugar ($38,354,634) was the chief item.

The foreign trade for recent years was distributed as follows (in gold pesos equal to U.S. dollars) :—

Country	Imports		Exports	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
United States	41,827,884	51,367,320	21,064,361	30,838,868
United Kingdom	905,006	1,333,267	34,476,902	23,536,755
Denmark	314,717	697,623	604,035	686,391
Puerto Rico	588,009	450,993	3,109,181	3,513,993
Dutch West Indies	1,607,736	2,637,699	1,764,663	910,125
Canada	1.696,754	2,231,565	8,629,316	16,780,236
Cuba	560,808	271,549	410,287	99,456

In 1948 the chief imports were (in dollars) :—Cotton goods, 7,458,831; iron and steel manufactures, 7,696,249; food, 8,075,407; machinery, 9,322,072; vehicles, 5,187,118; 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	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	1,447,614	5,532,125	8,136,210	10,033,379	6,407,740	9,285,364
Exports from U.K.	91,966	56,489	105,177	242,354	670,963	549,969
Re-exports from U.K.	113	—	541	—	204	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 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 eastward from Ciudad Trujillo to Higuey (106 miles), northward to Santiago and Monte Cristi and Dajabon (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. 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 wireless 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.

The Dominican Republic joined the International Monetary Fund in April, 1948, placing the peso at the same gold value (0·888671 grams 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., 1949, showed gold reserves of 4,030,000 pesos and foreign exchange, 11,532,000 pesos. Chief liability item was note circulation of 19,437,014 pesos in Dominican currency, chiefly new bank-notes of 1, 5 and 10 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).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Julio Vega Batlle (accredited 3 Aug., 1949).

First Secretary.—L. A. de Boyrie de Moya.

2. Of Great Britain in the Dominican Republic.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—Stanley Herbert Gudgeon, C.B.E. (Oct., 1948).

Second Secretary and Vice-Consul.—K. J. Collie.

Labour Secretary.—A. R. Tennyson.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.

Civil Air Attaché.—Wing.-Cdr. C. J. Lewin.

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 details of the agreement were signed on 22 May, 1944. (For map of the boundary, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1942.)

Under the new constitution promulgated 6 March, 1945, the President is elected directly by the people for a term 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 Cívico Nacional, elected 6 June, 1948, assumed office 1 Sept., 1948. He was educated in the United States.

Congress comprises 44 Liberals, 35 Conservatives, 16 Social-Democrats, 5 Communists and 6 Independents.

The provinces are administered by governors, appointed by the Government; their subdivisions, or cantons, by political 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, 31 Dec., 1948, of 3,362,000 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.

There has been no census of the population. 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
Cotapaxi (Latacunga)	2,595	202,070	77·9
Tungurahua (Ambato)	1,685	223,100	132·4
Chimborazo (Riobamba)	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
Napo Pastaza and Santiago Zamora [1]	219,095	295,200	1·3
Galapagos Islands (San Cristobal)	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; 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, 1946, was 132·8 per 1,000 live births (peak was 162·1 in 1933); crude marriage rate, 1945, 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 5 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 (1945) 3,181 primary schools, with 6,799 teachers and 257,666 pupils; at the 50 secondary schools there were 1,079 teachers and 13,720 pupils; at the universities, 284 teachers and 2,596 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 are given (in sucrés) as follows (1 million sucrés = $74,074, U.S.):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]	1950 [2]
Revenue	252,716,640	536,782,200	669,664,700	669,206,000	483,020,000	388,230,000
Expenditure	252,637,473	535,239,400	659,385,800	652,799,600	483,020,000	388,230,000

[1] Budget estimate

[2] Budget estimate, excluding an extraordinary budget of 138,270,000 sucrés, derived from loans.

Public finance has increasingly resorted to 'extraordinary budgets' and 'special funds' (included in the above totals). The ordinary budget (in sucrés) for 1945 was 143,166,640; 1946, 298,812,700; 1947, 394,521,400; 1948, 373,403,100; 1949, 436,400,000. 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 July, 1949 (chiefly the bonds, in default, of the Guayaquil and Quito Railway), $39,275,000; internal debt on that date was 89,526,000 sucrés, of which 45,373,000 sucrés had been advanced by the Central Bank. 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 Ecuadorean regular Army had a strength in 1938 of 701 officers and 6,806 men. This force 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 which form the Army. Military service was made compulsory on 24 May, 1921, and was enforced for the first time in 1935 with 200 conscripts. The regular infantry have the Mauser rifle; the artillery have Vickers Maxim, Z.B. machine guns, old-fashioned Krupps and new Ehrards. 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 (*Diez de Agosto* and *Nueve de Octubre*), 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 foot-hills, 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 climates, growing faster than any other form of jungle vegetation except the wild papaya. Exports of balsa were 1,129,696 kilos (2,795,381 sucrés) in 1947; 2,780,728 kilos (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; exports in 1949, 240,000 bags (175 lb.); 1948, 215,000 bags. Production, 1948–49, 19,957 metric tons. Coffee is also grown, about 345,000 bags (of 60 kilos) in 1948–49. Rice is becoming the most valuable export, furnishing in value up to 40% of the total, but exports were prohibited throughout 1947; production, 1948, 1,902,652 quintals (101·4 lb.). Wild rubber is abundant, but output has suffered from the competition of plantation rubber in the Orient; exports, 1945, 961 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 large quantities; exports in 1947, 13,019 metric tons, valued at 16,103,315 sucrés. 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 1939:—Cattle, 2,500,000; horses, 1,200,000; sheep and goats, 3,500,000; pigs, 3,200,000.

Ecuador is auriferous. In 1948, 79,207 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 (1948) amounted to 226,664 fine oz. Output of petroleum, normally about 2,700,000 barrels, fell to 2,360,476 barrels in 1947; exports (1948), 1,401,000 barrels, valued at 23,460,000 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, 1948, 414 metric tons, with exports (of concentrates) to the U.S. of 1,966 metric tons), iron, lead (output, 1948, 344 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, 1948, was 40,369 metric tons.

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:—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports .	331,136,000	323,523,543	414,216,200	604,479,219	568,146,000
Exports .	466,630,808	377,894,393	598,975,000	619,859,000	493,491,000

Exports in 1948, 196,045 metric tons; in 1947, 332,536 metric tons. Imports, 1948, 107,755 metric tons; 1947, 121,864 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	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	188,318	12,394	30,048	148,303	157,929	72,939
Exports from U.K. .	131,216	240,682	604,570	1,148,115	996,780	998,040
Re-exports from U.K.	878	554	2,580	7,828	5,951	3,555

See p. 875 for the proposed 'Gran-Colombian Customs and Economic Union.'

Shipping and Communications.

Ecuador has 10 seaports, of which Guayaquil is the chief.

Considerable progress in road improvement is being made. 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 be, when completed, the main artery, extending 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.

A railway is open from Durán (opposite Guayaquil) to Quito (288 miles). The total length of the 9 Ecuadorean railways actually in operation is 1,048 kilometres. In 1948, 507,138 metric tons of freight and 2,029,682 passengers were carried.

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.

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, Cuenca, Loja, Esmeraldas and other principal towns, as well as in the Archipelago of Colon. In December, 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 Dec., 1949, the Central Bank had gold in its vaults, 278,702,000 sucrés (gold having been revalued, 4 June, 1941, at 0·0602 gramme of fine gold per sucré), but a shortage in foreign exchange of 87,067,000 sucrés; note circulation, 376,348,000 sucrés.

All the commercial banks must be affiliated to the Central Bank; the commercial banks, 1 July, 1949, had capital and reserves of 129,842,000 sucrés ($9,618,000) and total assets of 791,011,000 sucrés.

Money, Weights and Measures.

Ecuador in 1946 informed the International Monetary Fund that the unit of account, the sucré, is equal to 7·40741 cents, U.S., or to 0·0658275 gramme of fine gold; accordingly, $1·00, U.S., equals 13·5 sucrés and 1 troy oz. of fine gold, 472·5 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. Nickel coins were minted in 1937 to

replace the whole of the existing coinage of Ecuador; they consist of 1 sucré, 20, 10, 5 and 2½ centavo pieces. There is a 1 centavo coin of copper. 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.

Buying rate for sterling, after its devaluation 18 Sept., 1949, was 37·25 sucrés = £1, compared with 53·73.

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 pounds.

The meridian of Quito has been adopted as the official time.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Ecuador in Great Britain (9 North Audley Street, W.1).

Ambassador.—Gonzalo Zaldumbide (accredited 23 March, 1950).

First Secretary.—José Luis Anderson.

Consular representatives at London, Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool and Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in Ecuador.

Ambassador.—J. E. M. Carvell, C.B.E. (appointed 13 April, 1947)

Secretaries.—A. H. B. Hermann; J. Robertson, M.B.E.; C. A. Bryer (*Labour*).

Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. J. Weld, M.V.O., R.N.

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; divorced, 17 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 declaring the throne hereditary in the dynasty of Mohamed Ali and establishing the succession of kings in the direct male line by primogeniture. Failing such direct line, it provides that the throne shall pass first to the King's brothers and their direct descendants by right of age, whom failing to the King's uncles and their direct descendants by right of age, it being laid down that each new king establishes a new house and that the succession is vested in his direct line. 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 promulgated on 22 October, 1930, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1934, pp. 827–828. This was abrogated by royal decree on 30 November, 1934. On 12 December, 1935, 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 administration 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.—Mohamed Fuad Serag ed-Din Pasha.
Finance.—Mohamed Zaki Abdul el Mutaal.
Education.—Dr. Taha Hussein.
War and Marine.—Mustafa Nosrat.
Communications.—Ali Zaki el Orabi Pasha.
Justice.—Abdul Fattah el Tawil Pasha.
Commerce and Industry.—Mohamed Soliman Ghannam Bey.
Supply.—Mursy Farahat Bey.
Agriculture.—Ahmed Hamza.
National Economy.—Mohamed Mohamed el Wakil.
Public Health.—Abdul Latif Mahmud Bey.
Social Affairs.—Dr. Ahmed Hussein.
Municipal and Rural Affairs.—Ibrahim Farag.
Wakfs (Religious Foundations).—Yassin Ahmed Pasha.
Minister of State.—Dr. Hamed Zaki.

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 *Mudîr* 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 5 governorships (*muhâfzas*) of principal towns, and 15 *mudirîas* or provinces, subdivided into 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	
Baharîya 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	598,527	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
Gîza	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; Giza, 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
1943	689,771	277,146	80,149	492,644
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

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. 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 general civil jurisdiction in suits up to £E5 in value and a petty criminal jurisdiction 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.

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 guarantees the complete independence of the Egyptian judicature by removing from 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
1945–46	103,498,761	95,303,874	1948–49 [2]	170,476,297	157,694,643
1946–47	112,793,278	102,492,123	1949–50 [2]	157,827,500	187,475,280
1947–48 [1]	101,495,312	94,547,624	1950–51 [2]	177,500,000	196,000,000

[1] For 10 months only. [2] Estimates.

The final accounts for the year 1948–49, and the budget estimates for the year 1949–50, are as follows (in £E) :—

Receipts	1948–49	1949–50	Expenditure	1948–49	1949–50
Direct taxes :			Civil list . .	859,290	1,054,410
Land tax, etc. .	16,487,491	22,253,700	Parliament .	403,905	460,130
Indirect taxes :			Expenses of administration .	63,227,048	69,516,337
Customs . .	24,990,238	36,172,300	Post office .	1,182,614	1,302,620
Tobacco . .	22,853,442	22,292,700	Egyptian army .	9,637,977	15,618,207
Excise . .	12,379,435	10,900,500	Educational mission . .	418,348	86,970
Surtax on luxuries	2,000,000	—	Pensions . .	3,789,117	4,308,890
Miscellaneous .	12,954,678	13,770,300	Expenses of eventuality . .	380,120	569,900
Railway receipts .	13,264,905	13,680,000	Bonus for high cost of living .	13,381,342	12,590,000
Telegraphs and telephones receipts . .	2,971,274	3,000,000			
Post office . .	1,520,424	1,550,000			

Receipts	1948–49	1949–50	Expenditure	1948–49	1949–50
Administrative services :			Public debt .	5,216,571	6,014,175
State domains .	1,928,568	1,835,500	Settlement of loss on supplies .	13,235,877	7,339,000
Ports and lighthouses . .	494,072	455,000	Additional expenses of the Egyptian Defence Forces in Palestine .	21,866,245	14,000,000
Judicial and registration fees .	2,320,024	2,214,600			
Interest on funds .	1,902,503	1,546,000			
Miscellaneous revenue . .	9,802,935	12,317,700			
Special revenue to cover loss on supplies . . .	16,912,084	7,339,000			
Total of all ordinary revenue . .	140,782,073	151,325,300			
Extraordinary revenue . .	1,693,460	6,502,200			
Total of receipts .	142,475,533	157,827,500			
Draft on the reserve	6,134,519	26,147,780			
Loan for additional expenses of the Egyptian Defence forces in Palestine	21,866,245	3,500,000	Total ordinary expenditure	134,198,454	132,860,639
			Expenditure for new works .	23,496,189	54,614,641
Total . .	170,476,297	187,475,280	Total . .	157,694,643	187,475,280

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 £E83,001,850 on 28 Feb., 1949, and the credits earmarked in 1949–50 budget for the payment of interest and redemption amount to £E5,432,614.

The General Reserve Fund amounted to £E82,518,697 on 28 Feb., 1949.

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), H.M. yacht *Mahroussa*, the fishery research vessel *Mabahiss*, the lighthouse tender *Aida*, 8 motor minesweepers, 2 motor launches, 2 air–sea rescue craft and numerous harbour, river and landing craft.

His Majesty's private yachts also fly the naval ensign. Total loss figures for the Second World War amount to 22% of pre-war naval tonnage, and 63% of pre-war merchant shipping tonnage.

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.

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 1945–46 at 8,342,063 feddâns (1 feddân = 1·038 acres), and of this 917,006 were taken up for public utility purposes and 1,655,285 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, 1947, 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	623	2,089	784,749	1,919,092	785,372	13·3	1,921,181	72·1
From 1–5	2,488	1,051	1,216,981	585,472	1,219,469	20 6	586,523	22·1
,, 5–10	3,070	454	537,751	80,542	540,821	9·1	80,996	3·1
,, 10–20	6,295	415	557,801	41,143	564,096	9·5	41,558	1·6
,, 20–30	5,260	210	312,746	11,273	318,006	5 3	11,483	0·4
,, 30–50	10,718	269	340,499	8,967	351,217	5·9	9,236	0·3
Over 50	318,294	82	1,824,768	11,741	2,143,062	36·1	11,823	0·4
Total .	346,748	4,570	5,575,295	2,658,230	5,922,043	100·0	2,662,800	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
1944	852,949	4,640,262	1947	1,254,154	6,369,786
1945	982,435	5,220,975	1948	—	8,898,000
1946	1,211,731	6,065,736	1949	—	7,832,000

In 1945–46, the area and yield of wheat were 1,585,997 feddâns and 7,752,398 ardebs; barley, 244,825 feddâns and 1,480,274 ardebs; beans, 380,726 feddâns and 1,934,884 ardebs; lentils, 77,581 feddâns and 311,068 ardebs; onions, 23,512 feddâns and 3,326,629 qantârs. In the year 1946 the area and the yield of maize were 1,652,762 feddâns and 10,156,955 ardebs; millet, 551,092 feddâns and 3,751,610 ardebs; rice, undecorticated, 631,602 feddâns and 993,164 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 June, 1945, there were in Egypt 34,100 horses, 851,387 donkeys, 15,395 mules, 1,265,185 cows, 1,064,118 buffaloes, 1,385,045 sheep, 731,642 goats, 161,799 camels and 40,347 pigs.

The principal mineral products in 1948 were (in metric tons):—

Phosphate rock, 377,000; petroleum, 1,887,731; titanium concentrates, 1,034; asbestos, 1,625; chromite, 191; graphite, 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 1948 amounted to 359,823 metric tons (1947, 622,629 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 1946 amounted to 29,225 metric tons, and 4,710 metric tons Nile fisheries, the total production being valued at £E4,000,000. During 1946 there were 48,464 men and 19,839 boys engaged in fishing and 12,329 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	Number of trade unions	Number of members	Receipts £E.	Expenditure £E.
1943	180	79,955	30,690	18,130
1944	210	103,876	58,918	32,072
1945	189	89,560	66,133	44,005

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 6 years (in £E):—

Year	Imports	Exports [1]	Year	Imports	Exports [1]
1943	39,196,426	25,030,284	1946	83,247,832	63,680,534
1944	51,007,398	26,945,059	1947	103,903,471	85,978,473
1945	60,475,769	41,630,000	1948 [2]	173,000,000	143,000,000

[1] Exports of products and manufactures of Egypt.
[2] Provisional figures.

Exports of cotton during the marketing year 1946–47 (ended 31 Aug.) totalled 6,955,472 qantars; 1947–48, 7,967,795 qantars. Principal export markets in 1946–47 (figures for 1945–46 in brackets):—United Kingdom, 1,546,666 qantars (1,325,920); India, 1,344,203 (639,751); Italy, 1,199,830 (839,751); France, 703,120 (562,447); United States, 665,722 (343,077); Switzerland, 202,240 (188,695); Spain, 120,328 (14,705); Belgium, 104,129 (66,269).

Commerce by principal countries (in £E) :—

Countries of origin or destination	Imports from			Exports to		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
United Kingdom	24,953,355	23,041,392	36,293,773	4,052,881	12,709,410	41,792,878
United States	9,110,895	11,658,961	12,352,928	5,570,015	5,770,280	4,477,562
Turkey	4,661,455	3,548,679	2,489,957	66,933	115,352	59,924
Iraq	4,552,862	3,266,162	2,347,465	117,307	231,596	385,290
Persia	3,040,795	2,608,328	4,505,571	8,837	14,534	19,743
Canada	2,841,073	927,976	5,388,895	25,677	334,652	183,403
Chile	2,149,242	4,531,040	4,998,287	—	1	—
India	2,290,997	3,984,435	6,398,050	8,743,753	14,624,890	22,408,457
Union of South Africa	1,666,861	1,238,626	3,676,031	222,135	430,811	59,775
Palestine	924,271	522,747	726,672	1,506,091	1,320,953	363,411
Cyprus	726,487	394,687	556,728	452,747	363,225	566,496
Ethiopia	983,017	416,691	239,944	10,238	15,727	30,479
Other countries in Asia	1,205,538	1,147,960	691,891	27,142	58,822	158,406
Aden	953,025	400,127	498,024	179,894	120,613	222,911
Ceylon	1,053,545	3,613,697	4,815,189	4,721,632	3,245,868	3,602,381
Switzerland	1,008,365	1,413,418	1,632,156	1,981,052	2,144,473	1,796,580
France	3,179,089	6,626,159	8,374,294	5,257,871	10,711,792	14,371,947
Belgium	2,235,584	5,726,975	7,637,837	1,172,873	1,677,902	1,367,708

Total trade between Egypt and U.K. (in £ sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	11,612,568	15,250,475	14,851,701	47,560,140	29,042,565
Exports from U.K.	8,689,015	23,388,391	21,969,636	34,101,055	35,992,331
Re-exports from U.K.	179,213	316,834	290,682	543,508	486,542

Shipping and Navigation.

Egyptian shipping owned by Egyptians in 1946 : 50 steamers of 39,054 tons.

In 1946, excluding warships and vessels requisitioned by the military authorities, 11,091 steamers (7,038 in 1945) of a net registered tonnage of 42,664,324 (24,632,401 in 1945) entered at, and 11,214 steamers (6,795 in 1945) of a net registered tonnage of 42,722,738 (24,018,133 in 1945) 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.; the Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.; Sir Francis Wylie, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

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 1946 was 1,046 of 9,008,589 Suez Canal net tonnage (including 879 British of 8,147,549 Suez Canal 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 1936, 751,592; 1937, 669,963; 1938, 464,126; 1939, 383,879; 1940, 98,944; 1946,925,924.

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. Estimated motor vehicles as at 1 Jan., 1949:—32,700 private cars, 6,700 taxis, 10,500 trucks, 2,400 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 1946, 6,038 post offices and stations. In 1948–49 receipts were £E2,971,274; expenses, £E1,156,140. 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, 1947, was (in thousand Egyptian pounds):—Issue department, gold, 6,376; British treasury bills and British war loan, 127,624; Egyptian Government securities, 11,000; notes issued, 145,000. Banking department, assets, investments, 205,116; advances and bills, 7,270; cash, 7,678; sundry accounts, 475; liabilities, capital and reserve, 5,850; deposits, 79,566; bankers' accounts, 40,072; other liabilities, 95,051.

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 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, and on 31 December of that year, it had 6,740 depositors with balances amounting to £E47,492; on 31 December, 1946, the depositors numbered 740,754, and their balances (including interest) amounted to £E33,711,517.

The balance (including interest) of deposits in the saving.. departments of the banks in Egypt at the end of 1946 amounted to £E8,678,868 and the number of depositors to 48,682.

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 $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{20}$ 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 Awad El Kouni; Ahmed Fuad (*Commercial*).
First Secretaries.—Mohamed Tawfik Ismaïl Katamish; Mohamed Zaki Kenawi; Osman Tawfik (*Consul-General*).
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander Hassan Mahmoud.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Mohamed Hamdi el-Maghrabi.
Agricultural Attaché.—Gamil Ali Abul Fetouh.
Labour Attaché.—Abdallah T. Darwish.

There is a consular representative at Liverpool.

2. Of Great Britain in Egypt.

Ambassador.—Sir Ralph Skrine Stevenson, G.C.M.G. (appointed 19 Apr., 1950).
Minister.—E. A. Chapman-Andrews, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Minister (*Economic*).—Sir John Troutbeck, K.C.M.G.
Minister (*Commercial*).—A. N. Cumberbatch, C.B.E.
Counsellors.—D. D. Maclean; A. H. King (*Consular*); R.W. Parkes, O.B.E. (*Information*); T. C. Ravensdale (*Oriental*); J. W. Walls; M. T. Audsley, C.M.G. (*Labour*); M. W. Graham, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Legal*); W. F. Crawford, O.B.E.; H. Steward, C.B.E. (*Agriculture*); J. Hamilton, C.M.G., M.C.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. H. P. Henderson, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Brigadier R. N. Thicknesse.
Air Attaché.—Air Commodore G. W. Hayes, O.B.E.
Civil Air Attaché.—R. M. Rayner, D.F.C.
First Secretaries.—E. A. Runnacres (*Commercial*); J. H. Wardle-Smith; H. W. Gunningham, O.B.E.; M. Henderson; A. C. I. Samuel; S. W. Wood.

There are Consuls-General at Alexandria and Cairo, Consuls at Port Said and Suez, a Vice-Consul at Ismaila and Consular agents at 9 other places.

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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, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, was dissolved, and 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, drafted to replace the one of 1886, was approved by a Constituent Assembly and promulgated 20 January, 1939, but in November, 1945, the old 1886 constitution was reinstated though with numerous amendments. It vested the legislative power in a single Chamber, the National Assembly, consisting of 3 deputies for each of 14 departments, elected for 1 year by universal suffrage. Large powers are vested in the President, whose term is for 4 years; normally he cannot succeed himself. He has a cabinet of 5 members. Women in 1945 were conceded a limited suffrage. Universal male and female suffrage for the elections of the president and the national assembly was introduced in 1950.

President.—Major Oscar Osorio, elected on 26 March, 1950, and assumed office 22 April; he polled 345,139 votes against 266,271 for his opponent, Colonel Jose Asencio Menendez; his supporters secured 38 seats in a new Constituent Assembly (of 52 members) against 14 seats by the opposition. Major 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 (June, 1949). It is divided into 14 departments, each under an appointed governor. Estimated population (1 Dec., 1948) was 2,122,749, of whom 57·61% were rural. Ladinos or Mestizos constitute the bulk of the population; aborigines form 5·6%. The language of the country is Spanish. The capital is San Salvador, with (1948) 124,266 inhabitants. Other towns are Santa Ana, urban population 51,351; San Miguel, 19,339; New San Salvador or Santa Tecla, 25,684; Ahuachapán, 14,666; San Vicente, 14,623; Sonsonate, 18,898.

The number of marriages in 1948 was 6,510; number of births, 80,770 (including 44,966 illegitimate births); deaths, 30,527. Crude birth rate, 1947, was 41·2 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 15·0 (compared with 24·4 in 1934); infantile death rate, 96·4 per 1,000 live births (141·0 in 1933); crude marriage rate was 3·5 per 1,000 population (lowest in Central America).

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 13,774 persons married in 1944, 52% of the men and 63% of the women were illiterate. There were, in 1948, 1,986 primary schools (state, municipal and private), with 4,386 teachers and 106,024 pupils. There are 10 travelling teachers for the rural districts. Secondary education was given (1948) at 53 public, private and commercial schools in which there were 636 professors and 3,562 students. Two public and 5 private normal schools had 928 students and 196 professors in 1948. The national university had 900 students and about 100 professors in 1948.

Motion-picture theatres decreased from 41 in 1940 to 28 in 1949, with seating capacity of 38,382.

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.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure for 6 years in colones (2·5 colones = $1, U.S.):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]	1950 [1]
Revenue	26,502,930	47,007,000	56,889,424	58,854,882	57,000,000	74,578,000
Expenditure	26,114,175	46,763,000	55,652,312	63,805,486	59,238,000	77,778,000

[1] 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.

For 1949 the principal items of revenue forecast were (in colones):—Direct taxation, import duties, liquor taxes and miscellaneous, 46,292,523; administrative services, 5,154,601; public enterprises, 2,212,560. The most important items of expenditure were:—National defence, 6,494,000; interior, 3,838,000; education, 7,746,000; treasury, 4,649,000; public works, 8,406,000; subsidies, 8,854,000.

External debt amounted to $9,549,449 and £840,885 on 31 December, 1948. 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 49 kilos, or 100 lb. Production of coffee in 1943–44 to 1946–47 averaged 891,000 bags; in 1948–49 it reached a record of 1,236,250 bags. Coffee (in 1949) pays an export duty of 10·40 colones or $4·16 (U.S.) per quintal of 46 kilos in cash and a contribution in kind of 4 kilos to the Government's stock. Exports in 1949 were 1,621,276 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 5,000 metric tons, of which about 45% can now be consumed at home, by 10 new textile mills, including one owned by the Government. The 1948–49 crop was 4,706 metric tons. Rice is important for home consumption; output, 1948, 33,870 metric tons from 70,616 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, April, 1947, showed 156,626 horses, asses and mules, 686,086 cattle, 6,060 sheep, 16,969 goats and 283,573 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 (1948 production, 20,778 fine oz.,) silver (216,342 fine oz.), coal, copper, iron, lead, zinc, 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.

Commerce.—The imports (including parcels post) and exports have been as follows in 6 years in colones (2·5 colones = $1, U.S.):—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]
Imports .	30,682,655	33,836,084	52,840,246	92,331,574	103,741,829	97,000,000
Exports .	57,465,231	53,329,077	65,379,504	100,146,951	114,014,696	137,000,000

[1] Preliminary.

Imports in 1948 were 173,129 metric tons; exports were 96,077 metric tons. Of total exports, coffee furnishes about 83% by weight and 80% by value. In 1948, the United States took 77% of exports (88,162,000 colones) and 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	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. . .	3,145	24,885	18,978	9,825	6,089	3,619
Exports from U.K. . .	123,027	67,313	148,890	205,397	316,782	318,495
Re-exports from U.K. .	954	80	485	811	421	1,702

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 slowly.

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 $17·3 million in Dec., 1949; its foreign exchange, similarly, from $1·3 million to $19·8 million.

According to the law of 16 July, 1920, the monetary unit of Salvador is the *colon*, a coin containing 836 milligrams of gold ·900 fine, and equal in value to 50 cents (U.S. currency ; on the re-valuation of the U.S. dollar the gold colon became worth 84·66 cents (U.S.) but was re-valued in June, 1934, to 50 cents. Its exchange value since July, 1934, has been kept at 40 cents (U.S.) and at 10·15 to the £. On 30 June, 1942, the bank's gold stock was re-valued at 87·5 colones per fine oz. instead of 70 colones, or at 0·3555 gram of fine gold per colon, 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 October, 1931, but there is no control of foreign exchange, not even import licenses. The colon, which represents 100 centavos, is issued in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 colones. Auxiliary silver coins are minted in small denominations up to 10. 20, 25, 50 and 100 centavos each; nickel coins in denominations of 1, 3, 5 and 10 centavos each are also issued. The coinage of silver is limited to 10% of the total fiduciary circulation, and that of nickel to 5%. However, silver has never been included in the official reserve, and on 28 February, 1942, it was definitely demonetized.

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. In September, 1943, United States 10-cent coins were also made legal tender.

Weights and Measures.

On 1 January, 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.—Dr. Carlos Leiva.
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.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.

There is a consular representative at La Libertad.

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ETHIOPIA.

(ABYSSINIA.)

THE ancient Empire of Ethiopia, includes the former Kingdoms of Tigré, in the north-east; Amhara and Gojjam, in the centre, and Shoa in the south; together with the modern acquisitions to the east and south, 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 Menin 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 (hereditary ruler 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 Ethiopia, providing financial help and technical and administrative advisers, and providing also for the re-establishment of diplomatic relations. Certain areas bordering on French Somaliland and including the whole of the railway and appurtenancies in Ethiopia were 'reserved' and remained under British military administration.

Ethiopia is now a sovereign independent State, and the establishment of law and order is a responsibility of the Emperor.

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 two years, which continues in force.

Government of the restored empire 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 and adhered to the Washington Agreement of 2 January, 1943.

Area and Population.

The present ruling race of Ethiopia, the Amhara, who number about 2 millions, 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 conquered 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.

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.

Religion and Education.

Since the conversion of the Amharas to Christianity in the fourth century they have retained their connection 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). When the Italians occupied Ethiopia they broke this traditional bond between the two churches and appointed an Ethiopian bishop Abuna of an independent Abyssinian church. The Coptic Patriarch excommunicated all bishops and priests appointed by the Italians. 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 contains a clause to the effect that on the death of the present holder, an Ethiopian Abuna is to be appointed by the Patriarch. The priestly class 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 September 10) were as follows (in Ethiopian dollars) :—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1946–47	52,675,000	51,651,349,79
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 27 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 has been dissolved. The Holleta Military School, near Addis Ababa, has been re-opened for the training of young Ethiopian officers.

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. Output, 1948, 40,935 fine oz. ($Eth.3,627,557), of which 35,913 oz. were held by the State Bank. 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 northeastern 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 averaged 263,000 bags in 1935–39, and amounted to 244,000 bags in 1947, when coffee accounted for 24% of all exports.

Imports and exports (in £ sterling) for 4 years (to 10 Sept.):—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Imports . .	5,391,677	6,899,684	11,212,040	9,088,480
Exports . .	7,390,535	6,905,372	8,917,299	7,719,120

The total trade between Ethiopia and Great Britain for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) was as follows (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. .	98,869	51,643	76,298	141,771	585,230
Exports from U.K. .	1,347	687,611	1,007,675	901,525	677,770
Re-exports from U.K.	62	616	2,813	2,792	15,240

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. In the capital and its vicinity several miles of metalled road were constructed in 1926 and in 1930, as well as 1,000 miles of dry-weather motorable track. 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; Dire-Dawa–Hargeisa. 4,340 miles of the new roads are open to traffic; 1,401 miles are asphalted and 1,732 miles macadamized. Number of motor vehicles (1950):—Cars, 10,036; trucks, 2,543; buses, 37.

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, Delra 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 July, 1949, was $Eth. 49,204,727; of coins, $Eth. 29,263,108. The note issue was backed by the following securities: gold bullion, $Eth. 4·29 million; silver bullion, $Eth. 6·27 million; foreign currency $Eth. 26·5 million; balances abroad, $Eth. 2·96 million; foreign currencies, $Eth. 0·72 million; Ethiopian treasury bills, $Eth. 9·24 million. The Ethiopian dollar equals U.S. cents 40·25 (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.

Kantur = 100 lb.

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.—Yohannes Reda-Egzy.
Second Secretary.—Facile Shifferaw.

2. OF GREAT BRITAIN IN ETHIOPIA.

Ambassador and Consul-General.—Daniel William Lascelles, C.M.G.
Secretaries.—I. W. Bell; L. C. W. Figg.
Consul.—A. T. Curle, D.S.O., M.B.E.
Civil Air Attaché.—R. M. S. Rayner.

There are consular posts at Gore, Harar and Mega.

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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 1904 (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 18 March, 1950, is composed as follows:—

Prime Minister and Minister of Interior.—Dr. Urho Kekkonen (Agrarian).
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Ake Gartz (Swedish).
Minister of Justice.—Heikki Albert Kannisto (Liberal).

Minister of Defence.—Kustaa Eemil Tiitu (Agrarian).
Minister of Finance.—V. J. Sukselainen (Agrarian).
Minister of Education.—The Rev. Lennart Heljas (Agrarian).
Minister of Agriculture.—Taavi N. Vilhula (Agrarian).
Minister of Communications and Public Works.—Martti Johani Miettunen (Agrarian).
Minister of Commerce and Industry.—Sakari Tuomioja (Liberal).
Minister for Social Affairs.—Ralf Törngren (Swedish).

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] (English sq. miles), Jan. 1950	Population, 31 Dec., 1930	Population, 31 Dec., 1940	Population per sq. mile, 1949
Uusimaa (Nyland)	3,816	507,708	601,710	168·0
Turku-Pori (Åbo-Björneborg)	8,500	522,223	536,079	73·3
Ahvenanmaa (Åland)	572	27,375	27,676	40·3
Häme (Tavastehus)	7,118	389,056	420,438	75·7
Kymi (Kymmene)	4,146	622,553	628,300	73·6
Mikkeli (St.-Michel)	6,748	208,901	203,627	35·5
Kuopio	13,844	381,100	398,512	33·6
Vaasa (Vasa)	15,062	582,874	599,774	40·4
Oulu (Uleåborg)	21,887	425,278	327,422	16·0
Lappi (Lappland)	36,243	—	143,679	4·5
Total	117,935	3,667,067	3,887,217	33·6

[1] Excluding water area, which amounts to an additional 12,190 square miles (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 September, 1944, after Russian troops had invaded Finland, 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
1935	781,785	3,005,059	3,786,844	20·64
1940	881,266	3,005,951	3,887,217	22·67
1947	1,052,429	3,060,736	4,113,165	25·59

On 31 December, 1948, the population was 4,175,736 (2,017,936 males and 2,157,800 females).

The principal towns, with the number of their inhabitants at end of 1948, are :—Helsinki (Helsingfors), 381,476; Turku (Åbo), 102,322; Tampere (Tammerfors), 100,663; Pori (Björneborg), 42,810; Vaasa (Vasa), 39,650; Oulu (Uleåborg), 38,950; Lahti, 37,932; Kuopio, 31,849; Jyväskylä, 25,554, and Kotka, 23,704.

The movement of the population for 3 years was as follows :—

Year	Living births	Of which illegitimate	Still-born	Marriages	Deaths (exclusive of still-born)	Emigration
1946	106,075	6,341	2,083	49,743	45,923	273
1947	108,168	6,036	2,107	43,519	47,441	331
1948 [1]	107,759	5,931	1,935	38,977	44,373	904

[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), 59 provostships and 587 parishes.

Of the total population there were at end of 1947 :—Lutherans, 3,944,589; English Church, 12; Greek-Catholics and Raskolnics, 70,535; Roman Catholics, 1,112; Baptists, etc., 11,851; Jews, 1,525; Moslems, 586; on the civil register, 82,955. 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 (1949) 435 teachers and 9,439 students (3,978 women); at Turku (Swedish, opened 1919), with 80 teachers and 463 students (81 women), and at Turku (Finnish, opened 1922), with 86 teachers and 498 students (210 women). In 1949, there were also a technical university at Helsinki, with 283 teachers and 2,227 students (196 women), a veterinary university (founded in 1946) with 19 teachers and 84 students, and 3 commercial universities, 1 Finnish with 28 teachers and 565 students, and 2 Swedish with 37 teachers and 503 students.

For secondary education there were, in 1948, 183 lyceums, leading to university, with 3,707 teachers and 66,613 pupils (36,151 girls); 135 middle schools (with a curriculum of 5 years), with 1,440 teachers and 21,127 pupils. There were in 1948, 9 training colleges for elementary school teachers, with 116 teachers and 1,536 students. There were also (1948) 75 high schools for the people, with 634 teachers and 4,245 pupils (3,258 females). For elementary education (1948) there were in the towns 211 elementary schools, with 71,164 pupils; in the country there were 5,839 school districts, with 16,701 teachers and 410,228 pupils. There were besides 52 commercial schools, with 4,115 pupils; 4 navigation schools with 139 pupils, 17 technical schools, with 4,017 pupils; 118 schools for domestic arts and crafts, with 2,385 pupils; 96 agricultural schools, with 3,249 pupils; 64 schools of domestic science, with 2,648 pupils; 5 horticultural schools with 136 pupils; 7 forestry schools, with 409 pupils, and 96 other schools for arts and crafts, with 9,023 pupils. The school age in primary schools is from 7 to 15 years.

In 1948, there were published 924 newspapers and reviews in Finnish, 185 in Swedish, 88 in Finnish and Swedish, and 39 in other languages.

There were, in 1949, 467 cinemas with a seating capacity of 131,420.

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 1947, the prison population numbered 7,842 men and 1,049 women, while the number of sentences pronounced in 1945 was 127,045 for crimes and 12,984 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 8,001,007,000 marks in 1948 (2,636,069,000 marks in 1947). 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 1947 supported by the towns and the village communities was 90,038 (2·1% of the population), and the total cost of the care of the poor in 1947 was 1,398,122,000 marks.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure for 6 years in thousands of marks according to balance of accounts :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949[1]	1950[1]
Revenue .	42,896,770	104,344,828	94,260,852	113,962,107	98,531,000	101,913,000
Expenditure.	42,754,559	100,105,968	87,811,267	104,587,201	98,506,000	101,846,000

[1] Estimates.

At the end of December, 1948, the foreign loans totalled 43,605,000,000 marks and the internal loans 78,012,000,000 marks, a total of 121,617,000,000 marks. Of the foreign loans, 39,402,000,000 marks, and of the internal loans, 44,337,000,000 marks were consolidated. On 31 December, 1948, the consolidated foreign and inland debt amounted to 83,739,000,000 marks, as compared with 82,159,000 marks on 31 December, 1947.

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 1950 the navy comprised 3 patrol vessels, 4 old gunboats, 2 minelayers, 7 tenders, 28 motor minesweepers, 12 motor patrol boats, 7 icebreakers, a depot 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 per cent. 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 1948 were as follows :—

Crop	Area in acres	Yield in tons	Crop	Area in acres	Yield in tons
Rye . .	355,033	199,000	Oats . .	998,285	640,000
Barley .	326,433	214,000	Potatoes .	256,329	1,950,000

The hay area was 2,288,838 acres. Total land under cultivation in 1948 was 5,972,146 acres. Creamery butter production in 1947 was 12,807 tons.

Domestic animals in 1949 :—Horses, 402,000; milch cows, 1,029,000; other cattle, 513,000; sheep, 1,067,000; pigs, 409,000; poultry, 2,688,000.

The total forest land amounts to 53,525,000 acres. The productive forest land covers 42,188,000 acres (1947).

Finland had, in 1947, 5,999 large factories, employing an aggregate of 249,936 workers and yielding an aggregate product of 156,852 million marks.

In 1947, there were 604 sawmills with 144 water, 311 steam, 38 oil and gas and 4,987 electric motors.

Commerce.

Imports and exports for 5 years, in thousands of Finnish marks :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports .	6,821,000	24,274,000	46,971,000	66,369,000	66,275,000
Exports .	5,228,000	23,051,000	45,228,000	56,504,800	65,609,000

War reparations deliveries amounted to 8,171,000,000 marks in 1945; 8,775,000,000 marks in 1946; 10,500,000,000, marks in 1947; 11,546,000,000 marks in 1948.

Exports of timber products in 1948 were as follows (figures for 1947 in brackets) :—Round timber, 1,997,000 cubic metres (1,936,000); pitprops, 1,280,000 cubic metres (1,615,000); sawn lumber, 470,000 standards (416,000); plywood, 175,000 cubic metres (155,000).

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Finland for 5 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. . .	19,274,686	14,666,126	30,204,451	34,854,508	33,944,775
Exports from U.K. .	5,522,688	7,328,381	9,884,019	19,725,631	18,899,488
Re-exports from U.K.	327,481	476,371	367,067	550,447	398,746

Communications.

The mercantile marine of Finland on 31 December, 1948, aggregated 653 vessels of 519,998 gross registered tons, and consisted of 12 sailing vessels of 14,718 tons, 385 steam vessels of 422,723 tons, 102 motor boats of 67,406 tons and 154 sailing vessels with subsidiary motors of 15,151 tons.

The total number of vessels entering and leaving Finnish ports were :— 1946, 4,420 and 4,414; 1947, 6,015 and 5,994; 1948, 7,227 and 7,257.

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 1947 was 29,215, and the number of timber-rafts 20,668; the receipts from vessels, 14,080,000 marks.

In 1947, there were 19,776 miles of high roads and 17,065 miles of other public roads. Number of registered vehicles in 1949, was 50,831, including 18,571 passenger cars, 29,816 lorries, 2,444 buses and 5,495 motor cycles.

Railway history in Finland begins in 1860, when the state built a line 66 miles long between Helsinki and Hämeenlinna. On 1 Oct., 1949, there were 3,105 miles of railways, all but 158 miles belonging to the state. The gauge is 1·524 metres (4·9 feet). The traffic upon the state railways in 1948 was 55,173,000 passengers and 15,436,000 tons of goods. The total cost of the state railways to the end of 1948 was 14,105,000,000 marks. The total revenue in 1948 was 13,642,000 marks and the total expenditure 11,958,000 marks.

Finland had 4,971 post offices in 1948, and revenue and expenditure of posts and telegraphs combined were respectively 4,267,469,000 and 3,840,572,000 marks. The number of telephones in 1949 was 302,104.

There were in 1948, 28,704 miles of telegraph wires belonging to the state in Finland. The telegraph system and part of the telephone system are state property. The total length of the telephone wires was 253,620 miles.

The number of wireless licences was 662,000 at 31 Dec., 1949.

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 30 September, 1949, was 28,389 million marks, as against 5,551 million marks on 31 December, 1940. Finland had in 1948, besides the state bank, 7 joint stock banks with 453 offices. The deposits of all the commercial banks on 30 September, 1949, were 29,050 million marks.

The number of ordinary savings banks at the end of 1948 was 447; number of depositors 1,931,000, who had to their credit 27,381 million (September, 1949, 32,292 million) marks; in the post office savings banks 1,074,000 depositors had 9,593 million (September, 1949, 11,626 million) marks, and on the savings accounts with various co-operative institutions 16,355 million (September, 1949, 19,633 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.
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.—Oswald A. Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O. (appointed 1[illegible] Sept., 1947).
Secretaries.—R. W. Bosley, O.B.E.; A. R. H. Kellas; G. G. Buzzard J. I. McGhie; C. L. Thomas, O.B.E.
Commercial Secretaries.—W. J. S. Laing; P. A. Jannings.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. I. A. Sarell, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Col. J. H. Magill, O.B.E.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander D. H. Fleet, M.B.E.

There are a consul at Helsinki and vice-consuls at Kemi, Oulu, Tampere Turku and Kotka.

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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 presidency of the President of the Union—of a delegation of the French Government and 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 univeral 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 intellectual 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–

On 27 Oct., 1949, the National Assembly confirmed M. Auriol's choice of M. Bidault as President af the Council of Ministers. After the resignation of the Socialist ministers in Feb., 1950, the Government was composed as follows in April, 1950:—

President of the Council of Ministers.—Georges Bidault (M.R.P.).
Vice-President and Minister of the Interior.—Henri Queuille (Radical Socialist).
Minister of State, in charge of Information.—Pierre-Henri Teitgen (M.R.P.).
Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice.—René Mayer (Radical Socialist).
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Robert Schuman (M.R.P.).
Minister of National Defence.—René Pléven (Union Démocratique).
Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs.—Maurice Petsche (Republican).
Minister of National Education.—Yvon Delbos (Radical Socialist).
Minister of Public Works.—Jacques Chastellain (Republican).
Minister of Industry and Commerce.—Jean-Marie Louvel (M.R.P.).
Minister of Agriculture.—Gabriel Valay (M.R.P.).
Minister for France beyond the Seas.—Jean Letourneau (M.R.P.).
Minister of Labour and Social Security.—Paul Bacon (M.R.P.).
Minister of Reconstruction.—Eugène-Claudius Petit (Peasant).
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.).

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: English square miles	Population		
		March, 1931	March, 1936	March, 1946
Ain	2,248	322,918	316,710	306,778
Aisne	2,866	489,368	484,647	453,411
Allier	2,848	373,924	368,778	373,481
Alpes (Basses-)	2,697	87,893	85,090	83,354
Alpes (Hautes-)	2,178	87,566	88,210	84,932
Alpes-Maritimes	1,443	493,376	513,714	448,973
Ardèche	2,144	282,911	272,698	254,598
Ardennes	2,027	293,746	288,632	245,335
Ariège	1,892	161,265	155,134	145,956
Aube	2,326	242,596	239,563	235,237
Aude	2,448	296,880	285,115	268,889
Aveyron	3,385	323,782	314,682	307,717
Belfort	235	99,403	99,497	86,648
Bouches-du-Rhône	2,025	1,101,672	1,224,802	971,935
Calvados	2,197	401,356	404,901	400,026
Cantal	2,229	193,505	190,888	186,843
Charente	2,305	310,489	309,279	311,137
Charente-Maritime	2,791	415,249	419,021	416,187
Cher	2,819	293,918	288,695	286,070
Corrèze	2,272	264,129	262,770	254,601
Corse	3,367	297,235	322,854	267,873
Côte-d'Or	3,391	333,800	334,386	335,602
Côtes-du-Nord	2,786	539,531	531,840	526,955
Creuse	2,163	207,882	201,844	188,669
Dordogne	3,550	383,720	386,963	387,643
Doubs	2,052	305,500	304,812	298,255
Drôme	2,532	267,080	267,281	268,233
Eure	2,330	305,788	303,829	315,902
Eure-et-Loir	2,291	254,790	252,690	258,110
Finistère	2,729	744,295	756,793	724,735
Gard	2,270	406,815	395,299	380,837

Departments	Area: English square miles	Population		
		March, 1931	March, 1936	March, 1946
Garonne (Haute-)	2,457	441,799	458,647	512,260
Gers	2,428	193,134	192,451	190,430
Gironde	4,140	852,768	850,567	858,811
Hérault	2,402	514,819	502,043	461,100
Ille-et-Vilaine	2,697	562,558	565,766	578,246
Indre	2,664	247,912	245,622	252,075
Indre-et-Loire	2,377	335,226	343,276	349,685
Isère	3,178	584,017	572,742	574,019
Jura	1,951	229,109	220,797	216,386
Landes	3,604	257,186	251,436	248,395
Loir-et-Cher	2,478	241,592	240,908	242,419
Loire	1,852	664,822	650,226	631,591
Loire (Haute-)	1,930	251,608	245,271	228,076
Loire-Inférieure	2,693	652,079	659,428	665,064
Loiret	2,629	342,679	343,865	346,918
Lot	2,017	166,637	162,572	154,897
Lot-et-Garonne	2,078	247,500	252,761	265,449
Lozère	1,996	101,849	98,480	90,523
Maine-et-Loire	2,811	475,991	477,690	496,068
Manche	2,475	433,473	438,539	435,468
Marne	3,167	412,156	410,238	386,926
Marne (Haute-)	2,420	189,791	188,471	181,840
Mayenne	1,986	254,479	251,348	256,317
Meurthe-et-Moselle	2,036	592,632	576,041	528,805
Meuse	2,408	215,819	216,934	188,786
Morbihan	2,738	537,528	542,248	506,884
Moselle	2,403	693,408	696,246	622,145
Nièvre	2,658	255,195	249,673	248,559
Nord	2,228	2,029,449	2,022,167	1,917,452
Oise	2,272	407,432	402,569	396,724
Orne	2,371	273,717	269,331	273,181
Pas-de-Calais	2,606	1,205,191	1,179,467	1,168,545
Puy de Dôme	3,090	500,590	486,103	478,876
Pyrénées (Basses-)	2,977	422,719	413,411	415,797
Pyrénées (Hautes-)	1,750	189,993	188,604	201,954
Pyrénées-Orientales	1,598	238,647	233,347	228,776
Rhin (Bas)	1,848	688,242	711,830	673,281
Rhin (Haut)	1,354	516,726	507,551	471,705
Rhône	1,104	1,046,028	1,028,379	918,866
Saône (Haute-)	2,074	219,257	212,829	202,573
Saône-et-Loire	3,330	538,741	525,676	506,749
Sarthe	2,410	384,619	388,519	412,214
Savoie	2,388	235,544	239,010	235,939
Savoie (Haute-)	1,774	252,794	259,961	270,565
Seine	185	4,933,855	4,962,967	4,775,711
Seine-Inférieure	2,448	905,278	915,628	846,131
Seine-et-Marne	2,275	406,108	409,311	407,137
Seine-et-Oise	2,184	1,365,616	1,413,472	1,414,910
Sèvres (Deux)	2,337	308,481	308,841	312,756
Somme	2,443	466,626	467,479	441,368
Tarn	2,231	302,994	297,871	298,117
Tarn-et-Garonne	1,440	164,259	164,629	167,664
Var	2,333	377,104	398,662	370,688
Vaucluse	1,381	241,689	245,508	249,838
Vendée	2,690	390,396	389,211	393,787
Vienne	2,711	303,072	306,820	313,932
Vienne (Haute-)	2,119	335,873	333,589	336,313
Vosges	2,303	377,980	376,926	342,315
Yonne	2,892	275,755	271,685	266,014
Total	212,659	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. miles)	Domiciled population	Inhabitants per sq. mile	Annual increase per 10,000 inhabitants
1801	207,765	27,349,003	131	—
		[26,930,756]	[130]	—
1821	—	30,461,875	146	57
		[29,871,176	[144]	[55]
1841	—	34,230,178	164	62
		[33,400,864]	[161]	[58]
1861	212,659	37,386,313	176	
		[35,844,902]	[173]	[3672]
1866	—	38,067,064	178	36
		[36,495,489]	[176]	[36]
1872	207,054	36,102,921	174	− 96 [1]
				[−17]
1881	—	37,672,048	182	41
1891	—	38,343,192	185	6·5
1901	—	38,961,945	188	23
1911	—	39,604,992	189	18
1921	212,659	39,209,518	184	− 10 [1]
1931	—	41,834,923	196	53
1946	—	40,502,513	190	− 33 [1]

[1] Decrease.

Estimated population, on 31 Dec., 1949, was 41,800,000.

The peace treaty with Italy, signed on 10 February, 1947, added 4 small 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
1944 [1]	205,000	17,800	627,100	16,900	744,000
1945	385,258	24,359	641,324	19,369	658,488
1946	516,882	51,985	840,247	23,597	538,506
1947 [2]	423,423	56,862	862,955	24,459	533,489
1948 [2]	369,481	46,472	864,116	22,440	506,277
1949 [2]	339,000	39,000	865,000	22,000	568,000

[1] Estimates. [2] 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	241.916	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 inspectors-general are in direct communication with the Minister. For local educational 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 1946–47 there were in the 90 departments 73 normal schools for male teachers (5,225 students), and 77 normal schools for female teachers (6,727 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	1946–47		1947–48		1948–49	
	Schools	Enrolled pupils	Schools	Enrolled pupils	Schools	Enrolled pupils
Infant Schools :						
State. . .	3,414	274,000	3,463	373,649	3,653	404,200
Private . .	171	12,000	185	14,271	217	13,300
Total . .	3,585	286,000	3,648	387,920	3,870	417,500
Elementary Schools :						
State. . .	69,797	3,675,000	70,014	3,735,657	69,838	3,921,000
Private . .	11,136	993,000	11,003	899,036	10,932	961,700
Total . .	80,933	4,668,000	81,017	4,634,693	80,770	4,882,700

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, 1948, there were 80,180 boys and 100,677 girls taking these courses in state schools and 18,480 boys and 41,879 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., 1945	Nov., 1946		Nov., 1947		Nov., 1948
	Pupils	No.	Pupils	No.	Pupils [1]	Pupils
Boys' schools:						
Lycees	115,147	156	127,973	162	130,020	230,384
Classical schools	58,627	222	63,323	221	47,831	
Modern schools	60,056	210	57,684	206	54,158	
Girls' schools:						
Lycees	64,335	82	69,085	85	82,374	189,619
Classical schools	38,988	108	38,605	107	50,093	
Modern schools	60,139	205	61,599	198	62,132	

[1] 24,811 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, 1948 :—

Universities	Students	Universities	Students
Aix-Marseilles (1409)	6,234	Montpellier (1125)	5,287
Algiers	4,448	Nancy (1572)	4,384
Besançon (1485)	994	Paris (1150)	53,158
Bordeaux (1441)	7,577	Poitiers	3,872
Caen (1432)	2,745	Rennes (1735)	5,588
Clermont-Ferrand (1808)	1,903	Strasbourg (1567)	5,354
Dijon (1722)	1,559	Toulouse (1230)	7,347
Grenoble (1339)	3,967		
Lille (1530)	6,882	Total (1948)	128,754
Lyons (1808)	7,455		

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	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Law . . .	28,197	30,370	42,267	40,465	38,734
Medicine . .	18,614	18,505	20,536	25,451	25,721
Science . . .	14,397	18,403	22,915	22,883	22,732
Letters . . .	22,045	21,547	28,793	30,620	32,694
Pharmacy . .	7,370	8,102	8,547	9,289	8,522
Theology . .	109	80	255	317	361
Total . .	90,732	97,007	123,313	129,025	128,754

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, the École des Hautes Études Commerciales, 15 higher schools of commerce with 1,690 pupils (1947–48), 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 1946–47, 6 national schools of arts and trades (Aix, Angers, Chalons, Cluny, Lille, Paris), 2 schools of clock-making, 12 national professional schools, 195 practical schools of commerce and industry (of which 49 are for girls) with 65,524 pupils (16,408 girls).

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 establish-

ments for the work of prisoners, and number 9 for men and 2 for women. The average population in 1946 of all penal establishments was 51,630 men and 12,737 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 264,000 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 29,000 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]
1945	172,469	213,968	1948	924,833	460,540
1946	289,472	271,275	1949 [2]	1,250,456	749,961
1947	610,583	416,505	1950 [3]	1,479,000	1,090,500

[1] From 1943 on, 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).

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 4 years :—

Revenue	1946	1947	1948	1949
Taxes and monopolies	243,498	493,586	769,244	1,069,466
State industries	3,246	58,436	65,943	82,216
State domains	6,764	13,344	9,480	26,930
Various	35,964	45,217	80,166	71,844
Total	289,472	610,583	924,833	1,250,456

Expenditure	1946	1947	1948	1949
Public debt	36,799	44,274	49,703	75,805
Pensions, ect.	40,126	75,086	91,936	147,830
Personnel	62,343	105,493	133,472	254,380
Public works, operations of services, etc.	19,331	34,308	51,367	85,288
Subsidies	25,307	41,179	58,713	112,304
War expenditure	62,384	73,837	18,486	—
Social services	20,323	33,744	42,056	58,909
Total (including all others)	271,275	416,505	445,733	749,961

The French national debt was as follows (in million francs):—

Public debt	31 Dec., 1946	31 Dec., 1947	31 Dec., 1948	30 Sept., 1949
Perpetual debt	181,897	182,137	181,854	349,181
Amortizable debt	460,833	456,743	572,780	587,676
Medium and short-term debt	798,625	813,521	951,694	962,809
Floating debt	533,622	665,196	744,553	763,193
Internal debt	1,974,977	2,117,597	2,450,881	2,662,939
External debt	220,666	381,476	960,928	1,181,901
Total national debt	2,195,643	2,499,073	3,411,809	3,844,840

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 (Army-Corps General Revers) and the Chief of the Army Staff (Divisionary General Zeller).

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 January, 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 solid grounding in the school for all arms at Coet-Quidan in Brittany, suitable both for leaders 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* allows high-ranking officers and civilians to study together the problems of national defence.

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 shortly before the war, was suspended in Aug., 1947, as a measure of economy. A fast escorter, 2 ocean-going convoy escort vessels, and 2 new submarines were authorized in 1949.

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 preceding year. Three more ex-German destroyers, 12 minesweepers and 16 auxiliaries 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 1949.

The following is a summary of the strength of the fleet at the periods shown :—

	Completion at end of			
	1946	1947	1948	1949
Battleships	2	1	2	2
Aircraft carriers	2	2	2	2
Cruisers	9	9	11	11
Destroyers and torpedo boats	28	24	28	20
Submarines	15	15	12	12

Below is a list of the principal ships in service at the end of 1948 :—

Launched	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Max. speed
			Belt	Guns				
			Battleships.					Knots
1939	Richelieu	38,500	16	17	8 15-in.; 9 6-in.; 12 (Jean Bart 24) 4-in.	—	150,000	30
1940	Jean Bart							
			Aircraft Carrier (lent from Royal Navy for 5 years).					
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
			Cruisers.					
1927	Suffren [1]	10,000	—	—	8 8-in.; 8 3-in. A.A.	6	90,000	31·3
1926	Tourville [1]				8 8-in.; 8 3-in. A.A.		120,000	33
1925	Duquesne [1]							
1923	Duguay-Trouin	7,249	—	—	8 6·1-in.; 4 3-in. A.A.		102,000	33
1930	Jeanne d'Arc	6,496	—	—	8 6·1-in.; 4 3-in. A.A.		32,500	25
1933	Emile Bertin	5,886	—	—	9 6-in.; 4 3·5-in.		102,000	34
1935	Gloire	7,600	5	5	9 6-in.; 8 3·5-in. A.A.	4	84,000	31·5
	Montcalm							
1936	Georges Leygues							
1940	Chateaurenault	3,362	—	—	8 5·3 in.		110,000	39
1941	Guichen							

[1] Now relegated to harbour service.

In the flotillas are included 14 destroyers of from 1,570 to 2,660 tons, with speeds ranging from 24 to 37 knots (4 being rated as light cruisers), besides 6 rated as torpedo boats and 6 ex-American destroyer-escorts of 1,300 tons. There are 12 submarines, of which 5 are ex-German.

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 January, 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 January, 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 kw. hours (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, 340 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 1948, 55,104,054 hectares, 18,368,000 hectares are under cultivation, 12,302,000 hectares are pasture, 1,550,000 hectares are under vines, 11,010,000 hectares are forests and 6,036,000 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)			
	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]
Wheat	4,131	3,393	4,231	4,181	67,590	32,700	76,336	78,900
Mixed corn	38	40	39	33	438	355	456	408
Rye	442	444	565	509	4,624	3,842	6,380	6,200
Barley	731	959	820	879	10,626	11,227	12,731	14,100
Oats	2,509	2,611	2,439	2,376	37,705	28,133	33,800	31,300
Potatoes	853	1,006	1,047	960	98,816	109,636	156,820	93,300
Industrial beet	250	292	309	391	66,264	58,900	94,250	88,700

[1] Provisional figures.

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	16,326	1,032	34,601
1946	1,436	36,160	9,282	729	13,410
1947	1,440	44,170	6,612	582	17,068
1948 [1]	1,433	47,437	9,894	620	13,092
1949 [1]	1,443	40,100	10,302	743	—

[1] Provisional figures.

The production of fruits (other than for cider making) and nuts for 1947 (and figures for 1948 in brackets), is given in thousands of quintals, as follows:—Apples and pears, 4,870 (3,970); plums, 1,304 (1,571); peaches, 1,140 (651); apricots, 440 (198); cherries, 935 (582), and nuts, 359 (226).

On 31 December, 1947, the numbers of farm animals were (provisional figures for 1948 in brackets):—Horses, 2,407,000 (2,417,000); mules, 84,000 (88,000); asses, 105,000 (107,000); cattle, 15,126,000 (15,365,000); sheep and lambs, 7,406,000 (7,457,000); pigs, 5,679,000 (6,419,000).

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.
1945	8,364	6,244	2,588	27,492
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

II. Mining and Metallurgical Industries.

The following are the statistics of the principal minerals produced for 4 years, in thousands of metric tons :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]		1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]
Coal .	47,155	45,216	43,293	51,199	Rock salts.	1,514	2,148	2,273	1,826
Lignite .	2,134	2,093	1,838	1,845	Potash salts	614	715	769	896
Iron ore .	16,215	18,691	23,031	31,424	Pig iron .	3,444	4,886	6,559	8,355
Bauxite .	464	676	789	756	Crude steel	4,408	5,733	7,236	9,111
Pyrites .	187	196	179	206	Aluminium	47·8	53·4	64·8	54
Auriferous ore .	159	150	—	—					

[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
1936–37	796,686	1941–42	661,996	1944–45	298,996	1947–48	597,979
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

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, about 8,275,000 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, 26,277; 1948, 27,563 (52% hydro-electric); 1949, 28,402 (37% hydro-electric).

Consumption of electrical power (in millions of kwh.):—1945, 15,141; 1946, 19,973; 1947, 23,064.

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 5 years were :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948 [2]	1949 [1]
Imports.	46,065	264,737	397,135	672,673	921,794
Exports.	30,590	101,388	223,321	434,047	782,022

[1] Provisional figures. [2] 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	
	1948 [2]	1949 [1]	1948 [2]	1949 [1]
French Colonies . .	190,433	239,344	192,635	326,156
United Kingdom . .	18,834	32,722	31,828	70,000
Germany . . .	35,964	62,355	23,376	39,237
Belgium . . .	25,248	32,175	31,261	45,103
Switzerland . . .	13,713	15,382	23,739	27,473
Italy	11,324	17,863	4,606	15,715
United States . .	118,679	161,749	15,813	15,692
Brazil	6,726	9,074	4,875	5,692
Argentina . . .	16,804	11,595	6,317	35,292
Australia . . .	29,851	40,116	1,801	6,287
Canada . . .	9,329	10,307	2,271	3,304
Sweden . . .	9,515	14,116	13,122	16,040
Netherlands . .	16,196	22,523	18,224	36,212

[1] Provisional figures. [2] Including the Saarland.

Total trade between France and United Kingdom for 5 years (in £ sterling; Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. . .	23,567,680	14,206,904	31,382,642	45,908,243	75,551,145
Exports from U.K. .	15,126,890	34,257,002	23,766,774	34,135,862	33,385,940
Re-Exports from U.K. .	8,207,487	4,496,292	5,441,898	10,480,816	8,689,318

Communications.

I. Shipping and Navigation.

On 1 Dec., 1949, the French mercantile marine possessed 574 vessels of more than 100 tons, with a gross tonnage of 2,393,388.

Shipping in foreign trade in 1949, is shown as follows with cargoes only :—Entered, 18,725 vessels of 36,188,659 tons; cleared, 15,570 vessels of 28,205,905 tons.

In 1948 there were 8,488 kilometres of navigable waterways with a total traffic of 34,034,000 tons.

II. Roads and Railways.

In 1943 the French road system consisted of 715,170 km., namely 80,200 km. of national roads, 259,280 km. of departmental and inter-communal roads and 375,680 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 1948, was 41,130 kilometers, of which 3,630 kilometers were electrified. The railways, in 1948, carried 645,255,000 passengers and 157,935,000 tons of merchandise.

Railway receipts, 1949, were 266,783,780,000 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, 58,706,669,000 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, with deposits to the value of 139,080 million francs. Deposits on 31 Dec., 1947, 166,689 million francs; 1948, 209,191 million francs; 1949, 254,000 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., 1948, 187,000 million francs; 1949, 233,000 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 Oct., 1946, it was 678,907 million francs; on 11 Dec., 1947, 898,985 million francs; on 31 Dec., 1948, 993 milliard francs; on 23 Feb., 1950, 1,271·3 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 will be 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.—Philippe Baudet.

Counsellors.—Jean Le Roy; René Varin, C.B.E.

First Secretaries.—Claude Lebel; Robert Luc; Michel Fontaine.

Military Attaché.—Général de Brigade Maurice Durosoy.

Naval Attaché.—Contre-Amiral Marcel J. Adam, C.B.E.

Air Attaché.—Gen. Paul Stehlin, O.B.E.

Financial Attaché.—René Sergent.

Commercial Counsellor.—Jean de Sailly.

Labour Counsellor.—Henry Hauck.

Press Attaché.—Bertrand de la Salle.

There are consulates-general in London, Edinburgh (with Glasgow), Liverpool (with Belfast). 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., C.B. (accredited Jan., 1948).

Minister.—W. G. Hayter, C.M.G.

Counsellors.—Viscount Hood; H. S. Marchant, O.B.E.

Secretaries.—F. G. K. Gallagher; U. C. V. Verney, O.B.E.; C. P. Hope; F. D. W. Brown; P. I. Lake; A. L. C. Paton; P. W. Mathews; H. B. McKenzie Johnston; J. E. Jackson.

Minister (Commercial).—E. W. Meiklereid, C.M.G.

Commercial Counsellor.—L. G. Holliday.

Commercial Secretary.—W. I. Combs.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Brig. G. A. C. McNab.

Air Attaché.—Air Vice-Marshal R. A. George, C.B.E., M.C.

Civil Air Attaché.—Air Marshal Douglas Colyer, C.B., D.F.C.

Head of Consular Section.—A. H. Marlow, C.B.E.

There are British consular posts at Bordeaux, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice, Rouen, Strasbourg and elsewhere.

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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 the

non-Moslem services of justice, public instruction, worship, and the treasury, 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.

Northern Algeria has three departments (Oran, Algiers, Constantine) divided into *arrondissements*, which include *communes de plein exercice* with administration on French lines. The former *communes mixtes* have been abolished and replaced by *communes de plein exercice*. Natives elect representatives in all local and national assemblies.

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 first Algerian Assembly, held on 4 and 11 April, 1948, had the following results:—First College: Union Committee (supported by General de Gaulle), 38; others, 22; Second College: Independents, 43; separatist parties, 17.

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 Territory (80,117 square miles) and Southern Territories (767,435 square miles). Northern Territory consists of 17 arrondissements and 386 communes. Southern Territories consists of the 4 territories of Aïn-Sefra, Ghardaïa, Touggourt and the Saharan Oases; they contain 14 communes.

Population, according to departments and territories (census of 31 Oct., 1948):—

Northern Algeria (departments)	Population	Southern Algeria (territories)	Population
Algiers	2,765,898	Ain Sefra	250,894
Oran	1,990,729	Ghardaia	219,473
Constantine	3,102,396	Touggourt	284,940
		Saharan Oases	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 1948 by 4,009 students (1,288 for law, 1,204 medicine and pharmacy, 758 science, 759

arts). There are also special schools for commerce, the fine arts, hydrography and agriculture. In 1947 there were also 776 Moslem schools with 157,601 pupils (118,722 boys, 38,879 girls). There are higher Moslem schools (*médersas*) at Algiers, Tlemçen and Constantine, with 174 students in 1946 (161 Arabs, 13 Kabyles). There were, in 1946, 11 establishments for secondary education for boys and 6 establishments for girls with 16,457 pupils (15,155 French, 1,209 Moslems and 93 foreigners). There were, in 1946, 14 higher primary schools for boys and 11 for girls with 8,556 pupils (7,689 French, 793 Moslems, 76 foreigners). In 1947 there were 2,037 primary public schools, with 302,132 pupils (Europeans, 126,463; Moslems, 175,669, namely 133,520 boys and 42,109 girls). There were (1946) 3 normal schools for men teachers with 19 professors and 74 students, and 3 normal schools for women teachers with 18 professors and 71 students.

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):—

	1945 [1]	1946 [1]	1947	1948	1949 [1]
Revenue .	6,509,391,008	14,268,906,954	26,577,696,796	38,253,903,000	57,531,631,000
Expenditure .	8,478,000,000	14,269,147,449	26,568,513,560	36,288,627,000	57,509,136,000

[1] Estimates.

There is a separate post office budget which is estimated to balance at 1,360,957,700 francs for 1946 and 1,644,500,000 francs for 1947.

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 1948 were wheat (9,500,000 quintals), barley (8,000,000 quintals) and oats (1,300,000 quintals); maize, potatoes, artichokes, beans, peas and tomatoes. Flax and tobacco are also produced. In 1948, the area under tobacco cultivation was 12,000 hectares and the yield 200,688 quintals.

The yield of wine was 12,653,300 hectolitres from 331,000 hectares in 1948. Export of wine, etc., was 64,403,200 gallons in 1946. Dates (1,115,000 quintals in 1947), bananas, pomegranates, almonds, figs (1,600,000 quintals in 1947) and many other fruits grow abundantly. The production of olive oil amounted to 1,956,400 gallons in 1946.

Eleven barrages with a capacity of 800 million cubic metres of water, in 1948, irrigated 75,000 hectares.

In 1937 the acreage of forests belonging to the state was 5,430,074 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 1948, there were in Algeria 205,000 horses, 222,000 mules, 309,000 asses, 900,000 cattle, 3,145,000 sheep, 2,527,000 goats, 203,000 pigs and 142,000 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 1947, 1,175 boats and 10,452 persons were employed in fishing. Fish taken in 1948 amounted to 26,787 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	1948		1938	1948
Iron ore . .	3,000,033	1,870,655	Phosphates .	566,571	670,591
Iron pyrites .	27,100	34,230	Coal . .	13,200	223,000
Zinc . .	17,742	13,771	Lead . .	7,750	1,711
Barium sulphate	—	21,359	Mercury .	0·5	1·3

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 Tliouanet field.

Production of energy, in 1948, totalled 455·3 million kwh., of which 97·4 million were hydro-electric.

Commerce.

The foreign trade of Algiers was as follows (in 1,000 francs) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1936	3,233,796	3,469,279	1946	26,354,000	25,585,000
1937	4,083,383	4,333,599	1947	46,250,000	41,269,000
1938	4,995,178	5,638,787	1948	75,321,200	91,407,700

The principal imports in 1948 were :—Textiles, 73,000 metric tons; sugar, 95,820 metric tons; iron and steel, 131,790 metric tons; cereals, 146,170 metric tons; petrol, 2,126,700 hectolitres; coffee, 13,850 metric tons.

The principal exports in 1948 were :—Wines, 9,813,500 hectolitres; alfa, 163,090 metric tons; phosphate, 621,700 metric tons; iron ore, 2,184,000 metric tons; potatoes, 72,750 metric tons; fresh vegetables, 69,740 metric tons.

In 1946 the receipts of the customs authorities amounted to 659,549,000 francs and in 1947 to 1,846,300,000 francs.

Total trade between the United Kingdom and Algeria (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	2,895,761	4,911,889	5,324,214	9,101,266	10,952,874
Exports from U.K. .	1,016,818	2,009,235	2,327,986	1,536,809	1,876,312
Re-exports from U.K. .	3,249	99,950	2,624	21,660	12,176

Shipping and Communications.

In 1947, 10,838 ships of 17,857,638 tons entered and cleared the ports of Algeria, loading and discharging 6,265,916 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 1948, with a length of 8,016 kilometres, 13,835 kilometres of departmental roads, 13,200 kilometres of main roads, 17,500 kilometres of by-roads and 7,500 kilometres of desert routes.

On 1 Jan., 1947, there were 4,478 kilometres of railway open for traffic (exclusive of lines on Tunisian territory), the railway receipts (1948) amounting to 6·5 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 (1948), 104,000 passengers, 9,315 tons of freight; departures, 114,000 passengers, 6,190 tons of 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 1947 were 1,599,450,000 francs, and there were 876 post offices on 31 Dec., 1947. The telegraphic receipts were 200,951,000 francs and those from telephones 656,425,000 francs.

Postal cheque accounts were opened at Algiers on 1 February, 1921, and on 31 Dec., 1947, there were 47,524 accounts, with a total balance of 192,422,380,992 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 Oct., 1948, its note circulation was limited (as a temporary measure) to 60 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 votes the budget, and elective municipal councils administer the communes. It 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 32 communes; population (estimate

1947), 264,219. Births (1948), 7,163; deaths, 4,148. 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 agricultural school (44 pupils). The capital and chief commercial town is Fort-de-France (population, 66,006), with a landlocked harbour some 15 square miles in extent. The budget for 1949 balanced at 988,325,000 francs. Sugar and rum are the chief productions, then come cocoa, pineapples, bananas and coffee. In 1946 there were 14,000 hectares under sugar cane, 1,500 hectares under bananas, 350 hectares under cocoa, 300 hectares under coffee, 400 hectares under pineapples and 3,600 hectares food-producing crops. In 1945 livestock in Martinique numbered 42,800 cattle, 38,900 sheep, 10,500 pigs and 11,200 horses, asses 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 1946, 16,519 short tons of sugar, and 107,401 hectolitres of rum were exported.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and millions of francs :—

	1946		1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports .	90·0	1,583·4	130	3,667	124·6	6,304
Exports .	45·0	1,563·5	78	4,120	77·4	4,692

Vessels entered in 1948, 640, unloading 135,000 tons and taking 85,000 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 55 postal offices and agencies. 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.—Pierre Trouillé.

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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 1943–44, instruction was given in 2 lycées, 1 at Pointe-à-Pitre, with 699 pupils, and 1 at Basse-Terre, with 407 pupils, and a secondary course for girls at Pointe-à-Pitre, with 272 pupils, and 128 public and private elementary schools. In 1944–45 the public elementary schools had 683 teachers and 23,447 pupils, and the private schools had 1,661 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 at 1,049,313,000 francs for 1947. Outstanding debt at 31 December, 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 :—

	1946		1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports .	62·5	1,115·46	104	2,800	105	5,415
Exports .	71·6	1,495·17	91	3,588	94	3,834

Guadeloupe is in direct communication with France by means of 2 steam navigation companies and Cie. Air France; 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 1946, 598 vessels of 423,371 tons entered the department. A wireless station at Destrellan was opened in 1918. It is connected with each of the dependencies. In 1947 there were 61 post offices, 8 wireless stations and 379 miles of telegraph and telephone circuits. Within the islands traffic is carried on by means of roads, of which there were 700 kilometres in 1947. The Bank of Guadeloupe (founded in 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. Philipson.

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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. It has an area of 970 square miles and a population (1941) of 220,955, of whom 214,382 were French; there were also 1,404 British Indians, 572 natives of Madagascar, 113 Africans, 3,853 Chinese. Population in 1946: 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. Benoît 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 1945 was 24,000 metric tons.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and millions of francs, C.F.A.:—

	1946		1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports .	52·7	275·3	71·3	1,309	105	2,873
Exports .	116·5	458·7	78·4	1,299	81	2,248

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; exports to Réunion, £82,227 in 1947, £41,746 in 1948; £33,032 in 1949. In 1946, 56 vessels entered and cleared at the ports of 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.

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.—Paul Demange.

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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 12 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 34,740 square miles, and population, census of 1946, 28,537. Cayenne, the chief town, has a population of 11,704, and the other 11 communes have 19,202. These figures are exclusive of the last remaining convicts of the penal settlement at Maroni, of the floating population of miners without any fixed abode, as also officials, troops and native tribes. At Cayenne there are a court of first instance, 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 congregational schools (1,000 pupils) and a private school for leprous children (52 pupils). The penal settlement also has 3 schools with 126 pupils. The budget for 1946 balanced at 101,749,600 francs. The country has immense forests rich in many kinds of timber. Only about 7,900 acres are under cultivation. The crops consist of rice, maize, manioc, cocoa, bananas and sugar cane. The most important industry is gold-mining (placer). Head of cattle in 1946, 3,242. The exports consist of cocoa, bananas, various woods, gold (534 kg. in 1945), fish glue, rum, rose-wood essence, balata and hides.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and millions of francs :—

	1946		1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports .	11·2	255·7	11	433	13	878
Exports .	2·2	96·2	1	97	1	153

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1947, £1,573; 1948, £1,431; 1949, £2,429; imports from U.K., 1947, £1,424; 1948, £9,374; 1949, £18,341.

There are 3 ports—Cayenne, Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni and Oyapoc. Cayenne and Saint-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. There are three chief and many secondary roads connecting the capital with various centres of population in the interior with motor-car services. There is a telegraph system connecting Cayenne with Macouria, Kourou, Sinnamary and Iracoubo, as well as with the penal settlement. There are wireless stations at Cayenne, Oyapoc, Régina and St.-Laurent.

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 October, 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. Budget for 1946 balanced at 7,389,100 francs. 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 January, 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 October, 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 the Gambia (belonging to the British colony of Gambia), with all its landing places, was ceded to France, and, if this port should prove inaccessible to sea-going merchantmen, access to the river will be granted to France at an accessible point lower down. At the same time the Los Islands were ceded to France.

By a convention between Great Britain and France the former 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 1949, 752 elementary schools with 101,188 pupils, and 42 secondary schools with 2,480 pupils. 48 private schools had 28,855 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 1948 were as follows :—

	Quantity (in metric tons)	Value (in millions C.F.A.)		Quantity (in metric tons)	Value (in millions C.F.A.)
Groundnuts .	242,959	5,182·0	Gum . .	6,948	219·9
Palm-kernels .	63,311	1,103·0	Palm-oil .	10,815	354·9
Coffee . .	56,253	2,542·7	Dried bananas	295	7·7
Groundnut oil .	49,248	3,000·3	Cotton . .	814	62·6
Cocoa . .	41,220	1,530·6[1]	Sisal . .	7	0·4
Cabinet wood .	73,101	286·6	Bananas .	48,256	689·1

[1] Revised figure for 1947 : 366·8.

The following is a comparative table (in thousand francs C.F.A.) of the imports and exports during 1947 and 1948 for each of the territories :—

Territories	Imports		Exports	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Senegal, Mauritania, Sudan .	8,357,158	12,734,230	4,017,250	9,886,403
Guinea	985,164	1,766,590	839,997	1,157,520
Ivory Coast . . .	1,773,090	3,881,336	1,933,508	5,196,937
Dahomey	603,618	1,116,284	339,460	1,515,124
Niger	197,449	342,880	365,536	715,083
Total . . .	11,916,479	19,841,320	7,495,751	18,471,067

Total trade between Great Britain and French West Africa,[1] according to Board of Trade returns for 5 years, was as follows :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports into U.K. . .	397,980	973,807	887,471	1,502,177	2,514,403
Exports from U.K. .	756,390	3,082,812	1,889,600	1,960,399	1,780,803
Re-exports from U.K. .	60,409	977	1,344	5,052	20,344

[1] Including French Equatorial Africa.

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 1948, 3,484 vessels of 4,561,862 tons entered and 3,562 vessels of

4,602,841 tons cleared the ports of French West Africa. In 1948, 2,997 aeroplanes, carrying 16,605 passengers, 473 metric tons of mail and 1,989 metric tons of luggage, used the airport of Yof.

There were (1 Jan., 1948) 3,782 kilometres of railway in operation; 18,555 km. of telephone line, with 4,000 subscribers, and (in 1947) 43,610 kilometres 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 October, 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 February, 1948).

Senegal has a total area of 196,500 square km. (77,730 square miles); the population in 1948 was 1,920,000. The capital is St. Louis, founded in 1658 (population, 1949, 63,000). The other important towns are Kaolak (31,000), Thiès (30,000), Diourbel (13,000) and Ziguinchor (12,000). 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 pleine exercise* 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 1949 was 2,664,900,000 francs C.F.A.

Education is provided at 2 *lycées* (at Dakar and Saint-Louis), 5 modern colleges, 3 technical colleges, 2 *écoles normales*, 3 *cours normaux* and 163 elementary schools. Total pupils in the elementary schools in 1948 was 24,000, including 2,500 attending 17 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 400,000 tons in 1948–49. 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 1948 amounted to 480,753 tons, valued at 12,734,230,000 francs C.F.A.; exports, 388,792 tons, valued at 9,886,403,000 francs C.F.A. (including Sudan and Mauritania). The chief imports were textiles (11,861 tons, valued at 2,876,579,000 francs), foodstuffs (rice and flour), sugar, cement, petrol and coal. The chief exports in 1948 were groundnuts (201,091 tons, 4,478,156,000 francs), groundnut oil (49,082 tons, 2,991,454,000 francs), oil-cake (67,690 tons; 762,535,000 francs), *karité* kernels (30,831 tons; 455,526,000 francs) and gums (6,343 tons, 208,837,000 francs).

In 1947 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-Linguère; another one Thiès, Kayes and Bamako (French Sudan), 450 miles, with 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 1948, 2,017 vessels of 4,421,000 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. Including Dakar, there were, in 1947, 10 branches of the savings bank, with 10,571 depositors.

Titular Governor of Senegal.—Laurent Wiltord.
Acting Governor.—Camille Bailly.

Mauritania, formed into a protectorate in May, 1903, converted into a special 'Civilian Territory' in October, 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 282,000 square miles. The boundary with Algeria runs from near Tanouchert, slightly to the north of latitude 27° N., southeastward 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. Exports, 1948, 6,000 tons of salt, 150,000 sheep, 15,000 cattle. 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 1948, 60 primary schools with 1,924 pupils, and 2 secondary schools with 120 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 89,436 square miles, and the estimated population in 1948 was about 2,170,000 including 3,500 metropolitan French and 2,300 foreigners, mainly Lebanese and Syrians. Conakry, with 37,000 inhabitants, is the capital; other important towns are Kankan (15,000), Kindia (11,500), Siguiri (11,000), Labé (10,800), Boké (4,000) and Mamou (4,000).

The most important tribes are the Fullah (815,000) and Malinké (568,000). The majority of the Africans 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, and 3 agricultural schools.

The medical service maintains 1 hospital, 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, gum, pineapples, 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 1948 there were 471,000 cattle, 228,000 sheep and goats, 1,200 horses, 1,900 pigs and 1,700 asses.

Gold is found mainly in the Siguiri district (4,939 kg. in 1948); diamonds in the Macenta district (56,535 carats in 1948). Bauxite and iron ore exist on the Kaloum peninsula, the Loos islands and in the Boké district; output, 1948, 742 metric tons of bauxite and 4,000 metric tons of iron ore. The principal imports in 1948 were:—Textiles (1,627 tons, valued at 440,707,000 francs C.F.A.), cars, lorries and spare parts (1,238 tons, 165,300,000 francs C.F.A.), foodstuff (2,830 tons, 123,747,000 francs C.F.A.), wines and spirits (1,315 tons, 61,918,000 francs C.F.A.). The principal exports in 1948 were:—Bananas (28,685 tons, 412,594,000 francs), dried bananas (24 tons, 778,000 francs), palm-kernels (11,967 tons, 259,000,000 francs), honey (2,609 tons, 131,000,000 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 1949 balanced at 1,233,498,500 francs C.F.A. In 1948 there were 25 branches of the savings bank with 8,576 depositors.

In 1948, 294 vessels of 672,304 tons entered and 292 vessels of 671,576 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 January, 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 January, 1948, the districts of Tougan and Ouahigouya (20,304 square miles; 717,000 inhabitants) were added to it.

The area is 1,161,000 square kilometres, with a population of 3,300,000 in 1950.

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 1949 provided for 1,427,692,000 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 1949 shown in parentheses:—Bamako, the capital (70,510), Kayes (24,750), Ségou (22,752), Sikasso (14,306), Gao (9,420), Timbuktu (6,955), Goundam (6,679), Mopti (8,557), Djenné (5,453), Nioro (5,475), San (6,882). There were, in 1949, 172 primary schools with 23,440 pupils, 12 private schools with 1,773 pupils, and 12 secondary schools with 1,007 pupils.

The natives cultivate millet (610,000 metric tons in 1949), rice (126,000 metric tons), maize (60,000 metric tons), groundnuts (85,000 metric tons) and cotton. On 1 Jan., 1949, there were 3,000,000 head of cattle, 57,000 horses, 190,000 asses, 10,000,000 sheep and goats and 83,000 camels. Important irrigation schemes have been carried out in the Segou and Mopti districts on the Niger river. These form part of an irrigation programme of which the Sansanding Barrage is the centre.

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 groundnuts, karité (butter), millet, gum, kopak, sisal, skins and cattle (60,000 tons, 40,000 head of cattle, 100,000 sheep and goats in 1949). In 1949, imports amounted to about 600,000,000 francs C.F.A., exports to 1,000,000 francs C.F.A.

There is a very complete system of telegraphs from Kayes to Niamey, Zinder and Lake Chad. Length of telegraph lines, 4,972 miles; of telephone lines, 2,032 miles. Telephone subscribers number 461. Number of post-offices, 60.

French Sudan is connected with the coast by a railway 760 miles in length, stretching from Dakar to Koulikoro by way of Thiès, Kayes and Bamako. For about seven months in the year small steamboats perform the service from Koulikoro to Timbuktu and 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).

Four weekly air services, operated by Air France, connect the colony with Dakar and Brazzaville; a bi-monthly service (Cie. Transsaharienne) with Algiers.

Wireless telegraph connects all important towns with Paris, and with one another.

There were 7,000 km. of telegraph lines and 5,000 km. of telephone lines; 1,068 telephones and 53 post offices (1949).

On 31 December, 1949, there were 44 branches of the savings bank, with 8,434 depositors (1,066 Europeans and 7,368 natives).

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 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 1948 were 48,721 tons, and exports comprised 35,180 tons, of which 33,644 tons were decorticated groundnuts, and 191,875 heads of cattle. Local budget in 1949, 812,739,380 francs; estimates for 1950, 1,056,000,000 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.—Ignace Colombani.

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, Koudougou, Ouagadougou, Kaya and Tenkodogo were transferred from Ivory 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, 299,347 square km. (115,558 square miles); native population (1948), 2,119,229; Europeans 5,028. 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 621 Europeans). There is a secondary school at Abidjan, a central school group at Bingerville and a number of government schools in the districts. The chief ports, in respect of population and commerce, are 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 52,724 tons in 1938 (41,000 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 1948 amounted to 107,419 tons (3,881,336,000 francs), and the exports to 223,542 tons (5,196,937,000 francs). Chief imports were:—Textiles (3,453 tons), metal work (19,816 tons), beverages (5,300 tons). Chief exports:—Coffee (55,391 tons), cocoa (41,220 tons), dried bananas (271 tons), palm-kernels (8,513 tons), timber (78,960 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 the principal 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 1949 was 1,305,417,530 francs.

In 1948, 139,726 metric tons of cargo were unloaded and 250,026 metric tons were loaded 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 43,232 square miles, and the population, in 1948, 1,478,020. 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.

Village, regional and urban schools have been instituted under the West African educational system. In 1947, 43,349,000 francs C.F.A. were spent on education. 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 1948, 36,920 tons (1,116,284,000 francs C.F.A.); exports 75,333 tons (1,515,124,000 francs C.F.A.). The principal imports were:—Textiles (1,544 tons; 289,305,000 francs), beverages (1,791 tons; 95,837,000 francs) and metalwork (4,574 tons; 159,940,000 francs). The principal exports were:—Palm-kernels (38,572 tons; 585,917,000 francs), palm-oil (9,959 tons; 328,802,000 francs), cotton fibre (748 tons; 57,014,000 francs), almonds (10,214 tons; 155,221,000 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 January, 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 1948 was 507,850,000 francs C.F.A. In 1937 there were 25 branches of the savings bank, with 11,404 depositors.

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 (34,500 inhabitants) and Ouagadougou, the capital.

The governor is assisted by a Privy Council and a General Council comprising 10 Europeans and 40 Africans. The Territory is represented in the National 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, sesamè, groundnuts) are abundant. Cotton and sisal are of increasing importance. The native weavers, smiths and shoe-makers are notable.

Livestock (1948):—400,000 cattle, 500,000 sheep, 600,000 goats, 60,000 horses, 70,000 donkeys.

Principal exports:—Cattle, sheep, goats, karité (butter and kernels), decorcitated 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 1949 balanced at 652,900,000 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 February, 1924.

By decrees issued on 15 January, 1910, the name of the French Congo was changed into French Equatorial Africa (Afrique Équatoriale Française).

By a decree of 16 October, 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 Brazzaville), 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 four 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 3,267,000,000 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 2,198,398,700 francs C.F.A. in 1949.

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 (1949) :—

Territory	Area (square km.)	European population			African population		
		Male [1]	Female [1]	Total [2]	Male	Female	Total
Gabun .	267,000	2,213	779	3,833	195,000	219,300	414,300
Middle Congo	342,000	3,438	1,860	7,649	321,000	346,700	667,700
Ubangi-Shari	617,000	2,411	878	3,775	530,800	543,500	1,074,300
Chad . .	1,284,000	1,054	404	2,183	1,077,400	1,095,700	2,173,700
Total . .	2,510,000	9,116	3,921	17,440	2,124,200	2,205,200	4,330,000

[1] 1948. [2] Including children under 21 years of age.

The density per square kilometre was 1·72 in 1949.

Vital statistics for Europeans in 1948 :—Births, 453; marriages, 117; deaths, 110.

There were, in 1948, 425 elementary official classes attended by 21,403 native pupils. Religious missions had 566 elementary classes attended by 12,953 native pupils; since 1942, they receive government grants. For European children there were primary schools in the chief towns and 11 secondary schools with 640 pupils.

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 and coconuts are produced to some extent. Cotton is the most important product of Ubangi and Chad; annual exports, about 25,000 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, lead, diamonds, 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 275,236 metric tons in 1938 and 207,440 metric tons in 1948.

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. :—

	1947		1948		1949	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports .	125·17	2,772·0	198·763	6,010·278	309·101	11,309·566
Exports .	213·01	2,714·0	291·001	6,177·481	327·340	6,500·765

For trade with the United Kingdom, *see* FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

France and the French Union in 1949 accounted for 69% of the imports and 77% of the exports of French Equatorial Africa; Great Britain for 1·7% of the imports and 9·6% of the exports; U.S.A. for 15% of the imports and 0·1 of the exports.

The main ports are Port Gentil, Libreville and Pointe-Noire. In 1948, merchandise loaded at these ports was 272,975 tons; unloaded, 190,695 tons. At Loango steamers have to anchor about three 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, 1949, 6,020 passengers and 744 metric tons of freight; departures, 5,885 passengers and 517 metric tons of freight.

A railway connects Brazzaville with the Atlantic at Pointe-Noire, a distance of 318 miles. A river port is under construction at Brazzaville, to facilitate traffic between the Congo and the railway.

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 August, 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 October a treaty was signed whereby the Queen recognized and accepted the protectorate. By a law promulgated

6 August, 1896, the island and its dependencies were declared a French colony.

Government.

Governor-General and High Commissioner.—Robert Bargues.

By decree of 9 November, 1946, the administration of Madagascar was reorganized as follows:—The territory is administered by a governor-general and is divided into the 5 provinces of Fianarantsoa, Majunga, Tamatave, Tuléar and Tananarive. The governor-general 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 who acts as his deputy.

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, Crozet and Terre Adélie were made dependencies of Madagascar by decrees of 26 March and 27 November, 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 kilometres, were formally placed under French sovereignty by Presidential decree of 1 April, 1938.

Madagascar is represented in the National Assembly and the Council of the Republic by 5 deputies each, and in the Assembly of the French Union by 7 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 231,250 square miles. In 1948 the population (including that of the Mayotte and Comoro islands) was 4,295,372, of whom about 35,000 were French and 15,000 other Europeans.

Vital statistics, 1948:—Births, 1,362 French, 756 foreigners, 100,661 natives; marriages, 689 French and foreigners; divorces, 79 French and foreigners; deaths, 674 French, 318 foreigners, 81,122 natives.

The Malagasy races or tribes are very numerous, the more important being the Hova (962,878), the Bétsiléo (512,460), the Betsimisáraka (630,517), the Tanala (209,544), the Antandroy (201,296), the Sakalava (266,155) and

the Tsimihety (276,003). 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 September, 1896. The system of forced labour in the public service was abolished on 1 January, 1901.

The populations of the chief towns were, in 1946, the capital, Tananarive, 163,079 (18,383 Europeans, 1,364 foreigners); Tamatave, 30,411 (4,282 Europeans, 1,111 foreigners); Majunga, 27,076; Fianarantsoa, 25,101; Diégo-Suarez, 18,043; Marovoay, 16,738; Ambatondrazaka, 16,152; Tuléar, 15,413; Antsirabe, 15,277; Fort Dauphin, 14,810. 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 1,867 Roman Catholic churches, 3,493 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 Jan., 1948, there were 1,021 official schools with 115,261 pupils and 1,966 native teachers. 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 three agricultural schools, at Nanisana, Ambatondrazaka and Ivoloina near Tamatave. There are 281 French teachers at 2 *lycées*, 1 technical college in Tananarive and several European schools; all these schools are open to Malagassans.

There were, in 1949, 16 cinemas with a seating capacity of 8,200.

Justice.

For the administration of French justice there are a court of appeal, 5 courts of first instance in the principal towns, and 7 justices of the peace with special powers at Fianarantsoa, Tuléar, Nossi-Bé and Mayotte, and 8 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 1948 balanced at 1,578,322,000 francs. The provincial budgets for 1948 amounted to 1,426,579,509 francs. Expenditure, 1949–50, on economic development, 1,300,541,000 francs C.F.A., on social and scientific development, 344,418,000 francs C.F.A.

At 31 Dec., 1948, the contracted debt of the colony amounted to 813·8 million francs C.F.A. (principally for public works).

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, Diego 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 1947 were (in thousands of metric tons):—Rice, 650; cassava (green), 620; potatoes, 85; maize, 51; coffee, 17; haricot beans, 13; French beans, 12; sugar, 19; tapioca, 4; peanuts, 7; tobacco, 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 1947, 5,737,000 cattle, 410,000 pigs, 158,000 sheep and 174,000 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 Bo-anamary (Majunga), Diégo-Suarez, Tamatave, Tananarive and Antsirabe.

The value of the total output of minerals in 1947 was 126,101,858 francs, graphite (15,170 tons) accounting for 61·4 million francs and mica (1,450 tons) for 60·75 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 (117 kilogrammes, in 1947), rock-crystal (11,852 kg. in 1947), agate and corundum (8,961 kg. in 1947). Mica exports in 1948 totalled 507 tons.

Commerce.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and million francs:—

	1946		1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports . .	135·7	1,262	147·6	3,865	249·455	8,922
Exports . .	132·9	2,789·5	138·0	3,935·6	140·570	5,947

In 1944 and 1945 Great Britain supplied the bulk of the imports and in 1944 also received the bulk of the exports, whereas before the war France was the principal seller and buyer. In 1946 and 1947 France again occupied the first place in imports and exports, followed by the United States and the United Kingdom. The most valuable exports were vanilla (140 metric tons in 1948; 347 in 1947), coffee (19,944 metric tons in 1948; 29,333 in 1947) and frozen, salted and tinned meat (11,997 metric tons in 1947; 13,143 in 1948).

Madagascar's imports and exports of textiles and related products in 1948, in metric tons (value in million francs) were as follows. Imports :— Threads and yarns, 185 (64); empty jute bags, 890 (33); cotton cloth, 4,637 (1,462); woollen cloth, 243 (142); silk and rayon cloth, 149 (206); clothes, 334 (113). Exports :—Raffia fibre, 4,015 (162); sisal, 2,378 (91); other fibres, 115 (9); hats of straw and aloes, 304,121 in number (11).

According to Board of Trade returns, the imports from Madagascar into Great Britain in 1949 amounted to £240,101 and in 1948 to £262,941, and the exports from Great Britain amounted to £190,305 in 1949 and £301,731 in 1948. Re-exports from U.K. in 1948, £3,468; 1949, nil.

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 in the Antishanaka districts, towards the north of the island (105 miles), and the line from Fianarantsoa to the east coast of the island (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 interior services connect the capital with the ports and the chief inland towns. The main airfields are at Tananarive, Tamatave, Tuléar and Majunga.

There is postal communication throughout the island. There were in 1948, 188 post offices; two of them are situated in the Antarctic (Terre Adélie and St. Paul Amsterdam respectively). The telegraph line has a length of 16,718 km. There is a cable communication to Mauritius, Réunion and Aden. In 1947 there were 16,132 km. of telephone line, 4,616 telephones (1949), and 37 government wireless telegraph stations. The wireless station at Tananarive, forming part of the French inter-colonial network of wireless stations, was opened towards the end of 1924.

Money and Banks.

By the decree of 22 December, 1925, a bank of issue was established—the Bank of Madagascar, with (1948) a capital of 21,050,000 francs. It has a branch at Tananarive and agencies at Diégo-Suarez, Fianarantsoa, Majunga, Mananjary, Nossi-Bé, Tamatave and Tuléar. The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris has a branch at Tananarive, and agencies at Tamatave, Majunga, Fianarantsoa, Nossi-Bé, Morondava, Diégo-Suarez,

Mananjary and Tuléar. The Crédit Foncier de Madagascar is also established 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 February, 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 1948, the population was 141,754, mainly Moslems; capital, Dzaoudzi (Mayotte).

The island of Mayotte (140 square miles) had a population (1946) of 18,000. The chief product was formerly sugar-cane, but the cultivation of vanilla has been considerably extended in recent years. There are now only two sugar works and two distilleries for rum. Besides vanilla and sugar-cane, cacao, sisal, aloes and perfume plants (citronella, ylang-ylang, patchouli, etc.) are cultivated.

Vanilla (export, in 1948, 64 metric tons), sisal (1,209 tons), copra (350 tons) and perfume plants are cultivated. Grande Comore has a fine forest and exports timber for building and for railway sleepers.

The budget for 1947 balanced at 35,400,500 francs.

Exports from the Comoro archipelago, in 1947, consisted of 1,888 metric tons of sisal, 7 tons of coco fibre and 63 tons of twines and cords.

Administrator-Superior.—Marie-Emmanuel Remy.

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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 Daimoli 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 elected and nominated members. 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 1946, at 44,800, of whom there were:—Somali, 15,730; Arabs, 5,620; Danakils, 21,080; Europeans, 1,500. Djibouti has (1949) 17,000 inhabitants.

There are 11 schools with 856 pupils and 12 (French) teachers. The local budget for 1949 balanced at 403,274,000 francs. Salt production is the only industry in the country; in 1948, 56,134 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 coffee, hides and salt. Transit trade in 1946 was valued at 1,471,568,000 francs. Part of the traffic between Ethiopia and the outer world passes through Djibouti, utilizing the railway from Djibouti to Addis Ababa (496 miles).

	1945		1946		1947	
	1,000 metric tons	1,000,000 francs	1,000 metric tons	1,000,000 francs C.F.A.	1,000 metric tons	1,000,000 francs
Imports . .	12·2	112·4	37·7	216·9	5·3	629·7
Exports . .	24·1	11·4	34·8	38·8	77·5	289·3

Trade with the United Kingdom in 1949 (Board of Trade figures):—Exports to the United Kingdom, £60,045 (1948, £2,831); imports from the United Kingdom, £99,598 (£147,804); re-exports from the United Kingdom £74 (£21). In 1946 there entered at Djibouti 1,278 merchant vessels of 465,800 tons. Of these vessels, 1,094 were sailing boats (318 English, 769 Arab) and 184 steamers (48 English, 42 French).

A new currency, the Djibuti franc, was introduced on 20 March, 1949. Defined in terms of gold, 100 Djibuti francs equal 0·414507 grammes 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 French Exchange Stabilization Fund negotiates the Djibuti franc at parity with the French metropolitan franc.

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 consist of 5 separate settlements, which cover 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* . .	18,298
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, the majority of the population of Chandernagor 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 settlements consist of 5 *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 1948, 65 primary schools and 1 college, all maintained by the Government, with 387 teachers and 13,179 pupils. Local revenue (budget 1949) was 7,673,120 rupees and expenditure 7,357,536 rupees. The principal crops are paddy, rice, manioc, groundnuts. On 31 December, 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, and £173,377 in 1949.

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. Primary instruction is provided in public and also in private elementary schools. In 1948, there were 45 public and private primary schools with 3,596 pupils and 56 native schools with 3,220 pupils. In Nouméa the 'Collège La Pérouse' gives classical tuition to 199 pupils and professional instruction (iron, wood and mining) to 68 pupils. Local budget for 1948 balanced at 249,637,000 francs ($1·00 U.S. = 50 francs). 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 vegetables. There are 91,089 cattle, 2,300 sheep, 5,449 goats, 8,435 horses and (1946) 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]:—

	1946		1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports . .	104·1	461·4	82·9	539·7	184·4	629·9
Exports . .	71·3	237·4	53·1	195·8	94·2	450·5

[1] The 'franc du Pacifique' equals 5·50 metropolitan francs.

Chief imports in 1948 were:—Coal, 28,530 tons; metal manufactures, 7,078 tons; wine, 2,257 tons. Chief exports:—Chrome, 78,962 tons; nickel, 3,670 tons; copra, 1,569 tons; coffee, 919 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; Transocéanie; 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 archipelago is in regular communication with Nouméa *via* Port Vila. Budget for 1946, 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.—Armand Anziani.

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**, consisting of two parallel ranges of islands from King Geroge's Island on the north to Gloucester 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 1949 balanced at 175 million francs Pacifique.

Trade in 1,000 metric tons and million francs [1]:—

	1946		1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports . .	32·4	233·7	36·9	368·9	34·25	411·48
Exports . .	253·0	282·7	232·3	431·6	204 67	443·25

[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, and £23,187 in 1949.

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. A higher primary school, with a normal school, has been established at Papeete, and there were (1946) 80 primary schools, with 268 teachers and 9,230 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 were copra (20,073 tons in 1948), mother-o'-pearl, vanilla (154 tons in 1948) and phosphates (183,108 metric tons in 1948). 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 (1948):—Births, 127; marriages, 35; divorce, 1; deaths, 58.

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 1,154 in 1948.

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 and fresh, and fish produots. Silver fox breeding has successfully been taken up in recent years; production in 1948, 7,692 pelts, valued at 18·6 million francs.

Trade in metric tons and million francs :—

	1946		1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Imports . .	20,700	89·1	23,000	128·1	32,676	226·4
Exports . .	1,700	59·6	5,600	160	12,751	246·5

United Kingdom exports to St. Pierre and Miquelon, 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 1948 balanced at 106,537,230 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.—Jean Moisset.

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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 August, 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 and about 29,000 the Protestant faith.

In 1948, there were 216 primary and 4 secondary government classes, with 11,709 and 103 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; karite (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 (1947) were:—Palm-kernels, 4,300 tons; cocoa, 2,500 tons; ginned cotton, 4,200 tons; tapioca, 300 tons; coffee, 2,300 tons; groundnuts, 1,600 tons; palm-oil, 300 tons; kapok, 500 tons; timber, 73,022,334 cubic feet.

Livestock (1 Jan., 1948):—Cattle, 75,000; sheep, 151,000; swine, 104,000; horses, 1,686; asses, 2,675; goats, 105,000.

	1938		1945		1947	
	1,000 metric tons	1,000,000 francs	1,000 metric tons	1,000,000 francs	Metric tons	1,000,000 francs
Imports .	20·8	73·8	9·9	138·7	22,499	959·8
Exports .	53·5	66·5	27·1	163·4	31,619	610·7

The local budget for 1948 balanced at 402,206,000 francs C.F.A., and the railway and wharf budget at 111,000,000 francs C.F.A.

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 councillors and in the Assembly of the French Union by 1 delegate.

Commissioner.—Jean Henry Cedile.

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 1948 was 2,902,400. The Europeans numbered 5,800 of whom 4,541 were French. The portion of Cameroon placed under the mandate of France by the Treaty of Versailles has, by decrees of 23 March, 1921, and 21 February, 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). There were in 1948, 157 official and a number of private primary schools, with together 117,296 pupils; and 18 official and 6 private secondary schools, with together 1,547 pupils. General budget for 1944 showed 349,942,000 francs for receipts and 288,677,000 francs for expenditure.

On 1 January, 1946, there were 1,000,000 oxen and 25,000 asses.

	1945		1946		1947	
	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 .	36·0	435·5	55·3	1,005	77	2,197
Exports .	93·0	625·3	129·4	1,005	132·4	1,631

The principal exports (1947) were :—Cocoa, 33,701 tons; palm-kernels, 25,926 tons; timber, 35,848 tons; coffee, 5,569 tons; palm-oil, 1,023 tons; rubber, 2,050 tons; bananas, 17,086 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.

The territory is represented in the National Assembly by 3 deputies, in the Council of the Republic by 3 councillors and in the Assembly of the French Union by 5 delegates.

High Commissioner.—Auchi Soucadoux.

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ANGLO-FRENCH CONDOMINIUM.

NEW HEBRIDES.

The New Hebrides, in accordance with the Anglo-French convention of February (ratified in October), 1906, are jointly administered by the High Commissioners of His Britannic Majesty and the French Republic. A second protocol of 1914, ratified by France and England on 18 March, 1922, guaranteed British, French and native interests. There are French and English courts, and a mixed court with a judge foreign to both nations. French local budget for 1939, 6,083,000 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. 493.)

FRENCH ASSOCIATED STATES.

According to Article 60 of the French constitution of 1946 these countries 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).

The associated states are provisionally grouped as follows :—

I. Protectorates.
1. Morocco.
2. Tunisia.

II. Indo-China.
1. Viet-Nam.
2. The Kingdom of Cambodia.
3. The Kingdom of Laos.

MOROCCO.

(MOGHREB-EL-AKSA, *i.e.*, The Farthest West.)

Reigning Sultan.

THE introduction of Islam into Morocco about the end of the 7th century was followed by an exceedingly confused period, to the latter part of which belongs the great Arab influx of the 11th century known as the Hilalian invasion. This period witnessed the rise and fall of various Arab and Berber dynasties, notably the Idrissids, under whom Fez was founded or refounded early in the 9th century, and the Almoravids, the first of whom, Youssef Ben Tashfin, founded Marrakesh in 1062, and later extended his power over the north of Morocco and into Spain. His dynasty was followed by the Almohads (12th and 13th centuries) and the Merinids (13th to 16th centuries), whose decline led up to the establishment of the Sherifian dynasties, the Saadians (16th and 17th centuries) and the Alaouis. The latter claim descent from Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, through the Filali Sherifs of Tafilelt. The present Sultan is the 18th of this dynasty.

Sidi Mohammed, third son of Moulay Youssef (reigned 1912–27), was proclaimed Sultan on 18 November, 1927, on the death of his father.

Government.

The Empire of Morocco is in principle an absolute monarchy, in which the Sultan exercises supreme civil and religious authority; the latter in his capacity of Emir-el-Muminin or Commander of the Faithful. The majority of his subjects are Sunni Moslems of the Malekite school, the teachings of which formerly constituted the common law of Morocco. The country is now, however, divided into 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 November, 1912, and the convention between Great Britain, France and Spain of 18 December, 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 protecting power, which is represented by a resident general. The latter is Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Sultan and head of an elaborate French administration which has its headquarters at Rabat and which is divided into departments for finance, economic affairs, public instruction, etc. The 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.

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 February, 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. No such notice having been given by the appointed date (14 Nov., 1935), the statute will continue for at least another 12 years from 14 May, 1936.

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 regulations 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 September, 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 October, 1945. The present régime, however, is only temporary, pending a conference at which it is hoped to revise the status of Tangier and reorganize its government.

British capitulations in French Morocco, which existed since 1856, were abolished by the Anglo-French Convention of 29 July, 1937, including the

British postal agencies at Casablanca 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 (*ad interim*).

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, especially owing to the influx of French into the towns of the French Zone and of a fair number of agricultural settlers, also mostly French. A census of the French Zone taken on 1 March, 1947, shows a non-Moroccan population of 325,000 including 266,133 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 in 1936 and 1947:—

	1936		1947	
	Total	Europeans	Total	Europeans
Casablanca	268,069	75,445	551,300	120,800
Fez	144,424	9,623	200,900	15,900
Marrakech	190,314	6,849	238,000	12,800
Mazagan	24,391	1,794	40,300	2,600
Meknès	74,702	12,310	160,000	23,600
Mogador	15,166	767	28,600	1,300
Oujda	34,523	15,277	88,600	26,500
Port Lyautey (Kenitra)	17,601	5,684	56,600	7,800
Rabat	83,379	26,256	160,400	39,800
Safi	25,159	1,831	50,800	2,900
Salé	31,823	1,090	57,200	2,200

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 1948, attended by 90,000 Moslems, 60,287 Europeans and 26,955 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 1947–48 by 697 students for Arabic and 186 students for the Berber language; 706 students were following courses in the faculty of law; 215 studied the humanities and 207 science. The Institut Scientifique 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 1948, 648 primary schools, and 7 colleges for the sons of notables. A training school for teachers in Moslem schools was reorganized in 1938 at Rabat. Jewish instruction is given in 60 schools, under the joint auspices of the Protectorate and the Alliance Israélite.

In 1949, there was 86 cinemas with a seating capacity of 49,000 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 January, 1938). The French courts are the court of appeal at Rabat; courts of first instance at Rabat, Casablanca, Oujda, Marrakesh, Fez and Meknès, and fourteen *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) :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Revenue	2,638,000	3,278,816	5,443,012	10,951,000	22,580,000	24,472,000
Expenditure	2,917,000	3,929,000	6,656,000	10,951,000	22,580,000	24,472,000

The main items of the 1948 budgets are on the revenue side :—Customs, 7·2 milliard francs; direct taxes, 5·7 milliard; monopolies, 3·4 milliard; expenditure :—Education, 3·4 milliard; interior, 1·2 milliard; public debt, 2·3 milliard; public works, 1·8 milliard; public health and welfare, 1·7 milliard; agriculture, commerce and forestry, 1·4 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 August, 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 January, 1947, to 7,486,653,000 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. No budget has been published by the Spanish authorities in respect of Tangier since the abolition of the International Administration in 1940.

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 October, 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 43,596,000 acres, not including forests. Forest land is estimated at about 3,781,000 acres, of which one-third lies within the agricultural area. The principal crops are cereals, especially wheat and barley; beans, chickpeas, fenugreek and other legumens; canary seed; cumin and coriander; linseed; olives; vines and other fruits, especially almonds. Vineyards, in 1947, covered 44,760 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 1948 there were 9,862,000 olive trees, 4,432,000 orange and lemon trees, 2,830,000 palm trees (dates), 8,330,000 almond trees. Olive oil yield, 1947–48, 760,000 quintals; citrus yield, 950,000 quintals. Wine production, 1947–48, 350,000 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 1948 was:—Cattle (bovine), 1,549,000; sheep, 8,474,000; goats, 6,009,000; pigs, 97,000; horses and mares, 155,000; mules, 141,000; asses, 555,000; camels, 165,000.

Principal crops	Yield (1,000 quintals)				Area (1,000 hectares) 1947–48
	Average 1936–39	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	
Winter wheat	4,795	4,409	4,254	4,828	693
Summer wheat	3,339	3,109	2,056	1,972	293
Barley	13,647	8,582	12,149	14,310	1,573
Oats	550	359	310	464	42
Maize	2,133	2,183	2,905	4,459	548
Sorghum	478	416	499	373	148
Beans	299	143	182	38	6·5
Lentils	51	61	37	40	11
Chickpeas	179	79	145	317	58
Peas	238	462	369	534	73

The principal mineral exploited is phosphate, the output of which (under a state monopoly) was 3,226,326 metric tons in 1948. Other important minerals are :—Anthracite (290,100 metric tons in 1948), iron ore (301,300 metric tons), manganese (195,416 metric tons), manganese dioxide (18,996 metric tons), lead (39,183 metric tons), cobalt (2,094 metric tons), zinc (3,575 metric tons); copper (449 metric tons); antimony (411 metric tons); asbestos (399 metric tons); graphite (284 metric tons).

The coasts abound in fish. The chief fishing centres are near Casablanca and at Fedhala, which possesses an important preserving industry. The catch in 1948 was 55,931 tons.

The existing power-plants produced 377·1 million kwh. in 1948, of which 203·6 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) :—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports . .	3,104	2,143	3,609	6,782	17,529	33,338	74,865
Exports . .	2,070	1,509	2,665	3,902	10,395	18,309	37,189

Imports and exports were (in thousands of tons) :—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports . .	401	359	559	917	1,192	1,417·7	1,639·6
Exports . .	962	1,050	1,534	1,657	2,981	4,163·4	4,448·9

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 5 years (in francs) :—

	1938	1944	1945	1946	1948
Imports .	94,693,830	181,357,339	248,773,336	3,561,465,818	7,727,631,825
Exports .	11,380,286	14,630,080	20,888,325	486,696,286	881,890,648

Total trade between Morocco and the United Kingdom in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. . .	759,590	4,092,300	3,680,743	4,731,120	9,218,461
Exports from U.K. .	313,042	1,413,502	1,449,318	2,215,804	1,773,770
Re-exports from U.K. .	19,980	46,418	93,700	341,222	158,253

Shipping and Communications.

In 1948, 6,662 vessels of 9,409,758 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.

On 31 December, 1947, there were 1,601 kilometres 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 Djeroda 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 kilometres.

On 31 Dec., 1946, there were 5,256 kilometres of main roads, 3,880 kilometres of secondary roads and 32,000 kilometres of tracks in the French Zone; about 3,600 miles of road are tarred. Motor vehicles registered in the French Zone at the end of 1948 were 9,264 lorries and omnibuses, 24,470 passenger cars and 3,254 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.

A Sherifian postal 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., 1948, was 14,250 kilometres. 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–Cadiz, Larache–Cadiz via Algeciras.

Telephone systems exist in all towns of the French Zone and there is a complete inter-urban connexion of 56,000 km. total length (1948), with 27,882 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.

Seven French and 2 other airlines serve in the French Zone. In 1948 they conveyed 54,857 passengers to Morocco, and 56,041 passengers from Morocco; freight and mail carried, 6,339,948 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. Measures were taken later to protect the note-issue of the Moroccan State Bank from the competition of Algerian and French notes, and steps were taken at the end of 1924 to make those measures really effective. The Moroccan franc (State Bank notes of all denominations from 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.

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.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives of Great Britain in Morocco.

Under the Tangier Convention of 18 December, 1923, the diplomatic agencies maintained by the signatory powers were suppressed.

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 September, 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 Minister Resident-General, who is also Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a ministry of 11 heads of departments, 5 of the ministers being French and 6 Tunisian. The country is divided into 20 districts (*contrôles civils*) and 6 military circles; the district governors (*contrôleurs*) are French; the subordinate officials (caids, kahias and sheiks) are native. French tribunals administer justice between subjects of European powers, and also between them and natives; there are native courts for cases between natives. 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.—Jean Mons.

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 2,991,403, of whom 2,919,860 were Arabs and Bedouins and 71,543 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 concerning the European population in 1949:—Births, 6,373; marriages, 2,388; divorces, 223; deaths, 2,503. Infantile mortality rate, 1948, 68 per 1,000 live births (total population, 154).

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 28 Catholic, 2 Protestant and 2 Jewish schools), 106 Moslem, 5 Jewish. Number of pupils (1949), 164,593 of whom 115,880 are boys. Of the total number of pupils, 34,906 are French, 104,261 Moslem, 13,964 Jewish and 11,462 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
Revenue . .	4,922	11,183·5	14,077	20,845·0	29,266
Expenditure . .	4,922	11,182·5	14,076	20,812·8	29,262·9

At the end of 1949, the public debt amounted to 943,240,000 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.—Tunis 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 22¼ 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	26 1	80 2
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, 287,000; sheep, 1,894,000; goats, 1,298,000; camels, 150,000; pigs, 41,700.

Minerals	1949	1948	Minerals	1949	1948
	metric tons	metric tons		metric tons	metric tons
Phosphate	1,412,000	1,863,710	Lignite	47,800	70,518
Iron ore	679,000	696,062	Pig lead	19 500	18,300
Lead ore	23,800	21,620	Zinc ore	6,600	4,940

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 1949, 3,685 boats with 12,192 men were engaged in fishing. The catch amounted to 11,327 tons. Sponge fishing is also carried on—production in 1949 was 81 tons.

Electrical energy increased from 67 million kwh. in 1938 to 93 million kwh. in 1946, to 119·7 million in 1948, and to 126 million 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	31,191,581	40 298,000
Exports	1,265,798	1,927,971	3,889,681	6,475,904	12,690,225	27,237,000

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, 1939, 1,816,480 metric tons; 1947, 1,704,512 metric tons; 1948, 1,911,000 metric tons; 1949, 1,888,000 metric tons.

Total trade between Tunis and the United Kingdom (according to Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) was:—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports from Tunis into U.K.	1,668,082	2,027,636	4,107,008	4,995,759	5,961,260
Exports to Tunis from U.K.	272,433	1,041,631	451,876	535,744	510,162
Re-exports to Tunis from U.K.	3,981	28	5,223	4,519	15,457

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.

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 51,774. There were in 1950, 565 post offices, including telegraph offices, and a wireless transmitting station.

Civil Aviation.—In 1948, 3,484 planes arrived with 30,209 passengers, 142 metric tons of mail, 1,852 metric tons of freight and 548 metric tons of luggage; 3,488 planes left with 30,730 passengers, 81 metric tons of mail, 1,725 metric tons of freight and 625 metric tons of luggage.

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., 1948, was 12·458 milliards francs.

There were 132,000 savings accounts in the postal savings bank, deposits standing at 1,815 million francs at 31 Dec., 1949.

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 ounces.

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*.

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INDO-CHINA.

(INDOCHINE.)

French High Commissioner for Indo-China.—Léon Pignon (appointed 20 Oct., 1948).

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 three 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 Hanoï 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, recognizing the Republic of Viet-Nam within the Federation of Indo-China and of the French Union. But on 19 Dec., 1946, the Viet Minh reopened hostilities. The Ho Chi Minh regime was officially recognized by the Soviet Union on 31 Jan., 1950.

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, and the Commander-in-Chief as counsellor for military affairs, who together form the Government Council. The High Commissioner is represented in each state by a Commissioner of the Republic. The seat of government is Saigon.

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), Huć, 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.

The Indochinese have access to all primary, secondary and high schools.

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.—There is a common budget for the whole of Indo-China, and also a separate budget for each of the states. The provinces have also their budget, as have the municipalities. The general budget is supported by receipts from customs, indirect contributions, posts, telegraphs and railways in all the countries of the union, and besides maintaining these, provides for military and judicial services, public works and other relating to the whole of the union. In 1947 the general budget balanced at 681,212,000 piastres. The debt of Indo-China on 31 Dec., 1945 amounted to 217,751,000 piastres (excluding the loans of the Railway Company).

Revenue and expenditure (in thousands of piastres) were as follows :—

General budget	1943	1944 [1]	1945 [1]	1946 [1]
Revenue	213,924	225,257	257,924	253,061
Expenditure	176,458	267,310	299,702	293,061

[1] Preliminary figures.

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 neighbouring areas. The minerals of Indo-China are anthracite (output in 1948, 340,315 metric tons), zinc (in 1944, 3,087 metric tons), tin (in 1944, 647 metric tons), iron ore (in 1944, 21,975 metric tons). Output (1948) of sea-salt, 4,104 metric tons; cement, 97,200 metric tons.

Commerce.—In 1887, the French possessions in Indo-China, including Annam, Tonking, Cochin-China and Cambodia, were united into a Customs Union.

Chief exports	1942		1947		1948	
	Metric tons	1,000 piastres	Metric tons	1,000 piastres	Metric tons	1,000 piastres
Rice and paddy	974,208	122,231	90,624	93,984	232,905	451,708
Rubber	37,835	81,387	51,707	185,794	42,066	309,081
Fish	4,574	1,762	2,207	17,432	4,976	24,734
Hides	1,324	3,058	1,457	16,913	1,103	15,188
Maize	124,923	10,051	5,080	5,297	46,784	74,051
Beans	—	—	—	—	8,877	48,314

The principal imports in 1948 were cotton tissues (19·8% of the total), machines (8·5%), paper (6·4%), motor cars (5·2%), wines and spirits (5%), hardware (4·7%) and petrol.

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, £737,980 and £165 respectively.

Communications.—There were 5,546 kilometres of metalled roads and 14,136 kilometres of non-metalled roads on 31 December, 1942. Of these,

12,914 kilometres are usable by motor vehicles during at least 6 months of the year. Systematic repair work was begun in 1948; by 1949 the road Prey Vong–Kompong Cham in Cambodia had been completed, and 2,745 km. of metalled roads and 11,085 km. of non-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.); Saigon–Mytho (70 km.); Bendongso–Locninh (69 km.); Govap–Bendongso (62 km.); Tourane–Dieutri (103 km.). Number of passengers in 1948 was 1,632,000.

There were 164 post offices functioning in 1948; length of telephone lines, 30,181 km. (4,847 subscribers); 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 20 Sept., 1949, the rate of the Indo-Chinese piastre was fixed at 20·58 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, 30 June, 1949, 3,766,488,984 piastres.

British Representative in Saigon.—Frank Stannard Gibbs, O.B.E., Consul-General with personal rank of Minister.

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) and Cochin-China, a Cambodian 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.

A series of conventions, signed on 30 Dec., 1949, implemented the transfer of power by the French to the Viet-Nam authorities.

Chief of the State.—Emperor Bao Dai.

Prime Minister.—Nguyen Phan Long.

The Communist government of the Viet Minh party, under the presidency of Ho Chi Minh, has been losing ground but is still entrenched in some 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 Hanoï, with a population (Feb., 1949) of 160,000, of whom 6,000 were French and 7,000 Chinese.

In 1948, there were in North Viet-Nam 405 elementary and 23 primary national schools, with 33,252 pupils of whom 7,518 were girls. Secondary

education was provided at 2 lycées at Hanoï (174 boys, 154 girls) and at 2 secondary schools at Hanoï (66 boys, 16 girls) and Namdinh. There were also private primary schools (4,966 pupils) and 4 private secondary schools (692 pupils) at Hanoï.

The local budget for 1942 balanced at 30,660,000 piastres. The chief crop is rice (total production, 1944, 1,696,000 tons), which is normally just sufficient to feed the population. 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 (1947), 12,122 tons, (1948) 53,757 tons; exports (1947) 52,866 tons, (1948) 120,929 tons.

Chief imports in 1948 were tools and machinery, yarn and tissues, beverages, livestock, potatoes, mineral oils and paper. Chief exports, coal (monthly export in 1939, 148,500 tons; in June, 1948, 6,750 tons), cement and beans. The principal port is Haiphong, which is visited regularly by the steamers of French, British and American lines. Haiphong is also the terminus of the French railway of Yunnan province. As the port is silting up, it is planned to build a new port at Along Bay.

The number of vessels entering Haiphong in 1948 was 218, of 385,000 tons.

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 February, 1886, by which a French protectorate has been established over Annam. The King, Bao-Dai, born in 1913, succeeded to the throne on 8 January, 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 Hanoï 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). Local budget balanced at 15,037,000 piastres in 1941, and 18,534,000 piastres in 1942. 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 Southern Annam there are salt

works. The chief imports are cotton-yarn, cottons, tea, petroleum, paper goods and tobacco; chief exports, sugar, rice, cotton and silk tissues, cinnamon, tea and paper. Imports (1947), 154 tons, (1948), 619 tons; exports (1948), 23,083 tons. 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 1948, 577 national primary schools (129,000 pupils), 1 lycée at Saigon (1,130 boys, 45 girls) and 3 colleges at Saigon, Mytho and Cantho. Private schools had 10,500 pupils in religious schools and 6,000 in undenominational schools. There are also 5 vocational and technical schools with a total of 360 pupils.

The principal produce in 1948 were rice (1,330,000 metric tons), haricots and soya (1,500 metric tons), manioc and batata (35,000 metric tons), sugar cane (200,000 metric tons), betel-nuts (47,200 metric tons), copra (16,000 metric tons), rubber (27,100 metric tons), tobacco (1,450 metric tons), groundnuts (2,000 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 (1948), 270,499 metric tons; exports (1948), 376,327 metric tons. The chief exports in 1948 were rice (231,370 tons), maize (46,783 metric tons), dried and salted fish (505 metric tons), rubber (42,000 metric tons). During 1948, 555 ships of 1,490,000 tons entered the port of Saigon; of these, 165 (224,000 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, but the two chief ones are the Franco-Chinese Bank and the Indo-China Bank.

In 1948, the budget balanced at 380,000,000 piastres.

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 Moï. These people are under the administration of the Viet-Nam government, but enjoy a special status.

There were, in 1948, 134 elementary schools, with 8,986 native and 1,604

Viet-Nam pupils, in the North Viet-Nam section; and 355 elementary schools with 3,486 native and 2,028 Viet-Nam pupils, in the Central Viet-Nam section.

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. In the first general elections, held in September, 1946, the Democratic Party obtained 50 seats, the remaining 19 going to the Liberal Party.

Area, 181,000 square km. In 1948, the population numbered 3,748,328, of whom 4,979 were Europeans, 140,018 Chinese, and 261,585 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, 180 miles farther north-east; Kampot (92 miles from the capital), and Kompong-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 pupils), 3 colleges (349 boys, 98 girls) and 3 vocational schools (150 pupils). Higher education was provided at a high school, a Buddhist institute, the National 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 90,000 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 886,000 metric tons in 1948–49.

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 Mekong River fills up the Great Lake, which occupies the middle of Western Cambodia. With the low-water season the lake slowly empties and leaves innumerable ponds on the ground it covered during the high-water season. These ponds are filled with an enormous quantity of fish suitable for salting and smoking. This is the principal native industry. 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 (1948) 24,171 tons; exports (1948) 302,067 tons.

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 Company. The Mékong and the Great Lake, with their affluents, give a total of 875 miles of waterways, of which about 370 are not navigable to launches during the low-water season. River-steamers easily reach Phnôm-Penh, which has good quays and embankments.

Cambodia 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 231,400 square kilometres (89,320 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 August, 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 Commissar 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 November, 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 November, 1946.

There were, in 1948, 527 primary schools (35,000 pupils), 3 colleges (280 pupils) and 2 vocational schools.

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, china-grass, 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 63,000 piastres.

Trade (1948), imports, 2,263 metric tons; exports, 1,825 metric tons.

Laos has 20 aerodromes, 2 of them provided with a good technical equipment—Séno (near Savannakhet) and Vientiane. There are 2 regular air-lines: Saigon–Luang Prabang and Saigon–Paksé. 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. Telecommuncation is by radio, with stations installed in all main provincial places.

The King.—Sisavang Vong.
Prime Minister.—Tiao Boun Oum.
Crown Prince.—Tiao Savang.
Commissar of the French Republic.—M. de Pereyra.

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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. 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 governmental 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 Swinemünde 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 Länder 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 concerning international law. Re-election is admissible only once.

The Federal 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, including customs and frontier protection; (6) federal railways and air traffic; (7) 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 stock exchanges, private insurances; (12) labour law, including the legal organization of 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 other healing 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 property dues serving non-recurrent purposes accrue to the Federation. The Federation 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 legislation between the

[1] Of 31 principal officials, appointed by April, 1950, 14 were former Nazis.

Federation and the Länder must be effected not later than 31 Dec., 1952. Financial jurisdiction is uniformly regulated by federal legislation.

The Basic Law is valid within the framework of the **Occupation Statute** proclaimed in the exercise of the supreme authority 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. 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 in the following fields are specially reserved, including the right to request information and 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; (*d*) Displaced persons and the admission of refugees; (*e*) Protection, prestige 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 obligations 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.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 first cabinet of the Federal Republic of Germany is composed as follows :—

Federal Chancellor.—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. Gustav W. Heinemann (CDU).
Minister of Justice.—Dr. Thomas Dehler (FDP).
Minister of Finance.—Fritz Schäffer (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 34 deputies appointed by the Diets of the Lander of the Soviet Zone.

Prime Minister.—Otto Grotewohl (Socialist Unity Party).

Deputy Prime Ministers.—Walter Ulbricht (SUP); Hermann Kastner (Liberal Democratic Party); Otto Nuschke (Christian Democratic Union).

Foreign Affairs.—Georg Dertinger (CDU).

Interior.—Dr. Karl Steinhoff (SUP).

Planning.—Heinrich Rau (SUP).

Finance.—Dr. Hans Loch (LDP).

Industry.—Fritz Selbmann (SUP).

Agriculture and Forestry.—Ernst Goldenbaum (Democratic Farmers' Party).

Foreign Trade and Supply.—Georg Handtke (SUP).

Internal Trade.—Karl Hamann (LDP).

Labour and Health.—Col. Luitpold Steidle (CDU).

Transport.—Hans Reingruber (Non-party).

Posts and Telegraphs.—Fritz Burmeister (CDU).

Reconstruction.—Lothar Bolz (National Democratic Party).

Culture.—Paul Wandel (SUP).

Justice.—Max Fechner (SUP).

Area and Population.

I. Progress and Present Conditions.

According to the census of the German population held on 29 October, 1946, the distribution (including displaced persons) was as follows :—

Lander	Area in sq. km.	Population			Per sq. km.
		Male	Female	Total	
British Zone	*97,722*	*10,189,998*	*12,114,511*	*22,304,509*	*228·3*
North Rhine-Westphalia	34,040	5,369,263	6,427,829	11,797,092	346·2
Lower Saxony	47,267	2,951,110	3,481,683	6,432,793	136·2
Schleswig-Holstein	15,668	1,209,662	1,440,826	2,650,488	169·3
Hamburg	747	659,963	764,173	1,424,136	1,907·4
American Zone	*107,459*	*7,826,137*	*9,428,808*	*17,254,945*	*160·6*
Bavaria	70,238	4,095,083	4,934,007	9,029,090	128·6
Württemberg-Baden	15,700	1,654,512	2,020,725	3,675,237	234·1
Hessen	21,117	1,850,164	2,213,915	4,064,079	192·5
Bremen	404	226,378	260,161	486,539	1,205·0
French Zone	*40,216*	*2,244,432*	*2,833,374*	*5,077,806*	*126·3*
Rhineland-Palatinate	19,856	1,227,360	1,533,778	2,761,138	139·1
Württemberg-Hohenzollern	10,407	491,377	627,435	1,118,812	107·5
Baden	9,952	525,695	672,161	1,197,856	120·4
Soviet Zone	*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	*890*	*1,299,701*	*1,900,237*	*3,199,938*	*3,595·8*
Germany (29 October, 1946)	353,460	28,939,814	36,211,118	65,150,932	184·3
Germany (17 May, 1939)[1]	470,524	33,910,922	35,403,190	69,314,112	147·3
Germany (17 May, 1939)[2]	353,435	28,776,914	30,068,993	58,845,912	166·5

[1] Within the boundaries of 1 Jan., 1938. [2] Calculated for the 4 zones of occupation.

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.

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	2,851,131	1·15	1939	3,451,152	0 67

[1] Since 1867. [2] Excluding the Saarland.

II. Vital Statistics.

Year	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1939 [1]	946,279	1,639,126	1,011,009	628,117
1946 [2]	343,064	632,505	467,300	165,205
1947 [2]	408,458	670,940	460,604	210,336
1948 [2]	442,580	682,136	415,168	266,968
1948 [3]	492,590	767,513	476,110	291,290

[1] Germany. [2] British and American zones. [3] Federal Republic.

III. Principal Towns.

The number of large towns is shown as follows :—1871, 8; 1880, 14; 1890, 24; 1900, 33; 1910, 48; 1925, 45; 1933, 52; 1939, 61. According to the results of the census of 29 Oct., 1946, the resident population of the principal towns was as follows :—

Town	Land	Population	Town	Land	Population
Berlin	Berlin	3,187,470	Magdeburg	Saxony-Anhalt	236,326
Hamburg	Hamburg	1,403,300	Lubeck	Schleswig-Holstein	223,059
Munich [1]	Bavaria	751,967			
Leipzig	Saxony	607,655	Halle	Saxony-Anhalt	222,505
Essen	North Rhine-Westphalia	524,728	Kiel	Schleswig-Holstein	214,335
Cologne	North Rhine-Westphalia	491,380	Mannheim	Württemberg-Baden	211,614
Dresden	Saxony	467,966	Wiesbaden	Hessen	188,370
Dortmund	North Rhine-Westphalia	436,491	Brunswick	Lower Saxony	181,375
			Erfurt	Thuringia	174,633
Frankfurt	Hessen	424,065	Oberhausen	North Rhine-Westphalia	174,117
Düsseldorf	North Rhine-Westphalia	420,909	Karlsruhe	Württemberg-Baden	172,343
Stuttgart	Württemberg-Baden	414,072	Augsburg	Bavaria	160,055
Bremen	Bremen	385,266	Krefeld-Uerdingen	North Rhine-Westphalia	150,354
Duisburg Hamborn	North Rhine-Westphalia	356,408	Solingen	North Rhine-Westphalia	133,001
Hanover	Lower Saxony	354,955			
Wuppertal	North Rhine-Westphalia	325,846	Mülheim-on-Ruhr	North Rhine-Westphalia	132,370
Nuremberg	Bavaria	312,338	Bielefeld	North Rhine-Westphalia	132,276
Gelsenkirchen	North Rhine-Westphalia	265,793	Kassel	Hessen	127,568
Chemnitz	Saxony	250,188	Hagen	North Rhine-Westphalia	126,516
Bochum	North Rhine-Westphalia	246,477	Zwickau	Saxony	122,862

Town	Land	Population	Town	Land	Population
Rostock. .	Mecklenburg	114,869	Regensburg .	Bavaria	108,604
Potsdam .	Brandenburg	113,568	Oldenburg .	Lower Saxony	107,473
Heidelberg .	Württemberg-Baden	111,766	Ludwigshafen	Rhineland-Palatinate	106,556
Aachen . .	North Rhine-Westphalia	110,462	Flensburg .	Schleswig-Holstein	101,577
München-Gladbach	North Rhine-Westphalia	110,444	Bremerhaven	Bremen	99,208

Religion.

The Nazi-influenced constitution of the German Evangelical Church of July, 1933, was abrogated in August, 1946, and a Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany was elected. The president of this 'General Synod' 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.

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, 1948, there were 23,267 public and private elementary schools with 96,887 teachers (54,538 males and 42,349 females) and 5,384,433 pupils (2,742,922 boys and 2,641,511 girls) in the British and U.S. Zone. There were 620 public and private middle schools (*Mittelschulen*) with 5,845 teachers and 175,946 pupils (81,872 boys and 94,074 girls) and 1,171 secondary schools with 23,667 teachers and 518,685 students (305,969 boys and 212,716 girls).

During the winter semester 1948–49 there were in the British and U.S. Zone 13 universities with 57,847 German and foreign students; 9 philosophical-theological colleges (Bamberg, Dillingen, Eichstätt, Frankfurt-on-Main, Freising, Fulda, Paderborn, Passau, Regensburg) with 4,766 students in the Roman Catholic theological and philosophical faculties; and 7 technical colleges with 19,920 students.

There were, besides: the Mining Academy in Clausthal-Zellerfeld, the Agricultural and Veterinary College in Giessen (former university), Veterinary College in Hanover, the Agricultural College in Hohenheim, the commercial colleges in Mannheim and Nuremberg, the Horticultural College in Sarstedt, 11 teachers' training colleges, academies for music in Cologne and Detmold, the Academy of Art in Düsseldorf, the Academy for Athletics in Cologne.

There were, in 1949, 5,832 cinemas with a seating capacity of 2,350,000.

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 Länder. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. Extraordinary courts are inadmissible. The death sentence is abolished.

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, 1948–31 March, 1949, public assistance in the Bizone, excluding assistance in homes and hospitals, which amounts to an average 20% of these figures, was given to 2,603,000 persons (as at 31 Dec., 1948) and amounted to DM 891,800,000 or DM 21·40 per head of population, divided as follows :—

Länder	Number of persons relieved [1]	Expenditure (in DM)	Charge per head of population
Hamburg	56,000	20,200,000	13·40
Lower Saxony	475,000	158,300,000	23·30
North Rhine–Westphalia	692,000	287,500,000	22·40
Schleswig-Holstein	250,000	84,400,000	31 30
Bavaria	644,000	187,700,000	20·40
Bremen	30,000	11,400,000	22·80
Hessen	257,000	88,900,000	20·70
Württemberg-Baden	199,000	53,400,000	14·10

[1] In the Länder of the British Zone, only persons receiving regular cash assistance, in the Länder of the American Zone, persons receiving casual and regular assistance.

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 [1]
Revenue, grand total	325,189·4	650,629·5	1,304,789·5
Railways	154,500·0	174,500·0	174,500·0
Posts	109,300·0	120,000·0	100,000·0
Länder	15,382·6	15,120·0	—
Expenditure, grand total	228,314·6	641,587·3	1,304,789·5
Of which economic aid to Berlin	—	218,500·0	250,000·0

[1] Estimates.

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
Former Deutsches Reich .	11,552·9	—	—	—
British-American Zone . .	—	11,502·9	13,426·6	13,004·9
French Zone . . .	—	1,185·9	1,651·4	1,387·4

The revenues of the communes, from communal taxes, in the 3 western zones (excluding Hamburg and Bremen) amounted to RM/DM 2,014 million in 1948; in Hamburg and Bremen to RM/DM 142 million.

All titles on public debts have been cancelled by the currency reform of 18 June, 1948.

The budget of the Soviet Zone shows, for the fiscal year 1 April, 1948–31 March, 1949, revenues of DM (East) 13,254 million and expenditures of DM (East) 12,890 million. The budget for 1 April–31 Dec., 1949, provides for revenues of DM (East) 11,985 million and expenditures of DM (East) 10,810 million; main items of expenditure, in million DM (East) are:—Nationalized enterprises, 800; investments, 786; agricultural machinery, 111; health and welfare, 558 (contemplated social insurance expenditures of DM (East) 2,000 million do not appear in the budget); education, 908. Taxes are to furnish 46% of the revenue, transportation 15%, financial services 25%.

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, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Pakistan. By the end of 1948, German assets allocated among the Allies comprised: 701,990 gross tons of merchant shipping and 53,435 tons allotted as scrap; 147 whole plants and 207 part plants, with a residual value of 259,185,000 marks (1938 value, $1 = 4 marks).

Defence.

Army.—The German Army surrendered unconditionally on 5 June, 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 12,000 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 has gone to 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 agricultural 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
Württemberg-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
Württemberg-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*	*1,124,281*	*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	1947	1948	1949	1939–43	1947	1948	1949
Wheat	1,013·7	833·5	907·0	922·1	2,178·1	1,192 4	1,953·6	2,471·0
Rye	1,483·5	1,436·0	1,533·6	1,491·3	2,814·7	2,066 4	2,874·6	3,483·3
Barley	757·7	486 4	459·6	495·5	1,558·4	679 1	854 3	1,213·2
Oats	1,519·2	1,364·6	1,291·7	1,321·5	3,090·8	1,928·8	2,217 0	3,033·4
Potatoes	1,081·0	1,103·1	1,151 1	1,123·7	18,654·4	14,190 0	23,547 1	21,000·0
Sugar beet	157·8	159·3	157·5	166·9	5,173·6	2,776·0	4,742·3	4,366 4

Wine production in the Bizone was 14,102,573 gallons in 1948 (6,396,652 gallons in 1947).

Livestock in the Federal Republic on 3 Dec., 1949, were as follows:— Cattle, 10,846,800 (including 5,516,700 milch cows); horses, 1,623,500; sheep, 2,011,500; pigs, 9,679,400; goats, 1,443,500; poultry, 44,066,500.

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 10 million hectares, of which 3·56 million were in the American, 2·96 million in the Soviet, 1·88 million in the British and 1·58 million in the

French Zones. In 1945–46, cuttings amounted to 18·6 million cubic meters in the Soviet, 18·3 in the American, 16·7 in the British and 6·8 in the French Zones.

III. 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 combined British–American Zones were as follows (in metric tons) :—

Minerals	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Coal [1] .	136,956,000	35,484,000	53,946,000	71,124,000	87,033,000	103,238,000
Lignite [2] .	68,610,000	24,248,000	51,590,000	58,725,000	64,856,000	72,263,000
Iron ore .	6,359,200 [3]	—	3,582,000	3,890,000	6,532,000	8,032,000
Potash .	2,400,000	—	2,614,800	3,320,400	5,088,000	7,033,800
Crude oil .	552,000	—	649,200	576,000	636,000	839,600

[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.

The production of iron and steel in the British–American Zones was (in metric tons) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Pig-iron.	14,976,821	2,083,200	2,260,800	4,610,400	7,063,600
Steel ingots and castings .	17,470,344	2,484,000	2,952,000	5,371,200	8,823,300
Rolled products finished .	11,437,000	1,942,800	2,101,200	3,619,200	6,125,000

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).

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.

IV. Fisheries.

The yield of the North Sea fisheries was 186 million kilos of fish in 1946 and 212·4 million kilos in 1947.

In March, 1948, the number of vessels of the German fishing fleet was fixed at 287 (67 in 1947).

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, Württemberg 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, Württemberg and Bavaria, and beer principally in Bavaria.

The production of important industrial products in the British-American Zones was as follows:—

Products	1936	1946	1947	1948	1949
Electricity (million kwh.)	—	14,805	16,017	17,799	—
Gasoline (1,000 tons)	384·0	88·8	72·0	92·4	414·0
Diesel oil (1,000 tons)	94·8	97·2	78·0	91·4	302·4
Potassium fertilizers, K_2O (1,000 tons)	528·0	284·2	321·5	510·0	709·5
Sulphuric acid, SO_3 (1,000 tons)	820·8	279·6	422·4	620·4	859·4
Soda, Na_2CO_3 (1,000 tons)	374·4	205·2	235·2	376 8	524·2
Cement (1,000 tons)	7,508·4	2,291·6	2,695 2	5,113·2	7,485·8
Rayon:					
Staple fibre (1,000 tons)	22·3	17·5	15·7	37·9	81·5
Continuous rayon filament (1,000 tons)	21·9	3·9	10·1	25·7	38·1
Cotton yarn (1,000 tons)	233·7	39 9	65·7	102·6	197·0
Woollen yarn (1,000 tons)	41·4	17·9	24·7	34·8	59·1
Passenger cars	174,072	9,960	9,540	30,036	104,254
Commercial cars	32,652	12,720	12,792	27,948	53,389
Bicycles (1,000's)	859·1	278·4	893·7	893·7	1,429·9

Commerce.

The distribution of the bizonal imports and exports, 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	1948	1949	1936	1948	1949
Argentina	118·5	71·9	158·1	97·7	4·1	6·6
Australia	42·7	43·4	107·9	34 7	9·2	37·7
Austria	76·6	31·7	44·2	108·5	121·1	229·3
Belgium-Luxemburg	138·6	80·2	418·4	211·5	262·9	402·5
Brazil	131·4	45·5	81·5	133·4	5·7	36·6
Canada	18·8	39·9	71·9	35·1	4·2	20·2
Cuba	7·7	60·0	71·0	11·1	0·5	3·0
Denmark	154·3	46·8	152·8	182·3	53·2	58·9
France	98·9	11·1	90·6	254·5	223·2	513·8
Iceland	5·6	36·0	36·1	4·6	0·4	2·0
Italy	208·5	67·7	318·0	240·6	68·9	216·9
Malaya	51·9	78·5	108·4	17·7	4·3	13·3
Netherlands	168·5	121·6	401·9	395·5	224·4	368·3
New Zealand	6·7	22·3	74·8	5·5	1·3	37·8
Norway	87·9	64·2	97·1	91·3	26·7	71·4
Saar Territory	—	35·4	71·1	—	11·5	79·2
Sweden	191·7	93·9	295·3	230·4	75·0	240·5
Switzerland	106·2	31·4	205·5	225·5	127·9	231·9
Turkey	118·5	26·6	92·4	79·4	9·0	48·8
Union of South Africa	39·5	37·8	83·8	56·5	17·9	23·3
United Kingdom	263·7	129·0	182·3	405·8	256·2	380·1
U.S.A.	232·2	1,573·7	2,587·8	172·0	101·8	159·5

The French Zone, in 1948, imported goods to the value of $181,288,500, U.S. (1947, $138,300,000) and exported goods to the value of $108,900,000 (1947, $122,700,000). France took 71% of the 1948 exports, Switzerland, 13%; of the imports, France supplied 37%, U.S.A., 33%.

The main items of German imports in 1949 were foodstuffs ($965 million), and raw materials ($544·6 million); exports, finished manufactures ($484·6 million) and semi-finished manufactures ($304·9 million).

Total trade between Germany and the United Kingdom for 5 years, according to the Board of Trade returns (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	30,137,614	6,421,457	19,285,293	29,577,263	37,498,826
Exports to Germany	20,549,196	17,845,186	21,105,687	25,173,579	26,721,083
Re-exports from U.K.	6,158,030	5,815,691	6,894,376	5,975,358	6,931,800

Communications.

I. Roads and Railways.

On 30 June, 1949, the total length of roads in the Bizone was 102,838 km., including 1,975 km. *autobahn*, 19,685 km. highways, 39,396 km. first-class and 41,782 km. second-class country roads. Motor vehicles licenced in the Federal Republic on 1 July, 1949, numbered 1,398,245.

The total length of railway line in the Federal Republic was 30,698 km. in 1949.

II. Navigation.

In July, 1949, the tonnage of the German mercantile marine was 257,966 registered gross tons (4,492,708 in 1939).

The inland-waterways fleet on 30 June, 1949, comprised 8,911 vessels of 2,779,134 tons. The length of the navigable rivers and canals in the Federal Republic is 5,127 km.

Total goods traffic by sea-going ships in 1948 was 13,580,000 metric tons entering (33,056,000 in 1938) and 9,156,400 metric tons clearing (19,211,000 in 1938).

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 3 western zones, in 1949, was 1,974,036; in the Soviet Zone, 250,000. Number of wireless licences in the Bizone, July, 1949, was 6,313,000.

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'. Prices and wages remained unchanged, so that one DM is equal to one RM. The RM notes circulated by the former Reichsbank were exchanged for DMs at the ratio of 10 to 1 up to the amount of RM 60, and all amounts exceeding this sum as well as all bank and saving deposits at the ratio of RM 100 to

DM 6·5. All RM liabilities included securities were depreciated at the ratio of 10 to 1.

On 14 Feb., 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 Länder is the central reserve bank of the Land Central Banks (Landeszentralbanken) set up in the 11 Länder of the 3 western zones, and maintains business connexions only with them and with the Bizonal 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., 1949, were as follows (in millions of DM) :—

	Bank of German Länder	11 Land Central Banks	Total [1]
Assets :—			
Credit balances with foreign banks	833·9	—	833·9
Other credit balances from business transactions with foreign countries	755·2	—	755·2
Bills and collateral loans	4,345·4	850·1	3,731·6
Equalization and interim claims [2]	5,236·6	2,482·1	8,129·7
Liabilities :—			
Bank-notes and coins	7,737·5	—	7,737·5
Deposits	860·1	2,090·9	2,480·2

[1] Without the credit balances between the Bank of German Länder and the Land Central Banks.

[2] From the monetary reform.

In the Soviet Zone, by an order issued in April, 1947, a new bank, 'Emissions- und Girobank,' was established for each of the 5 Länder. These institutes have the function of the former 'Reichsbank' without power of note issue. In Berlin, the 'Berliner Stadtkontor,' a nationalized banking concern, composed of the former Deutsche Bank, Dresdener Bank and Commerz-Bank, has similar functions.

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 Potsdam and empowered to issue the new notes. This bank is the central institute for the 'Investment and Clearing Banks' established in April, 1947 in the 5 Länder 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 Dec., 1949, was DM (East) 4,145 million and of coins DM (East) 25 million.

In the Soviet Sector of Berlin DM (East) is the legal tender. 407 million DM (West) have so far been issued for the western sectors of Berlin (British, American and French Sectors). From 31 March, 1949, the amount is included in the total of the notes issued by the Bank of German Länder. In Dec., 1949, 1 DM (West) was exchanged for 6·32 DM (East)

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 Germany and other countries.

The Federal Republic is represented by Consuls-General in London, Paris and Washington.

There are British consular representatives at Berlin, Bremen, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich and Stuttgart.

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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 Schleswig-Holstein; capital: Kiel. LOWER SAXONY, including the former Prussian Province 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 governmental districts of Köln, Aachen and Düsseldorf and the former Land Lippe; 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. WURTTEMBERG-HOHENZOLLERN, including the French occupied part of the former Land Württemberg and the former 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, including the former Land Saxony and the part of the former Province of Silesia on the left bank of the Western Neisse; capital: Dresden. SAXONY–ANHALT, including the former Prussian Province of Saxony except the governmental district of Erfurt, and the former Land Anhalt; capital: Halle. THURINGIA, 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 29 October, 1946), 1,197,856 (525,695 males, 672,161 females); estimate, 30 June, 1949, 1,281,941.

Vital statistics, 1948 (and 1947):—Live births, 20,827 (18,570), including 2,430 (2,342) illegitimate; marriages, 11,607 (9,954); deaths, 14,775 (15,510); still births, 455 (409).

Religion and Education.—Of the 1946 census population, 851,462 were Roman Catholics, 305,460 Protestants, 183 Jews and 24,937 others or undefined.

At 15 Dec., 1948, there were 1,090 primary schools with 181,601 pupils and 2,934 teachers; 68 secondary schools with 18,222 pupils and 921 teachers; 115 commercial and industrial schools; 566 agricultural schools; a technical school with 623 students and 29 teachers, and the University of Freiburg with (1947–48) 3,385 students, including 916 women, and 178 professors and lecturers.

Production and Industry.—Acreage of the most important crops (1,000 hectares) in 1948:—Wheat, 23·4; rye, 14·2; barley, 15·3; oats, 14·0; maize, 2·2; potatoes, 24·0; sugar beet, 0·2; vineyards, 6·1; pastures, 37·3; total agricultural land, 475·6.

Livestock (June, 1949):—24,926 horses; 404,084 cattle (including 204,258 milch cows); 146,371 pigs; 37,692 sheep; 69,625 goats; 500,292 poultry.

There were (Sept., 1949), 2,000 industrial undertakings, employing 128,669 workers, of whom 85,035 were men.

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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 Socialists.

The elections for the Diet, held on 1 December, 1946, had the following results:—104 Christian Social Union, 54 Social Democrats, 13 Economic Reconstruction Association, 9 Free Democratic Party.

The cabinet, formed on 20 September, 1947, consists of members of the

Christian Social Union 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 (27,111·82 square miles). The capital is Munich. The population of Bavaria, on 29 Oct., 1946, numbered 9,029,090 (4,095,083 males, 4,934,007 females); an increase of 1,991,498 over the census of 17 May, 1939. Estimated population, 31 Oct, 1949, 9,318,078. Marriages, 1949, 89,799 (1948, 95,252; 1947, 93,874; 1946, 86,183; 1945, 46,223); births, 157,347, including 21,110 illegitimate (1948, 162,571, including 24,404 illegitimate; 1947, 169,829, including 28,342 illegitimate; 1946, 156,302, including 33,945 illegitimate; 1945, 115,793, including 24,548 illegitimate); deaths, 108,213 (1948, 102,130; 1947, 109,004; 1946, 109,707; 1945, 152,977); divorces, 1948, 15,202 (1947, 12,249; 1946, 4,300).

Religion and Education.—On 29 October, 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, 1949, there were 6,567 elementary schools with 26,881 teachers and 1,274,780 pupils (644,023 boys, 630,757 girls); 310 secondary schools, including 73 girls' schools, with 5,223 teachers and 118,887 pupils (70,802 boys, 48,085 girls); 3,446 farmers' vocational centres, with 109,501 pupils (46,527 boys, 62,974 girls); 237 technical and commercial colleges, with 1,802 teachers and 206,646 pupils (128,421 boys, 78,225 girls); 25 teachers' training colleges with 396 teachers and 4,670 pupils (1,885 boys, 2,785 girls). In summer term, 1949, the University of Munich had 10,073 students; the University of Erlangen, 4,832; the University of Würzburg, 3,680; the Technical University of Munich, 4,503; the Nuremberg School of Economics and Social Sciences, 889; the Roman Catholic Theological Colleges at Bamberg, Dillingen, Eichstätt, Freising, Passau and Regensburg, 3,592 students.

Justice and Crime.—There were in 1948, 160 district courts, 21 courts of appeal and 3 supreme courts. Convictions in 1948 numbered 88,396, of which 28,026 concerned theft and embezzlement, 17,537 economic regulations, and 16,252 occupation regulations.

Social Welfare.—In the year ended 31 March, 1949, an average of 626,135 (1948, 664,290) persons received public assistance amounting to DM 186,603,000 (1948, 192,444,000) or DM 298·02 (289·70) per head.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (estimates) in million marks:—

Ordinary	1938	1947	1948	Extraordinary	1938	1947	1948
Revenue .	498·0	3,273·6	3,020	Revenue .	0·8	75·0	45·0
Expenditure .	498·0	3,273·6 [1]	3,020 [2]	Expenditure .	0·8	75·0	45·0

[1] Including RM 662 million for occupation and RM 466 million for refugees and displaced persons.

[2] Including DM 638 million for occupation and DM 442 million for refugees and displaced persons.

Production and Industry.—Acreage and yield of the most important agricultural products were as follows :—

	Area (1,000 hectares)				Yield (1,000 metric tons)			
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1946	1947	1948	1949
Wheat . .	323·7	298·2	307·6	301·4	507·8	331·5	483·2	663.6
Rye . .	326·6	334·0	351·5	344·0	445·9	388·6	495·6	616·1
Barley . .	215·9	196·8	178·0	199·4	290·3	222·7	256·6	402·3
Oats . .	287·2	276·8	265·1	273·2	369·9	268·4	325·6	454·3
Potatoes .	264·0	277·5	315·7	306·1	3,485·3	2,222·2	5,869·1	3,318·4
Sugar beet .	14·6	17·0	15·8	15·0	360·5	242·0	399·7	328·9

Livestock (3 Dec., 1949) :—3,347,000 cattle (including 1,664,000 milch and draught cows); 341,000 horses; 449,000 sheep; 269,000 goats; 2,036,000 pigs; 10,576,000 poultry.

Mineral production (in metric tons) in 1948 amounted to 41,278 coal (19,533 in 1938), 3,192,707 lignite (2,881,422), 477,179 iron ore (1,237,030), 40,603 pyrites (29,479), 55,393 salt (55,075), 112,677 kaolin (218,181). The number of miners was 19,134 (12,635 in 1938).

The total electrical generation capacity in 1947 amounted to 1,330,000 kw., of which 870,000 kw. was from hydro-electric installations. Production in 1948 was 5,714 million kwh., of which 4,425 million kwh. were hydro-electric.

Labour.—The number of workers in industrial undertakings employing 10 or more persons was 478,956 in July, 1949; the number of unemployed at 25 Aug., 1949, was 359,192. Of the gainfully employed, 37·2% were engaged in agriculture and forestry, 33·6% in industry and trade, 13·5% in commerce and transport.

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BERLIN.

Government.—Berlin was under quadripartite Allied government (Kommandatura) until 1 July, 1948, when the Soviet element withdrew. Subsequently, separate agencies (food, labour, transport, public utilities) and, on 30 Nov., a separate Municipal Government were set up in the Soviet sector. On 21 Dec. the three Western Powers resumed the sittings of the Kommandatura.

The traffic by rail, road and waterways of the three Western sectors with the Western zones was stopped by the Soviet authorities on 18 June, 1948. From that date until 12 May, 1949, food, and industrial supply of the Western sectors was maintained entirely by the air-lift organized by the U.S. and British governments. By 6 Oct., 1949, when the air-lift ended, about 2 million tons had been flown to Berlin, of which 90% were for civilian needs.

In the municipal elections, held on 20 Oct., 1946, the Social Democrats

obtained 48·7% of the votes; the Christian Socialists, 22·1%; the Socialist Unity Party, 19·8%; the Liberal Democrats, 9·4%.

Municipal elections took place in the three Western sectors on 5 Dec., 1948. The Social Democrats obtained 76 seats, the Christian Democrats 26, the Liberal Democrats 17; the Socialist Unity Party abstaining.

Head of the Administration.—Oberbürgermeister Prof. Ernst Reuter (Social Democrat).

Head of the Soviet Sector.—Friedrich Ebert (Socialist Unity Party).

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, Neukölln, Tempelhof, Schöneberg, 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 Köpenick.

Population.—Census of 29 October, 1946: Soviet sector, 1,174,582; American sector, 979,846; British sector, 605,287; French sector, 427,755; total, 3,187,470 (1,293,042 males, 1,894,428 females), a decrease of 26·5% from the population in 1939. Estimated population, 31 Dec., 1949, 3,312,700.

Vital statistics, 1948:—Births, 31,827 (inclusive of 4,373 illegitimate; exclusive of 756 still-born); marriages, 30,342; divorces, 16,085; deaths, 48,180. 1949:—Live births, 33,383; still births, 798; marriages, 29,214; deaths, 45,207.

Education.—Western Berlin, at 1 April, 1949, had 338 elementary and intermediate schools, with 3,163 teachers and 227,219 pupils; 65 secondary schools, with 1,325 teachers and 28,549 pupils; 48 vocational schools with 583 teachers and 44,411 pupils. The Soviet Sector had, at 1 Oct., 1947, 223 elementary and intermediate schools, with 1,494 teachers and 140,237 pupils; 29 secondary schools, with 446 teachers and 12,406 pupils; 34 vocational schools, with 305 teachers and 44,621 pupils.

There are in Western Berlin a Free University (with 3,850 students in summer term, 1949), a Technical University (2,691), High Schools of Fine Arts (803), Music (*c.* 700), Politics (304), a Teachers' Training College (841), and an independent Theological High School (372).

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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 20 October, 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 6 Social Democrats and 5 members of the Democratic People's Party; 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 29 October, 1946) numbered 484,474 (224,923 males, 259,551 females), a decrease of 78,441 (13·9%) from the census population of 17 May, 1939. Estimated population, 1 Dec., 1949, 548,311 (260,847 males, 287,464 females).

Marriages, 1948, 6,150 (1949, 5,360); births, 7,696 (735 illegitimate) (1949, 7,772; 720 illegitimate); deaths, 4,740 (1949, 4,940); number of divorces, 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, 1949, there were 120 primary schools (63,815 pupils), 20 secondary schools (9,959 pupils) and 27 vocational schools (24,654 pupils).

Justice.—Bremen has 3 district courts, 1 court of appeal and 1 supreme court.

Social Welfare.—There were (1949) 16 hospitals with 7,499 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 1949 balanced at DM 338,867,050. Public debt of the city of Bremen on 31 Dec., 1949, was DM 23·8 million.

Industry.—The most important industries are shipbuilding (8,094 employees in Dec., 1949, compared with 26,000 in 1939), building (14,507), engineering (5,407), textiles (5,986) and fishing (3,389).

Agriculture.—Arable land (1949), 24,708 hectares; yield of grain crops, (1949), 4,662 metric tons; turnips, etc., 33,849 metric tons.

Livestock (23 June, 1949):—18,801 cattle; 17,902 pigs; 2,271 sheep; 4,216 horses; 3,021 goats.

Shipping.—Vessels entered in 1949, 4,426 of 7,322,136 net tons (compared with 9,555 of 10,259,175 in 1938); cleared, 4,424 of 7,228,279 net tons (9,560 of 10,268,952 in 1938). Ocean-going imports, 1949, 4,986,782 metric tons (4,111,500 in 1938); exports, 1,613,842 metric tons (4,961,600 in 1938).

Books of Reference.

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Bessel (G.), Bremen Leipzig, 1935.—Geschichte Bremerhavens. Bremerhaven, 1927.
Buchenau (F.), Die Freie Hansestadt Bremen. 4th ed. Bremen, 1934.
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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 Bürgerschaft.

The elections of 16 October, 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, 1950, of 10 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, 29 Oct., 1946), 1,424,136 (659,963 males, 764,173 females), a decrease of 16·8% since 1939. Marriages (1948), 17,330; births (1948), 19,150 (including 330 still births and 1,864 illegitimate births); deaths (1948), 15,127; divorces (1948), 6,413.

Religion and Education.—On 29 October, 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, 1949, 293 public primary schools with 4,322 teachers (1,941 male, 2,381 female) and 180,907 pupils; 40 public secondary schools with 1,107 teachers and 18,297 pupils, and 15 private schools with 207 teachers and 6,478 pupils. The University of Hamburg had 3,223 male and 1,036 female German and 77 foreign students in winter term, 1949–50.

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 or DM 42·04 monthly per head.

Finance.—The ordinary budget for 1949 balanced at DM 1,394,440,000. Public debt, at 31 March, 1949, amounted to DM 104,800,000.

Production and Industry.—Industry is chiefly dependent on trade, shipping and local consumption. There were, in Dec., 1949, 1,350 industrial undertakings (with 10 or more employees), employing about 108,000 persons and producing goods valued at DM 144 million (monthly average), *i.e.*, 67% of the pre-war production.

The agricultural area comprised 39,211 hectares (96,895 acres) in 1949. Yield (1949) of cereals, 9,800 metric tons; potatoes, turnips, etc., 76,309 metric tons.

Livestock (3 Dec., 1949):—Cattle, 18,092; pigs, 28,151; horses 6,852; sheep, 6,409; goats, 5,654.

Labour.—The numbers of workmen, clerks and officials in full employment at 31 Dec., 1949, were 382,690 males and 192,108 females; unemployed, 46,616 male, 25,258 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	8,446	9,874
Tonnage	20,567,311	2,387,207	3,508,388	5,774,371	8,717,312
Cleared: Number	19,316	3,628	5,951	9,847	11,221
Tonnage	20,547,148	2,368,443	3,562,442	5,865,527	8,877,174

By Dec., 1949, 69 trans-Atlantic, 45 European and 12 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.

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Handel und Schiffahrt des Hafens Hamburg. (Published by the Handelsstatistisches Amt.)
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Möller (K. D.), Das letzte Kapitel. Hamburg, 1948.
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Reincke (H.), Hamburg. Bremen, 1925.
Schneider (R. T.), The Port of Hamburg. Washington, 1930.

HESSEN.

Constitution.—The constitution was put into force by popular referendum on 1 December, 1946. The Diet, elected on the same day, consists of 38 Social Democrats, 28 Christian Democrats, 14 Liberal Democrats and 10 Communists. The cabinet, formed in January, 1947, is a coalition of Socialists and Christian Democrats headed by Minister President Christian Stock (Socialist).

Area and Population.—Hessen, within the American Zone of occupation, *i.e.*, excluding the districts incorporated in the French Zone, has an area of 21,117 square kilometres (7,931·16 square miles). Its capital is Wiesbaden. The population, on 29 October, 1946, numbered 4,064,079 (1,850,164 males, 2,213,915 females), an increase of 584,953 persons (16·8%) over the census population of 17 May, 1939.

Vital statistics	Live births	Still births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths
1946	60,956	1,390	38,205	5,609	44,920
1947	71,361	1,556	46,454	7,480	47,434
1948	72,077	1,556	49,548	8,917	44,229

Religion.—On 29 October, 1946, there were 2,532,615 Protestants (63·4%), 1,301,540 Roman Catholics (32·6%) and 161,523 others (4·0%). 68,401 foreigners living in assembly centres were not included in this denomination census.

Agriculture.—Area (in 1,000 hectares) and yield (in 1,000 metric tons) of the most important crops in 1949 were as follows :—

	Area	Yield		Area	Yield
Wheat . . .	75·4	201·1	Oats . . .	114·3	258·0
Rye	125·4	287·6	Potatoes . . .	101·4	1,399·1
Barley . . .	25·4	57·3	Sugar beet . .	10·7	286·5

Livestock, Dec, 1949 :—Cattle, 746,656 (including 432,189 milch cows); horses, 117,542; sheep, 259,257; goats, 287,215; pigs, 862,187; poultry 3,920,847.

Books of Reference.

Statistisches Handbuch für das Land Hessen. (Published by Statistisches Landesamt, Wiesbaden.)
Staat und Wirtschaft in Hessen. (Published by Statistisches Landesamt, Wiesbaden.)
Rodnick (D.), Postwar Germans. Yale University and London, 1948.

LOWER SAXONY.

(NIEDERSACHSEN.)

Government.—The Land Niedersachsen was formed on 1 Nov., 1946 by merging the former Prussian province of Hanover and the *Länder* Brunswick, Oldenburg and Schaumburg-Lippe. The Diet, elected on 20 April, 1947, consists of 65 Social Democrats, 30 Christian Democratic Union, 27 Lower Saxony Party (now renamed German Party), 13 Free Democratic Party, 8 Communists and 6 Centre (Roman Catholic) Party. The Cabinet is a coalition of Socialists and Christian Democrats, headed by Hinrich Wilhelm Kopf (Soc.). There is no written constitution.

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 47,277·67 square kilometres (18,249·2 square miles), and is divided into 8 administrative districts; capital, Hanover. Population (census of 29 October, 1946), 6,227,831 (2,812,576 males, 3,415,255 females), an increase of 40·4% over the census population of 17 May, 1939. Population, 1 Aug., 1949 (estimate), 6,939,414.

Vital Statistics	Live births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths
1946	98,745	48,641	4,541	71,281
1947	107,325	60,214	9,580	73,519
1948	117,833	71,872	12,040	64,325

Justice.—There are 126 district courts, 11 courts of appeal and 3 high courts.

Social Welfare.—In 1948 504,474 persons received DM 168,173,000 of public assistance. There were, in Dec., 1948, 370 hospitals with 60,350 beds, and 54 tuberculosis sanatoria with 7,175 beds.

Religion and Education.—On 29 October, 1946, there were 4,799,112 Protestants, 1,195,301 Roman Catholics, 52,289 other Christians, 1,963 Jews, and 201,140 unbelievers.

On 15 May, 1948, there were 4,571 elementary schools with 953,196 pupils and 14,876 teachers, 165 middle schools (55,561 pupils, 1,468 teachers), 144 secondary schools (68,452 pupils, 2,955 teachers), 490 vocational and continuation schools (217,206 pupils, 3,007 teachers), the University of Göttingen (5,208 students), 2 technical high schools (3,592 students), a veterinary high school (445 students), a mining academy 576 students), 8 teachers' training colleges and 4 vocational academies.

Agriculture (including Bremen).—Area (1,000 hectares) and yield (1,000 metric tons) of the most important crops in 1949:—Rye, 370·5 and 721·7; oats, 223·9 and 507·8; wheat, 85·9 and 253·6; barley, 36·0 and 93·5; potatoes 272·2 and 4,910·7; sugar beet, 74·0 and 2,220·7.

Livestock, 3 Dec., 1949 (including Bremen):—Cattle, 2,083,199 (including milch cows, 978,606); pigs, 2,707,570; sheep, 474,286; horses, 428,688.

Books of Reference.

Statistische Monatshefte für Niedersachsen. Hanover.
Forschungen zur Landes-und Volkskunde. Published by Amt für Landesplanung und Statistik. Hanover.
Bruening (K.), Niedersachsen. 2 vols. 1934.

NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIA.

(NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN.)

Government.—The Land Nordrhein-Westfalen is governed by a coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Centre Party; Minister President, Karl Arnold (Christian Democrat).

Area and Population.—The Land comprises 34,040 square kilometres (13,139 square miles). Capital, Düsseldorf. Population (estimate, 1 Jan., 1950), 13,059,500 (6,144,700 males, 6,914,800 females).

Vital statistics, 1948 (and 1949):—Births, 193,806 (207,580); deaths, 119,929 (126,212); marriages, 134,997 (133,547); divorces, 24,048.

Industry.—Output and/or production in tons (monthly average, 1949, and, in brackets, monthly average, 1948):—Iron ore, 95,893 (74,465); iron ore Fe-content, 20,476 (16,165); pig-iron, 462,703 (301,954); raw steel ingots, 634,340 (375,403); rolled steel, 440,165 (250,450); castings (iron, steel and malleable castings), 76,379 (50,106); coal, 8,044,167 (7,114,000); lignite, 5,061,917 (4,540,000); electric power, 1,704·9 million kwh. (1,408·6); gas (including cokery-gas of industry), 924·4 million cubic metres (725·9 million).

Ruhr Control Area.—7,668·3 square kilometres; population, approximately 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 73% rolled products (excluding semi-finished products).

Agriculture.—Area (1,000 hectares) and yield (1,000 metric tons) of the most important crops in 1949:—Rye, 211·9 and 515·6; oats, 200·6 and 516·5; wheat, 112·9 and 330·5; barley, 48·4 and 130·6; potatoes, 165·5 and 3,216·1; sugar beet, 42·5 and 1,286·6.

Expropriation of all landed estates exceeding 250 acres or DM 130,000 of assessed value was provided in the land-reform 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, 3 Dec., 1949:—Cattle, 1,407,681 (including 792,688 milch cows); pigs, 1,755,800; sheep, 306,953; goats, 177,091; horses, 312,907.

Books of Reference.

Statistische Rundschau für das Land Nordrhein-Westfalen. Düsseldorf. Monthly from Jan., 1949.
Monatszahlen Nordrhein-Westfalen. Düsseldorf. Monthly from Aug., 1947.
Aubin (H.) and *Kuske* (B.), Der Raum Westfalen. 2 vols. 1931-34.

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 19,856·3 square kilo-

metres (7,664·5 square miles). Capital, Koblenz. Population (census of 29 October, 1946), 2,753,569 (1,223,604 males, 1,529,965 females), a decrease of 7% since 1939.

Vital Statistics	Live births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths
1946 . . .	38,818	21,197	1,520	35,848
1947 . . .	41,212	26,952	2,689	35,635
1948 . . .	46,445	29,885	3,323	33,166

Education.—There were, in 1948–49, 2,994 primary schools with 7,598 teachers and 401,187 pupils; 113 secondary schools with 1,659 teachers and 36,695 pupils; 15 teachers' training colleges with 105 teachers and 1,907 students; and a university at Mainz with (summer term, 1949) 219 professors and assistants and 5,927 students.

Agriculture.—Area (in 1,000 hectares) and yield (in 1,000 metric tons) in 1949 were as follows :—

	Area	Yield		Area	Yield
Wheat . . .	54·5	152·8	Oats . . .	88·1	173·0
Rye	90·5	212·3	Potatoes . . .	85·9	1,146·1
Barley . . .	38·6	107·5	Sugar beet . .	10·5	280·2

Livestock (3 December, 1949) :—Cattle, 665,300 (including 355,100 cows); horses, 88,100; sheep, 104,400; goats, 185,500; pigs, 522,000; poultry, 2,418,000.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Government.—Owing to the complicated electoral system (a combination of majority and proportional representations), the Diet, elected on 20 April, 1947, has a Social Democratic majority, although the Social Democratic Party polled only 44% (43 Socialists, 21 Christian Democrats, 6 South Schleswig Association). The cabinet consists only of Socialists; Minister President, Bruno Diekmann.

Area and Population.—In November, 1945, some frontier districts were exchanged with the Land Mecklenburg. The area of Schleswig-Holstein, in 1948, is 15,667 square kilometres (6,047·5 square miles); it is divided into 4 urban and 17 rural districts. The capital is Kiel. The population numbered 2,652,512 (1,211,366 males, 1,441,146 females) in 1946, compared with 1,588,994 in 1939; the increase of 66·8% is mainly due to the influx of refugees from the eastern zones since 1945.

	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births	Divorces
1938 . .	14,573	33,596	17,270	16,326	1,119
1947 . .	26,364	44,973	31,321	13,652	6,173
1948 . .	27,734	45,730	25,101	20,629	6,290
1949 . .	24,744	44,486	23,935	20,551	5,755

Religion and Education.—In 1946, 88% of the population were Protestants and 7% Roman Catholics.

In 1949, there were 1,719 elementary schools with 7,786 teachers and 452,500 pupils; 119 secondary schools with 1,906 teachers and 41,000 pupils; 85 evening schools with 571 teachers and 12,400 students; 2

teachers' training colleges with 492 students; the University of Kiel with 3,239 students, and 58 vocational colleges, including 31 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 1949, 186,000 persons received public assistance.

Finance.—The budget for the fiscal year 20 June, 1948–31 March, 1949, showed DM 783 million revenue and DM 800 million expenditure. At 31 March, 1947, the debts of the urban and rural districts amounted to RM 112·3 million.

Agriculture.—In 1949, the arable area of Schleswig-Holstein was 668,400 hectares, the forest area 125,400 hectares, meadows and pastures 461,800 hectares and horticultural area 47,200 hectares.

Area, 1,000 hectares (and yield, 1,000 metric tons), of the most important crops in 1949:—Rye, 122·8 (292); oats, 84·2 (213); wheat, 35·4 (110); barley, 20·3 (56); potatoes, 73·5 (1,294); sugar beet 4·8 (138).

Livestock, 3 Dec., 1949:—180,306 horses, 950,080 cattle (including 423,083 milch cows), 774,489 pigs, 154,220 sheep, 3,720,941 poultry.

Industry.—The most important industries of the Land are ship-building and engineering.

Labour.—On 31 Dec., 1949, out of 620,650 manual and clerical workers, 230,627 were engaged in industry, 103,487 in agriculture and forestry, 122,536 in trade and commerce, 119,626 in public service and the professions, 44,374 in domestic service. There were 221,184 unemployed.

Kiel Canal.—The Kiel Canal, 98 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.

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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. 5th ed. Kiel, 1949.

WÜRTTEMBERG-BADEN.

Constitution.—The constitution was put into force by a referendum held on 24 November, 1946, when 69% of the electorate voted for and 10% against it. On the same day, the elections for the Diet took place:—39 Christian Democratic Union, 32 Social Democrats, 19 Democratic People's Party, 10 Communists. National flag: black, red, gold (horizontal).

The cabinet, appointed on 16 Dec., 1946, is a coalition headed by Dr. Reinhold Maier (Democrat) and includes 3 Socialists, 3 Christian Democrats, 2 independents. Baden has a separate administration under a president at Karlsruhe.

Area and Population.—Württemberg-Baden has an area of 15,700·12 square kilometres (5,960·25 square miles), consisting of the northern halves of the former Länder Württemberg (10,561·42 square kilometres) and Baden (5,138·7 square kilometres). Its capital is Stuttgart. The population

(census of 29 October, 1946) numbered 3,675,237 (1,654,512 males, 2,020,725 females), an increase of 14·2% over the census population of 17 May, 1939. Estimated population, 30 June, 1949, 3,906,000.

The province of Württemburg comprises 3 urban and 19 rural districts; the province of Baden, 4 urban and 9 rural districts.

31·1% of the population are engaged in agriculture and forestry, 39·9% in industry and trade, 13·5% in commerce and transport, 12·8% in civil service and the professions, 2·7% in domestic service.

Vital statistics, 1948:—Births, 65,149; marriages, 39,438; divorces, 6,722; deaths, 39,799.

Religion.—On 29 October, 1946, there were 2,108,734 Protestants (58·5%), 1,360,524 Roman Catholics (37·8%) and 138,046 others (3·7%).

Education (1949).—There were 1,832 primary schools (496,333 pupils), 175 secondary schools (69,018 pupils), 3 Protestant seminaries (167 students), 17 teachers' training colleges (1,437 students), 2 technical high schools (7,056 students), 1 agricultural college (566 students), 1 commercial academy (782 students) and the University of Heidelberg (3,202 students).

Finance.—The budget estimates for the year 1 April, 1948–31 March, 1949, balanced at RM 1,433,029,500; that for 1949–50 at DM 1,718,407,550.

Agriculture.—Area (in 1,000 hectares) and yield (in 1,000 metric tons) of the most important crops in 1949 were as follows:—

	Area	Yield		Area	Yield
Wheat	107·1	236·7	Oats	56·9	103·6
Rye	25 8	50 3	Potatoes	63·6	748·6
Barley	51·9	105·9	Sugar beet	9·0	188·4

Livestock, June, 1949:—Cattle, 728,548 (including 372,174 cows); horses, 79,019; sheep, 228,998; goats, 138,061; pigs, 500,971; poultry, 2,364,052.

Consulates.—In Stuttgart: China, Ecuador, France, Netherlands, Panama, Persia, Switzerland, United States; in Karlsruhe-Durlach: Canada.

Books of Reference.

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Monatszahlen Württemberg-Baden. Ibidem.
Industrieberichterstattung Württemberg-Baden. (Published by Statistisches Landesamt Stuttgart.)

WÜRTTEMBERG-HOHENZOLLERN.

Constitution.—The Consultative Assembly, elected on 17 February, 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 Württemberg-Hohenzollern came into existence. The capital is Tübingen. On the same day, the following Diet was elected:—32 Christian Democratic Union, 12 Social Democrats, 11 Democrats, 5 Communists.

The cabinet formed, on 22 July, 1947, is a coalition of 4 Christian Democrats, 2 Socialists and 1 Democrat, headed by Dr. G. Müller (Christian Democrat), who is at the same time State President.

Area and Population.—Area, 10,407·4 square kilometres (4,017·2 square miles). Census population on 29 October, 1946, was 1,118,812 (491,377 males, 627,435 females), an increase of 4·0% over the census of 1939.

The land is divided into 17 administrative districts. The Bavarian district of Lindau (312 square km., 52,621 inhabitants), which forms part of the French zone of occupation, is affiliated to Württemberg–Hohenzollern for certain administrative purposes. Larger towns:—Reutlingen, 36,785; Tübingen, 34,345; Ravensburg, 23,912; Schwenningen, 20,694.

Vital statistics, 1948:—Births, 18,848 (+Lindau, 919); marriages, 9,277 (+Lindau, 516); divorces, 1,149 (+Lindau, 91); deaths, 12,766 (+Lindau, 651).

Religion and Education.—Württemberg–Hohenzollern and Lindau had, in 1946, 603,365 Roman Catholics, 476,606 Protestants, 11,152 other Christians, 148 Jews, and 13,278 unspecified.

There were, in Sept., 1949, 1,008 primary schools (2,925 teachers; 158,905 pupils), 62 secondary schools (655 teachers; 16,154 pupils), the University of Tubingen (211 professors and instructors, 4,187 students), and numerous vocational and professional schools.

Agriculture.—Area (in 1,000 hectares) and yield (in 1,000 metric tons) in 1949 were estimated as follows:—

	Area	Yield		Area	Yield
Wheat . . .	38·0	63·6	Oats . . .	26·2	32·1
Rye	11·9	20·3	Potatoes . . .	30·0	206·4
Barley . . .	31·9	46·1	Sugar beet . .	0·3	7·4

45·2% of the population are engaged in agriculture and forestry.

Livestock (3 June, 1949):—Cattle, 532,330 (including 274,000 milch cows); horses, 44,309; sheep, 93,493; goats, 58,281; pigs, 192,924; poultry, 786,994.

Book of Reference.

Württemberg-Hohenzollern in Zahlen. (Published by Statistisches Landesamt, Tübingen Bimonthly, from March, 1946.)

SAAR.

Constitution.—The Saar Diet, elected on 5 October, 1947, is composed of 28 members of the Christian People's Party, 17 Social Democrats, 3 Democrats, 1 Communist and 1 Independent.

The Government is a coalition of Christian People's Party and Social Democrats, headed by Johannes Hoffmann (Christian People's Party), who is also in charge of the ministries of the interior and reconstruction.

French High Commissioner.—M. Grandval.

A series of agreements, 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 property of the mines. This claim is dropped, and France undertakes to support the 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 management to the mines directorate at Saarbrucken, provides for supervision by a council 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 Frenchmen, designated by their respective governments, the chairman being a Saarlander. Goods 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 their employment or profession in the other, enjoying the same rights as the nationals of the country in which they are settled.

In addition four 'arrangements' regulate road transport, water transport, weights and measures, and the sale of pharmaceutical products.

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, under the directing guidance of the three guaranteeing powers, of Prince William, younger son of Christian IX, King 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 six 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 flatly 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 kopsi (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 12 March, 1950, resulted in the return of 62 Populists, 56 Liberals, 45 Progressive Unionists, 35 Democratic Socialists, 18 Democrats, 16 Independents and 18 members of 4 small parties.

The Cabinet formed on 15 April, 1950, is a coalition of the 3 centre parties and composed as follows:—

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Information.—General Nicholas Plastiras (Progressive Unionist).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior.—George Papandreou (Dem. Soc.).

Minister of Finance.—George Kartalis (Progressive Unionist).
Minister of Justice.—Themistocles Tsatsos (Dem. Soc.).
Minister of Economic Co-ordination.—Emmanuel Tsouderos (Progressive Unionist).
Minister of Public Works.—General Theodore Havinis (Lib.).
Minister of National Economy.—John Melas (Progressive Unionist).
Minister of Supply.—Gen. Constantine Manettas (Progressive Unionist).
Minister of Labour.—John Michael (Progressive Unionist).
Minister of Information and Tourism.—Gregory Cassimatis.
Minister of Education.—George Athanassiades-Novas (Lib.).
Minister of Merchant Marine.—Stavros Kostopoulos (Lib.).
Minister of Health, Public Welfare and Reconstruction.—John Glavanis (Lib.).
Minister of Public Order.—Petros Garouphalias (Dem. Soc.).
Minister of Transport and Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Charalambos Psarros (Lib.).
Minister of Agriculture.—Demetrios Hadjiyannis (Dem. Soc.).
Minister of National Defence.—Philip Manouilides (Dem. Soc.).
Minister-Governor of Northern Greece.—Leonidas Jasonides (Lib.).

Area and Population.

The total area of the country (including the Dodecanese) is 132,562 square kilometres or 51,168 square miles, of which the mainland accounts for 41,317 square miles and the islands account for 9,850 square miles. 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 7,344,860 according to the census of 16 Oct., 1940. The 1949 population (including the Dodecanese) is estimated at about 7·96 million.

The following table shows the prefectures (Nomoi) and their population figures on 16 Oct., 1940 :—

Nomos	Area in sq. miles	Population	Capital	Population
Central Greece and Euboea	9,701	2,035,618		
Aetolia and Acarnania		251,442	Missolonghi	10,565
Attica and Boeotia		1,394,021	Athens [1]	481,225
Euboea		177,076	Chalcis	21,820
Phthiotis and Phocis		213,079	Lamia	16,542
Peloponnese	8,354	1,163,602		
Achaia		222,060	Patras	79,570
Arcadia		170,306	Tripolis	14,961
Argolis and Corinthia		199,148	Nauplion	7,960
Elis		186,945	Pyrgos	18,943
Laconia		144,156	Sparta	9,700
Messenia		240,987	Kalamai	35,215
Cyclades Islands	1,022	129,015		
Cyclades		129,015	Hermoupolis (Syra)	18,935
Ionian Islands	751	219,562		
Cephalonia		66,849	Argostolion	10,183
Corfu		111,548	Corfu	33,777
Zante		41,165	Zante	11,315
Thessaly	5,206	573,417		
Larissa		322,273	Larissa	35,344
Trikkala		251,144	Trikkala	22,852

[1] The population of Greater Athens was 1,124,109; this includes Piraeus, the port of Athens, with 205,404 inhabitants, and the suburbs.

Nomos	Area in sq. miles	Population	Capital	Population
Macedonia	13,356	1,759,130		
Agion Oros (Mount Athos)		4,746	Karyai	305
Cavalla		138,133	Cavalla	49,667
Chalcidice		81,180	Polygyros	4,243
Drama		145,089	Drama	33,816
Florina		156,168	Florina	12,562
Kilkis		99,389	Kilkis	10,291
Kozani		197,476	Kozani	14,022
Pella		127,597	Edessa	12,994
Serres		232,224	Serres	34,766
Thessaloniki [1]		577,128	Thessaloniki [1]	226,147
Epirus	3,687	362,332		
Arta		65,175	Arta	9,441
Preveza		72,550	Preveza	10,056
Thesprotia		62,457	Hegoumenitsa	1,353
Jannina		162,150	Jannina	21,877
Crete	3,234	438,239		
Chania		126,093	Canea	28,213
Heraklion		167,918	Heraklion (Candia)	42,557
Lassithion		71,172	Hagios Nicholaos	2,558
Rethymni		73,056	Rethymno	10,972
Aegean Islands	1,505	304,022		
Chios		75,853	Chios	26,617
Lesbos		159,031	Mytilene	27,839
Samos		69,138	Limin Vatheos	7,143
Thrace	3,314	359,923		
Hevros		154,773	Alexandroupolis	19,411
Rhodope		205,150	Komotini	33,224
Dodecanese [2]	1,035	115,343		
Calymnos		24,393	Calymnos	12,818
Carpathos		8,747	Carpathos	7,422
Cos		20,982	Cos	18,482
Rhodos		61,791	Rhodos	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%.

Vital statistics registered in Athens, Piraeus, 41 capitals of *nomoi* and 627 rural municipalities in 1947 :—Births, 70,417; deaths, 25,992.

Mount Athos, the easternmost of the three prongs of the peninsula of Chalcidice, is a self-governing monastic community composed of 17 Greek, 1 Serbian, 1 Bulgarian and 1 Russian 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 2 archbishops (Athens, Corfu) and 7 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, reponsible 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 (the drachma in 1934 = 0·94 cents U.S., declining to 0·67 cents in 1940):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
	Drachmai	Drachmai		Drachmai	Drachmai
1938–39	14,519,062,942	15,106,354,667	1947–48	2,898,277,000,000	3,105,277,000,000
1939–40	14,014,821,680	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	5,747,905,700,000

[1] Estimates.

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 arrangement, according to the Anglo-Greek agreement of Jan., 1946. To this Commission 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.

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 8 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 in two batches in March and September.

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.

The reorganization of the Army has not yet been accomplished. In

Feb., 1950, there were 3 Army Corps with headquarters in Athens, Larissa and Thessaloniki.

The Air Ministry, created in 1929, controls Army and Navy aviation. Before the war there were 10 groups, each of 3 flights of 4 aircraft.

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 8 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, 5 landing ships and some miscellaneous craft. The old cruiser *Averoff* still heads the official navy list.

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 before and after the war were :—

Crop	Average 1935–38		1946–47		1947–48	1948–49
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Yield	Yield
Wheat	850	767	765	838	770	720
Rye	68	55	55	50	40	—
Maize	261	255	237	250	229	240
Barley	205	197	162	198	190	130
Oats	138	116	106	147	150	85
Meslin	56	41	52	46	30	—
Rice (milled)	2	4	1	4	9	20

Farming of the Western type is almost unknown. Rural effort is concentrated on raising crops with a high money value abroad, 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.

Output of currants, 1948, was 76,000 metric tons (estimate, 1949, 85,000 tons); sultana raisins, 22,000 tons (30,000 tons), dried figs, 23,215 tons (24,240 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 1947 was 35,700 metric tons, as compared with 30,500 tons in 1946 and the annual average of 50,000 tons in 1936–40. Production of linseed in 1947 was 3,000 metric tons, as compared with 4,000 tons in 1946 and the annual average of 5,000 tons in 1936–40.

Production of rosin in the 1947–48 crop year totalled 5,904 metric tons,

compared with 5,190 tons in 1946–47 and 18,500 tons in 1939–40. Output of turpentine in 1947–48 was 1,584 tons, compared with 1,295 tons in 1946–47 and 5,200 tons in 1939–40.

The harvest of sponges was about 240,000 lb. in pre-war years and 319,700 lb. in 1948. 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 1948 the tobacco yield was 36,650 metric tons; estimate, 1949, 49,000 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, 1948, 54,700 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 (1946) 220,000 horses, 130,000 mules, 325,000 asses, 600,000 cattle, 6,000,000 sheep, 3,130,000 goats, 400,000 pigs, 7,500,000 poultry. Wool production in 1947 and 1948 was nearly 17,000 tons each.

Cotton output in 1948 was 35,700 metric tons; estimate, 1949, 46,000 metric tons.

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):—

	1937	1938	1947		1937	1938	1947
Iron ore . .	300,498	348,613	Nil	Chromite	52,620	42,464	2,640
Iron pyrites .	206,650	244,000	58,175	Emery .	7,458	3,078	9,240
Lead (ore) .	20,181	14,889	4,329	Lignite .	131,083	108,010	133,000
Magnesite (raw)	161,676	168,243	21,791	Zinc .	—	—	2,648

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, 5,376,624 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. Owing to divergencies between opposing sections of Labour which arose after the war, the executive of the General Federation was elected only in March, 1948.

Commerce.

Foreign trade (in thousands of drachmai) for 5 years was :—

	1938	1940	1941	1947 [1]	1948
Imports .	14,761,395	12,215,326	4,838,264	$137,435,977	1,822,275,391,000
Exports .	10,149,180	9,079,380	3,904,166	$55,287,069	450,216,975,000

[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	93,645	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	60,249	11,192,564	84,221	292,027	2,092	1,992,675	23,762
Sweden .	4,065,197	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, 24,768; tobacco, 18,042; sponges, 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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports from Greece to U.K. .	1,960,442	1,357,951	7,076,147	5,923,368	6,346,712
Exports to Greece from U.K. .	3,752,123	6,122,308	7,913,015	13,353,090	13,690,221
Re-exports to Greece from U.K.	115,753	333,286	352,698	303,885	478,125

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 out of 488 cargo boats. By 31 Dec., 1949, the total tonnage had reached 1,335,370 tons (40 passenger steamers, 253 cargo boats, 18 tankers, 16 other vessels). 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.

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. From that date up to 1 July, 1948, 2,109 km. were restored and put into working order, and another 407 km. restored but not worked.

Aviation.—There are air services, run by Greek companies, which connect Athens with Thessaloniki, Jannina, Larissa, Kavalla, Volos, etc., and with Rhodes and Crete. An air convention with France provides for airlines from Algiers to Athens, and from France to Athens with extensions to Rhodes, Turkey, Cyprus, Lebanon and Egypt. British, Dutch, Swiss, Swedish, Italian and Egyptian companies also serve Greek airports.

Post.—The telegraph lines on 31 Dec., 1938, had a length of 24,101 kilometres, with 59,123 kilometres 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.

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.

In 1920 the metric system was made compulsory. The use of the Gregorian Calendar has been authorized as from 1 March, 1923.

The old weights and measures are still in current use. The principal 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.
Second Counsellor.—Othon Contostavlos.
First Secretaries.—P. A. Verykios; Leonidas Papagos.
Military and Air Attaché.—Col. Kyriakos Papageorgopoulos.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. George Bakas, R.H.N.
Commercial Counsellor.—N. D. Pierracos.
Press and Information.—A. A. Pallis (*Minister Plenipotentiary*).
Hon. Attachés.—Philip P. Argenti; S. X. Constantinidis.

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).
Counsellor.—P. M. Crosthwaite.
Military Attaché.—Col. J. A. S. Crum, O.B.E.
Labour Attaché.—F. Hampton (*Counsellor*).

First Secretaries.—J. C. A. Roper, M.C.; S. H. Hebblethwaite (*Information*); W. C. Scott, M.B.E. (*Consul*); C. N. Halkias, M.B.E.; J. R. Wraight (*Commercial*).

Commercial Counsellor.—R. S. Isaacson.

There are consular officers at Athens, Corfu, Patras, Piraeus, Rhodes, Thessaloniki, Kawalla, Volos, Samos, Canea and Heraklion.

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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 power is vested in a single-chambered National Assembly or Congress, consisting of representatives (one for every 50,000 inhabitants) chosen by direct popular 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 period of 12 years, but President Ubico's term, which expired in 1937, was, as the result of a plebiscite held in June, 1935, and through an amendment to the Constitution in September, 1941, extended to 15 March, 1949. A revolt in July, 1944, overthrew President Ubico, and in the 1945 Constitution the principle that no President shall immediately succeed himself is reaffirmed; in the event of any attempted transgression of it, the right of rebellion is expressly sanctioned. No member of the armed forces on the employed list may be elected to the presidency or to Congress.

The new Constitution enfranchises women over 18 who can read and write; they may also hold office. For men the age remains 18, but there is no literacy test; male illiterates may vote and hold municipal (but not national) offices. All voting is by secret ballot, except that male illiterates must indicate publicly their choice. Voting is compulsory for literate males but optional for women and illiterates.

President of the Republic.—Dr. Juan José Arévalo (born 10 September, 1904), elected 19 December, 1944 (following the overthrow of the short-lived dictatorship of General Frederico Ponce, who had gained power in July, 1944); assumed office 15 March, 1945, for 6 years.

The administration is carried on, under the President, by the heads of 9 departments:—Foreign Affairs, Communications and Public Works, Finance and Public Credit, Education, National Defence, Internal Affairs, Agriculture, Public Health and Social Assistance, and Economy and Labour. Mayors of municipalities, with their councils, are now elected directly by the people instead of being appointed by the President.

National flag: blue, white, blue (vertical).
National anthem: Guatemala feliz! (words by J. J. Palma; tune by R. Alvarez).

Area and Population.

The area is 108,889 square km. (42,042 square miles). In March, 1936, Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras agreed to accept the peak of Mt. Montecristo as the common boundary point.

Ever since the republic was established in 1839 it has claimed that British Honduras is Guatemalan territory. It renewed this claim in

Sept., 1945; on 14 Jan., 1946, Britain invited it to bring the dispute before the International Court of Justice. In February, 1948, Guatemala closed the frontiers with British Honduras.

The population, according to the 1940 census, was 3,284,269. Estimated population in 1948, 3,754,000. About 54% are pure Indians, of 21 different groups descended from the Maya-Quiché tribe; most of the remainder are mixed Indian and Spanish (*ladinos*); the ruling classes are of European descent. Density of population, 1948, about 89·2 per square mile. Crude birth rate, 1947, 36·8 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 17·4; crude marriage rate, 2·1. Infantile death rate, 109·9 per 1,000 live births.

Guatemala is administratively divided into 22 departments, each with a governor appointed by the President.

The capital is Guatemala City with, estimated, 225,000 inhabitants (April, 1940), almost all *ladinos* or descendants of Europeans. Other towns are Quezaltenango (30,125), Coban (26,774) and Zacapa (18,094).

Religion and Education.

Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion; but all other creeds have complete liberty of worship. Guatemala has an archbishopric.

In 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 increased from 38 in 1940 to 42 in 1949, with seating capacity of 32,000.

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	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]
Revenue	29,393,399	40,536,147	52,412,082	54,000,000	41,496,265
Expenditure	28,880,921	31,375,796	45,941,008	49,000,000	41,496,265

[1] Budget estimates.

Principal items of actual expenditure in quetzales (fiscal year 1947–48) were:—Public debt service, 587,191; defence, 3,952,665; education, 4,463,189; agriculture, 5,085,601; interior, 3,153,958; finance, 3,966,072, and public works, 5,516,365.

As of 30 June, 1949, the internal public debt was stated to be 'nearly 24 million' quetzales, but the external debt was less than 750,000 quetzales.

British investments, at their par values, 1949, were £9,796,829, of which 64·1% was in default. American direct investments, 1940, were $68,224,000; American holdings of Guatemala dollar bonds, end of 1941, were $2,600,000.

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 greater. The Pacific slope, though comparatively narrow, is exceptionally well watered and fertile between the altitudes of 1,000 and 5,000 feet, and is the most densely settled part of the republic. The Atlantic slope is sparsely populated, and has little of commercial importance beyond the 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, 1948–49, 1,233,000 quintals (46 kilos); exports, 1948–49, were 1,197,000 quintals, valued at 36 million quetzales.

Bananas are the next most important export crop, accounting for 21% of total value; exports, 1948, were valued at 10,319,000 quetzales. Sugar production in 1948 amounted to 573,500 quintals; 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); exports in 1948 were valued at 2,747,000 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 in 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); output, 1946, 327,431 lb., valued at $993,869. Cacao exports, 1948, were 751,280 lb. Cattle-grounds

(*potreros*) occupy about 758,640 acres. Livestock in 1947 (census) amounted to 2,172,917 head of stock of which about 1,000,000 were cattle.

The forest area has an extent of 1,316,482 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, 1948, 479 metric tons.

Commerce.

Value (in thousands of quetzales; 1 quetzal = $1, U.S.) and volume (in metric tons) of the commerce for 4 years were :—

	1945		1946		1947		1948	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
Imports .	23,349	217,413	36,204	259,181	57,319	325,961	68,350	387,373
Exports .	30,436	277,167	36,680	300,755	52,033	358,074	50,165	347,701

Imports, 1949, 68 million quetzales; exports, 52 million.

Import values are c.i.f. and export values f.o.b. but, since 1942, inclusive of the export duty, if any.

In 1948, 76·2% of the imports (1946, 66·6%) came from the United States and 88·9% of the exports (1946, 86·5%) 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 1948, according to data published by the I.M.F., was adverse by 4,700,000 quetzales.

Total trade between Guatemala and the U.K. for 6 years (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports to U.K. . .	42,930	51,549	8,139	144,799	361,334	93,434
Exports from U.K. . .	170,653	84,994	175,564	247,845	372,986	392,352
Re-exports from U.K. .	1,623	—	137	2,042	2,589	2,181

Social Welfare.

A comprehensive system of social security was outlined in a law of 30 Oct., 1946.

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 8 broadcasting stations at Guatemala City; wireless sets in use, 1941, 22,000.

Air travel is expanding rapidly; for example, chicle from the northern province of Petén is exported entirely by air. In 1946, air cargo (in international trade) amounted to 951,705 kilos, an increase of 342%; the number of passengers increased 52%.

Air-mail and passenger service 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 December, 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 February, 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., 1949, was 35,704,000 quetzales; gold stocks were 27,229,000 quetzales, mostly deposited with the U.S. Federal Reserve; foreign exchange amounted to 8,801,000 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 with-

drawn from circulation. The currency law of 1948 provides for silver coins of 50, 25, 10 and 5 centavos; 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.—(Vacant).
Counsellor.—Francisco Palomo.
First Secretary.—Oscar Godoy Morales.
Consul (London) and Cultural Attaché.—Miguel Ydigoras-Laparra.

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 Secretary.—C. C. A. Lee (*Commercial*).
Second Secretary.—J. C. Jefferson (*Information*).
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.
Canadian Trade Commissioner.—J. C. De Pocas.

There is a salaried Consul at Guatemala City and an unsalaried Consul at Quezaltenango.

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HAITI.

(RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI.)

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 December, 1946. The President is elected by a majority of the votes of the National Assembly, serves for 6 years and is not eligible for immediate re-election. Amendments are now the exclusive power of the National Assembly, which is composed of 37 deputies and 21 senators. Deputies are elected for 4 years by popular vote; senators serve for 6 years. The senators are elected by the primary assemblies of each department. Independence Day is celebrated on 1 Jan.

Women of 30 years of age are eligible for all public offices, but do not have the right to vote.

President of the Republic.—Dumarsais Estimé, one-time Minister of Education, Agriculture and Labour, was elected by the Constituent Assembly on 16 Aug., 1946, replacing the army leaders who had overthrown on 11 Jan., 1946, President Lescot who had shown dictatorial ambitions. President Estimé's term will expire on 15 May, 1952.

The administration of the republic is carried on, under the President, by departments.

National flag : blue, red (horizontal); in the centre, the coat of arms on a white square.

National anthem : Pour le pays, pour les ancêtres (words by J. Lhérisson; tune by N. Geffard, 1903).

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). On 1 July, 1948, the estimated population was about 3,700,000, excluding 2,000 white foreign residents; density, 345 per square mile. The last census was in 1919; it 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. The capital, Port-au-Prince, with (1949) about 125,000 inhabitants, situated on a large bay and possessed of an excellent harbour, celebrated its bi-centenary in Dec., 1949, by an international exhibition. Cap Haitien has an estimated population of 20,000; Aux Cayes, 12,000; Gonaives,

13,000; Port de Paix, 10,000. 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 1949, 8 cinemas with a seating capacity of 3,900.

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 includes 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. The most important product is coffee of excellent quality, classified as 'mild,' grown by peasants. Estimated production in 1948–49, 22,400,000 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. 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 is enough for domestic consumption. Output, 1946, was 41,614,000 lb.; exports, 1945–46, were 2,359,000 lb. Haiti has a greater diversity of export crops than any other West Indian area. Sugar is grown; output, 1947–48, from one large sugar central, 46,623 short 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. An extensive sugar central, founded with American capital, has been constructed near Port-au-Prince. 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 handbags and mahogany wares, are a recent feature, reaching a value of $1,682,133 in 1947–48. Essential oils from lime, vetiver, neroli and amyris are becoming important. 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 February, 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
1941	7,431,109	6,657,307	1947	27,230,401	31,498,410
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

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; refined sugar, 282 kilos; 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	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	210,774	641,974	502,582	1,039,065	768,398	666,659
Exports from U.K.	193,172	40,153	68,578	112,860	387,450	306,121
Re-exports from U.K.	417	—	605	305	212	139

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 October, 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, March, 1943, was 30,000,000 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 September, 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. 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.—Frederic Duvigneaud (appointed March, 1948).

First Secretary (and Consul-General).—Jean Duvigneaud.

Second Secretary.—Mlle. Denise Heurteloux.

2. Of Great Britain in Haiti.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General.—D. J. M. Irving (resides at Port-au-Prince).

Secretary and Consul.—E. D. Watt, M.B.E. (resides at Port-au-Prince).

Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C. (resident at Mexico City).

Civil Air Attaché.—Wing Commander C. J. Lewin (resident in Jamaica).

Labour Attaché.—A. R. Tennyson (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 December 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 January. In March, 1937, the Congress of Deputies extended its own term to 4 December, 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 saltirewise 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, in June, 1949 (census) of 1,325,936 (29·8 to the square mile). 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 192,172 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, 1944), 36·8 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 18·1; marriage rate, 3·4; infant mortality rate, 109 per 1,000 live births.

The capital of Honduras is Tegucigalpa, with (census of 30 June, 1949) a population of 79,170. 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 (13,456), Tela (11,544), Puerto Cortez (8,837) 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 255,692 children of school age, of whom 83,210 were receiving education from 2,723 teachers in June, 1949. The 21 secondary schools had 1,162 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 66·3% of those 7 years of age and older in 1945.

Motion-picture theatres numbered 31 in 1949, with seating capacity of 21,500. In 1948, there were 3 daily newspapers with total daily circulation of 15,000.

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):—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]
Revenue .	17,477,428	23,168,372	26,125,558	27,792,221	20,844,115
Expenditure .	16,562,337	20,554,919	27,694,660	26,360,478	20,244,162

[1] Budget estimates.

The largest sources of income anticipated (1949–50) were:—Customs duties (in lempiras), 4,548,048; national services, 4,816,254; monopolies, 5,460,831; special taxes, 3,253,025, and stamp tax, 2,067,725. The largest items of

expenditure proposed were :—Department of development, agriculture and labour, 2,746,241; public credit, 1,259,000; interior, 2,022,392; national defence, 3,277,414; treasury, 2,316,127; education, 2,047,130, and special accounts, 2,739,126.

Total external debt stood on 30 June, 1949, at 1,523,875 lempiras, and internal debt at 11,575,023 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 (1948–49) of bananas were 13,926,896 stems, mostly to the United States and Canada. Coconuts are grown mainly in the Bay islands; exports in 1948–49 were valued at 1,124,442 lempiras. Coffee of fine quality is grown, generally by small farmers (exports in 1948–49, were valued at 2,781,628 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. 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.):—

	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Imports .	26,696,014	30,394,972	39,151,535	58,860,596	71,207,534	67,950,539
Exports .	18,925,065	24,266,139	28,218,682	35,003,907	39,021,506	41,525,119

The United States took 70·7% (29,360,723 lempiras) of the exports of Honduras in 1948–49 and furnished 79·3% (53,885,325 lempiras) of its imports. Bananas constituted about 33·5% 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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports from Honduras . .	68,984	6	12	13,052	21,465
Exports to Honduras . .	69,906	63,949	83,570	116,013	179,168
Re-exports to Honduras . .	705	650	438	474	377

Communications.

Travelling and transport is now accomplished by motor buses and lorries, but over a large part of the country the aeroplane is now the normal means of transport for both passengers and freight. There are 15 unpretentious local airports and 1 large international one. 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 1949 was 775.

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 2,122 miles of telephone lines and 5,429 miles of telegraph lines. Number of telephones in use, 1949, 4,050; telephone offices, 80; number of telegraph offices, 172; combined telephone and telegraph offices, 124. Fruit, railway and mining companies own 1,192 miles of telephone lines and 1,804 instruments. There are 302 post offices and agencies, 8 government and 28 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 $2,604,458 on 30 June, 1949. Silver coins of 1 *lempira*, 50 and 20 centavos; 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 cent 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 monetary circulation in June, 1949, amounted to 18,400,700 *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 Banco de Honduras, founded in 1889, has the power to issue notes but does not act as the Government's fiscal agent. The second bank, Banco Atlantida, the capital of which is American, also issues *lempira* notes. Foreign exchange has been controlled since 1 June, 1934.

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.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Dr. Tiburcio Carías, Jr. (accredited 14 Oct., 1948).

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).

Secretaries.—A. T. Eades; A. R. Tennyson (*Labour*).

Naval, Military and Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C. (resident in Mexico City).

There are consular representatives at Trujillo, Tela and Tegucigalpa.

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HUNGARY.

(Magyar Népköztársaság.)

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 Debreczen 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 working peasants ' was adopted in Aug., 1949. Supreme power is vested in Parliament. 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.' The section dealing with people's rights assures personal freedom, secrecy of the post, and respect for private homes, ' to all working people.' Minorities are assured equal rights with Hungarians, and are guaranteed education in their mother tongue, and the right to develop their national culture. Freedom of speech and of assembly is also ensured—the latter where it is in the interests of ' social, economic, and cultural activities.'

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 Workers' Party, elected 8 May, 1950, after the resignation of President Szakasits.

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, 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, 1950, composed as follows:—

Prime Minister.—István Dobi (Smallholder). *Deputy Prime Minister.*—Mátyás Rákosi. *Minister of State.*—Ernö Gerö. *Foreign Affairs.*—Gyula Kállai. *Home Affairs.*—János Kádár. *Defence.*—Mihály Farkas. *Finance.*—Karolvi Olt. *Justice.*—István Reisz. *Heavy Industry.*—Mihály Zsofinyec. *Light Industry.*—György Marosán. *Agriculture.*—Ferenc Erdei. *Home Trade.*—József Bognár. *Building.*—László Sándor. *Communications and Postal Services.*—Lajos Bebrics. *Adult Education.*—József Révai. *Religion and Public Education.*—József Darvas. *Social Welfare.*—Anna Ratkó.

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 (35,902 square miles), was 9,316,613, against a population of 8,688,319 in 1930. Of the 1941 total, 4,561,107 were males and 4,755,506 were females. According to the mother tongue the population consisted of: 8,656,248 Magyars (92·9%); 475,495 Germans (5·1%); 75,910 Slovaks (0·8%); 21,395 Croats (0·2%); 18,660 Gipsies (0·2%); 16,490 Bunievacs and Sokacs (0·2%); 14,160 Rumanians (0·2%); 5,442 Serbs (0·1%); 4,816 Vends and Slovenes (0·1%); 4,582 Ruthenians (0·1%) and 21,836 others. Estimated population, 31 Dec., 1948, 9,201,158.

Budapest, the capital of the country, had, in 1941, 1,164,963 inhabitants; Great Budapest, *i.e.*, Budapest and its suburbs, 1,724,735. 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 in Hungary 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	94,418
Deaths	132,435	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 1948 and 1949 Bishop Ordas of the Lutheran Church was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment and Cardinal Mindszenty, Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, on charges of political treason, to life imprisonment. The World Council of Churches and the Vatican, however, regard these trials and sentences as religious persecution. Bishop Ordas was released on 30 May, 1950.

In 1941 (census), the population according to religion was estimated as follows:—Roman Catholics, 6,119,582 (65·7%); Greek Catholics, 233,672 (2·5%); Reformed Church, 1,934,862 (20·8%); Lutheran Church, 557,305 (6·0%); Greek-Orientals, 38,318 (0·4%); Unitarians, 8,465 (0·1%); Baptists, 17,917 (0·2%); Jews, 400,977 (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, 7·6% of the population over six 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 school system, all elementary 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 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 agricultural colleges of Moson-Magyaróvár, Debrecen and Keszthely, besides the colleges 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 professional judges and 2 lay members. Lay members are drawn by lot. In civil jurisdiction a similar 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 1938 there were 49,625 hospital beds. As a result of war destruction their number dropped to 28,359 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 midday meals are provided. All employees are entitled to paid holidays.

Finance.

Budget	1943 [1]	1944 [2]	1946–47 [3]	1947–48 [1]	1949 [2]
	1,000 pengős	1,000 pengős	1,000 forints	1,000 forints	1,000 forints
Revenue	4,046,992	5,866,696	3,702,700	6,602,700	11,587,200
Expenditure	4,247,453	6,147,104	3,701,900	6,418,900	11,552,900

[1] Actual revenue and expenditure. [2] Calendar year (estimates).
[3] 1 Aug., 1946–31 July, 1947 (final accounts).

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. Hungary maintains 2 infantry brigades, each of 5,000 men, 1 pioneer battalion with 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 four patrol vessels for police duty on the Danube.

At the end of 1948, the Hungarian army had a strength of 50,000 men.

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. So far 7,962,695 acres have 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 [1]
Wheat	1,815,996	6,578,015	2,698,457	11,266,888	3,149,312	10,019,743
Rye	913,611	3,036,361	1,121,752	4,242,375	1,256,380	4,430,108
Barley	1,284,050	4,421,632	1,146,886	4,412,596	1,192,536	3,813,310
Oats	521,491	1,709,266	499,837	1,979,777	599,236	1,781,128
Maize	3,017,274	18,711,473	2,867,295	13,635,448	3,184,320	18,300,920
Potatoes	746,182	16,907,932	634,294	11,431,932	693,367	14,090,986
Sugar-beet	37,548	1,774,856	132,846	5,158,655	219,024	9,953,741
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

[1] Preliminary figures.

Chief crops in 1948 were (in metric tons):—Wheat 1,485,380; rye, 748,450; barley, 656,080; oats, 320,700; 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 29 April, 1948. The government acquired the ownership of such enterprises retroactively as of 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 4,341 factories, employing on an average 178,391 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	0·23	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	2·4
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	21·4	31·9	15·0	17·3	24·9
Others . .	14·32	38·44	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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports from Hungary .	2,450,411	158,793	2,411,044	6,093,010	6,803,029
Exports to Hungary .	584,199	106,185	1,179,069	2,189,459	4,243,567
Re-exports to Hungary .	76,842	39,551	613,759	327,009	441,592

Communications.

In 1946 there were 2,968 miles of state roads, 11,722 miles of municipal roads and 3.818 miles of inferior roads; total, 18.508 miles of road.

Registered motor vehicles (1 Jan., 1949) included 8,941 passengers cars 2,047 taxis, 9,340 trucks, 633 buses, 26,239 motor cycles.

The length of railways in Hungary in 1946 was 5,416 miles, of which 4,409 miles are owned by the state. Of the total, 1,314 miles are double track. The passengers carried in 1946 on state railways were 2,947,348,906 and freight 1,659,494,797 metric tons.

Number of Hungarian post offices (not including collecting places and railway post) (1946), 2,152. On December 31, 1946, the length of telegraph lines was 4,570 miles; of telegraph wires, 38,911 miles; of telephone lines, 13,289 miles, and of wire, 116,267 miles. 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.

According to a decree, issued on 23 April, 1948, all banking activities of the Central Corporation 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 August, 1946. One forint equals 400,000 quadrillion of paper pengös (400,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000). 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) against notes and other sight liabilities except government deposits.

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).

Attachés.—János Boldog; Károlyi Szarka.

Commercial Attaché.—L. Ujházy.

2. Of Great Britain in Hungary.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—G. A. Wallinger, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary.—W. H. Young.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. G. Mills, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-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 December, 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 Björnsson 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 forms 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 English square miles	Population, 1940	Population, 1940, per square mile
The South-West	4,125	57,396	13·9
The Western Peninsula	3,658	12,953	3·5
The North	13,695	27,406	2·0
The East	5,954	10,123	1·7
The South	12,277	13,596	1·1
Total	39,709	121,474	3·1

Population on 31 Dec., 1948, 138,502.

In 1948, 40,311 were domiciled in rural districts and 98,191 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 1948 a population of 53,384; other towns are Akureyri, 6,761; Hafnarfjördur, 4,699; Vestmannaeyjar, 3,501; Siglufjördur, 3,103; Isafjördur, 2,830; Akranes, 2,500; Nes, 1,293; Saudárkrókur, 992; Olafsjördur, 938, and Seydisfjördur, 763.

The following table gives the vital statistics for 3 years:—

Years	Marriages	Divorces	Total living births	Still-born	Deaths	Surplus of births over deaths
1946	1,044	98	3,436	70	1,121	2,315
1947	1,121	111	3,703	56	1,162	2,541
1948	1,220	92	3,820	77	1,112	2,708

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 (*bœjarfógetar*). From these there is an appeal to the Supreme Court (*hœstirjettur*) 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
1944	127,395,199	124,253,930	1947	242,826,742	255,245,746
1945	165,845,370	143,211,504	1948	264,697,827	256,471,235
1946	198,649,913	170,257,819	1949 [1]	284,714,827	256,643,292

[1] Budget estimate.

Budget estimates for the year 1949:—

Revenue	Krónur	Expenditure	Krónur
Taxes	110,440,000	Interest on state debt.	7,303,344
Customs and excise	101,500,000	Central Government	287,344
Balance on state undertakings	70,300,372	Althing	2,315,576
Balance of domain revenue	10,000	The central administration.	5,460,242
Interest on state assets	964,455	Justice, police, etc.	18,900,862
Other revenues	1,500,000	Sanitary affairs	14,056,595
		Communications	39,574,153
		Ecclesiastical affairs and instruction	31,661,338
		Science, literature and art	5,955,208
		Agriculture, fisheries and industries	27,205,209
		Social welfare	26,443,190
		Pensions	5,340,231
		Other expenditure	71,640,000
Total revenue	284,714,827	Total expenditure	256,643,292

The public debt of Iceland was on 31 December, 1948, 198,380,000 krónur, of which the foreign debt amounted to 17,890,000 krónur, and the internal debt to 180,490,000 krónur.

The state assets amounted on 31 Dec., 1947, to 156,329,000 krónur.

Defence.—Iceland possesses neither an army nor a navy, nor any fortifications. Three fishery protection vessels are maintained by the Government. For the war-time occupation of Iceland by British and American troops, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1948, p. 1013–14.

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 1947 the total hay crop from cultivated and uncultivated land was about 212,800 metric tons, the crop of potatoes 4,700 metric tons and of turnips 660 metric tons. At the end of 1947 the livestock was as follows:—Horses, 46,000; head of cattle, 42,000; sheep, 454,000; goats, 590.

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 1948 numbered 104 (over 100 tons) and 225 (30 to 100 tons); total tonnage, 48,514.

Commerce.—Total value of imports and exports for 6 years in 1,000 krónur:—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports .	251,301	247,518	319,772	448,703	519,015	457,324
Exports .	233,246	254,286	267,540	291,368	290,783	395,678

The value of the leading imports and exports for 2 years was as follows (in 1,000 krónur):—

	1947		1948	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Food products, beverages, tobacco . . .	55,838	197,066	66,698	260,684
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, etc.. . .	8,970	74,663	10,459	110,124
Chemicals and allied products . . .	13,932	—	15,260	—
Rubber	5,135	—	6,019	—
Wood and cork	32,661	69	22,194	—
Paper	10,036	—	9,618	—
Hides, skins and leather	1,527	5,980	1,617	17,292
Textiles	33,481	5,124	38,852	1,932
Articles of clothing and miscellaneous made-up textile goods	24,842	74	15,937	—
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products . . .	52,151	—	53,978	—
Non-metallic minerals and manufactures thereof	27,104	29	23,419	—
Metals and manufactures thereof . . .	41,787	—	42,117	—
Machinery, apparatus and appliances, vehicles	200,251	5,475	141,907	1,696

The following table shows the value of the trade with principal countries for 2 years (in 1,000 krónur):—

	1947			1948	
	Imports	Exports		Imports	Exports
Argentina . .	1,653	—	Argentina . .	86	—
Belgium . .	8,759	3,756	Belgium . .	11,390	181
Brazil . .	4,322	117	Brazil . .	4,507	997
Canada . .	18,769	153	Canada . .	19,749	58
Czechoslovakia .	12,856	14,161	Czechoslovakia .	23,217	29,751
Denmark . .	30,777	5,299	Denmark . .	41,536	15,662
Faroe Islands .	408	5,295	Faroe Islands .	4	337
Finland . .	6,435	3,778	Finland . .	11,842	17,630
France . .	8,950	12,216	France . .	4,675	16,836
Germany . .	3,212	5,284	Germany . .	1,131	67,574
Great Britain .	190,350	107,364	Great Britain .	137,613	118,748
Greece . .	1,968	13,208	Greece . .	568	11,914
Italy . .	14,263	24,104	Irish Republic .	383	259
Netherlands .	7,282	6,067	Italy . .	12,925	13,004
Norway . .	7,263	4,530	Netherlands .	25,083	34,694
Palestine . .	362	1,316	Norway . .	6,049	1,899
Poland . .	13,986	4,598	Poland . .	14,761	8,924
Portugal . .	1,038	2	Portugal . .	387	—
Spain . .	2,210	—	Spain . .	1,097	—
Sweden . .	34,732	8,956	Sweden . .	22,301	14,808
Switzerland .	4,714	445	Switzerland .	1,534	682
U.S.S.R. . .	8,933	54,245	U.S.S.R. . .	695	6,142
U.S.A. . .	121,279	14,984	U.S.A. . .	86,521	26,349
Venezuela .	12,307	6	Venezuela . .	26,724	—

Total trade (Board of Trade returns) between Iceland and the United Kingdom (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. . .	442,593	2,422,698	2,422,698	3,241,444	2,976,030
Exports from U.K. .	462,659	5,150,465	5,689,611	3,995,526	3,494,654
Re-exports from U.K. .	33,322	106,078	107,802	68,533	42,527

Shipping and Navigation.—The mercantile marine of Iceland (above 12 gross tons) was, in 1948, 69 steam vessels of 41,850 gross tons and 500 motor vessels of 39,618 gross tons; total, 569 vessels of 81,468 gross tons.

Communications.—There are no railways in Iceland. Iceland possesses some 4,400 kilometres of high roads, whereof the greater part has been made carriageable. In 1948 there were registered 10,520 automobiles, of which 6,061 were passenger vehicles and 4,459 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 1947 was 9,700 miles. There were 330 post offices and 440 telegraph and telephone offices. Number of telephones in 1948 was 16,500.

Banking and Credit.—There are 3 banks in Iceland, *Landsbanki Íslands* (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 *Útvegsbanki Íslands* (the Fishing Trade Bank), a private joint-stock bank, founded in 1930, the majority of shares being held by the Government. On 31 December, 1948, the accounts of the issue department of the National Bank balanced at 308,517,000 krónur. A special department for loans on mortgage is connected with the National Bank.

At the end of 1948 there were 57 savings banks with deposits amounting to 115,000,000 krónur.

Money, Weights and Measures.—The Icelandic name of the monetary unit is *króna*, pl. *krónur*. From October, 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 September, 1939. But a law of 18 September, 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.—Stefán Thorvardsson (presented letters of credence from the Republic of Iceland, 13 July, 1944).

Secretaries.—Pjetur Eggerz; 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.—Charles William Baxter, C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 15 July, 1947).

Secretary.—Miss C. G. Thornton.

There are also consular representatives at Akureyri and Vestmannaeyjar.

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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 October, 1932, whereupon the mandate was terminated and Iraq became an independent sovereign state member of the League of Nations (4 October, 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 was concluded with Great Britain on 15 January, 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, immediately repudiated by the Regent, who dismissed the cabinet responsible for its conclusion.

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 August, 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, appointed on 5 Feb., 1950, is composed as follows :—

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Tawfiq al Suwaidi.
Minister of the Interior.—Saleh Jabr.
Minister of Finance.—Abdul Karim Al-Uzri.
Minister of Defence.—Shaker Al-Wadi.
Minister of Economics.—Dhia Ja'affar.
Minister of Education.—Sa'ad Omar al Alwan.
Minister of Communications and Public Works.—Abdul Mahdi.
Minister of Social Affairs.—Tawfiq Wahbi.
Minister of Justice.—Hasan Sami Tatar.
Minister without Portfolio.—Khalil Kanna.
Minister without Portfolio.—Jamil al Urfali.
Minister without Portfolio.—Hazim Shamdin Agha.

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	383,787	Kut	224,792
Diyala	273,336	Mosul	601,589
Dulaim	193,294	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 November, 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 school age is 13 to 20. The medium of instruction is Arabic; Kurdish is used in some northern districts. The figures for the school year 1948–49 for the state school system are as follows :—Elementary schools, 1,050, of which 801 are for boys, 181 for girls and 68 co-educational, with 115,235 boys and 35,353 girls. Private primary schools, 101, with 16,004 boys and 8,062 girls. Foreign primary schools, 5, with 986 boys.

There are 65 government intermediate schools, 41 for boys with 9,497 students and 24 for girls with 2,864 students. National private intermediate schools number 42, 34 for boys and 8 for girls, with 5,550 boy students and 701 girls. The 3 foreign intermediate schools, 2 for boys and 1 for girls, have 398 boy students and 83 girls.

There are 28 government secondary schools (21 for boys with 3,320 students and 7 for girls with 1,040 students), 35 national private secondary schools (29 for boys with 2,883 students, 6 for girls with 249 students) and 2 foreign secondary schools (1 for boys with 119 students, 1 for girls with 44 students).

Government vocational schools coming under either the Ministry of Education or other Ministries include 3 for technical subjects and 1 each for domestic science, agriculture, health services, nursing and midwifery, and police training; students total over 1,000.

There are 3 colleges for training primary school teachers, 2 for men and 1 for women. In 1949, 7 new teachers' training sections have been attached to existing schools, providing a 1-year course.

Iraq has no university, but there are higher colleges for engineering, medicine, pharmacy, arts and sciences (with a preparatory college), commerce, chemistry, dentistry, police and military studies. The higher teachers' college and the Queen Aliyah College train students who later become teachers in the intermediate and secondary schools. All the higher colleges, with the exception of the Military College (for men) and the Queen Aliyah College (for women), are coeducational. Students at higher colleges number about 4,000 men and 500 women.

Teachers in primary schools number 4,424 men and 2,086 women; in intermediate schools, 281 men and 153 women; in secondary schools, 759 men and 159 women; in vocational schools, 61 men and 12 women; in higher colleges, 87 men and 19 women.

Expenditure on education in 1946–47 amounted to 1,737,604 dinars = 9% of the total budget).

There were, in 1949, 54 cinemas, with a seating capacity of 48,600.

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'* (religious) matters: the Sunni and Shia Benches of Revision in Baghdad; Shara' Courts at all 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 at Baghdad, Basra and Mosul deal with matters of personal status such as divorce, separation and maintenance between husband and wife.

The prison population at the end of August, 1948, was 5,794; in the reformatory there were 58 boys.

Finance.—Ordinary civil receipts and expenditure (in 'Iraqi dinars), exclusive of capital works:—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue .	14,087,512 [1]	14,086,647 [2]	17,317,472 [3]	29,069,679 [4]	20,157,564 [5]
Expenditure .	17,330,423	18,786,962	20,466,052	29,815,251	26,369,799

[1] Exclusive of 2,236,692 dinars oil royalties and 60,000 dinars receipts from Currency Board.
[2] Exclusive of 2,815,599 dinars oil royalties and 60,000 dinars receipts from Currency Board.
[3] Exclusive of 2,326,968 dinars oil royalties and 60,000 dinars receipts from Currency Board.
[4] Including oil royalties.
[5] Exclusive of 5,512,133 dinars from oil royalties and Currency Board.

Defence.—Military training is compulsory for all men between 18 and 25 years. 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 brigade groups, 1 signal battalion, 1 engineer battalion, second-line transport companies and ancillary services. The mountain division has an additional armoured car regiment. Each brigade group consists of 3 infantry battalions and 1 regiment of artillery.

The training division is responsible for the administration of certain training units (including 2 training brigades), the mechanized force, 1 cavalry regiment 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 October, 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 1947–48 is 2,052,150 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 force of 5,200 men is organized on a military basis into 10 foot regiments of 450 each, a mechanized regiment equipped with Bren guns and a depot training battalion.

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 total output; the chief producing area is the tidally irrigated riverain belt of the Shatt-el-Arab. Wool is also an important export; production (1948), 14,850 metric tons, export (1948), 7,064 metric tons. From the cotton crop in 1943, 615 tons of ginned cotton were produced (725 tons in 1942). The cotton area in 1943 was 10,825 acres (13,250 acres in 1942).

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. An oilfield at Kirkuk has been tested by the 'Iraq Petroleum Company, an international group, who have constructed pipe-lines to the Mediterranean and are in production. 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):—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports [1] .	14,218,361 [3]	18,834,214 [3]	28,039,962 [3]	40,091,824	45,523,074
Exports [2] .	9,170,519	9,817,868	12,732,456	13,800,538	7,584,066

[1] Exclusive of imports by the Ministry of Defence.
[2] Exports do not include the shipments of oil of the Iraq Petroleum Company, and movements of gold bullion and currency are excluded from these tables.
[3] Included in the total imports of 1944–46 are sums representing the value of stores disposed of by the British military authorities. These amount to 200,980 dinars in 1944, 368,446 dinars in 1945, 310,112 dinars in 1946.

Customs and excise gross revenue 1947–48, 8,851,000 dinars. Transit, 1947, 3,341,739 dinars; 1948, 3,864,640 dinars.

The principal imports and exports for 2 years were as follows (in thousands of dinars):—

Imports	1947	1948	Imports	1947	1948
Cotton piece-goods .	6,474	7,295	Sugar . . .	1,691	3,661
Silk and rayon piece-goods . . .	1,213	383	Tea . . .	2,267	2,123
Woollen piece-goods .	790	1,287	Soap . . .	519	837
Clothing . . .	1,298	754	Cement . . .	594	1,075
Iron and steel . .	4,890	4,996	Timber . . .	1,011	623
Vehicles . . .	1,734	2,176			
Machinery . .	2,896	3,631	Exports		
Electrical machinery .	1,156	1,889			
Paper and cardboard .	750	592	Dates . . .	4,702	4,743
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products .	803	829	Barley . . .	6,113	nil
			Wool . . .	372	1,027

Date exports amounted in 1945 to 153,383 tons; in 1946 to 208,082 tons. Barley exports, 1945, 242,800 tons; 1946, 255,853.

The distribution of trade in 1948 was as follows (in thousands of dinars): Imports:—United Kingdom, 19,790; U.S.A., 3,571; Italy, 2,907; Persia, 1,978; Ceylon, 1,945; Brazil, 1,827; Syria, 1,678; India, 1,654; Australia, 1,330; Belgium, 1,302. Exports:—India, 1,454; United Kingdom, 1,294; U.S.A., 1,014; Egypt, 587.

The total trade between Iraq and United Kingdom, according to the Board of Trade returns, was as follows for 5 years (in £ sterling):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports from Iraq .	2,725,121	2,019,191	3,241,755	7,239,273	6,643,452
Exports to Iraq .	2,422,285	10,574,099	14,424,641	17,551,373	14,293,829
Re-exports to Iraq .	39,197	140,104	83,669	58,687	77,228

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 was completed in 1949. 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 4,550 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, 3,500 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 in Baghdad.

In the year 1947–48, 275 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 31 December, 1947, amounted to 35,247,207 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:—*Hogga* = 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).
Counsellor.—Abdul Malik Khudhairi.
Secretary.—Mohamed Adib Fuad Al-Sulaiman.
Attachés.—Faisal al Damaluji; Muhsin Al-Jazairi.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Ahmed Marie.
Air Attaché,—Major Abdul Khalik Al-Saadoon.

2. Of Great Britain in Iraq.

Ambassador.—Sir Henry Bradshaw Mack, K.C.M.G. (accredited 11 Feb., 1948).
Counsellor.—H. Trevelyan, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Secretaries.—T. E. Bromley; G. G. Arthur; H. T. Carlisle, M.B.E.; D. M. Summerhayes; J. C. Cloake.
Commercial Counsellor.—F. H. Gamble.
Commercial Secretaries.—E. R. D. Sworder, O.B.E., D.S.C.; P. L. V. Mallet.
Oriental Counsellor.—J. C. B. Richmond.
Information Secretary.—G. N. I. Morrison.
Military Attaché.—Brig. J. H. R. Orlebar.
Civil Air Attaché.—B. G. Barnard.
British Consul, Baghdad.—G. R. Gauntlett.
British Consul-General, Basra.—F. Wells.
British Consul, Kirkuk.—G. H. Clarke.
British Vice-Consul, Mosul.—(Vacant).
British Vice-Consul, Amara.—D. J. D. Maitland.

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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 Southern Ireland 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: We will sing you a song, 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 (*Dáil 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 in Ireland 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 Ó 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). State of parties, April, 1950: Government, 78; Fianna Fáil, 66.

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 Telegraphs.—J. Everett (National Labour).
Minister for Agriculture.—J. M. Dillon (Independent).
Minister for Finance.—P. McGilligan, S.C. (Fine Gael).
Minister for Justice.—General Seán MacEoin (Fine Gael).
Minister for Defence.—Dr. T. F. O'Higgins (Fine Gael).
Minister for Industry and Commerce.—Daniel Morrissey (Fine Gael).
Minister for Health.—Dr. Noel C. Browne (Clann na Poblachta).
Minister for Local Government.—Michael J. Keyes (Labour).

The Attorney-General, Cecil Lavery, 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 62 urban sanitary districts, comprising the 4 county boroughs, 7 municipal boroughs, 1 town constituted under a special Act and 50 towns under the Towns Improvement Act, 1854. There are 26 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 subsistance 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	35,464	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

[1] Exclusive of larger rivers, lakes and tideways. [2] Including the County Borough.

Counties and county boroughs	Area in statute acres [1]	Population 1946		
		Males	Females	Total
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
1945	66,861	17,301	42,762	1947	68,978	16,290	44,061
1946	67,922	17,525	41,457	1948	65,584	16,331	36,502

New Travel Identity cards and passports granted in 1948 to persons going to employment and permanent residence were :—Men, 21,722; women, 18,353; total, 40,075.

Passenger movements by sea were, in 1947, outward, 487,223; inward, 477,104; in 1948, outward, 639,152; inward, 611,912.

Religion.—According to the census of population taken in April, 1936, the principal religious professions were as follows :—

	Leinster	Munster	Ulster (part of)	Connacht	Total
Roman Catholics	1,113,331	913,216	234,141	513,232	2,773,920
Protestant Episcopalians	85,273	23,935	25,366	10,456	145,030
Presbyterians	7,972	1,146	18,209	740	28,067
Methodists	5,295	2,081	1,638	635	9,649
Other professions	8,540	1,894	915	405	11,754
Total	1,220,411	942,272	280,269	525,468	2,968,420

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 4,922. The average number of pupils enrolled in the schools was 446,082; the percentage average daily attendance 83·9; the number of teachers of all classes 12,612.

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 1949–50 is £5,330,140, 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 national schools. Of the teachers serving in national schools, 12,544 have already qualified to teach the language. The use of Irish as a medium of instruction in the schools continues to increase. In 247 schools in the English-speaking areas, Irish is the medium of instruction in all subjects except English itself. In 1934–35, 10,226 schoolchildren spoke Irish at home; in 1945–46, the number was 9,785.

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 1948–49 was 408, and the number of pupils between the ages of 12 and 20 years in attendance was 45,406. Estimated total state expenditure for 1949–50, £896,300, 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 1949–50 is £660,380, excluding the cost of administration, and the expenditure from local rates—£342,556.

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' daughters are provided at institutions of which the principal are managed and financed 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 1948–49, were as follows :—

Universities	Professors, lecturers and assistants	Students
Trinity College, Dublin	167	2,380
University College, Cork	79	914
,, ,, Galway . . .	92	760
,, ,, Dublin . . .	157	3,167

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 is *ex-officio* an additional Judge 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 are unassigned. The District Court is a court of summary jurisdiction with a small civil jurisdiction—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	1948–49 Actual	1949–50 Estimated
	£	£
Customs	23,820,000	25,577,500
Income and Super Tax	16,102,000	15,966,000
Excise	12,730,000	12,766,000
Post Office	4,100,000	4,300,000
Stamp duties	1,619,000	1,535,000
Estate, etc., duties	2,293,000	3,525,000
Motor vehicle duties	2,389,000	2,400,000
All other	8,638,728	6,847,000
Total	71,691,728	72,916,500

Expenditure	1948–49 Actual	1949–50 Estimated
	£	£
Agriculture, land division, etc.	6,787,000	8,978,000
Education, science, art (excluding superannuation)	7,080,000	7,363,000
Old age pensions	5,584,000	6,953,000
Debt service	4,516,000	4,996,000
Post Office (excluding superannuation and debt service)	4,330,000	4,845,000
Police	2,872,000	2,838,000
Army	3,674,000	3,706,000
Superannuation	2,289,000	2,495,000
Food and fuel subsidies	15,742,000	11,477,000
All other	19,069,000	19,830,000
Total	71,743,000	73,481,000

Expenditure on items treated as proper to be defrayed from borrowings in 1948–49 was £350,000 and the estimate for such items in 1949–50 is £600,000.

On 31 March, 1949, the liabilities were as follows:—Exchequer Bills, nil; Ways and Means Advances, £6,109,000; 5% Second National Loan, 1950–60, £4,869,000; 4½% Third National Loan, 1950–70, £4,965,000; 3½% Fourth National Loan, 1950–70, £5,228,000; 4% Conversion Loan, 1950–70, £6,039,000; 3¾% Financial Agreement Loan, 1953–58, £9,234,000; 4% Exchequer Bonds, 1950–60, £6,363,000; 3½% National Security Loan, 1956–61, £7,396,000; 3% Exchequer Bonds, 1965–70, £14,365,000; Savings Certificates, £12,215,000; other liabilities, £24,105,000; total, £100,888,000.

The assets on the same date were:—Electricity scheme, £19,492,000; local loans fund, £12,574,000; purchase of creameries, £808,000; national loan sinking funds, £2,754,000; shares in companies established under state auspices (sugar, industrial credit, agricultural credit, industrial alcohol, national stud, air transport, shipping, insurance), £4,373,000; exchequer balance, £278,000; other assets, £12,212,000; total, £52,491,000.

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.

The Defence Forces estimates provide for a permanent force of 13,200 officers and men and 46,000 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 and who are liable to recall in the event of an emergency. The second-line reserve consists of a territorial force the members of which undergo local training from time to time throughout the year and attend camps.

Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum service is 3 years' permanent and 9 with the Reserve. Suitable men may complete 21 years' permanent service.

The Air Corps and Naval Service strengths are included in the above figures.

The Naval Service comprises 3 corvettes, named *Cliona, Macha, Maev*; 2 motor torpedo boats, and 4 tenders. Estimates provide for a personnel strength of 721 (59 officers, 10 cadets, 652 other ranks).

The estimated total expenditure for national defence for the year ended 31 March, 1950, was £3,848,656.

Production.

Agriculture.—General distribution of surface (in acres) in 1948:—Crops and pasture, 11,573,774; woods and plantations, 284,996; other land, including grazed mountain, 5,165,715; total, 17,024,485.

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

Crops	Extent in statute acres			Total produce in tons		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
Wheat	642,595	579,646	518,383	462,668	313,009	409,523
Oats	830,538	826,362	880,083	689,347	652,826	792,075
Barley	144,019	145,983	119,793	120,976	88,320	100,626
Rye	7,856	7,182	6,318	5,815	4,794	4,701
Potatoes	390,685	383,146	385,430	3,226,926	2,600,214	3,275,403
Turnips	150,589	158,712	153,043	2,264,035	2,367,302	2,460,517
Mangels	87,881	84,000	82,117	1,350,426	1,246,721	1,375,148
Sugar beet	79,010	61,532	66,371	529,367	479,950	610,613
Cabbage	15,544	12,611	13,785	174,516	129,852	153,799
Flax	26,311	17,821	20,624	3,586	4,473	3,606
Hay	1,935,183	2,010,880	2,021,386	4,170,260	4,468,359	4,547,431

The number of livestock at 1 June, 1948, was:—Cattle, 3,920,922; sheep, 2,057,717; pigs, 457,065; horses, 420,732; poultry, 20,044,958.

Agricultural output for the year 1948 was valued at £119,647,000 (£112,659,000 in 1947).

Fisheries.—The number of vessels and men engaged in fishing in the year 1948 were:—4 steam, 631 motor, 734 sail and 2,036 row boats; total, 3,405 vessels; men, 10,190.

The quantities and values of fish landed during 1948 were:—Demersal fish, 152,567 cwts., value £423,436; pelagic fish, 232,676 cwts., value £172,211; shell fish, value, £100,466. Total value, 1947, £653,748; 1948, £696,113.

Industrial Production.—The census of industrial production for 1947 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, £13,999,296 (£1,592,153); bread, flour, confectionery, biscuits, etc., £9,562,127 (£3,251,797); butter, cheese, margarine, condensed milk, £14,338,995 (£1,334,185); bacon curing, £6,062,114 (£665,191); brewing, £9,812,073 (£6,602,609); malting, £651,475 (£259,912); sugar, sugar confectionery, jam-making, £10,677,402 (£3,154,325); tobacco, £17,232,863 (£1,872,770); clothing (wholesale factories), £8,516,147 (£3,299,565); woollen and worsted, £4,815,085 (£1,675,227); wood furniture and upholstery, £1,778,168 (£880,874); soap

and candles, £1,130,760 (£332,231); timber, £3,149,206 (£1,394,165); distilling, £1,072,110 [1] (£537,894); bricks, glass, cement and monumental masonry, £2,689,261 (£1,189,681); assembly, construction and repair of vehicles, £7,517,576 (£2,262,480); metals, £3,205,997 (£1,502,445); engineering and implements, £2,746,866 (£1,308,682); linen, cotton, jute and canvas, £3,230,637 (£972,675); boot and shoe (wholesale factories), £5,058,709 (£2,012,919); hosiery, £2,838,146 (£1,152,332); paper-making and manufactured stationery, £2,988,740 (£1,171,340); printing, publishing, bookbinding, £4,741,363 (£3,398,506); fellmongery and leather, £2,574,836 (£698,337); oils, paints and polishes, £1,885,878 (£649,082).

[1] Exclusive excise duty.

Commerce.

Value of imports and exports of merchandise (excluding bullion and specie and goods transhipped under bond) for 5 years :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	28,531,460	41,073,074	72,043,372	131,334,517	136,695,998
Exports	29,799,441	35,236,345	38,612,429	38,568,136	46,064,809
Re-exports	117,755	260,014	395,082	942,998	1,477,078

The values of the chief trading classes (exclusive of parcel post) are shown in the following table :—

Class	Imports		Exports	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£
Live animals	3,159,001	3,335,084	22,110,751	22,328,812
Food, drink and tobacco	30,005,822	36,065,378	10,719,279	16,314,682
Other raw materials and manufactured goods	95,487,127	94,517,616	5,318,832	6,891,041

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		Exports	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	52,283,784	71,340,373	27,111,971	33,087,319
Northern Ireland	2,195,858	2,174,702	7,303,929	7,435,102
Australia	603,422	5,339,349	18,666	40,279
Canada	5,661,006	2,842,486	17,683	46,482
Union of South Africa	750,388	1,054,860	91,902	46,416
India	4,313,616 *	4,737,682	5,201 *	7,181
Pakistan		79,540		11,477
Argentina	4,587,760	9,230,114	15,433	32,643
Belgium	2,927,860	2,584,654	1,756,283	1,405,674
Cuba	196,767	1,194,263	1,800	4
Czechoslovakia	1,430,088	419,126	2,036	80,622
Finland	1,414,648	1,323,425	23,193	77,406
France	2,075,542	1,143,894	184,688	207,653
Italy	1,927,242	515,952	29,061	186,742
Netherlands	2,866,127	2,140,915	962,975	1,720,864
Netherlands West Indies	1,967,366	2,924,715	—	1,054
Spain	1,715,713	940,627	138,926	171,800
Sweden	2,202,026	2,371,946	53,448	153,060
United States of America	29,263,793	11,432,482	286,364	363,773

* The figures for 1947 relate to British India.

Trade of Eire with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1947	1948	1949
Imports from Eire	22,965,064	35,123,491	43,334,472	55,386,782
Exports to Eire	20,281,525	56,008,724	75,415,423	76,481,206
Re-exports to Eire	5,703,016	3,533,993	3,785,189	3,152,944

Communications.

Shipping.—Net tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the foreign trade during the year 1948 :—Entered, 7,600, of 6,950,519 tons; cleared, 7,616, of 6,969,451 tons.

The principal ports are Dublin, Cobh, Dun Laoghaire, Cork, Galway, Waterford, Rosslare, Limerick and Dundalk.

Air Services.—During the year ended 31 March, 1949, 170,501 passengers, 2,863,632 lb. of cargo and 200,000 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 1947 was (in tons) :—Grand Canal, 147,556; Royal Canal, 751; Shannon navigation, 46,670.

Railways.—The total length of road, first track, of railways open for traffic at the end of the year 1948, 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	1946	1947	1948
Number of passengers	25,502,477	24,936,937	23,147,889
Number of miles run by coaching trains	6,742,901	5,964,937	6,985,763
Merchandise and mineral traffic conveyed (tons)	4,078,188	3,928,548	3,630,810
Number of livestock conveyed	2,159,266	1,586,228	1,309,598
Number of miles run by freight trains	4,717,334	4,104,049	4,105,844
Gross receipts * (£)	12,487,697	12,579,862	13,921,265
Expenditure * (£)	11,816,074	12,899,837	14,854,123
Net receipts * (£)	671,623	Dr. 319,975	Dr. 932,858
Other receipts * (£)	145,939	135,327	79,461
Total net income * (£)	817,562	Dr. 184,648	Dr. 853,397

* Relates to the entire transport undertaking of railway companies, including road services.

The authorized capital [1] in 1948 amounted to £31,407,685. The capital receipts were £28,393,817 and the capital expenditure was £26,939,381.

Tramways.—There were 13 miles of electric tramway worked in 1948. The number of miles run was 2,519,356 in 1946, 2,122,922 in 1947, and 2,437,884 in 1948; the number of passengers carried was 37,645,814 in 1946; in 1947, 29,869,981, and in 1948, 31,636,812. The gross receipts from passengers were £274,672 in 1946, £227,223 in 1947, £255,883 in 1948.

Road Motor Passenger Services.—The total number of miles run by road motor passenger vehicles of the omnibus type during 1948 was 34,474,487.

[1] Excluding capital figures relating to Fishguard and Rosslare Railways & Harbours Co.

The number of passengers carried was 256,218,761, and the gross receipts from passengers were £3,245,318.

Post, Telegraph and Telephones.—Number of post offices (1949), 2,012; telegraph offices, 1,150; telephone subscribers (30 Sept., 1949), 42,337; public telephones, 1,812; telephone exchanges, 893.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs also administers the Wireless Broadcasting Service. There were in 1949, 279,275 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 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 of Ireland for 1948–49 stated that the volume of the legal-tender note issue fluctuated during the year between a minimum of £42,161,000 on 24 July, 1948, and a maximum of £48,201,000 on 22 Dec., 1948.

The aggregate withdrawals for repatriation through the Central Bank and the Associated Banks of Bank of England notes in 1948–49 amounted to £21,262,000. Out of the total assets of the legal-tender note fund, amounting to £46,818,000 on 31 March, 1949, the holdings of securities of maturity exceeding 12 months amounted to £14,310,000.

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, 1949, amounted to £48,677,000, as against £45,370,000 in June, 1948.

Banking returns (representing an average of figures for a selected date in each of the three months, April–June, 1949):—Liabilities: capital,

£8,262,000; reserves, £11,257,000; notes in circulation, £10,700,000; current, deposit and other accounts, £346,967,000; acceptances, £5,637,000; other liabilities, £9,579,000; total, £392,402,000. Assets, cash, £43,896,000; money at call, £25,948,000; bills, £4,403,000; loans and advances, £122,203,000; investments, £180,343,000; premises, £2,665,000; other assets, £12,944,000; total, £392,402,000.

The Bank of Ireland, founded in 1783, had on 31 Dec., 1948, a capital of £2,769,231; rest, £3,690,000; deposits (excluding Government accounts), £64,430,033. Other banks are Hibernian Bank, Munster and Leinster 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 approximately 491,000 depositors and the amount due to them at 31 Dec., 1948, was £38,981,000. The Trustee Savings Bank has approximately 42,000 depositors and the amount due to them at 31 Dec., 1948, was £5,692,000.

Diplomatic Representation.

Country	Irish Representative	Foreign Representative
Argentina	Matthew Murphy [3]	Dr. Jorge Escalante Cortes [2]
Australia [2]	Thomas J. Kiernan	William J. Dignam, K.C.
Belgium [2]	Colman O'Donovan	Comte Ferdinand du Chastel de la Howarderie.
Canada [1]	Seán Murphy	W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.
Czechoslovakia	—	Pavel Ruzicka
France [2]	Cornelius C. Cremin	Comte Stanislas Ostrorog
India	—	V. K. Krishna Menon [4]
Italy [2]	Michael McWhite	Guido Borga
Netherlands [2]	Mrs. Josephine McNeill	Jhr. J. W. M. Snouck Hurgronje.
Norway [2]	William P. Fay	Per Preben Prebensen
Portugal [3]	Count Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagh	Manuel Vaz Nunes da Silva
Spain [2]	Leo T. McCauley	Marques de Miraflores
Sweden [2]	William P. Fay	Oscar U. K. Thorsing
Switzerland [2]	William Warnock	Walter de Bourg
United Kingdom	John W. Dulanty, C.B., C.B.E.[1]	Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.[5]
United States [4]	John J. Hearne	George A. Garrett
Vatican	Joseph P. Walshe [4]	The Right Rev. Monsignore Ettore Felici.[6]

[1] High Commissioner. [2] Envoy. [3] Chargé d'Affaires.
[4] Ambassador. [5] Representative. [6] Nuncio.

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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, 3; Arab 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 in March, 1949, was in March, 1950, composed as follows :—

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.—D. Ben-Gurion (Mapai).
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—M. Sharett (Mapai).
Minister of Finance and of Trade and Industry.—E. Kaplan (Mapai).
Minister of Religious Affairs.—Rabbi J. L. Maimon (Religious Front).
Minister of Justice.—Pinchas Rosen (Progressive).
Minister of Supply and Rationing and of Agriculture.—Dr. Dov Joseph (Mapai).
Minister of Labour and National Insurance.—Mrs. Golda Myerson (Mapai).
Minister of Communications.—David Remez (Mapai).
Minister of Education and Culture.—Zalman Shazar (Mapai).
Minister of Social Welfare.—Rabbi Y. M. Levine (Religious Front).
Minister of the Interior.—Moshe Shapiro (Religious Front).
Minister of Police.—B. S. Shitreet (Sephardim).

Local Government.

Local authorities are of three kinds, namely, municipal corporations, local councils and village councils. Their powers and duties are prescribed by statute. 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 20,662 square km., with a total population (March, 1950) of some 1,170,000, of whom about 1,000,000 are Jews, 120,000 Moslems and 50,000 Christians. The Moslems include some 15,000 Bedouin.

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—Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel-Aviv/Jaffa—account for about 50% of the total population, as follows:—Jerusalem (Israeli part only), 110,000; Haifa, 145,000; Tel-Aviv/Jaffa, 300,000.

The official language is Hebrew, with Arabic and English as working languages.

Immigration.

The proclamation of 14 May, 1948, provides that 'the State of Israel shall be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their Dispersion.'

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		

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 Jerusalem as a *corpus separatum*, thus laying down the principle of an international regime for the Jerusalem area. The Israel Government made the counter-proposal of an international regime concerning itself exclusively with the control and protection of the holy places and sites. Most of these are situated in Jordan-held territory.

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.

On the establishment of the state, the Ministry of Education took over, besides the Hebrew school system, the Arab school system within its borders, which had formerly been under the control of the Mandatory Government. These schools are financed by the Ministry and continue to provide instruction (in Arabic) under Arab headmasters and staff. Kindergarten and primary education is free; most secondary schools are semi-private, and some also receive grants-in-aid from the government.

Type of school	Jewish			Arab		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Kindergartens	644	927	22,894	45	165	679
Elementary	447	3,916	85,585			6,412
Secondary	38	704	10,498	1	11	404
Teachers' training colleges	9	176	1,166	—	—	—
Trade schools	24	230	2,096	—	—	—
Special schools and orphanages	2	7	172	—	—	—

There are also a number of private schools maintained by religious foundations—Jewish, Christian and Moslem—and also by private societies. A total of 4,853 Jewish children attend private schools.

The Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus in Jerusalem comprises faculties of the humanities and science, a faculty of law, a pre-faculty and undergraduate school of medicine, and a school of agriculture. In 1949, it had 208 professors, lecturers and instructors, and 1,500 students.

The Haifa Technical Institute comprises departments of civil engineering, architecture, industrial engineering and chemical engineering. In 1948 its staff numbered 75, and its students 650. The Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovoth 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 obtaining in Palestine on 14 May, 1948, in so far as it is not in conflict with that Ordinance 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.

The Israel legislature has added to the body of law formerly in force in Palestine nearly 200 laws, most of which were required to meet the immediate needs of the country. 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 limited 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 over 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 first budget covered the period from 15 May, 1948, to 31 March, 1949; after that, the budget year runs from 1 April to 31 March. The main items are as follows (in I£ = £ sterling):—

Revenue	Actual 1948–49	Estimates 1949–50
Income tax	4,080,331	8,600,000
Customs	6,318,714	8,000,000
Fuel	595,997	3,000,000
Excise:		
Tobacco	1,221,776	4,000,000
Alcoholic drinks	784,669	1,475,000
Urban property tax	614,626	1,000,000
Rural property tax	80,899	150,000
Duties stamps	333,116	800,000
Licences	582,810	1,000,000
Luxury tax	46,428	100,000
Real estate betterment tax	—	800,000
Absorption of immigrants tax	—	1,750,000
Legacy and succession tax	—	500,000
Fees and receipt for services:		
Land registration	134,899	900,000
Courts	463,120	600,000
Other services	155,633	
Collections:		
Government property	25,883	250,000
Government loans	51,336	
Receipts of the food section	745,160	1,000,000
Posts and telegraphs	1,245,714	2,410,000
Railways	195,003	468,000
Harbours	880,992	1,900,000
War risk insurance tax (advance)	—	400,000
Government loans	6,323,054	—
Participations in special funds	3,027,849	—
Special receipts and donations	603,120	—
Ordinary budget total (all items)	28,884,784	40,178,000
Loan from Export-Import Bank	—	23,000,000
Other sources	—	32,000,000
Extraordinary budget total	—	55,000,000

Expenditure	Actual 1948–49	Estimates 1949–50
President's office	586	30,000
State Council and First Knesset	187,166	360,000
Prime Minister's office	200,826	780,000
Finance	420,862	1,000,000
Defence	14,041,540	7,500,000
Health	951,746	2,000,000
Religions	122,845	420,000
Foreign affairs	666,277	1,200,000
Agriculture	495,653	1,200,000
War sufferers	579,559	225,000
Trade, industry and supply	469,600	—
Trade and industry	—	220,000
Supply and rationting	—	1,225,000
Police	1,264,154	2,550,000
Justice	288,691	560,000
Social welfare	524,213	1,035,000
Labour	782,354	1,820,000
Immigration	303,777	2,275,000
Interior	347,379	330,000
Communications (net)	187,040	250,000
Education and culture	582,120	1,986,500
Local authorities	731,583	1,200,000
Subsidy on food	732,998	1,000,000
Rehabilitation of soldiers	—	3,600,000
Debts and interest	498,865	1,500,000
General reserve	—	377,700
Rehabilitation of war sufferers	—	400,000
Posts and telegraphs	1,278,543	2,181,700
Railways	487,604	650,000
Harbours	815,376	1,700,000
Total (all items)	27,529,366	40,178,000

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 and, 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 and women, 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 geographical divisions of Israel are:—(1) The plains (coastal plain; vale of Jezreel (Emek); Huleh and Jordan valleys); (2) The hills of Galilee 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 mixed farming. Mixed farming, cereals and fruit-growing form the basis of cultivation 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 water-storage arrangements, crops are being grown or tried out.

The total area under cultivation is 520,000 acres, of which non-irrigated crops and fodder form 51%, summer crops 9%, olives 8%, vineyards 2·5%, citrus 6%, various fruit trees 1·5%, vegetables and potatoes 4%, forest land 14%, irrigated fodder crops 3% and fishponds 1%.

Four characteristic types of rural settlement have so far developed:—(1) The *Kibbutz* and *Kvutza* (communal collective settlements) where all property and earnings are collectively owned and work is collectively organized. (2) The *Moshav Ovdim* (workers' 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 Shituft* (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 1949, of the 439 rural settlements in Israel, 210 were kibbutzim, 120 were moshavim, 20 moshavim shitufiim and 89 moshavoth.

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.

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 1949 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 agricultural products; potash and bromine from the Dead Sea, and small manufactured 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, £6,296,841; imports from the United Kingdom, 1938, £3,131,852 (including Transjordan); 1947, £13,054,288; 1948, £12,854,771; 1949, £5,630,953. Re-exports, 1947, £221,340; 1948, £2,797,193; 1949, £299,815.

Communications.

Shipping.—Israel has 2 main ports, Haifa and Tel-Aviv/Jaffa. Haifa port handled about a million tons of cargo during 1949. When the State of Israel was established in May, 1948, the Israel Merchant Marine was composed of only 5 vessels. By the end of 1949 the number of vessels was 27 with a total tonnage of 78,649.

Aviation.—Air communications are centred in the airport of Lydda, near Tel-Aviv. Lydda airport was handling, at the end of 1949, 120 planes a month, which include all the main international airlines. During 1949, 80,000 passengers passed through the airport.

Rail and Road.—Internal communications are provided by 330 miles of standard gauge track and 108 miles of narrow gauge track, and by a network of excellent roads which is being rapidly extended. 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.

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 25, 50 and 100 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
2.3.49 . .	—	9,000,000	11,031,207	15,302,793	35,334,000
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
9.2.50 . .	16,680,000	5,590,000	316,750	28,719,738	51,306,488

The principal banks in Israel are the Anglo-Palestine Bank (founded 1902), 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 I£68,000,000 in Nov., 1948, to I£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 5710 corresponds to 9 Sept., 1949–11 Sept., 1950.

Diplomatic Representatives.

1. Of Israel in Great Britain (18 Manchester Square, W.1).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Eliahu Elath.

First Secretaries.—Mordecai R. Kidron (*Chargé d'Affaires*); Levi Aryeh Allon.

Economic Counsellor.—Dr. Felix Eliezer Shinnar.

Press Attaché.—Dr. Eliezer Yapou.

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.—C. T. Crowe; J. W. Stoodley (*Commercial*); D. J. Balfour (*Oriental*); David Woodward (*Information*); A. B. Horne; I. H. Thomas, M.B.E. (*Labour*).

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Peter Pender-Cudlip.

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, sitting in the Hall of the She Wolf at Montecitorio (seat of the Italian Parliament), 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, 12,717,923 (54·3% of the valid votes cast, which numbered 23,437,207); for the retention of the monarchy, 10,719,284 (45·7%); invalid and contested, 1,509,735. Total 24,946,942, 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 17 appointed by the Head of State); Communists, 37 (plus 30); United Socialists, 10 (plus 12); Left-wing Democrats, 7 (plus 3); Liberals, 5 (plus 5); Italian Socialist Party, 30 (plus 11); Republican Party, 6 (plus 6); other groups, 10 (plus 19). Total: 238 elected, 103 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, formed on 27 Jan., 1950, consists of 11 Christian Democrats, 3 Democratic Socialists 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.—Dr. 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.—Alberto Simonini (Democratic Socialist).
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.—Ivan Matteo Lombardo (Democratic Socialist).
Minister of Transport.—Ludovico d'Aragona (Democratic Socialist).
Minister without Portfolio.—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, 5,150 Italian 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%, Monarchists 5·6%, Right-wing Socialists 3·9%, Social Movement 3·9% and Liberals 1·8%.

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. 1404) 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	1945	45,702,000
10 June, 1911	35,441,918	0·64	1946	46,126,000
1 December, 1921	37,143,102	0·45	1947 [1]	45,540,000
21 April, 1931	40,309,621	0·87	1948 [1]	45,871,000
21 April, 1936	42,024,843	0·84	1949 [1]	46,235,000

[1] In actual boundaries.

The following table gives area and population of the Regions (census of 21 April, 1936, and estimates for 1 Jan., 1949):—

Regions	Area in square km. (1948)	Resident pop. census, 1936	Density per sq. km. (1936)	Present pop. 1 Jan., 1949
Piedmont	25,414·37	3,418,300	135	3,425,000
Valle d'Aosta	3,262·52	83,455	26	93,000
Lombardy	23,801·36	5,836,479	245	6,231,000
Trentino-Alto Adige	13,602·11	669,029	49	693,000
Veneto	18,383·44	3,566,136	194	3,846,000
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	7,634·05	836,922	110	925,000
Liguria	5,410·68	1,466,820	271	1,518,000
Emilia-Romagna	22,121·49	3,338,721	151	3,468,000
Tuscany	22,985·99	2,978,013	130	3,086,000
Umbria	8,470·52	722,544	85	788,000
Marches	9,695·46	1,278,071	132	1,337,000
Latium [1]	17,180·09	2,654,924	155	3,242,000
Abruzzi and Molise	15,235·75	1,589,804	104	1,663,000
Campania	13,594·81	3,696,632	272	4,234,000
Apulia	19,346·27	2,642,076	137	3,112,000
Basilicata	9,987·33	543,262	54	610,000
Calabria	15,097·95	1,771,651	117	1,997,000
Sicily	25,706·83	4,000,078	156	4,383,000
Sardinia	24,089·00	1,034,206	43	1,220,000
Total	301,020·02	42,127,123 [2]	140	45,871,000

[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	891,375	34,688	926,063	26,772	643,607	282,456
1945 [2]	305,062	—	—	823,505	26,298	618,155	205,350
1946 [2]	412,092	—	—	1,021,025	31,925	543,331	477,694
1947 [2]	427,047	—	—	994,674	32,757	516,504	478,170
1948 [3]	377,325	—	—	989,041	33,219	481,936	507,105
1949 [3]	350,394	—	—	919,704	30,028	479,529	440,175

[1] Exclusive, also, of those killed in war in the operational zones.

[2] Provisional and excluding returns for Venezia Giulia and Zara.

[3] Provisional figures, relating to area defined in the peace treaty.

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, 59,972) to other countries.

Communes of more than 100,000 inhabitants, with population present on 1 July, 1949:—

Rome	1,638,226	Catania	289,549	Ferrara	137,069
Milan	1,284,564	Bari	265,988	Cagliari	135,370
Naples	1,013,710	Messina	224,914	Spezia	123,871
Turin	722,592	Verona	196,510	Parma	123,016
Genoa	670,460	Taranto	189,976	Modena	115,535
Palermo	485,429	Padua	167,591	Reggio nell'Emilia	106,211
Florence	380,221	Brescia	149,958	Bergamo	105,814
Bologna	336,700	Livorno	144,729	(All figures provisional)	
Venice	316,253	Reggio di Calabria	141,308		

[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.

Elementary education is free and it is compulsory from the age of 6 up to the age of 14. It is given in 3 grades: Preparatory in the so-called 'maternal schools' or 'Asili' maintained by the municipalities (3 years), lower (3 years), and higher (2 years).

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 (1947–48):—

Elementary schools	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Asili for infants	11,273	21,149	888,916
Public elementary schools	36,016	149,931	4,591,882
Private elementary schools	2,107	6,557	243,684

Government secondary schools	No.	Teachers	Students		
			Males	Females	Total
Secondary schools					
Secondary or middle schools	613	16,388	115,343	89,278	204,621
Classical lyceum gymnasium	341	7,417	57,589	43,530	101,119
Lyceum for science	88	2,714	27,957	7,796	35,753
Teachers' institutes	146	4,049	4,552	27,563	32,115
Technical secondary schools					
Professional training schools	1,476	17,062	129,582	70,989	200,571
Agricultural schools	52	570	5,826	—	5,826
Commercial schools	313	6,329	50,439	17,790	68,229
Industrial schools	229	2,630	29,395	69	29,464
Professional girls' schools	56	496	—	3,388	3,388
Nautical schools	17	396	2,842	—	2,842
Art schools					
Schools of arts and academies of music	94	1,826	7,491	3,227	10,718

Statistics of Italian universities for the academic year 1947–48 :—

Universities and higher institutes	Date of foundation	Students [1]	Teachers	Universities and higher institutes	Date of foundation	Students [1]	Teachers
Bari	1924	11,204	125	Palermo	1805	9,419	230
Bologna	1200	11,061	218	Parma	1502	2,381	99
Cagliari	1626	1,803	142	Pavia	1390	3,156	111
Camerino	1727	512	32	Perugia	1276	1,965	98
Catania	1434	7,174	106	Pisa	1338	4,268	183
Ferrara	1391	835	55	Roma	1303	28,407	357
Firenze	1924	6,414	209	Salerno	1944	847	6
Genova	1243	8,627	187	Sassari	1677	775	47
Macerata	1290	239	16	Siena	1300	663	48
Messina	1549	8,668	128	Torino	1404	10,674	259
Milano	1924	16,951	322	Trieste	1924	1,522	86
Modena	1678	2,070	72	Urbino	1564	1,508	34
Napoli	1224	28,760	302	Venezia	1868	3,272	51
Padova	1222	6,959	151				

[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, 1948, there were 961 establishments for imprisonment before trial (with 47,000 male and 3,275 female prisoners), 69 penal establishments (with 15,013 male and 614 female prisoners) and 22 establishments for the execution of preventive measures of safety (with 2,478 male and 288 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
1943–44 [1] . .	50,000	148,000	1946–47 . .	352,006	932,059
1944–45 [2] . .	48,000	332,000	1947–48 . .	827,802	1,547,152
1945–46 [3] . .	128,476	509,120	1948–49 . .	1,015,324	1,519,222

[1] Very questionable estimates.
[2] Estimates for 36 liberated provinces under the Allied Military Government (AMGOT).
[3] Preliminary budget estimate for the 89 provinces ruled by the Italian Government.

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.

The public debt by 30 June, 1949, totalled 2,146,842 million lire, including consolidated debt of 52,973 million lire and the floating debt 1,693,217 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 in process of reorganization. Its strength will not exceed 250,000, including carabinieri. 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 is limited to 22,500 officers and ratings, plus 2,500 serving until mine clearance operations are completed.

The merchant service comes under the direction of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine.

Summary of the Italian Navy (after disposal of ships made by the Peace Treaty):—2 battleships, 4 cruisers, 4 destroyers, 16 torpedo boats, 20 corvettes, 35 minesweepers, 8 vedettes and numerous auxiliary vessels. 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 3 cruisers (one to be dismantled for spare fittings), 4 destroyers, 1 sloop and some auxiliaries. Greece is to take over a cruiser.

In the tables which follow, all displacements are calculated to Washington Treaty standard.

Completed	Name	Standard displacement	Armour		Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Max. speed
			Belt	Big guns				
		Battleships.						
Year		Tons	Inches	Inches				knots
1915 1916	Caio Duilio . Andrea Doria .	23,622	9¾	9¼	10 12·6-in.; 12 5·3-in.; 10 3·5-in. AA	—	75,000	22
		Cruisers.						
1937	Giuseppe Garibaldi	8,134	4½	4	10 6-in.; 10 3·9 in.	6	100,000	32
	Duca degli Abruzzi	8,605						
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

For the allocation of units of the Italian Navy among the U.S.S.R., U.K., U.S.A., France, Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania, *see* Cmd. 7323 (Misc. 1, 1948).

Production and Industry.

I. Agriculture.

The area of Italy on 30 June, 1948, comprised 301,020 square km., of which 277,568 square km. was agricultural and forestal land and 23,452 square km. was unproductive; the former was mainly distributed as follows (the figures are in hectares):—Cereals, 6,464,000; leguminous plants, 718,000; industrial plants, 297,000; garden produce, 590,000; vines, 988,000; olive trees, 829,000; woods, 5,617,000; forage and pasture, 5,186,000. In addition to the areas devoted solely to vines, the latter were also grown among other crops on 2,854,000 hectares, while olive trees, similarly, were grown on 1,384,000 hectares.

In 1930, agricultural holdings numbered 4,196,266 and covered 26,251,744 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 1948 was as follows:—Wheat, 61,444; barley, 2,304; oats, 4,857; rye, 1,120; maize, 22,540; sugar beet, 34,087; potatoes, 30,145; tomatoes, 9,626; olive oil, 977; hemp, 793. Provisional figures for 1949:—Wheat, 69,403; barley, 2,267; oats, 4,147; rye, 1,253; sugar beet, 34,512; potatoes, 26,122; tomatoes, 10,752; olive oil, 1,793; dried figs, 7,550; rice, 5,979.

Citrus fruit crop in 1948 (in metric tons):—Oranges, 352,916; tangerines, 57,308; lemons, 254,619; all citrus, 691,943.

Production of wine, 1948, 35,584,00 hectolitres; 1949, 35,825,400 hectolitres.

Tobacco production averaged 425,277 quintals in 1936–39, and was 744,248 quintals in 1948, and 631,000 in 1949.

In 1948, consumption of chemical fertilizers in Italy was as follows (in

thousands of quintals):—Perphosphate, 10,413; milled phosphate for agricultural uses, 33; deposed slags, 142; sulphurate of ammonium, 2,458; calciocianamide, 974; nitrate of ammonia, 118; nitrate of calcium $\frac{1}{4}$, 286; nitrate of calcium $\frac{1}{6}$, 718; nitrate of sodium, 207; potash salts, 337; potassic salts, 7; phoshate biammonium, 58; others 16.

Livestock, estimated in 1949:—Cattle, 7,923,000; pigs, 3,757,000; sheep and goats, 11,608,000; horses, 720,000; donkeys, 547,000; mules, 301,000.

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 1948 output of coal and similar fuels was, in metric tons, 1,882,237; petroleum, 9,209; pig-iron from blast-furnaces and electric furnaces, 449,364; ingot and casting steel, 2,125,147.

Italy has greatly developed her water-power resources. In 1948, the total power generated was 22,694 million kwh. (1947, 20,574 million), of which 20,853 million kwh. were generated by hydro-electric plants (1947, 18,904 million).

Production of metals and minerals (in metric tons) was as follows:—

Metals and minerals	1941	1946 [2]	1947 [2]	1948 [2]	1949 [2]
Mining output					
Iron pyrites	1,023,068	400,977	612,445	835,027	866,179
Iron ore [1]	670,205	68,441	226,264	543,241	520,842
Manganese [1]	15,541	2,059	26,530	24,689	24,219
Lead [1]	40,854	14,913	37,358	47,381	57,642
Zinc [1]	70,760	15,812	116,073	146,760	150,461
Sulphur, from mines [1]	299,009	143,305	148,657	173,646	188,544
Bauxite	536,881	65,747	171,083	153,147	104,852
Smelter output.					
Mercury	3,246	1,752	1,858	1,318	1,535
Lead	36,993	14,269	17,702	26,749	28,460
Zinc	38,800	15,706	23,114	26,398	26,398
Aluminium	48,195	11,037	24,859	33,083	25,647
Copper	2,917	—	—	—	—

[1] Metallic content of ores in 1941 and 1946; raw minerals in 1947 and 1948.
[2] Excluding Venezia Giulia.

In 1938 the 9,295 quarries employed 56,956 workmen, the output of building and decorative stone being valued at 425,252,842 lire.

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, 181,305; pure cotton fabrics, 109,660; 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 for 1938 and 1947 (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	− 1,320	− 2,260	1,310	560	720	—	− 760
1947	−613,370	−502,770	14,840	34,480	40,740	148,630	−430,260

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
Imports .	11,273·1	14,037·8	91,483·6 [3]	413,726·9	821,415·8	844,800
Exports .	10,497·5	16,047·3	64,577·5	205,632·5	570,734·8	632,300

[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 the same system, are:—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		
	1939	1948	1949	1939	1948	1949
Germany	3,029,736	17,584,997	37,432,000	1,899,049	16,568,839	53,258,000
United States	979,128	308,717,391	301,585,000	773,465	51,376,104	26,347,000
Argentina	153,104	179,979,293	45,479,000	236,376	90,210,926	77,707,000
Great Britain	567,627	27,545,680	34,325,000	517,041	45,477,799	66,928,000
Switzerland	335,859	25,138,201	26,021,000	575,552	43,707,583	35,129,000
France	153,625	7,842,666	21,373,000	242,627	23,072,666	36,094,000
Rumania	414,804	129,390	745,000	287,877	2,141,054	1,110,000
Poland	262,484	10,543,738	19,580,000	87,882	10,169,086	7,822,000
Hungary	422,902	916,294	3,001,000	241,409	1,481,862	3,630,000
Yugoslavia	246,608	10,071,043	9,303,000	304,750	12,536,095	14,863,000
Turkey	153,493	5,061,249	3,303,000	140,279	7,112,956	4,888,000

[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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	7,122,360	19,051,735	25,079,357	31,171,786	39,006,113
Exports from U.K.	5,718,979	6,292,147	5,073,534	12,682,930	18,000,087
Re-exports from U.K.	439,622	4,938,568	4,086,799	2,711,498	2,899,640

On 20 March, 1948, a customs union was concluded with France.

Shipping and Communications.

The mercantile marine at the end of 1947, consisted of 3,698 vessels of 1,979,153 gross tons; of these, 901 were steam or motor-driven (1,863,107 gross tons), and 2,797 sailing vessels (116,046 gross tons). Total tonnage at 1 Jan., 1949, was 2,275,272 gross tons.

Railway history in Italy began in 1839, with a short line between Naples and Portici (5 miles). Length of railways (30 June, 1949), 21,528 kilometres, including 16,306 kilometres of state railways, of which 5,608 had been electrified. In 1948–49 the state railways carried 345,824,117 passengers and 46,397,406 metric tons of goods.

Italy's roads totalled (30 Sept., 1949) 170,561 kilometres, of which 21,557 kilometres were state roads, 41,639 kilometres provincial roads, 107,965 kilometres communal roads. Motor vehicles, 1948 :—Cars, 218,539; buses, 4,090; trucks, 191,680.

On 30 June, 1947, there were 11,814 post offices; telegraph lines had a length of 59,879 kilometres; there were 10,150 telegraph offices. The telephone service in 1948 had 658,813 subscribers.

In 1947 there was a maritime radio-telegraphic service, with 11 coast stations and a system of local continental radio stations.

Civil Aviation.—By the end of 1948, 7 Italian airlines were operating. Their services included scheduled flights to Tunis, Tripoli, Athens, Cairo and Istanbul.

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 1,752 million lire in June, 1949. 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, 911,944; at 30 June, 1949, 853,627.

Remittances from Italian emigrants contributed to foreign exchange in 1946, $36,421,000 and £2,023,000; in 1947, $19,675,000 and £1,451,000.

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 Italiana 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 (agricultural banks, established as co-operative institutions with unlimited liability of associates).

At the end of 1948, there were 1,194 credit institutes with capital and reserves of 23,775 million lire and deposits of 826,612 million lire.

On 30 Nov., 1949, the post office savings banks had deposits of 492,200 million lire; ordinary savings banks 974,530 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., 1948, the insurances vested in the *Istituto Nazionale Assicurazioni* amounted to 160,000 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., 1949, was as follows:—State notes, 8,853 million lire; coins, 1,231 million lire; bank-notes, 1,033,319 million lire; Amlire, 14,874 million lire; total, 1,058,168 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 October, 1947).

Minister-Counsellor.—Marchese Blasco Lanza d'Ajeta.

Commercial Counsellor.—Ugo Morabito.

First Secretaries.—Marchese Alberto Paveri-Fontana; Antonio Toscani-Millo; Gian Luigi Milesi-Ferretti.

Secretaries.—Gherardo Cornaggia Medici Castiglioni; Enrico Aillaud; Ludovico Carducci-Artenisio.

Commercial Attaché.—Enrico Macchia.

Labour Attaché.—Romualdo Massa-Bernucci.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Paolo Mengarini.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Melchiorre Jannelli.

Air Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Duilio Fanali.

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 October, 1947).

Commercial Minister.—C. Empson, C.M.G.

Counsellor.—P. H. Dean, C.M.G.

First Secretaries.—M. S. Williams; G. G. Hannaford; I. H. P. McEwon; M. C. Adams; C. C. B. Stewart; G. F. N. Reddaway, M.B.E.; D. H. Verschoyle; W. B. Neville-Terry.

First Secretary (Commercial).—R. A. Daniell.

First Secretary (Information).—J A. Pilcher.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. N. S. Henderson, O.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Col. E. R. Colwill.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. P. H. Hamley.

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.

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FORMER ITALIAN COLONIAL EMPIRE.

The Italian Colonial Empire consisted of (1) Libya, comprising Cyrenaica, Tripolitania and the Fezzan; (2) Italian East Africa, including 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*) A Commission should ascertain more fully the wishes of the people, etc., and report to the General Assembly by 15 June, 1950, on their proposals for the future of Eritrea; (*c*) 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.

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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 arrangement 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.

For administrative and military purposes the country was divided in 1934 into 4 provinces, viz., Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna. By a decree of 9 January, 1939, these 4 provinces were incorporated in the national territory of Italy. The territory of Libyan Sahara was not affected by this decree. The area of the 4 provinces was 213,876 square miles and the population 66,287 (census, 21 April, 1936).

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.

Area and Population.—The area of the territory is estimated at 1,759,540 square kilometres, or 679,358 square miles. On 31 December, 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%. The estimated population in 1948 was 1 million Arabs, 42,000 Italians, 30,000 Jews.

Tripolitania has an area of about 250,000 square km. and a population (1947) of 806,000. The Fezzan has 49,950 inhabitants. The estimated area of Cyrenaica is about 700,000 square km.

The Italian colonists were completely evacuated from Cyrenaica by the Italian authorities in the summer of 1942. The estimated population of Cyrenaica is 330,000; and of the 4 principal towns as follows:—Benghazi, 60,000 (including small Jewish and foreign communities); Derna, 15,000; Barce, 7,000, 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 native 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*); civil and penal courts in Tripoli and Benghazi, with subsidiary courts at Misurata and Derne; courts of assize in Tripoli and Benghazi, and the court of appeal in Tripoli.

Education.—In Tripolitania there are, for Arabs, 106 primary schools (including a girls' school) and 3 secondary schools. There are also Koranic and Jewish schools. For Italians, there are 21 infant, 65 primary and 3 secondary schools.

In Cyrenaica there is a teachers' training centre, 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 1947, there were in Tripolitania :—254,944 sheep, 267,384 goats, 32,050 cattle, 54,000 camels, 25,600 donkeys, mules and horses and 1,860 pigs. Cyrenaica had in 1947 :—363,600 sheep, 436,000 goats, 31,400 cattle, 22,500 camels, 18,000 horses, mules and donkeys and 100 pigs.

Sponge-fishing and tunny-fishing are of great importance. The quantity of tunnies caught was 9,272 quintals in 1938. The quantity of sponges fished amounted to 96,937 kilograms in 1938. Among the other industries the most flourishing is that of tobacco and tobacco manufactures. The Libyan salt-pits yielded 36,905 tons in 1938; exported, 11,290 tons. Among the other products are matting, carpets, leather articles, fabrics embroidered with gold and silver and other articles of value of a local character.

Production of electric power in Tripolitania was 31,500,000 kwh. in 1948.

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; £471,176 in 1949; exports to Libya, £14,278 in 1938; £435,817 in 1947; £1,265,188 in 1948; £2,645,269 in 1949; re-exports, £2,893 in 1938; £8,601 in 1947; £74,033 in 1948; £56,390 in 1949.

Communications.—Tripoli (town) is connected by telegraph cable with Malta and Syracuse and by land lines with Bengardane (Tunis). The telegraph lines of Libya have a length of 2,756 kilometres. The telephone lines have a length of 7,934 kilometres.

The Tripolitanian railway (95 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. Good motor roads connect Tripoli to Zuara, to Tagiura, to Zavia, to Nalut, to Gadames, to Hon, to Homs and Misurata; and in Cyrenaica, 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 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 pending a decision on its future.

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 southwest, and shelves down to the Nile valley level along the Sudanese border to the west and northwest. Eritrea covers an area of 119,472 sq. km. and has a population of just over 1,000,000. Italians still there number 26,300, most of them centred in the capital, Asmara (7,765 ft. above sea-level), which has a population of about 100,000. 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. There are some Roman Catholics, Protestants and pagans. The principal languages of Eritrea are Tigrinya and Tigré, two languages deriving from the ancient Ghe-ez, the ecclesiastical language of the Coptic 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. All the salt is exported. 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 province.

The railway system runs from Massawa, via Asmara, to Keren and Agordat. There is also a wire ropeway (not working at present) from Massawa to Asmara.

There are good roads radiating from Asmara to Massawa, Keren–

Agordat–Tessenei (Sudan Border) and via Adi Ugri or Adi Caieh southwards into Ethiopia.

Barclays Bank (D., C. & O.) has branches in Asmara and Massawa.

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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 (1947), 971,000, including 4,000 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). This district was incorporated in Somalia and formed one of its provinces. Mogadiscio (population 55,000, of whom 2,500 are Italians) is the capital.

During the East African campaign of the Second World War Somalia was occupied by British and Commonwealth Forces. Occupation began in Feb., 1941, and was completed by May of that year. The territory then passed, jointly with the Ogaden Province of Ethiopia, under British Military Administration. By agreement with the Ethiopian Government this joint Administration was to continue for a specified period only and in Aug. and Sept., 1948, the Ogaden Province was handed over to Ethiopia. From April, 1949, the British Administration of Somalia was under the control of the Foreign Office Administration of African Territories, until Italy took over the trusteeship on 1 April, 1950.

The principal occupations of the people are cattle-rearing and agriculture. In southern Somaliland the whole country near the banks of the Webi Shebeli and the Juba is inhabited and cultivated by the natives, and in the district of Merca-Genale and in that of Villaggio Duca degli Abruzzi there are Italian plantations with a cultivated area of some 18,555 hectares. The Mijertins rear camels and sheep. 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; exports, 1947, were £460,690; 1948, £585,837; 1949, £778,481. Re-exports, 1947, £2,731; 1948, £7,836; 1949, £2,416.

Under British administration the currency was the East African shilling, issued in silver coins, copper coins and currency notes. There are branches of the Banca d'Italia and the Banca di Napoli. in Mogadishu.

Administrator.—Dr. 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 Shoguns exercised the temporal power on their behalf. In 1867 the Emperor Meiji recovered the plenitude of 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 suppressed; 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 Yoshinomiya, born 28 November, 1935. VII, Princess Takeko Suga, born 2 March, 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, including land, securities, timber, etc., amounted to 1,590,615,000 yen (about £93 million). The Emperor's assets were ' frozen ' on 20 November, 1945, and are, under the new constitution, entirely vested in the State.

Constitution and Government.

By the constitution of 11 February, 1889, drafted by Prince Ito (after a tour of Europe) and modelled upon that of Prussia, the Emperor combined in himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercised the whole of the executive powers with the advice of Cabinet Ministers, who were appointed by himself.

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 folk beliefs. His functions now are purely ceremonial. No act of the Government is exercised in his name, and the courts, in administering justice, make no reference to him. But his office remains hereditary, and his popularity and moral authority are reported to be as great as ever. Only one political party, the Communist Party, is anti-monarchial.

Until the peace treaty provides for the withdrawal of the Allied Powers, the latter are exercising 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 Douglas MacArthur,

U.S. Army, aided 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. Recommendations are submitted to the United States, which forwards them to General MacArthur. The 'military government observers' in each prefecture were withdrawn at the end of 1949 and replaced by advisory teams in the 'regions' or groups of prefectures.

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.' To celebrate the event, SCAP conceded to the Japanese authorities the right to fly the national flag on any occasion without first seeking permission.

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 peerage, granted votes to women (previously decreed by the Shidehara Cabinet), lowered 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.

Legislative power resides in a House of Representatives (of 466 members), to be elected for not more 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. A supreme court, modelled on that of the United States, will have power to declare any law or regulation 'unconstitutional.'

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, consists of 12 'Liberal-Democrats,' representing a fusion of two right-wing parties, and 4 others.

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Shigeru Yoshida, former Prime Minister, leader of the 'Liberal-Democratic' party.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Social Welfare.—Joji Hayashi (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Finance, Commerce and Industry.—Hayato Ikeda (Liberal-Democrat).

Director of Economic Stabilization Board.—Takayoshi Aoki (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Construction.—Hideji Masutani (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Education.—Sataro Takase.

Minister of Agriculture.—Kotaro Mori (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Transport.—Shinzo Oya (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Communications.—Saki Ozawa (Liberal-Democrat).

Minister of Labour.—Masabumi Suzuki (Liberal-Democrat).

Attorney-General.—Shunkichi Ueda (Liberal-Democrat).

Ministers Without Portfolios.—Ichiro Honda (Liberal-Democrat); Senzo Higai (Liberal-Democrat); Kozaemon Kimura (Liberal-Democrat); Kokuichiro Yamaguchi (Liberal-Democrat).

Although the Communist Party enjoys the benefit of General MacArthur's observation (Report for November, 1945), 'as a party they are free from war guilt', their underground opposition to the occupation authorities has been incessant. Leaders are Kyuichi Tokuda, Secretary-General, and Sanzo Nosaka; membership, Feb., 1950, 108,600.

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 Allied forces gradually expelled the Japanese from islands in the south-west Pacific, including the Marshall 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.

Local Government.

Japan's system of local government has been revised. The country (except Hokkaidō) is divided into prefectures (*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 47 prefectures, 552 rural districts (*Gun*), 148 cities, 1,715 towns and 9,514 villages (1 Oct., 1938).

Area and Population.

Japan, as constituted after World War II, consists of 4 islands with a total area of 368,589 square kilometres (142,275 square miles) and a population (1948) of 80,216,896 with a density of 563·8 per square mile. The 4 islands are Honshū (mainland), Kyūshyū, Hokaidō and Shikoku.

In 1940 the Empire proper had an area of 260,662 square miles with a population of 105,226,101; in addition Japan controlled the leased territory of Kwantung, on the Chinese mainland, with a total area (including islands) of 13,934 square miles and population of 1,367,000; South Sea mandated territories, 829 square miles; and Manchukuo (Manchuria) with area of 503,013 square miles and population of 43,233,954.

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 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. Tōkyō (capital) had 5,417,871 (in 1,284,261 households) including 2,766,957 men and 2,650,914 women. A census of Tōkyō, 1 Dec., 1949, showed 6,019,133.

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, 1940, population of Tōkyō was given as 6,778,804, that of Osaka as 3,252,340; Nagoya, 1,328,084; Kyōto, 1,089,726; Yokohama, 968,091; Kōbe, 967,234; Hiroshima, 343,968; Fukuoka, 306,706; Yawata, 261,309, and Kokura, 173,638.

Vital statistics ('000s)	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Births . . .	1,902	2,116	2,277	2,233	2,267	2,171	1,688	1,943	2,707
Civilian deaths . .	1,269	1,187	1,150	1,167	1,219	2,190	2,184	1,569	1,205

Crude birth rate of Japanese nationals in present area, 1946, was 25·3 per 1,000 population; in 1932, 32·9. Crude death rate, 1946, was 17·6; in 1932, 17·6. Infant mortality rate, 1943, was 87 per 1,000 live births.

Religion.

There has normally been absolute 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, regardless of whether their personal religion was Buddhism, Christianity or Sect Shinto. 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 larger number of pupils in the secondary schools for girls than in those for boys.

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 660,316 teachers working in 1948, from the kindergartens to the universities, there is 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 200,714 primary schools with 11,249,222 pupils and 11,533 middle schools with 4,905,814 pupils.

For the educational statistics for 1936–37, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1948, p. 1051.

Japan has 6 universities:—Tōkyō University, Tōkyō (1877); Kyōto University, Kyōto (1897); Tohoku University, Sendai (1907); Kyushu University, Fukuoka (1910); Hokkaidō University, Sapporo (1918), and Osaka University, Osaka (1931). There are 39 other institutions of university rank, with about 4,000 teachers and 51,000 students. In 1946, 36 universities became co-educational, compared with 10 before the war.

In 1948 a new Japanese Science Congress was formed, with 43,876 men and women drawn from the following fields:—Engineering, 16,941; medicine, 10,561; agricultural science, 5,900; physics, 4,814; literature, 3,778; economics, 1,201; social sciences, 681. Members elect a Council of 210.

Although the constitution specifically guarantees complete 'academic freedom' to teachers, the Conservative 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 (*Chihōsaiban*) and the local courts (*Kusaiban*).

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.

Following some agitation from the Right in 1949, the constabulary was partially armed in order to control social disorders. A new special force, rather resembling the pre-war 'thought police,' was created in 1949 to assist the central government. Another force, of maritime police, not to exceed 10,000 men, has been authorized to patrol the ports and the coast-line.

There are workhouses established by local corporations and private persons. The number of hospitals in 1948 was 3,412, with 211,101 beds.

Labour and Trade Unionism.

A census in 1947 showed that the 'economically active' (including employers and self-employed) numbered 33,881,018. The following table shows both their status and the branch of industry in which they were engaged:—

	Total		Employers and self-employed [1]	Salaried workers and wage-earners		Unpaid family workers	
	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	20,994,049	12,886,969	8,498,026	8,921,233	2,936,043	4,346,510	8,627,151
Agric., forestry and fishing	9,043,743	8,767,854	5,343,176	698,457	208,206	3,701,451	7,860,307
Mining	567,953	99,525	19,094	543,679	96,705	5,760	2,240
Manufacturing	4,249,960	1,471,941	1,047,352	3,007,086	1,144,548	284,389	238,526
Construction	1,268,346	51,711	308,800	879,605	45,711	80,958	4,983
Electricity, gas, water	170,461	20,293	3,732	166,869	20,153	—	—
Commerce & finance	1,654,627	775,507	1,070,007	600,901	252,541	172,665	334,020
Transport and communication	1,329,809	176,723	106,444	1,196,714	169,929	28,050	5,395
Services	358,835	479,568	260,429	145,218	273,164	37,876	121,716
Liberal professions	682,309	444,224	273,588	455,655	344,606	21,418	31,266
Government & public corporations	988,685	282,676	26,005	963,965	281,391	—	—
Unknown [2]	679,321	316,947	39,399	263,084	99,089	13,943	28,698

[1] Females were few among employers and self-employed except in agriculture, forestry and fishing where, numbering 699,341, they were 13% of the total, and in services (84,688) and the professions (68,352).

[2] For 307,489 men and 136,724 women their economic status, as shown, was secured but not the branch of activity.

Total labour force, July, 1949, was 37,600,000 (excluding 380,000 unemployed) of which 20,430,000 were in agriculture, forestry and fishing.

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 membership exceeding 5 million) and their recovery is confined mainly to the larger manufacturing industries. On 30 April, 1949, there were 36,482 trade unions, with 6,909,543 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 'Sodomei'), with 37 affiliates and 1,061,899 members in October, 1946; 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) was larger in 1947 with 21 affiliates and 1,607,699 members, but membership fell in Nov., 1949, to 769,813. Transport workers and Communists are prominent. The third federation is the new All-Japan Council of Labour Unions with some 300,000 members. The last-named reflects the left wing of the Social-Democrats.

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, April, 1949, was 430,000, while those on part-time (less than 34 hours per week) numbered 6,750,000 or 18% of the employed.

Finance.

I. Imperial.

Revenue and expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary for fiscal years ending 31 March, in 1,000 yen (the yen is nominally worth 84·4 cents U.S. but its exchange value from 1933 to 1941 hovered around 23·0 cents):—

	1939–40	1946–47	1947–48 [1]	1948–49 [1]	1949–50 [1]
Revenue . .	3,364,600	72,408,000	212,186,000	411,130,000	741,314,000
Expenditure . .	4,493,800	115,207,000	212,857,000	414,462,000	741,047,000

[1] Budget estimates.

The general budgets include the net results of public undertakings. Closed accounts, *i.e.*, actual receipts and expenditures as in 1946–47, show cash payments and expenditures for the year and the additional period of one month.

The 1949–50 ordinary budget is regarded, officially, as 25·4% of the national income, estimated at 2,908,300 million yen (equal to $8,080 million at 360 yen = $1). Of the revenue (in millions of yen), 515,917 (69%) are to come from taxes and stamp duties and 130,951 (17%) from state enterprises. On the expenditure side the heaviest items are 'war termination costs' of 125,213 (16%); local government, 66,700; price subsidies, 179,200; education, 24,113; social and labour welfare, 18,185.

The national debt on 1 April, 1948, was 360,817 million yen.

According to the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, Japan's external

debt (1949) was £88,582,157, $283,267,700 and 502,799,000 French francs; this excludes arrears of interest.

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 1948 budgets of the prefectures and other local authorities aggregated 210,000 million yen, to be made up partly by local taxes on land, houses, occupations, and partly by government grants.

Defence.

Japan has no Army and no Navy. Under her new constitution, adopted in October, 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 reasoning be interpreted as complete negation of the inalienable right of self-defence against unprovoked attack.'

I. Army.

For an account of the pre-war Army and Air Force, *see* The Statesman's Year-Book, 1947, p. 1043.

Early in 1945, the estimated strength of the Japanese Army was 4,000,000 men. Japan had 2,000,000 available and fit for service who had not then been called up, and a further 1,500,000 between the ages of 17 and 20 who were not then subject to draft. The Army's normal intake from youths reaching military age was between 200,000 and 250,000 a year.

II. Navy.

A fleet of 125 vessels is being 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 one of destroyer escort or frigate type displacing 1,000 tons, and 15 coastguard cutters of 500 tons displacement with a speed of 15 knots.

Production and Industry.

Arable land totals about 15,000,000 acres, or 16% of the land area; about 1,853,000 acres (or 12%) is devoted to industrial crops, of which mulberry trees (for silkworm rearing), tea, tobacco and pyrethrum are the chief. Until the land reforms of 1945–49 (see below) nearly 1 million peasants had been tilling less than 1 acre. Despite intensive cultivation the *per capita* consumption of food is low; population per square mile of arable land was, in 1939, 2,774, compared with 2,170 in food-importing United Kingdom, 1,709 in Belgium and 806 in Germany. 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. Only 9% of total farm lands were still farmed by tenants. However, little headway had been made by 1950 towards consolidating some 90 million separate strips of land into holdings of economic size.

The forest area on 1 January, 1937, was 51,551,069 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. (with *per capita* output in parentheses) in recent years has been :—1943, 19,315 (264 lb.); 1944, 17,986 (245·6 lb.); 1945, 12,024 (165·8 lb.); 1946, 18,854 (257·8 lb.); 1947, 18,014 230·2 lb.); 1948, 21,195 (264·2 lb.). Output, 1949, estimated at 9,832,000 metric tons. 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; 1947, 3,735,000 short 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 20,000 tons of edible whale oil and 32,600 tons of meat.

In 1946, the livestock census showed 1,826,598 draft cattle, 169,259 milch cows, 1,049,393 horses, 88,082 pigs, 1,828,700 fur rabbits and 15,359,000 poultry. Small stocks of sheep, 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.

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. Targets are 73,122,000 lb. of worsted yarn (pre-war peak, 103,000,000 in 1936; output, 1946, 6,987,000 lb.), 57,324,000 lb. of woollen yarn (pre-war peak, 1939, 64,000,000; 1946 output, 21,187,000). 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, 1948, 24·3 million lb. of woollen and worsted yarns (exports, 328,000 lb.) and 25·4 million square yards of woollen and worsted cloth (exports, 3,596,000 square yards); 1947 output was 26·3 million lb. of yarn (exports, nil) and 21·1 million square yards of cloth (exports, 888,000 linear yards).

Japan's output of silk, in 1949, was about 150,000 bales; exports, 1948, 80,197 bales, falling to 50,000 in 1949. The Ministry of Agriculture has been ordered to plant 50,000,000 mulberry trees, to provide a production of 247,000 bales by 1950. 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, 1948, 552,000 long tons (1938, 720,000 tons); of pig-iron, 828,000 long tons (1938, 2,628,000 tons); of crude steel, 1,692,000 long tons (1938, 6,360,000 tons). With only small and inferior resources of her own, Japan normally draws iron ore from Malaya, China and Korea, pig-iron from India, Russia and Manchuria, and steel scrap from the United States. Coal-mining is inefficient; output, 1948, 33,180,000 long tons (1938, 44,952,000 tons; peak output, 1941 fiscal year, 56,406,800 long tons).

Industrial production (taking 1937 = 100) reached its war-time peak, in 1941, of 123 (in itself a remarkable commentary on Japan's incapacity to sustain a war), falling thereafter as follows :—1943, 110; 1944, 94; 1945, 37; 1946, 20; 1947, 25; Aug., 1948, 34%. Another index, favoured by SCAP, takes 1932–36 = 100; it stood at 34·3 in 1946; in 1947, 40·8; 1948, 49·4, and in Dec., 1949, 100·0. Index for textile production in Dec., 1949, was 27·8.

Mine production in 1948 included (in metric tons) :—

Asbestos	4,590	Iron ore (51·8%)	1,556,092	Refined sulphur	40,764
Copper (smelter)	54,336	Lead	10,608	Salt	24,340
Copper (domestic)	25,765	Mercury	58	Zinc	21,182
Gold (kilos)	3,036	Pyrite	1,138,000	Silver (oz.)	2.231,261

Output of crude petroleum and natural gasoline, 1948, was 1,121,535 barrels; imports of petroleum products were 10,524,072 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.

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 [1]
Imports	2,763,681	3,709,035	20,270,504	60,291,043	274,198,680
Exports	2,692,976	3,972,400	10,152,117	52,098,179	168,844,825

[1] Preliminary.

For 1949 the American authorities calculate (from shipping documents) imports at $510,943,000; 1948, at $682,613,000 ($526,139,000 in 1947 and $305,393,000 in 1946), and exports, 1949, at $865,518,000; 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. 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. Forecast for 1950, $450 million.

Distribution of this 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.

Chief defect of 1948 trade was the practice of importing raw materials from the dollar area and exporting manufactures to Asiatic countries.

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 cants	5,614,000
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

Total trade between Japan and U.K. for 4 years in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	9,213,353	57,640	5,195,256	5,273,204	10,800,108
Imports from U.K.	1,807,549	6,883	65,029	346,128	1,169,342
Re-exports from U.K.	303,364	—	4,886	34,061	27,481

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.

Japan's efficient sea-going merchant marine (of 6 million gross tons, pre-war) earned during the 3 years 1934–36 an average of 276 million yen per annum (105 million from bringing imports, 85 million from exports, 23 million from passenger traffic and other services and 60 million from 'tramp' earnings abroad). Deducting average annual net costs of 125 million, left net invisible earnings of 151 million, which covered the average deficit in visible trade (96 million) and left a favourable balance of 60 million available for interest on foreign borrowings and other uses.

After handing over for reparations 8 vessels (aggregating 59,552 tons gross) the fleet on 30 June, 1949, had 826 vessels of 2,595,753 tons gross, of which 80% were 'sub-standard' wartime vessels or pre-war vessels 25 years of age or older. Only 15 or 16 vessels are capable of long voyages. A limit

has been placed on her new construction, which may not exceed 4 million tons gross. Shipyard production, hampered by lack of steel, is about 150,000 tons per annum, but if foreign ship-owners furnish the steel, Japan can build for sale abroad about 400,000 tons per annum. Target for 1950–51 is 45 vessels of 300,000 gross tons. Pre-war production was 801,000 tons per annum. From Aug., 1945, to Dec., 1949, Japan made 29 vessels of 100,680 tons for foreign owners.

The total length of roads in Japan was 567,500 miles in 1939; only the 'national' roads (5,343 miles) were fit for heavy motor traffic. Motor vehicles numbered 209,002, including 148,769 trucks and 31,242 passenger cars (May, 1948).

The first railway was completed in 1872, between Tōkyō and Yokohama, a distance of 18 miles. In 1936–37 the state railways (10,893 miles) carried 1,058·6 million passengers and 89,342,111 tons of goods; the privately-owned railways (4,361 miles) carried 575·6 million passengers and 30,315,179 tons of goods. In 1947 the state railways carried 3,490·7 million passengers and 99,980,000 tons of goods.

Aviation was not much developed before the war. Six companies, operating over 10,000 route miles, were nationalized in 1939; they have disappeared.

The telephone service, a government monopoly, in 1948 had 897,409 instruments (312,680 subscribers) of which 30% 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, the Hokkaidō Colonization Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Bank of Chosen. The two last-named were miniature local central banks, though controlled from Tōkyō; they were closed during the war.

Bank of Japan notes (a new issue dating from March, 1946) in circulation at 31 Dec., 1949, totalled 355,312 million yen or 88% of its total liabilities of 400,099 million yen. It has no reserves; even its 'cash and bullion' of 1,231 million was only 0·3% of its liabilities. Gold, silver and platinum held by the Allied authorities on 25 November, 1946, totalled $256,147,219 U.S.; short term assets, official and private, in the United States totalled $216 million on 31 Dec., 1949.

Index of wholesale prices (1937 = 100) rose from 442 in Dec., 1945, to 3,860 in 1947 and 12,800 in Aug., 1948. The cost-of-living index (1937 = 100) had to be drastically revised in 1947, at which time it started with 4,470 and rose to 8,060 in June, 1948.

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.

In October, 1897, the gold standard was adopted with a unit of value of 0·75 gramme of pure gold, called the yen, then equal to 2*s.* 0½*d.* The pieces coined were as follows:—Gold 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. The old copper 2, 1 and ½ sen pieces have disappeared from circulation.

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., whereas the gold, delivered to the U.S., realizes the equivalent of 12,600 yen. The bank's buying price allows 4% for the cost of shipment (504 yen) and 1% for the mint's fees (120·9 yen). Price of silver is 7,390 yen per kilo, which permits deductions for transport, risk and mint fees before realizing the U.S. price of 71·5 cents per oz.

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. $ 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.

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.

(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). The chief export is copra.

Under the Japanese, justice was administered in 3 district courts and in a court of appeal The islands contained 23 primary schools for Japanese and 25 for natives. Besides coco-palm, the principal products are sugar-cane and cotton. In 1936, there were in the islands 5,856 cattle, 2,874 goats and 21,440 pigs.

The revenue and expenditure for the Pacific Islands for 1937–38 was estimated at 8,682,482 yen.

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. Admiral Louis E. Denfield, C.-in-C. of the Pacific Fleet, was made temporary High Commissioner.

Diplomatic Representatives.

No diplomatic relations exist between the United Kingdom and Japan, There are consular posts at Tokyo, Kobe and Yokohoma.

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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 first cabinet responsible to parliament was formed on 13 April, 1950.

Prime Minister.—Said Pasha al Mufti.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Mohammed Pasha Shureiki.
Minister of Defence.—Fawzi Pasha Mulqi.

Minister of Finance.—Suleiman Pasha Sukkar.
Minister of the Interior.—Fallah Pasha Madadha.

National flag : same as Iraq, but with one star only.

For the frontiers of Transjordan, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1929, pp. 191–2. 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. 1138.

Area, 34,750 sq. miles; population probably about 450,000. Of these, 400,000 are Arab Moslems, 40,000 Arab Christians; the remaining 10,000 are Caucasian elements (chiefly Circassian) settled by the Turks in Transjordan in the 1880s following the Turco-Russian war. The country is divided into the Desert Area and 5 districts, viz., Ajlun, Amman, Belqa, Karak and Ma'an. Government schools (1948), 89; others, 86 : total, 175. Number of pupils, 15,201. Number of teachers, 361. Budget provision for education in 1948–49 is £P52,328. The Arab Legion, which comprises military units, police and prisons, and a specially recruited Desert Patrol, has an establishment of 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-Transjordan 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. Irbid, which lies on the new road from Haifa to Baghdad, is rapidly shaping to be the largest town in Transjordan. Several antiquity sites, of which the most notable are Amman, Jerash, Kerak and Petra, are becoming an essential part of the itinerary of Eastern tourists. There are also phosphate deposits now under development. Potash is found in the Dead Sea, and possibly there is oil in the southern area. Metalled roads connect Jerusalem with Amman, Amman with Mafrak, and 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. An alternative route from Amman to Deraa may be taken, the road running via Zerka and Mafrak. From this latter, a branch road runs to Remte, El 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 Transjordan. Total length of all-weather roads, 360 miles (1948). The Hedjaz Railway from Deraa to Kalaat Mudawara runs, with the exception of the first few miles, through Transjordan territory. South of Ma'an, however, the railway is in disrepair. The Cairo–Baghdad air route traverses the country from west to east, and there is an aerodrome with a Royal Air Force detachment at Amman. The local revenue in 1948–49 was £P2,300,000. The official language of the country is Arabic.

Imports into the United Kingdom amounted to £302 in 1947; £7,667 in

1948; £10,917 in 1949; exports from the United Kingdom to £750,166 in 1947; £2,307,476 in 1948; £2,114,852 in 1949; re-exports from the United Kingdom to £3,020 in 1947; £7,705 in 1948; £15,691 in 1949.

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.—Major Kemal Hamoud.

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).

Secretaries.—W. F. H. Roblou; R. W. Mason; G. C. Mayhew.

There is a consular representative at Amman.

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[*See also* under Palestine.]

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. Korea remained under Japanese colonial administration for 35 years.

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, and the 38th parallel now completely separates the two zones.

Government.—In the north, the Russians, arriving on 8 Aug., 1945, one month ahead of the Americans who landed 8 Sept., established a few

days ahead of the Americans a Communist-led 'Provisional Government.' This evolved into the Supreme National Assembly, which, on 12 Sept., 1948, proclaimed the 'Korean People's Republic,' with Kim Ir Sen as Prime Minister and a cabinet of 18 ministers, including 9 from South Korea. 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 is governed by a coalition of 3 parties, the Communists, the 'Chendogno' and the 'Democrats.' President of North Korea is 60-year-old Kim Du-bong, active for 40 years in the anti-Japanese struggle. The Prime Minister, Kim Ir Sen, is a Communist who, beginning in 1932, led various groups of 'partisans' fighting in the hills. (His name is often spelled Kim Il-sung.) The next highest posts—that of Vice-President and Secretary of the Presidium—are filled by 2 Protestant clergymen, a Methodist and a Presbyterian, graduates of missionary schools. Foreign Minister is Pak Heun-Yong.

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. 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 joins the South in a united country.

On 25 July 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. The Russian sector in the north covers an estimated 48,498 square miles, with a (1939) population of 8,229,000; such heavy industry as Korea has is in the north, though the area is predominantly agricultural. The American sector, primarily agricultural but with several thousand small factories, covers (unofficial estimate) 36,768 square miles, with an estimated population, as of 30 June, 1948, of 20,300,000, and an approximate density of 552·1 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. In 1940 the city of Heijo (Pyeng-Yuang, the capital of North Korea) had 285,965.

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.

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Religion and Education.—Basically the religions of Korea have been Animism, Buddhism (introduced 374 A.D.) and Confucianism, with a political religion, State Shinto, imposed by the Japanese. The last-named has not survived the liberation, which has also relaxed the hold of Buddhism and Confucianism. Ancestor worship is visibly declining. 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.

In 1938 the system of separate schools for Japanese and Koreans was abolished, but secondary and higher education were, for financial reasons, enjoyed chiefly by the Japanese. The Korean educated class is small. 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 are 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 are 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. Many of them have to rent their equipment. There are 13 film companies.

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 expenditures during the period following the Japanese surrender greatly exceeded revenue. 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 approximately 11·0 million acres. In South Korea more than 1,400,000 farm plots formerly 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 reached their peak in 1937 at 2,712,752 metric tons; annual average, 1940–44, 2,024,202 metric tons; 1949, 1,664,622 metric tons. Other crops, with their 1947 output (in metric tons) are:—Barley (438,546), naked barley (223,673), millet (134,279), soya beans (125,710) and wheat (59,944). In 1948, 52,546 metric tons of 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 19,700,000 kilos in 1947. 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. The fishing industry was intensively developed by the Japanese; the catch in 1947 was 302,231 metric tons; processed fish was 53,701 metric tons. Whale fishing is carried on off the coast.

Gold-mining is carried on; the total 1939 output was 33,550 kilos. Gold-mining has thus far been restricted in the American zone but 1948 saw outputs of 2,098 fine oz. of gold and 38,505 oz. of silver. Iron and coal are abundant in North Korea where the output of iron ore (1936), was 350,000 tons, by metallic content and pig-iron (1937) was 168,000 metric tons; coal (1937), 2,348,000 metric tons; tungsten (1936), 36 metric tons (metallic content). Molybdenum and mica are also found in fair quantities. South Korea in 1948 produced about 714,000 tons of anthracite and lignite coal, 1,569 metric tons of tungsten (60% WO3) concentrates, 15,454 metric tons of natural graphite, 700 tons of talc (1947), 514 metric tons of electrolytic copper, largely from scrap, 260 tons of lead and 221 tons of zinc. There is no iron ore in commercial quantities in South Korea; output, 1947, was 93,000 metric tons. Salt output, 1948, was 89,976 tons.

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 Soviet zone of occupation, as is Korea's sole petroleum refinery and 7 out of the 8 major cement works. The total number of factories in March, 1938, was 6,233, employing 201,641 operatives, and having an output valued at 959,308,000 yen.

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.

Private trade between South Korea and other countries continued the post-war expansion during 1947. Sea food products amounted to 33% and oriental medicines to 27% of total exports under private trade. Imported foodstuffs amounted to 21% of the total imports, other heavy items imported being paper products and manufactured drugs and medicines. Increase in private trade was due largely to the establishment of the Korean Foreign Exchange Bank on 15 July, 1947, and the repeal of the Trading with the Enemy Act by Hong Kong on 8 Aug., 1947, permitting direct trade between South Korea and Hong Kong.

Commodities allowed for export include a few fish products, a limited amount of apples, pears and nuts, the rarer ores and minerals, handicraft products, silk, furs, buttons and ginseng. Allowed for import are some 31 products needed for South Korean economy and excluding luxuries. Within these limits, private trade was open to all countries except Japan, where it was solely on a government level. Permits are required for each import or export transaction. In April, 1949, a trade agreement was signed with SCAP which contemplates Korean exports to Japan valued at $29,300,000 (rice, $16,000,000) and imports from Japan of $48,700,000 (coal, $13,600,000). Payments are to be on a cash basis.

Items critically needed are imported from the United States or Japan under the Civilian Supply Program and distributed through government channels. In addition, transactions on a government to government basis cover the export of certain metals and minerals, and some sea products.

Customs duties collected on imports in 1947 were 10% *ad valorem*. No export duties were levied.

Foreign trade statistics, following the liberation, began, for South Korea, in March, 1946. They are calculated in Korean *won*, a unit which had not yet acquired a foreign exchange equivalent.

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, graphites, marine products and ginseng; imports were mainly foodstuffs, fertilizers, petroleum, coal and machinery.

United Kingdom exports to Korea (Board of Trade returns) were in 1938,

£27,969; 1947, £17,879; 1948, £697, and 1949, £4,950. United Kingdom imports were in 1938, £5,946; 1947 and 1948, nil; 1949, £42,673.

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.

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.)

Minister.—Tohi Chang Yun (accredited 17 Feb., 1950).
Secretary.—You Doug Han.

2. Of Great Britain in Korea.

Minister.—Vyvyan Holt, C.M.G., M.V.O. (appointed Feb., 1949).

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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.—Riad Bey El-Solh.

National flag: red, white, red (horizontal), with a green cedar on the white stripe.

Elections to the Lebanese Parliament were held on 25 May, 1947.

Area and Population.—Lebanon is the south-west portion of geographical Syria, containing the ports of Beirut, Tripoli, Tyre and Sidon, the Lebanon and part of the Anti-Lebanon Mountains, and the fertile Bekáa plain.

The area of Lebanon is estimated at 3,400 square miles. The population was, in 1948, estimated at 1,229,545. The principal towns, with population in Dec., 1943, are:—Beirut, 233,970 (registered citizens, 1949, 198,047); Tripoli, 71,501 (63,830); Zahlah, 20,096 (24,787).

Vital statistics, 1948 (figures for 1947 in brackets):—Births, 32,081 (25,462); deaths, 7,450 (6,554); marriages, 6,672 (5,642); divorces, 441 (465).

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 1949, 35 cinemas with a seating capacity of 20,000.

Finance.—The 1950 budget for Lebanon balanced at £Leb.77,500,000. Indirect taxation normally accounts for 85% of the revenue. Main items of expenses in 1949:—Ministry of Public Works, £Leb.16,190,000; Interior, £Leb.11,269,000; Defence, £Leb.15,133,000; Education, £Leb.7,346,000.

Defence.—The Army strength is about 3,000, 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. The main crops, in 1948, yielded (in 1,000 metric tons):—Corn,

50; barley, 26; potatoes, 35; onions, 37; water melons, 22; tomatoes, 26; olives, 80; oranges 44; lemons, 25; grapes, 80.

In 1946 there were 47,000 cattle, 38,000 sheep, 550,000 goats, 3,000 camels, 6,000 pigs, 8,000 horses, 25,000 asses and 1,500,000 poultry.

The mines of Northern Lebanon have been worked for iron in ancient and modern times. At Majerba the ore is rich and the iron good. There is a comparatively rich mine of lignite in South Lebanon.

The industries are on a small scale. The most important industries are cotton, silk, olive oil, soap, cement, tanning and tobacco; there are also 4 match factories. The production of cocoons in 1946 amounted to 475 metric tons and in 1947 to 450 metric tons.

Commerce.—The customs union with Syria was dissolved in March, 1950.

Communications.—Beirut and Tripoli are the main ports of Lebanon. Beirut is connected by rail with Tripoli and Aleppo in the north and Damascus in the east. The southern continuation of the north–south line to Israel is not in use at present (March, 1950).

There are regular air services from Beirut to Amman, Cairo, Cyprus, Baghdad, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens and Rome.

There were, on 1 Jan., 1949, 13,125 telephones.

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 has refused to devalue.

In Nov., 1948, the Lebanese Government ratified a decree legalising the 'free market' in foreign exchanges, and practically all imports effected by Lebanese merchants from the United Kingdom are paid for in free market sterling, the premium on which varies, but in Oct., 1949, was quoted at £Leb.8·40 to £ sterling.

At 31 Aug., 1949, the notes in circulation amounted to £Leb.164,000,000.

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.

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).
First Secretary.—Joseph Shadid.
Attaché.—Fouad Rida.

2. Of Great Britain in the Lebanon.

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir W. E. Houstoun-Boswall, K.C.M.G., M.C. (20 Feb., 1947).

First Secretaries.—R. W. Bailey (*Head of Chancery*); W. J. M. Paterson (*Commercial*); J. J. Howes (*Information*); B. C. MacDermot (*Consul*).

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. V. d'O. Harmer.

There are consular representatives at Beirut and Tripoli.
For information on matters common to Syria and Lebanon, *see* SYRIA.

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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. 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 alternating with 5 white. In the upper corner, nearest the staff, is a square of blue covering 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 of the Government 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 agreement was signed between the United States and Liberia by which the United States 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, Seven 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 (1946) 206 schools, of which 81 are government, 83 maintained by missions, 16 private schools, 2 philanthropic schools, 10 tribal schools, 3 kindergartens and 9 schools maintained by churches. The total number of pupils receiving instruction is over 16,000.

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 dollars (prior to 1944 all dollars are Liberian, at fixed rate, $4·80 equals £1, except external funded debt, which is in U.S. dollars, as are all figures since 1 Jan., 1944), was as follows :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Revenue . .	1,598,401	1,933,706	2,337,401	3,212,274	3,430,041
Expenditure . .	1,522,137	2,041,999	2,307,114	2,784,060	3,577,667

Estimated revenue for 1949, $2,435,000.

The customs revenues were for 1944, $932,698; for 1945, $934,254; for 1946, $1,197,208; for 1947, $1,962,571; for 1948, $2,181,251.

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 31 December, 1948, was $602,000.

The internal floating debt as at 31 December, 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, 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) :—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Imports . . .	3,984,341	4,103,980	5,829,232	4,731,715	8,762,728
Exports . .	8,962,056	10,306,309	11,342,625	12,312,982	13,092,039

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.

The principal exports in 1947 were (in dollars) :—Plantation rubber, 11,765,529; raw gold, 475,644; palm-kernels, 375,933; palm-oil, 201,338; piassava, 192,292. 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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	7,184	141	3,214	6,316	1,851
Exports from U.K. .	77,644	100,458	161,309	340,470	1,116,590
Re-exports from U.K. .	7,871	740	1,251	4,780	6,364

Communications.—In 1947, 216 ships entered the ports. Of these, 71 were British, 51 were American, 43 Dutch, 31 Norwegian, 12 Danish and 2 others.

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, British West African Airways (Dove Service) and Pan American Airways.

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.

Vice-Consul in Liverpool.—Chas. H. Wilson.

Vice-Consul in Manchester.—Philip L. Cobe.

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. 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, 1941, 2,020), 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, December, 1947), 13,000. 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 1949:—Revenue, 4,226,200 francs; expenditure, 4,575,759 francs. Public debt on 31 Dec., 1948, 4,068,035 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 cotton spinning, leather goods and pottery. The rearing of cattle, for which the fine alpine pastures are well suited, is highly developed. Number of telephones (in 1948) 1,482.

Exports from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in 1938, £174; 1947, £1,501; 1948, £12,309; 1949, £25,118. Imports into U.K., 1938, £483; 1947, £1,609; 1948, £1; 1949, £12,746.

On 3 April, 1943, a canal for irrigating the valley, 26 kilometres in length, was opened. In Dec., 1947, a tunnel, 740 metres long and connecting the Rhine and Samina valleys, was opened. An electricity power station is

under construction. The Arlberg express (Paris to Vienna) passes through the principality at Schaan-Vaduz.

Head of the Government.—Alexander Frick (3 September, 1945).

National flag : Blue, red.

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 January, 1896, was the daughter of William, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassau (died 25 February, 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 August, 1925, Prince Charles, born 7 August, 1927, and Princess Alix, born 24 August, 1929. Sisters of the Grand Duchess:—Princess Marie-Adelaide, born 14 June, 1894, died 24 January, 1924; Princess Hilda, born 15 February, 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 September, 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 December, 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 and to have completed 21 years of age; to be eligible for election it is necessary to have completed 25 years of age and to fulfil the conditions required for active electorate. The 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 to organize the Government, which consists of a Minister of State, who is President of the Government, and of at least 3 Ministers.

The Cabinet, re-formed on 14 July, 1948, is 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.—Aloyse Hentgen (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 999 square miles, 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, 10,456 inhabitants.

In 1948 there were 4,311 births, 3,456 deaths and 2,581 marriages.

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 1949, 32 cinemas with a seating capacity of 20,700.

Finance.—Revenue and expenditure (including extraordinary) for 5 years (in francs):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948 [1]	1949 [1]
Revenue .	468,015,223	2,312,827,880	4,720,291,680	3,554,972,000	3,083,086,000
Expenditure .	1,792,549,575	2,655,282,053	3,724,976,240	3,350,178,095	3,338,878,440

[1] Estimates.

Consolidated debt in Nov., 1948, amounted to 1,951,163,394 francs (long-term), and 4,400,659,800 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 November, 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 1949 amounted to 126,157,000 francs.

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 votatoes.

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 1948 production (in metric tons) of iron ore was 3,399,274; of pig iron, 2,624,186; of steel, 2,452,844.

The number of blast furnaces in 1948 was 25, that of steelworks, 7; number of workers in the mining and metallurgical industries, 20,001.

Power production was 34,126,933 kwh. in 1947, and 574,987,410 kwh. in 1948.

Commerce.—Total trade between Luxemburg and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns), in £ sterling:—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. .	568,173	70,194	447,335	877,960	4,679,777
Exports from U.K. .	24,811	592,476	247,311	352,111	460,249
Re-exports from U.K.	6,315	8,878	17,241	11,065	13,912

Communications.—In 1948, there were 1,320 miles of state roads and 1,353 miles of local roads. In 1948 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 1948 there were 144 post offices.

Currency.—According to a decree of 14 October, 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).

Secretaries.—D. W. Hough; C. F. Heron.

Military Attaché.—Col. D. P. Fabin, M.B.E.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. J. Grandy, D.S.O.

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, 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. Failing the President, Congress acts as an electoral college for the election of a successor. The administration is carried on under the direction of the President and a council formed by the secretaries of 13 ministries and the heads of 2 departments.

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. 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 population at the census of 15 May, 1940, was 19,653,552, an increase of 3,100,830 or 19% since 1930; density was 25·9 persons per square mile, excluding the uninhabited Federal Islands. 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		
		Males	Females	Total
Aguascalientes (Aguascalientes)	2,499	78,591	83,102	161,693
Baja California, N. Terr. (Mexicali)	27,653	41,766	37,141	78,907
Baja California, S. Terr. (La Paz)	27,976	25,542	25,929	51,471
Campeche (Campeche)	19,670	45,055	45,405	90,460
Coahuila (Saltillo)	58,062	277,417	273,300	550,717
Colima (Colimo)	2,009	35,048	40,758	78,806
Chiapas (Tuxtla Gutiérrez)	28,729	341,270	338,615	679,885
Chihuahua (Chihuahua)	94,822	313,225	310,719	623,944
Distrito Federal (México City)	573	807,575	949,955	1,757,530
Durango (Durango)	42,272	243,667	240,162	483,829
Guanajuato (Guanajuato)	11,804	520,886	525,604	1,046,490
Guerrero (Chilpancingo)	24,885	361,884	371,026	732,910
Hidalgo (Pachuca)	8,057	383,193	388,625	771,818
Jalisco (Guadalajara)	31,149	686,897	731,413	1,418,310
México (Toluca)	8,267	571,877	574,157	1,146,034
Michoacán (Morelia)	23,200	584,238	597,765	1,182,003
Morelos (Cuernavaca)	1,916	91,054	91,657	182,711
Nayarit (Tepic)	10,444	107,681	109,017	216,698
Nuevo León (Monterrey)	25,134	271,068	270,079	541,147
Oaxaca (Oaxaca)	36,371	586,147	606,647	1,192,794
Puebla (Puebla)	13,124	635,792	658,282	1,294,620
Querétaro (Querétaro)	4,432	121,656	123,081	244,737
Quintana Roo (Terr.) (Chetumal)	19,438	10,453	8,299	18,752
San Luis Potosí (San Luis Potosí)	24,415	339,914	338,865	678,779
Sinaloa (Culiacán)	22,580	242,724	250,097	492,821
Sonora (Hermosillo)	70,477	181,232	182,944	364,176
Tabasco (Villa Hermosa)	9,782	142,476	143,154	285,630
Tamaulipas (Ciudad Victoria)	30,731	231,298	227,534	458,832
Tlaxcala (Tlaxcala)	1,555	112,876	111,887	224,063
Veracruz (Jalapa)	27,736	806,505	812,833	1,619,338
Yucatán (Mérida)	23,926	210,710	207,499	418,210
Zacatecas (Zacatecas)	28,122	283,069	282,368	565,437
Federal Islands	2,114	—	—	—
Grand total	760,375	9,695,787	9,957,765	19,653,552

Estimated population, 31 Dec., 1949, 25,148,500.

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 Americans, 5,338 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 Guatemalians, 1,805 Chinese and 1,427 Germans.

The chief cities, with population at the census of 1940, are:—Mexico City (capital), 1,448,422; Guadalajara, 227,631; Monterrey, 185,833; Puebla, 137,695; Mérida, 98,852; Aguascalientes, 82,234; Tampico, 81,312; San Luis Potosí, 77,026; Terreón, 75,796; León, 74,155; Veracruz, 70,882; Chihuahua, 56,805; Pachuca, 52,452; Saltillo, 49,430; Ciuded Juárez, 48,881; Orizaba, 47,542; Morelia, 44,304; Toluca, 41,661.

Nationals by birth from Latin-American countries, the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and British subjects by naturalization whose previous nationality was American, French, Italian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Belgian or Swiss, can obtain tourist permits to enter Mexico. Tourists from other nationalities as well as 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.

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 [1]	137,468	967,638	425,955	319,576	303,260
1947 [1]	138,345	1,055,990	380,922	308,121	293,062

[1] Provisional figures.

Crude birth rate, 1947, was 45·1 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 16·3 (compared with 26·1 in 1932); infant mortality rate, 96·7 (compared with 139·3 in 1933); crude marriage rate (civil only), 5·9 per 1,000 population.

Of the deaths in 1947, 102,200 or 26% were of children under 1 year of age.

Religion, Education and Justice.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic (8 archbishops, 25 bishops and 1 vicar apostolic functioning 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 11 universities enjoying considerable autonomy; 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. The first university exclusively for women was opened 1 March, 1943.

Budget for educational expenditure in 1950, 312 million pesos.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 829 in 1940 to 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 :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]	1950 [1]
Revenue .	1,660,700,000	1,729,100,000	2,024,900,000	2,551,300,000	2,748,000,000
Expenditure .	1,486,600,000	1,817,400,000	2,375,100,000	2,382,000,000	2,746,000,000

[1] 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 1950 budget provides for 3 bond issues totalling 151 million pesos. The largest expenditure item is debt service, 607 million. Others (in millions) are communications, 482 (including 290 for roads and conservation); education, 312; hydraulic enterprises, 250; defence, 262.

In 1948 the largest expenditures (in million pesos) were for debt service, 361·2; communications, 415·5; water resources, 235; education, 246; defence, 240. For revenue, Mexico leans heavily on export duties, which furnished nearly 25% of customs revenue in 1948, the latter item being 427·1; income tax, 458; taxes on trade and industry, 453. A new income tax law (1948) abolishes the old system of a sliding scale of rates and substitutes a flat rate of 3·3%, which, it is hoped, will be easier and cheaper to collect.

The powers of federal, state and municipal authorities to contract debt are circumscribed by Articles 73 (Section VIII) and 117 (Section VIII) of the constitution, as amended on 30 Dec., 1946.

The national debt (in default since 1914) on 31 Dec., 1947, was (in millions of pesos):—Funded domestic debt, 1,162 for capital and 321 for interest; debts of the States, capital, 58 and interest, 11; external debt, capital, 231 and interest, 74. 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. American direct investments in Mexico, Dec., 1940, totalled $357,927,000, compared with $682,536,000 in 1929. 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. British investments in Dec., 1949, had a par value of £140,048,494, of which 71·5% was in default; holdings in railways, £73,151,940.

Defence.

The Mexican Army is being reorganized on U.S. lines.

Every citizen is liable to service in the active Army or in the National Guard. Supreme command is vested in the President, exercised through the Secretary for War. The active Army 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.

Expenditures for national defence, 1948, were 240,000,000 pesos and for the Ministry of Marine, 70·5 million pesos. Naval estimates, 1949, $23,500,000; 1950, $31,800,000.

Production and Industry.

Mexico is well suited for agriculture but is obliged to import food. Grains occupy 68% of the cultivated land, with about 55% 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 controlling 1,828,600 acres, companies 308,391, and other groups the remainder. Not until 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, transplanting of the maguey and re-forestation (2,060,000 trees planted in 1947–48).

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 strictly communal; the title to the land is held by the state on behalf of the village and is inalienable. The fertile portion was divided into small holdings of equal size, which were assigned by lot to the heads of families called *ejiditarios*; 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 certificates confirming against all claimants their absolute ownership of their lands.

On 1 Jan., 1948, 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 vegetables and coffee.

Principal products in metric tons for 1949 were:—Maize, 2,832,000; rice, 168,000; sugar, 754,000; wheat, 503,000; beans, 209,629; barley, 149,000 tons; linseed, 48,531 tons. Sugar output since 1946 has left surpluses for export (150,000 tons in 1949). Production of alcohol, 1948, was 29,465,538 litres. Production of coffee (1948), 66,000 metric tons.

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 1948 sisal

crop amounted to 110,000 tons of fibre, compared with 117,000 in 194
Exports, 1948, 59,223 metric tons. Banana production started in 18
in the state of Tabasco, reaching a peak in 1937, when 14,752,424 sten
were exported; exports, 1948, 6,570,000 stems. The west coast ships fres
vegetables, mostly tomatoes, to the United States. Production, 1949,
tomatoes, 286,444 tons; of fruit, 1,315,275 tons. The cotton productio
1949, was 896,000 bales (of 230 kilos); exports, 1948, 48,834 metric ton
Rubber production, 1949, was 300 metric tons.

Timber lands are estimated to extend over 70,000,000 acres (about
million containing stands of commercial importance) and to contain pin
spruce, cedar, mahogany, logwood and rosewood. Reckless lumbering h
destroyed the timber stands on many watersheds, resulting in spring floo
and lowered water supplies; Mexico City in summer has no water with whi
to put out fires and, for several hours daily, no electric power.

The chief Mexican oilfields (with reserves estimated in 1949
7,800,000,000 barrels) are grouped in 5 districts, which were controlled main
by 3 big companies until expropriated by government decree, 18 Marc
1938. Crude petroleum output in 1948, 56,284,145 barrels, of whi
10,485,430 barrels were exported, mainly to the United States and Cub
Throughput of Mexican refineries, including crude, was 67,019,654 barre
In addition there were exports of 11,290,550 barrels of petroleum produc
The petroleum fields have 17 plants and 13 refineries, employing 22,200 me
refining capacity (1947), 200,000 barrels per day; Mexican refineries hand
about 90% of total output. There were 887 productive oil wells in 1947

Mining is the principal industry in Mexico, but practically 97% of t
31,000 mining properties are foreign-owned. Of the annual output (fro
189 active mines and 127 metallurgical plants), measured in pesos, probab
less than 10% is Mexican-owned. The industry complains of freque
strikes (frequently on full pay if the Minister of Labour pronounces the
'legal'), limited smelter capacity, taxes on production, expensive r
transport. Nearly all the mines yield silver; output is about 57% of wor
production. Silver output has declined from 86,371,556 fine oz. in 1943
50,028,000 oz. in 1949; exports, 1948, of bar and scrap silver, 1,084 met
tons. About half the production is minted, including (1949) a 'toke
coin weighing 1 troy oz. Gold output in 1949, 417,468 fine oz.; shipmen
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
1948. Opals are mined in Querétaro. There are large undeveloped reserv
of iron ore; output, 1948, 226,533 metric tons, of which 159,720 tons we
exported.

The following table shows the quantities of mineral products for 4 years:

Metals	1940	1946	1947	1948
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Copper	37,602	61,053	63,492	59,076
Lead	196,253	140,143	223,135	193,318
Zinc	114,955	139,535	195,814	179,029
Antimony	12,267	6,572	6,371	6,790
Graphite	12,327	21,949	27,984	35,261
Quicksilver	402	402	334	165
Arsenic	9,268	9,649	9,686	7,571
Molybdenum	516	1,364	227	—
Bismuth	185	76	255	161
Cadmium	826	717	779	906
Tin	351	267	174	185
Tungsten	103	45	46	80
Manganese	307	11,342	14,182	24,014

Preliminary figures for 1949 :—Copper, 57,245 tons; lead, 220,764 tons; zinc, 178,402 tons; petroleum, 60,910,000 barrels.

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. There were (1940) 53 tobacco factories, 1,060 textile factories, 374 timber-mills, 463 metal factories, 332 photographic and cinematograph companies, 400 chemical plants and 8,595 making foods. In 1948 there were 1,294 generating plants with installed capacity of 951,909 kw.

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 [2]
Imports. .	1,603,404,473	2,636,786,960	3,230,294,498	2,951,495,000	3,527,000,000
Exports [1] .	1,332,666,344	1,915,260,677	2,150,935,916	2,661,271,000	3,623,000,000

[1] Exports include gold bullion valued at 268 million pesos in 1946, 145 million in 1947; their value is excluded in 1948.
[2] Preliminary.

By volume, imports in 1947 were 2,280,836 metric tons with an average value of 1,416 pesos per ton (1,137 pesos in 1946); exports were 3,147,594 tons with an average value of 683 pesos (611 pesos in 1946).

Of total imports in 1948, 2,560,382,000 pesos (86·7%) came from the United States, 86,468,000 from Great Britain, 63,689,000 from Canada and 45,720,000 from Sweden. Leading imports, 1948, were wheat (144,154,000 pesos), trucks (99,689,000 pesos) and motor cars (97,434,000).

Of total exports, 2,005,067,000 pesos (75·3%) went to the United States, 68,897,000 to Cuba and 77,783,000 to Great Britain.

Tourism is Mexico's largest single source of dollar income, amounting to $125 million in 1949.

Total trade between Mexico and the United Kingdom, in £ sterling (according to Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. .	2,109,093	109,526	952,868	1,859,569	4,870,695	3,798,374
Exports from U.K.	854,186	928,892	2,461,267	2,926,732	3,696,086	2,427,178
Re-exports from U.K.	11,480	13,253	169,558	31,757	18,620	12,978

Communications.

Mexico has 39 ocean ports, of which the most important are Vera Cruz and Tampico, both on the Gulf of Mexico. Total shipping under Mexican flag on 30 June, 1947, included 9 steamers of 16,632 net tons, 10 tankers of 36,608 net tons and numerous small craft of 44,032 net tons.

Total road mileage, 1949, 37,314 miles, of which 17,000 miles are usable throughout the year. In July, 1936, was opened a highway (770 miles) between Mexico City and Laredo, on the U.S. border. On 5 Dec., 1943, the newly completed 200-mile highway connecting Matamoros in the state of Puebla and the city of Oaxaca, Mexico, was formally opened. This is a section of the road that begins at Nuevo Laredo and joins the Guatemalan section of the Pan-American Highway. 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. 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 companies operated all except 835 instruments; 68·4% were automatic. Mexico City had 133,114 instruments or 7 per 100 inhabitants. The General Bureau of Posts and Telegraphs, 1948, had 890 regular offices, 63 branch offices, 2,493 travelling post offices, 114 postal transhipment offices, 1,594 places licensed to sell postage. There are 197 broadcasting stations (178 long-wave and 19 short-wave), of which 9 are government-operated; there are 5 big radio networks linking up 164 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. Fourteen companies in scheduled services flew 34,499,000 km. in 1947.

Banking and Credit.

On 30 June, 1948, the banks of the republic (mostly national but excluding the Bank of Mexico) had total resources of 8,172,800,000 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 31 Oct., 1949, metallic monetary reserves (gold, silver and foreign exchange forming the required 25% reserve against notes and other demand liabilities) were 692 million pesos; 'authorized' holdings of securities, 2,689 million pesos; note circulation (outside the Bank of Mexico) was 2,049 million pesos. The gold stock has fluctuated from $54,000,000, U.S., in Oct., 1941, to $28,000,000 in Feb., 1942; on 31 Dec., 1945, it stood at $294,000,000, U.S., falling to $44,000,000 in Aug., 1948, when the bank ceased to publish separate figures for gold stock. Total supply of money, 30 April, 1949, was 3,788 million pesos, divided between currency (2,046 million) and bank deposits (1,742 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, ranged between 8% and 12%, while loans secured on real estate (up to 50% of the value of the property) 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.

By a decree of 29 April, 1925, the monetary unit was the gold peso or dollar, the legal value of which was fixed at ·75 gramme of pure gold. At par it equalled 24·58*d.* or 50 cents (old U.S. gold dollar or 84·40 cents, new U.S. dollar), but the excessive premium (30 to 40%) commanded by the gold peso led to a decree of 26 July, 1931, setting up the silver peso as 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), 5 pesos (0·9 fine) and 50 centavos (0·5 fine). Export of silver is controlled. Since 1931, the old gold coins of 50, 20, 10, 2½ and 2 peso dominations have figured in foreign exchange transactions at their gold value.

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).

Commercial Counsellor.—Wulfrano Ruiz Gonzalez.

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.—Thomas Cecil Rapp, C.M.G., M.C. (appointed Nov., 1947).

Secretaries.—G. R. Ranken; J. M. Fisher; A. R. Tennyson.

Commercial Counsellor.—W. W. McVittie.

Commercial Secretary.—A. A. Landymore.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander, A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.

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.—Jacques Rueff (1949).

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 370 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 [1]	1948 [1]	1949 [1]
Revenue	308,536,666	481,868,896	629,376,150	878,076,152
Expenditure	269,386,010	499,493,617	622,342,685	935,296,568

[1] Provisional figures.

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MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

The vast and indefinite tract of country called Mongolia stretches from the Khinghan mountains on the east to the Tarbagatai mountains on the west, being intersected towards its western end by the Altai mountains and the Irtish river. On the north it is bounded by Siberia and on the south by the outer Kan-su and other regions which are united into Sin-Kiang. 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.

Mongolia is divided into two sections: Inner Mongolia (*see* p. 854), 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 totally defeated 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 (not available in any other language, not even in Russian), power is vested in a parliament (the *Great Huruldan*) which is elected by universal suffrage, male and female, over 18 years of age. It has to meet once a year at least, and alone has the power to amend the constitution. It elects from its number 30 members, who form the executive committee (the *Little Huruldan*), which is responsible to it. This committee elects five of its members to a board which carries on current state affairs.

In 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, guaranteed the independence of the Mongolian People's Republic.

On 27 February, 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 Mongol

are mainly herdsmen, and in 1928 were estimated to have 1,340,000 horses, 270,000 camels, 1,500,000 oxen and 10,600,000 sheep.

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. A railway from Naoushki to Ulan Bator was opened in 1949. 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.

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.

Buddhist Lamaism is the prevalent form of religion.

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NEPÁL.

An independent kingdom in the Himálayas, between 26° 25′ and 30° 17′ N. lat., and between 80° 6′ and 88° 14′ of E. long.; its greatest length 500 miles; its greatest breadth about 150; bounded on the north by Tibet, on the east by Sikkim, on the south and west by 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 December, 1911. The Prince-Royal and Heir-apparent 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 of the state in 1867. The present Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief is His Highness Máhárája Mohun Shamsher Jang Bahádur **Ráná**, 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 26 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 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.

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, trade agents are maintained at Gyantse, Kuti, Kerrong and other trade marts in Tibet.

In accordance with the treaty of Sagauli, which amongst other things provided that accredited ministers of each should reside at the court of the other, a British Envoy, with a small escort of Indian sepoys, lived at the capital; but he did not interfere in the internal affairs of the state.

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. The appointment of the British Envoy was raised to that of His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Nepál on 18 May, 1934, and a Nepalese representative of the same rank was appointed to the Court of St. James with effect from 12 June, 1934. In 1947, the legations in the two capitals 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).

Area and Population.—Area about 54,000 square miles; population (census of 1941), 6,282,000. The estimated gross revenue is 12,500,000 rupees. The races of Nepál, besides the dominant Gurkhas, include earlier inhabitants of Tatar origin, such as Magars, Gurungs and Bhotias. The Newars, who came from Southern India, live in the valley or adjacent to it.

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 cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice and other grains, clarified butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber, saltpetre. The chief imports are cattle, sheep and goats, salt, spices, sugar, tobacco, drugs and dyes, petroleum, leather, brass, iron and copper wares, raw cotton, twist and yarn, silk, cotton and woollen piece goods. Nepál has very 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.

Year	Exports	Imports	Year	Exports	Imports
	Nep. rupees	Nep. rupees		Nep. rupees	Nep. rupees
1940–41 . .	18,136,000	28,279,000	1943–44 . .	20,808,000	65,383,000
1941–42 . .	23,405,000	31,418,000	1944–45 . .	37,376,000	32,520,000
1942–43 . .	26,886,000	36,819,000			

Exports to Nepál from the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) were £17,069 in 1938; £4,371 in 1947; £30,985 in 1948; £24,463 in 1949.

A national economic planning committee was formed in Oct., 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.—Lieut.-Col. Sir G. A. Falconer, K.B.E., C.I.E. (accredited 20 Aug., 1947).

First Secretary.—Lieut.-Col. R. R. Proud.

There is a consular representative at Kátmándu.

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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 eleventh century. Through the marriage of Count Engelbrecht, of the branch of Otto, Count of Nassau, with Jane of Polanen, in 1404, the family acquired the barony of Breda and 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 November, 1813, when the United Provinces were freed from French domination. After various diplomatic negotiations, the Belgian provinces, subject before the French revolution to the House of Austria, were ordered by the Congress of Vienna to be joined to the Northern Netherlands, 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 primogeniture: in default of male heirs, the female line ascends the throne. The Sovereign 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 7 Aug., 1948, is composed as follows :—

Prime Minister and Minister for General Affairs.—Dr. W. Drees (Labour).
Minister without Portfolio and Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice (ad interim).—Dr. J. R. H. van Schaik (Cath.).
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. D. U. Stikker (Lib.).
Minister of Home Affairs.—Dr. F. G. C. J. M. Teulings (Cath.).
Minister for the Union and Affairs of the Realm.—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 (ad interim) Minister for the Navy.—Dr. W. F. Schokking (Christian Historical).
Minister of Public Works and Reconstruction.—Dr. J. in't Veld (Labour).
Minister of Transport and Shipping.—Dr. D. G. W. Spitzen (non-party).
Minister of Economic Affairs.—Dr. J. R. M. van den Brink (Cath.).
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.—S. L. Mansholt (Labour).
Minister of Social Affairs.—Dr. A. M. Joekes (Labour).
Minister without Portfolio.—L. Götzen (non-party).

The Council of State—*Raad van State*—(13 members in 1950), appointed and presided over by the Sovereign, 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 1,013 municipalities (1 Nov., 1949). 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 1948 :—

Provinces	Area (land) : square miles (31 Dec., 1948)	Population		Density per square mile (31 Dec., 1948)
		31 Dec., 1939	31 Dec., 1948	
Groningen	898	423,678	457,611	509·6
Friesland	1,324	424,462	463,442	350·0
Drenthe	1,029	247,055	277,258	269·4
Overijssel	1,299	576,961	656.047	505·0
Guelders	1,940	923,645	1,057,941	545·3
Utrecht	526	480,028	565,662	1,075·4
North Holland	1,081	1,691,674	1,824,305	1,687·6
South Holland	1,130	2,168,251	2,351,669	2,081·1
Zeeland	690	254,965	265,759	385·2
North Brabant	1,920	1,033,692	1,219,706	635·3
Limburg	846	608,837	708,287	837·2
Noordoostelijke Polder [1]	185	—	3,189	17·2
Central Population Register [2]	—	729	33,539	—
Total	12,868	8,833,977	9,884,415	768.1

[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] The Central Register of population includes persons who are residents of the Netherlands but who have no fixed residence in any particular municipality (living in caravans and house-boats, shipping population on the water, etc.).

Of the total population on 31 December, 1948, 4,925,780 were males, 4,958,635 females.

The area of the Netherlands on 31 Dec., 1948, including the waterways of Zeeland and South Holland, the IJsselmeer, the Dollard and the Wadden was 15,765 square miles; excluding this water area, 13,025 square miles. This figure includes an area of 157 square miles, comprising the large rivers and the lakes and sheets of water larger than 185 acres (75 hectares).

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 (20,000 hectares = 50,000 acres), 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 (48,000 hectares = 120,000 acres), 1942.

Planning for the Zuidwest Polder (54,500 hectares = 135,000 acres) and the Zuidoost Polder (96,500 hectares = 240,000 acres) is in progress. A portion of what used to be the Zuiderzee behind the barrage will remain a fresh water lake: IJsselmeer (120,000 hectares = 300,000 acres).

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				
1946	284,456	7,041	5,864	107,221	10,116	80,151
1947	267,348	5,143	5,479	98,683	8,853	77,646
1948 [1]	247,923	4,184	4,775	87,692	8,039	72,459

[1] Preliminary figures.

Immigration in 1948, 48,341.

III. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

Population on 1 Jan., 1949:—

Amsterdam	828,286	Maastricht	76,461	Zeist	41,940
Rotterdam	667,226	Schiedam	71,615	Kerkrade	41,784
The Hague	552,154	Dordrecht	69,969	Almelo	41,052
Utrecht	190,494	Delft	63,808	Alkmaar	38,917
Haarlem	160,789	Heerlen	58,448	Gouda	38,133
Eindhoven	138,707	Amersfoort	57,431	Haarlemmermeer	36,875
Groningen	135,311	's Hertogenbosch	55,981	Voorburg	36,090
Tilburg	118,318	Emmen	55,548	Helmond	34,560
Nijmegen	108,980	Zwolle	48,762	Bussum	33,860
Enschede	104,844	Hengelo (Ov.)	47,727	den Helder	32,795
Arnhem	101,357	Deventer	44,922	Rheden	31,448
Leiden	89,268	Vlaardingen	44,757	Roosendaal c.a.	30,539
Breda	87,596	Ede	43,878	Bergen op Zoom	29,154
Hilversum	87,136	Velsen	43,840	Beverwijk	26,878
Apeldoorn	85,667	Venlo	43,242	Heemstede	24,164
Leeuwarden	77,952	Zaandam	42,815	Heerenveen	24,031

Wassenaar	23,956	Roermond	22,054	Doetinchem	20,832
Kampen	23,715	Oss	22,049	Hoogeveen	20,827
Rijswijk (Zh.)	23,305	Winterswijk	21,838	Katwijk	20,734
Assen	23,281	Onstwedde	21,586	Opsterland	20,701
Zuilen	23,067	Weert	21,553	Geleen	20,464
Renkum	22,940	Alphen a/d Rijn	21,521	Hardenberg	20,412
Nieuwer Amstel	22,430	Ermelo	21,500	Bloemendaal	20,411
Soest	22,376	Vlissingen	21,384	Oosterhout	20,091
Zutphen	22,315	Middelburg	21,082		

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, 1,261,667; Roman Catholics, 3,703,526; Jews, 14,347; other creeds, 5,251; no religion, 1,641,291; unknown, 10,859.

The government of the Reformed Church is Presbyterian. At the end of 1949 the Dutch Reformed Church had 1 synod, 11 provincial districts, 45 classes and 1,326 parishes. Their clergy numbered 1,989. The Roman Catholic Church had, March, 1949, 1 archbishop (of Utrecht), 4 bishops and 1,472 parishes and rectorships. The Old Catholics had (end of 1949) 1 archbishop, 2 bishops and 28 parishes. The Jews had, in 1948, 58 communities. The Society of Friends had 74 members in 1949.

Education.

The following table gives details of educational institutions for 1948:—

Institutions	Number	Teaching staff	Pupils or students	
			Total	Female
Public universities [1]	4	684	16,036	3,629
Voluntary universities [2]	2	99	2,086	287
Technical university	1	149	5,515	71
Agricultural university [3]	1	61	974	49
Economical universities [4]	2	64	1,768	52
Secondary schools [5] :				
Day schools	1,238	11,393	212,497	89,984
Evening schools	128	—[7]	16,536	4,848
Technical and housewifery schools [5]	831	—[7]	217,822	103,048
Agricultural schools [5, 6]	236	—[7]	50,380	1,241
Elementary schools :				
Public (governmental)	2,384	9,655	314,760	149,952
Private	4,660	24,698	850,002	414,640
Schools for mentally and physically defective children	190	1,476	24,006	2,233
Infant schools :				
Public (governmental)	237	1,059	41,349	19,991
Private	2,426	5,644	248,206	121,564
Training colleges	89	1,006	7,246	4,166

[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] Unknown.

There were, in 1949, 448 cinemas with a seating capacity of 212,000.

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):—

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Major offences:						
Males . .	48,362	44,261	— [1]	— [1]	40,903	45,452
Females . .	8,133	9,089	— [1]	— [1]	6,923	8,754
Minor offences:						
Males . .	127,786	95,647	43,965	42,602	112,986	187,778
Females . .	22,038	18,385	9,362	7,638	15,323	23,144

[1] Not available.

There are both State and Municipal police. The State Police, about 7,000 men strong, serves 887 and the Municipal Police, about 13,500 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 thousands of guilders:—

	1944	1945	1946 [2]	1947 [2]	1948 [2]	1949 [2]	1950 [2]
Revenue [1] .	1,883,897	1,145,393	3,324,782	2,598,977	5,841,943	4,003,662	3,926,352
Expenditure .	4,200,648	4,581,907	5,626,649	4,391,082	6,990,375	4,319,822	4,125,861

[1] Without the revenues of loans. [2] Estimates.

The national debt, in thousands of guilders, was on 1 Jan. :—

	1940	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Internal funded debt	3,140,000	5,879,491	5,767,009	7,154,069	7,098,846	7,205,689
„ floating „	1,077,584	6,739,169	11,399,917	9,686,492	12,776,242	11,552,990
External funded „	—	5,186	315,230	776,753	1,023,211	1,875,078
„ floating „	—	142,015	430,437	746,110	687,530	399,415
Total . .	4,217,584	12,765,861	17,912,593	18,363,424	21,585,829	21,033,172

On 1 Jan., 1950, the figures were 7,732,545; 10,710,652; 2,922,905; 450,288; 21,816,390, respectively; the rise of the external debt figures being due to the devaluation of the guilder.

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 :—

Launched	Name	Standard displacement	Armour water line	Max. armour on guns	Principal armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
		Tons	Inches	Inches				Knots
	AIRCRAFT CARRIER							
1948	Karel Doorman (19 aircraft)	13,190	—	—	Light AA	—	40,000	25
	CRUISERS							
1939	Heemskerck	4,150	2½	shields	10 4-inch	—	56,000	32
1937	Tromp	4,200	2½	open turret	6 5·9-inch, 4 2·9-inch AA	—	56,000	32

There are also 6 destroyers, 6 submarines, 1 frigate, 2 gunboats, 3 training ships, 8 patrol vessels, 2 minelayers and 38 minesweepers.

Two cruisers of 8,350 tons, the *De Ruyter* and *Zeven Provincien*, 3 surveying vessels and 12 destroyers are under construction.

Naval estimates, 1950, 325,000,000 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) :—

	1939	1947	1948	1949
Arable land	904,191	970,937	963,983	955,727
Grass land	1,366,138	1,334,837	1,344,512	1,352,807
Land for flower bulbs	7,862	6,850	6,428	6,528
Market gardening	51,967	74,761	80,969	82,645
Flower cultivation	1,320	1,429	1,482	1,315
Nurseries	2,670	3,343	3,362	3,379
Total of cultivated land	2,334,148	2,392,157	2,400,736	2,402,401

The areas under the special crops were as follows (in hectares) :—

Products	1948	1949	Products	1948	1949
Autumn wheat	80,592	89,898	Flax	19,526	20,280
Spring wheat	18,061	13,857	Agricultural and market garden seeds	19,558	21,130
Rye	183,797	189,400	Potatoes, edible	160,175	129,834
Autumn barley	9,397	8,759	Potatoes, industrial	61,749	54,829
Spring barley	43,992	40,321	Sugarbeets	46,737	67,476
Oats	141,691	134,848	Fodderbeets, turnips and carrots	67,307	62,012
Peas	22,997	21,206			
Colza	12,743	25,225			

The yield of the more important products, in metric tons, was as follows :—

Crop	Average 1930/39	1946	1947	1948	1949
Wheat	367,012	358,701	194,089	305,774	425,314
Rye	458,008	455,899	317,678	382,187	516,837
Barley	101,552	176,325	178,914	137,938	188,625
Oats	337,367	424,802	338,467	315,864	433,840
Field beans	25,087	19,116	9,941	7,739	12,470
Peas	103,872	54,978	44,937	31,908	67,490
Colza	3,841	4,952	1,145	26,824	58,723
Potatoes, edible	2,219,213	3,070,793	3,012,047	4,154,437	3,063,746
Potatoes, industrial	701,792	1,173,968	1,598,728	1,715,594	1,541,428
Sugarbeets	1,653,866	1,704,644	1,577,467	1,892,901	2,943,064

According to the livestock census of May, 1947, the Netherlands possessed 2,366,639 cattle, 856,873 pigs, 367,220 horses and 460,305 sheep. In May, 1949, cattle amounted to 2,539,810, pigs to 1,297,553, horses to 303,676 and sheep to 463,945.

In 1949, the production of butter, under state control, amounted to 84,160 metric tons; that of cheese, under state control (provisional), to 128,085 metric tons. Export value of arable crops amounted to 260,160,000 guilders, animal produce 708,476,000 guilders and horticultural produce 357,907,000 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 39,900 in 1948 (of whom 25,700 worked underground).

Production of coal in thousands of metric tons :—

1938	13,488	1943	12,497	1946	8,314
1941	13,356	1944	8,313	1947	10,102
1942	12,330	1945	5,097	1948	11,032

Refinement of coal is an important side-line. Production in 1948 :— Coke, 1,928,000 metric tons; gas, 178,000,000 cubic metres (for industrial and domestic use); coal-tar, 57,000 metric tons; nitrogen-fertilizer (in terms of pure nitrogen), 66,000 metric tons.

The production of crude petroleum at Schoonebeek amounted in 1943 (first year) to 200 tons; 1947, 212,700 tons; 1948, 495,500 tons.

There are 2 salt-mines at Boekelo and Hengelo; they produced 246,063 metric tons in 1948 (240,579 in 1947).

Number of enterprises liable to insurance under the Industrial Accidents Insurance Act and number of standard workers [1] :—

Industries	Enterprises		Standard workers	
	1938	1948 [2]	1938	1948 [2]
Brick, cement, glass and ceramics	1,306	1,243	28,693	38,816
Diamonds and precious metals	201	108	1,138	1,423
Printing and allied trades	1,883	2,750	29,398	44,067
Building	49,370	43,417	175,298	230,341
Chemical industry	2,258	1,564	37,255	37,454
Wood-work	4,332	6,246	32,652	54,570
Clothing (incl. cleaning)	7,753	9,214	68,766	94,974
Arts and crafts	78	426	277	1,447
Leather and rubber	3,915	5,816	27,133	46,344
Mining, peat-digging, etc.	737	1,187	36,247	51,196
Metallurgical industry	5,721	12,839	43,554	117,654
Mechanical engineering	6,031	8,329	82,473	133,645
Ship building, vehicles, etc..	1,385	1,710	27,014	53,061
Paper and paper manufacture	946	1,197	20,175	27,533
Textile industries	1,013	866	73,270	100,421
Gas and electricity	523	592	18,861	31,267
Food-stuff, luxuries, etc.	27,456	18,076	154,100	163,084
Entire industry	114,908	115,580	856,304	1,227,297

[1] 1 standard worker = 300 working-days.

[2] Provisional figures. In 1948 a revised industrial classification came into operation, which invalidates most comparisons.

III. Fisheries.

The total produce of fish landed from the North Sea in 1949 was valued at 84,642,457 guilders; the total weight amounted to 144,765 tons. Included in the total is the produce of the herring fishery to a value of 31,604,665 guilders and a weight of 102,771 tons.

The quantity of oysters produced in 1949 amounted to 1,638 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		
	1939	1948	1949	1939	1948	1949
Argentina	75,124	263,174	174,357	13,477	31,920	43,097
Belgium [2]	219,920	730,407	759,945	90,489	421,825	506,937
France	74,344	238,529	364,141	50,559	216,209	271,661
Germany	357,649 [1]	267,199	359,335	136,138 [1]	159,672	409,969
Indonesia	91,350	334,419	406,216	100,701	200,187	391,761
Sweden	43,664	196,000	174,489	41,020	164,080	149,205
Switzerland	28,027	128,721	121,318	25,589	111,604	104,254
United Kingdom	117,886	461,557	581,591	226,482	382,303	615,021
United States	146,127	860,669	877,913	42,333	73,421	111,200

[1] Including Austria. [2] Including Luxemburg.

Total trade between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (in £ sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	29,304,454	11,643,519	26,164,235	44,319,269	65,636,838
Exports from U.K.	13,134,791	30,884,190	31,267,191	45,267,185	52,557,625
Re-exports from U.K.	1,663,055	4,848,805	1,716,080	3,130,012	3,004,687

Shipping.

Sea-going Shipping.—Survey of the Netherlands mercantile marine.

Ships with Netherlands certificates of registry (excluding Indonesia, Netherlands Antilles and Surinam)	1 January, 1948		1 January, 1949	
	Number	Capacity in 1000 G.R.T.	Number	Capacity in 1000 G.R.T.
Passenger ships	25	274	29	312
Freight-passenger ships	42	280	90	459
Freighters (500 G.R.T. and over)	225	1,101	278	1,308
Freighters (under 500 G.R.T.)	403	104	428	116
Tankers	58	296	64	340
Tugs	60	10	40	9
Dredgers	58	20	36	14
Total	871	2,085	965	2,558

In 1948, 12,552 sea-going ships of 28,892,000 gross tons entered Netherlands ports (1938, 21,096 ships of 52,990,000 gross tons; 1947, 9,025 ships of 22,208,000 gross tons).

Total goods traffic by sea-going ships in 1948 (in 1,000 metric tons) amounted to 16,021 unloaded, of which 12,113 were imports and 3,908 transit (1938, respectively 33,062, 12,212 and 20,850), and 7,158 loaded, of which 2,908 were exports and 4,250 transit (1938, respectively 22,853, 5,802 and 17,051).

Inland Shipping.—The total length of navigable rivers and canals is 4,335 miles, of which about 1,000 miles is for ships with a capacity of 1,000 and more metric tons. On 1 Jan., 1949, 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 .	8,147	460	600–999 tons .	878	681
100–199 tons .	4,135	548	1,000–1,499 tons .	545	697
200–299 tons .	1,143	276	1,500 tons and over	254	504
300–399 tons .	720	246			
400–599 tons .	1,263	638	Total . .	17,085	4,050

In 1948, 52·4 million metric tons of goods were transported on rivers and canals, of which 21·6 million in international traffic (1947, 39·7 million and 13·5 million). Goods transport on the Rhine (Lobith) in 1948 amounted to 9·9 million metric tons downstream and 6·3 million upstream (1947, 4·9 million and 3·6 million).

Communications.

Railways.—All railways are run by the mixed company 'The Netherlands Railways N.V.' Length of track (gauge 4 ft. 11 in.) in 1948 was 2,080 miles, of which 387 miles were electrified. Passengers carried, 177·6 million; goods transported, 18·5 million metric tons.

Road Traffic.—On 1 January, 1949, the length of the Netherlands network of roads was 1,724 miles of main (state) roads, 2,694 miles of secondary roads, 3,257 miles of third-class roads. Number of motor vehicles on 1 Aug., 1949:—Motor cycles and tricycles, 90,675; cars, 113,477; buses, 5,405; trucks, 68,392; others, 3,612.

Civil Aviation.—The Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) was founded with government aid as a monopolistic enterprise on 7 October, 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 miles, 1948, 402·3 million (1947, 263 million); transport of goods (freight, excess baggage and mail in ton-miles), 1948, 14·9 million (1947, 9·3 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 in the Netherlands. The length of telegraph cables was 42,853 km. and that of overhead communications 343 km. There were 2,235 telegraph offices. The telephone service comprised 1,319 local systems with 358,392 connexions and 514,355 apparatus.

In 1949 there were 434,000 connexions and 632,667 apparatus. There were (1946) 668,000 km. inter-urban and international telephone cables and 14,600 km. overhead. Total length 682,000 km., of which for public use 405,000 km.

Wireless receiving sets totalled, 1,132,000 on 1 Jan., 1949; in addition, 507,000 loudspeakers were connected by special telephone wire.

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., 1948, 3,115,000,000 guilders, and on 31 Dec., 1949, 3,036,000,000 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 1948 (the corresponding figures for 1947 are shown in brackets) the State Post Office Savings Bank had deposits of 252,440,000 (254,770,000) guilders and withdrawals of 351,300,000 (315,930,000) guilders; the figures for the private banks were: deposits, 347,590,000 (307,460,000 guilders; withdrawals, 363,500,000 (285,750,000) 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 official rate of exchange is £1 = 10·64 guilders since 23 Sept., 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, silver and nickel 25- and 10-cent pieces, nickel and bronze 5-cent pieces, and bronze 1-cent pieces. Zinc coins in denominations of 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents, minted during the German occupation, are maintained as legal tender for the present. A Coinage Act, of 1 Aug., 1948, provides for new nickel coins. 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 (appointed 8 May, 1942).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Baron A. W. C. Bentinck van Schoonheeten.

Counsellor.—Jhr. A. P. C. van Karnebeek.

First Secretaries.—H. C. Schoch; N. Brat (*Consular Section*).

Second Secretaries.—M. W. H. Baron Collot d'Escury; Jhr. B. E. Quarles van Ufford.

Chief of Economic Section (Netherlands).—D. M. de Smit.

Commercial Secretary.—Dr. J. C. Kruisheer.

Financial Attaché.—J. M. Fehmers.

Military Attaché.—Col. J. K. H. de Roo van Alderwerelt.

Naval Attaché.—Commander P. A. Mulock van der Vlies Bik.

Air Attaché.—Col. H. F. C. Holtz.
Agricultural Counsellor.—C. C. L. J. M. Eygenraam.
Civil Air Attaché.—Dr. D. Goedhuis.
Cultural Attaché.—Dr. Jane de Iongh.
Press Attaché.—R. C. Pekelharing.
Agricultural Attaché.—Dr. Tj. Bakker.

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. (accredited 4 March, 1948).
Counsellor.—I. P. Garran.
Secretaries.—J. H. Peck; Miss J. C. Petrie; J. H. Mockford; F. G. Shubotham; S. M. Mackenzie; A. Greenhough.
Commercial Counsellor.—L B. S. Larkins, O.B.E.
Commercial Secretary.—C. E. Emerson.
Information Secretary.—M. A. Robb.
Naval Attaché.—Commander W. E. J. Eames, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Col. R. A. G. Bingley, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Air Attaché.—Group Capt. J. M. D. Ker.
Press Attaché.—S. Wright.
Food Attaché.—G. W. Ethall.
Civil Air Attaché.—Air Marshal D. Colyer, C.B., D.F.C.
Consul-General in Amsterdam.—A. W. Robertson.
Consul-General in Rotterdam.—R. Darrell-Wilson.

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Overseas Territories.

The overseas territories of the Netherlands, situated in the East Indies (including the sovereign state of Indonesia) and the West Indies, embrace an area of about 790,000 square miles, with a population of 60,954,890 in 1930 (census) and an estimated population of about 69 million in 1940.

UNITED STATES OF INDONESIA.

(Republik Indonesia Serikat.)

The Republic of the United States of Indonesia is a sovereign state within the framework of the Netherlands Union. It is situated between 6° N. and 11° S. lat., and between 95° and 141° E. long.

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.

On 7 December, 1942, Queen Wilhelmina, in a speech from the throne, announced the constitutional equality of the Netherlands Overseas Territories and the mother-country.

After the Japanese capitulation the Netherlands authority was restored in the Netherlands Indies. On the islands Java, Madura and Sumatra, however, a revolutionary nationalist movement seized power from the Japanese. On 17 August, 1945, Soekarno proclaimed the Indonesian Republic, of which he became President. Negotiations with the leaders of this republic led in November, 1946, to the Basic Agreement of Linggadjati, which was accepted by the States General in the Hague in December, 1946, and formally signed at Batavia on 25 March, 1947. In this agreement the *de facto* authority of the republic was recognized for the above islands, with the exception of the cities under Netherlands occupation. Provision was made for creating a Netherlands Indonesian Union under the Netherlands Crown, with the Netherlands kingdom and the former Netherlands Indies as equally sovereign partners.

In Dec., 1946, the isles east of Borneo and Java decided to join in the autonomous state (*negara*) of East Indonesia (Indonesia Timoer; capital, Makassar). In Borneo the people created several autonomous communities (*daerahs*) with the intention to merge them later on in another autonomous state, bearing the name of Kalimanten. In Oct., 1947, part of the East coast of Sumatra formed another autonomous state, the negara Soematera Timoer (capital, Medan). In Feb., 1948, the island of Madura was recognized as an autonomous state (capital, Pamekasan), and in March, 1948, West Java formed a separate state under the name of the negara Pasoendan (capital, Bandung). In Aug., 1948, the larger part of South Sumatra also formed a state of its own, the negara Soematera Barat (capital, Palembang). In Nov., 1948, East-Java formed the negara Djawa Timoer (provisional capital, Surabaya).

In March, 1950, the states of Central Java, East Java, Madura, Sabang and West Java were merged with the Indonesian Republic.

On 9 March, 1948, a provisional Federal Government was set up in Jakarta (formerly Batavia).

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.

President of Indonesia.—Dr. Ahmed Sukarno.

High Commissioner of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Jakarta.—Dr. H. M. Hirschfeld.

High Commissioner of Indonesia in The Hague.—Mohammed Rum.

The first Cabinet was formed on 20 Dec., 1949, and is composed as follows :—

Prime Minister (and Foreign Affairs ad interim).—Dr. Mohammed Hatta.
Home Affairs.—Ide Anak Agung Gde Agung.
Finance.—Sjafruddin Prawiranegara.
Defence.—Hamangku Buwono IX., Sultan of Jogjakarta.
Economic Affairs.—Djuanda.
Justice.—Dr. Supomo.
Labour.—Wilopo.
Health.—Dr. Johannes Leimena.
Social Welfare.—Kosasih Purwanegara.
Information.—Arnold Mononutu.
Transport and Works.—Laoh.
Education.—Abu Hanifah.
Religion.—Wahid Hasjim.

Area and Population.

Indonesia comprises five large islands :—Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and New Guinea (the western half of the latter being Dutch, the eastern British and Australian), besides some fifteen minor but still important islands, and literally 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
Island of Sumatra: Tapanoeli	15,087·6	1,042,583	843,585	69·1
Island of Sumatra: Sumatra, East Coast	36,518·6	1,693,200	1,197,554	46·4
Island of Sumatra: Benkoelen	10,134·9	323,123	257,140	31·9
Island of Sumatra: Lampong Districts	11,113·4	361,563	233,903	32·5
Island of Sumatra: Palembang	33,341·9	1,098,725	828,004	33·0
Island of Sumatra: Djambi	17,345·0	245,272	233,344	14·1
Island of Sumatra: Atjeh	21,386·9	1,003,062	736,365	46·9
Riau-Lingga Archipelago	12,234·9	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	802,447	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
Island of Celebes: Manado	34,200·0	1,138,655	760,692	33·3
Molucca Islands: Amboina	75,820·4	400,642	277,966	5·3
Molucca Islands: Ternate [1]	115,861·4	492,758	344,705	4·3
Timor Archipelago	24,449·5	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 October, 1930 (census), consisted of 20,424,225 males and 21,294,139 females; 192,571 were Europeans, 40,891,093 natives (or 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 Natives, 650,783 Chinese and 63,266 other Asiatics. The estimated population in 1940 was 70 millions. 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 sixty languages are spoken, of which Javanese, Sundanese and Madurese are the most important, but Malay (now called *bahassa Indonesia* = Indonesian language) is understood in most islands.

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, the school attendance, the teaching staff and the expenditure on education from the general budget in the school year ending 30 July, 1940 :—

Schools	Number	Teaching staff	Pupils	Cost (in guilders)
Public European primary schools	174	811	22,719	3,326,714
Private „ „ „	118	800	24,563	1,909,031
Public Netherlands-Chinese „	62	385	13,620	1,260,512
Private „ „ „	48	322	12,076	1,037,565
Public Netherlands-Indonesian schools	237	1,551	55,427	3,279,352
Private „ „ „	117	780	27,508	1,346,636
Public 2nd-class schools for Indonesians	2,482	7,423	267,463	1,429,169
Private „ „ „	301	871	29,422	1,698,456
Village schools	17,718	35,163	1,896,374	260,052
Public Mulo-schools	37	383	8,561	2,643,768
Private „ „	31	272	5,717	1,417,293
Public secondary schools	18	321	5,323	2,772,180
Private „ „	23	221	3,363	829,180
Faculties of the university	4	125	1,246	1,030,849

Higher education is given at the Government University at Jakarta, with 5 faculties (Law (1924), Medicine (1927), Academy for Indonesian Civil Servants (1938), Arts (1940) and Agriculture (1940)), and at the Technical College at Bandoeng, erected in 1920.

There were, in 1949, 200 cinemas with a seating capacity of 90,000.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is uniform for all groups of the population. There are courts of first instance, courts of appeal in the larger towns and, for the whole of Indonesia, the High Court of Justice in Jakarta, which considers only questions of law.

The constitutional reform of Indonesia on federal lines makes necessary a radical reorganization of the judicature; this is now well under way. Every *negara* (state) will have its own judicial organization; the negara

Indonesia Timoer (state of East Indonesia) already has its own court at Macassar. The High Court of Justice at Jakarta, however, will remain as a federal institution. Practically all criminal law has been codified. Civil law has been fixed only in parts, as it largely depends on customary law, which varies greatly in different parts of Indonesia.

Finance.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit
	Guilders	Guilders	Guilders
1942 [1]	737,678,373	723,018,969	+ 14,659,404
1947 [1]	1,063,000,000	2,412,000,000	− 1,319,000,000
1948 [1]	1,937,000,000	3,654,000,000	− 1,717,000,000

[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). Public funded debt on 31 Dec., 1946, 1947 and 1948, was 983,080,700; 944,788,025; 906,344,250 guilders respectively.

Defence.

Early in 1942 the total strength of the land forces was about 50,000.

Production and Industry.

Scattered all over the isle of Java are many agricultural estates chiefly owned by agricultural companies, Europeans and Chinese. Yet the greater part of the soil of Java belongs to and is cultivated by the Indonesians.

The harvested area under various 'native' cultures in Java and Madura was in 1948 as follows, in acres:—Irrigated rice, 4,847,626; non-irrigated rice, 275,402; maize, 1,389,692; cassava, 822,548; sweet potatoes, 233,877; groundnuts, 257,990; soya beans, 513,779; other pulses, 80,921; tobacco (native), 28,304; other secondary crops, 284,399; total (incomplete), 8,734,538.

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	—[3]
Total production [2] metric tons	1,379,924	1,375,510	1,562,462	1,587,364	40,585 [4]
Factories working number	81	80	84	85	—[3]

[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.

Other products of peasants and estates are shown as follows (metric tons):—

	1940	1948 [6]		1940	1948 [6]
Coffee	77,647 [2]	9,420 [7]	Tea	81,986 [8]	12,928 [10]
Rubber [1]	548,904 [3]	280,032 [8]	Cocoa	1,553	545
Cinchona	16,371	6,921	Palm oil	239,887	56,508
Tobacco	27,414 [4]	1,212 [9]			

[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] Federal territories only; preliminary figures.
[7] Estate production only.
[8] Including 176,425 tons native rubber.
[9] Total exports; production figures not available.
[10] Including 6,200 tons native tea.

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 long tons:—1947, 22,104; 1948, 41,763. Export in 1947, 21,332 long tons; 1948, 45,567 long tons. Export of bauxite ore, 1947, 88,870 tons; 1948, 443,126 tons, of which 336,878 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.

The production of crude petroleum in 1947 was estimated at 1,122,046 metric tons (7,938,993 in 1940); output of refinery products, 1,543,316 metric tons (6,303,684 in 1940); exports of petroleum products (1948), 3,846,582 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 Tandjong Priok, Sourabaya, Samarang and Amboina. There are many textile factories, soap and margarine factories, cigarette and cigar factories, two large paper factories, an automobile assembly works, large construction works, a tyre factory, a glass factory and a chemical factory. Many of these works have been destroyed, not only by the Japanese, but also as a result of the revolutionary movement after the Japanese capitulation. Rehabilitation is progressing steadily, especially of the textile, soap and margarine, cigarette and cigar factories and construction works.

Commerce.

Imports and exports in thousand guilders:—

	1938	1939	1940	1946	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949 [4]
Imports [2]	497,385	529,867	437,678	280,889	804,417	1,137,955	1,427,636
Exports [3]	714,323	787,080	940,309	154,736	347,265	1,043,002	1,449,341

[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.
[4] Preliminary.

Exports in 1949 (in metric tons):—Tea, 24,036; petroleum, 5,689,607; rubber, 406,861; copra, 316,016; tin ore and metal, 31,110.

The distribution of trade is shown as follows (in thousands of guilders):—

Country	Imports [1]			Exports [2]		
	1940	1947 [3]	1948 [3]	1940	1947 [3]	1948 [3]
Australia and New Zealand	16,380	19,725	32,239	38,416	2,419	12,026
British Malaya	1,361	2,224	470	5,985	4,177	14,111
China	17,345	36,304	27,392	16,543	1,051	4,187
Denmark	180	1,838	1,278	2,565	3,687	3,395
Egypt	541	2,129	605	10,904	2,663	1,516
France	4,196	2,417	5,465	2,591	4,518	11,640
Germany	8,571	305	2,681	—	152	17,386
Great Britain	36,105	64,842	95,312	57,119	8,831	21,000
Hong Kong	4,225	22,403	25,666	18,503	6,872	19,592
India and Pakistan	14,546	15,853	14,324	11,957	163	1,685
Japan	100,759	60,647	187,099	53,612	4,594	25,426
Netherlands	54,070	114,715	220,873	49,589	154,777	372,156
Norway	732	679	1,554	3,873	2,231	3,157
Singapore	13,634	49,556	28,835	200,775	68,227	176,304
Union of South Africa	634	924	949	5,851	3,432	3,034
United States	99,726	305,713	254,955	320,963	63,641	182,068

[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
Imports from Java to U.K.	6,352,069	986,179	1,900,313	7,103,696
Exports to Java from U.K.	3,504,751	5,739,096	8,526,822	12,538,204
Re-exports to Java from U.K.	71,223	12,477	20,947	84,225

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	1,688,899
	Sailing vessels	3,070	165,557	1,631	85,779

On 31 December, 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.

Before the Japanese invasion regular air services were maintained by the Royal Netherlands Indies Airways (K.N.I.L.M.), the Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) and the Qantas Empire Airways, Ltd. On the regular K.N.I.L.M. lines, in 1940, 29,430 passengers, 202,439 kilos of freight and 74,205 kilos of mail were carried.

Banking and Credit.

The Java Bank, established in 1828, has a capital of 9,000,000 guilders. The other large Netherlands banking institutions are the Netherlands Trading Company, the N.E.I. Commercial Bank and the N.E.I. Escompto Company.

In the postal savings bank there were in 1940 about 520,400 depositors, with a deposited amount of about 50,607,000 guilders.

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 February, 1923, and gradually continued; it came into full operation on 1 January, 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 United States of Indonesia in Great Britain (29 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.)

Ambassador.—Dr. Subandrio (accredited 23 March, 1950).
First Secretary.—Dr. Zainal Abidin.
Commercial Counsellors.—P. H. Westermann; C. de Villeneuve.

2. Of Great Britain in the United States of Indonesia.

Ambassador.—Derwent William Kermode, C.M.G.
Counsellors.—A. C. Stewart, O.B.E.; R. G. Stone, O.B.E. (*Commercial*).
Secretaries.—R. C. Hannah; J. E. Cable; K. Cargill; H. D. V. Pakenham.
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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NETHERLANDS GUIANA and NETHERLANDS ANTILLES.

The overseas parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in America are (*a*) Surinam, or Netherlands Guiana, and (*b*) the Netherlands Antilles, or Netherlands West Indies.

Surinam.

Netherlands Guiana or Surinam is situated on the north coast of South America between 2° and 6° N. lat., and 53° 50′ and 58° 20′ W. long., and bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, on the east by the river Marowijne, which separates it from French Guiana, on the west by the river Corantijne, which separates 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 31 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 part of the Netherlands Kingdom. It is divided into 7 districts.

By an interim ordor 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., 1948); 211,804, inclusive of the Bush Negroes and Indians living in the forests. The capital, Paramaribo, has 76,466 inhabitants.

Vital statistics:—

	Births	Deaths	Marriages [1]	Divorces [2]		Births	Deaths	Marriages [1]	Divorces [2]
1945	6,213	1,965	1,674	65	1947	5,993	2,349	1,592	88
1946	6,010	2,027	1,353	99	1948	6,476	2,217	2,108	101

[1] Including Mohammedan and Hindu marriages, 1945, 1,238; 1946, 951; 1947, 1,134; 1948, 1,596.
[2] Including Hindu divorces, 1945, 11; 1946, 31; 1947, 26; 1948, 36; number of Mohammedan ritual repudiations, 1945, 273; 1946, 264; 1947, 176; 1948, 280.

There is entire religious liberty. At the end of 1948 the numbers of the different religious bodies were :—Reformed and Lutheran, 13,843; Moravian Brethren, 35,832; Roman Catholic, 34,900; Jews, 412; Moslems, 52,940; Hindus, 42,945; Confucians, 2,055; others, 2,474.

There were, in 1948, 44 public schools with 9,334 pupils, and 85 private schools, subsidized by the government, with 22,129 pupils.

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 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) :—

	1944 [1]	1945 [1]	1946 [1]	1947 [1]	1948 [1]	1949 [1]
Revenue . .	15,535	11,611	12,719	19,675	21,338	26,683
Expenditure . .	15,535	11,611	12,719	19,585	21,069	26,653

[1] Preliminary.

The Netherlands forces in Surinam consist of artillery, tanks and infantry.

Principal products for 2 years :—

	1947	1948		1947	1948
Sugar (kilos) . .	3,382,626	5,374,100	Rum 50% (litres) .	448,594	534,100
Cocoa (kilos) . .	17,362	7,400	Molasses (litres) .	1,380,957	2,009,200
Coffee (kilos) . .	395,606	446,000	Oranges (pieces) .	33,157,667	36,800,000
Paddy (kilos) . .	39,408,181	58,395,000	Grapefruit (pieces)	3,921,305	10,600,000
Maize (kilos) . .	994,230	615,700	Sweet potatoes (kilos)	2,534,811	580,800
Bananas (bunches) .	467,870	502,000	Coconuts (pieces) .	10,535,000	9,741,000

The production of gold in 1949 was 118 kilos; of balata, 54,856 kilos, and of bauxite, 2,162,000 metric tons. Practically the whole of the bauxite production was exported to the United States.

In 1947 there were 31,402 head of cattle, 6,356 goats and 6,088 pigs.

Imports and exports for 6 years (in Surinam guilders) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1944	15,645,344	6,880,780	1947	30,982,018	24,581,839
1945	12,626,652	7,432,264	1948	36,172,232	27,382,685
1946	15,710,868	11,513,612	1949	37,812,000	34,083,000

Principal exports in 1949:—Rice, 9,697 tons; legumen, 43,800 kilos; oranges, 22 million pieces; grapefruit, 3,816,000 pieces; other citrus fruit, 1,308,000 pieces; coffee, 468 tons; rum, 92,300 litres; balata, 199 tons; peanuts, 18,900 kilos; sugar, 14,000 kilos; molasses, 219,500 litres; hides, 38,900 kilos; gold, 140,282 grammes; bauxite, 2,128,000 metric tons; timber, 26,600 cubic metres.

U.K. imports from Netherlands Guiana, 1949, £234,379; 1948, £175,883; 1947, £176,047; U.K. exports to Netherlands Guiana, 1949, £57,268; 1948, £27,946; 1947, £43,778.

In 1949 there entered 694 vessels of 1,667,787 net register tons, and cleared 702 vessels of 1,673,501 net register tons.

The communication between the several districts of Surinam is carried on by cars, vessels and small steamers. A regular steamship service extends to British Guiana. Paramaribo has a harbour open to ships of 19-feet draught; regular connexions in both directions exist with the United States by the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company and the Alcoa Steamship Company.

At the end of 1949, there were 1,451 registered motor vehicles in Surinam, consisting of 908 passenger cars, 416 lorries, 127 buses.

The air service between New York and Buenos Aires stops at Paramaribo twice a week in both directions, while cargo planes from Miami to Buenos Aires and back also stop at Paramaribo twice a week. Both these services are by the Pan-American World Airways, Inc. The Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) maintain a service from and to Amsterdam twice weekly via Curaçao and New York touching Trinidad. There also is a faster weekly service to and from Amsterdam via Madrid–Lisbon–Dakar–Paramaribo–Curaçao. The Brazilian air line Empreza de Transportes Aerovia's Brazil has an irregular service from and to Rio de Janeiro.

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).

The Netherlands Antilles.

The Netherlands Antilles 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, in 1949, numbered 154,914.

Dutch is the official language. Spanish and English are also spoken. In addition a 'lingua franca' has evolved, called *Papiamento*.

Netherlands Windward Islands	Square Km.	Population 1 Jan., 1949	Netherlands Leeward Islands	Square Km.	Population 1 Jan., 1949
Curaçao . . .	447	95,195	St. Maarten (St. Martin) [1]	34	1,568
Aruba . . .	181	51,110	St. Eustatius . . .	31	921
Bonaire . . .	290	4,995	Saba	9	1,125

[1] The southern part belongs to the Netherlands, the northern to France.

In 1948, 4,985 births were registered and 994 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.

Government.—The Netherlands Antilles have since 1634 formed part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which is represented by the Governor.

In 1949, the territory was granted self-government. A representative body, the *Staten*, consisting of 21 members (8 from Curaçao and Aruba each, 2 from Bonaire, and one from each of the other islands) is elected by general suffrage.

The executive power is vested in a nominated Executive Council (*College van Algemeen Bestuur*) which acts in co-operation with the Staten and the Governor, who has the right of veto. Plans for granting to the individual islands autonomy in certain internal affairs, more or less in accordance with the municipal system of the Netherlands, are in preparation.

Governor.—L. A. H. Peters (appointed 25 June, 1948).

Economy.—The economy of the Netherlands Antilles 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 (in 1947 and 1948 each about 37 million tons). 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 1950 the revenue and expenditure are estimated at 55,792,435 guilders and 55,671,558 guilders respectively.

Imports in 1948 were valued at 868,334,60 guilders; exports at 767,344,423 guilders. Exports of refined oil amounted to 40,220,486 metric tons.

Total trade between the Netherlands Antilles and the United Kingdom in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into the U.K.	14,465,456	25,577,539	34,608,902	59,527,139	42,795,661
Exports from U.K.	646,520	3,837,339	2,772,961	2,533,105	2,470,550
Re-exports from U.K.	22,569	3,441	10,829	14,002	27,302

There entered the ports of the different islands, in 1949, 16,522 vessels (including schooners) of 37,392,480 (1948, 44,337,261) registered tonnage.

In 1949 the Netherlands Antilles had 670 kilometres of surfaced highway, distributed as follows:—Curaçao, 335 kilometres; Aruba, 245; Bonaire, 52; St. Maarten, 27; St. Eustatius, 4; Saba, 7. 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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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.

President.—Dr. Victor M. Román y Reyes (elected on 15 August, 1947, by a special Congress elected on 2 August, as the fourth head of state within six months; formerly Foreign Minister under General Somoza, 1936–47).

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 a department named Zelaya.

On 18 February, 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 square km. (57,143 square miles), with a coastline of 336 miles on the Atlantic and 219 miles on the Pacific. Estimated population, 31 Dec., 1948, 1,172,862; density, 20·5 per square mile. Nicaragua is the largest in area and most thinly populated of the Central American republics. Crude birth rate, 1947, 34·9 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 10·9; infantile mortality rate, 101·7 per 1,000 live births. Crude marriage rate is low, 3·9 per 1,000 population, compared with 13·8 for the United States.

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, with some Americans. 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 (1947) 141,941 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 republic constitutes one archbishopric and ecclesiastical province (Nicaragua) with the seat at Managua. There are 4 bishoprics, León, Granada, Bluefields and Matagalpa.

There were (1947) 984 state elementary schools, 6 normal schools, 29 secondary schools, 5 professional schools, 978 mixed (urban and rural) schools, 54 other schools and 2 universities. The total number of teachers was 3,051. 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 47 in 1949, with seating capacity of 43,837.

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):—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49 [1]	1949–50 [1]
Revenue	77,977,031	92,531,688	92,312,871	91,080,839	80,956,540
Expenditure	82,697,265	93,090,194	97,102,812	91,080,839	82,825,834

[1] Estimate.

The budget for 1949–50 includes ordinary revenue of 52,622,140 córdobas and expenditure of 54,491,434—the deficit to be met by new taxation—plus a self-balancing item of 28,334,400 córdobas earned and expended by government enterprises.

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 31 Dec., 1947, consisted of £349,280 and $2,218,000. In córdobas, the total debt on 30 June, 1948, was 47,323,867, of which 28,925,011 córdobas was internal and 18,398,856 external. Debt service, 1947–48, took 1,256,000 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 dollars 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 was 18,400,000 lb.; exports, 1948–49, 14,468,388 lb. 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 rosewoods, 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, 1947, of dye-woods were 1,123,132 kilos, and of timber, 28,504,157 board feet including 4,332,519 board feet of mahogany.

There are several gold-mines. Production has risen from 44,500 fine oz. in 1938 to 224,714 oz. in 1944; output, 1948, 218,109 fine oz. Exports, 6,916 kilos, value $7,779,860 (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, 1948, were 212,463 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) :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports .	10,151,352	11,961,081	14,989,431	21,085,850	24,133,703
Exports .	15,412,444	13,962,728	18,082,177	20,979,627	26,682,607

Beginning 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 1948 the value of the principal imports (in gold córdobas equal to $1·00, U.S.) was :—Textiles, 6,194,123; iron and steel goods, 1,968,655; cotton goods, 4,675,855; machinery, 4,546,136; chemicals, drugs and medicines, 2,040,224. Of imports in 1948 the United States supplied 20,179,547 córdobas (84·0%).

In 1948 the value of the principal exports was :—Coffee, 8,457,122 córdobas; gold, 7,779,860 córdobas. The United States took exports valued at 19,939,651 córdobas (75·0%).

Total trade between Nicaragua and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. . . .	52,417	145,477	120,302	45,124	161,783
Exports from U.K. . . .	54,483	60,586	106,643	111,827	104,099
Re-exports from U.K. . .	187	962	597	1,613	75

Shipping and Communications.

Western Nicaragua has 2 seaports, Corinto (the largest) and San Juan del Sur, through which pass most of the imports and exports of the republic. The eastern ports are Bluefields, Cabo Gracias, Puerto Cabezas and San Juan del Norte (Greytown). 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 American credits of $5,000,000. The Nicaraguan section of the Trans-Continental Highway, between Puerto Díaz and Bluefields, is under construction, as well as 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 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.

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, 1941, were 4,000.

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.

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 October, 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 December, 1949, total money supply was 57,200,000 paper córdobas in currency and bank deposits of 55,900,000 córdobas. Gold coins provided by law 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 lingering in circulation are ½, ¼ cordobas and 10 centavos; nickel coins, 5 centavos; copper coins, 1 centavo. The National Bank announced in January, 1941, the redemption of all silver coins in circulation at their nominal value for 6 months; thereafter they were redeemed at their metallic value.

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 86,568,546 córdobas, functions as a commercial bank and its issue department (with assets of

101,630,727 córdobas) is the sole bank of issue. The latter had on 31 Dec., 1949, $2,760,000 in gold and $960,000 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.

Air Attaché.—Wing Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C.

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 Sóvereigns of Norway since the year 1204, with the date of their accession :—

Inge Baardsøn	1204	Margreta	1388
Haakon Haakonssøn	1217	Erik of Pomerania	1389
Magnus Lagabøter	1263	Kristofer af Bavaria	1449
Erik Magnussøn	1280	Karl Knutssøn	1441
Haakon V Magnussøn	1299	Same Sovereigns as in Denmark	1450–1814
Magnus Eriksson	1319	Christian Frederik	1814
Haakon VI Magnussøn	1355	Same Sovereigns as in Sweden	1814–1905
Olav Haakonssøn	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 30 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 5 Nov., 1945, is as follows (all Labour Party) :—

Prime Minister.—Einar Gerhardsen.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Halvard Lange (2 February, 1946).
Minister of Defence.—Jens C. Hauge.
Minister of Finance.—Olav Meisdalshagen (6 December, 1947).
Minister of Supply.—Nils Hønsvald (10 January, 1948).
Minister of Trade.—Erik Brofoss (6 December, 1947).
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 (17 Dec., 1948).

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 *Fylkesmann* 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: English square miles	Census population 1 Dec., 1930	Census population 3 Dec., 1946	Pop. per square mile 1946
Oslo (town)[1] . .	175·5	340,096	418,449	2,381·8
Akershus[1] . .	1,894·7	149,967	170,133	88·4
Östfold . . .	1,613·4	167,030	178,449	109·03
Hedmark . . .	10,621·3	157,942	169,525	15·78
Opland . . .	9,608·1	137,710	154,734	15·94
Buskerud . .	5,738·5	143,073	149,948	25·88
Vestfold . . .	903·2	134,107	147,555	160·57
Telemark . .	5,837·0	127,754	131,879	22·25
Aust-Agder . .	3,606·8	73,816	74,861	20·53
Vest-Agder . .	2,793·8	81,233	93,980	33·40
Rogaland . .	3,545·7	173,258	202,252	56·13
Hordaland . .	6,043·2	164,376	188,389	30·94
Bergen (town) . .	13·9	98,303	109,320	7,766·69
Sogn og Fjordane .	7,135·1	91,808	96,849	13·44
Möre og Romsdal .	5,811·7	165,064	182,859	31·16
Sör-Tröndelag . .	7,241·4	174,946	193,912	26·54
Nord-Tröndelag .	8,659·1	96,016	105,679	12·08
Nordland . .	14,727·9	186,920	215,972	14·59
Troms . . .	10,005·5	97,467	113,722	11·31
Finnmark . .	18,580·6	53,308	58,790	2·96
Total . .	124,556·4	2,814,194	3,157,257	25·08

[1] As from 1 Jan., 1948, part of Akershus fylke has been included in Oslo (town); the figures refer to the new administrative division.

In 1946, 2,141,837 were domiciled in rural districts and 1,015,420 in towns (*see* the preceding footnote).

Conjugal condition of the domiciled population, 1930 :—

	Unmarried	Married	Widowed or divorced
Males	841,550	473,650	56,719
Females	847,088	476,248	118,939

The distribution of the population according to professions in 1930, showed 838,848 (29·9%) dependent on agriculture, forestry and gardening; 774,031 (27·6%) on industry; 285,555 (10·1%) on trading; 272,805 (9·6%) on transportation; 196,772 (7%) on fishery and whaling; 155,257 (5·5%) on public administration and liberal professions.

II. Movement of the Population.

Year	Marriages	Divorces	Births (exc. still-born)	Still-born	Illegitimate, living	Deaths (exc. still-born)	Excess of Births
1942	—	1,200	53,225	1,098	3,913	32,062	21,163
1943	24,021	1,303	57,281	1,208	4,303	31,623	25,658
1944	21,990	1,540	62,241	1,242	4,546	32,652	29,589
1945	23,504	1,917	61,814	1,257	4,548	30,030	31,784
1946	29,688	2,064	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[1]	29,164	2,129	65,641	—	—	27,876	37,765

[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	109,320	Moss	17,415	Tromso	10,990
Trondheim	57,128	Skien	15,206	Horten	10,964
Stavanger	50,320	Fredrikstad	14,369	Narvik	10,281
Drammen	26,994	Kristiansund	13,152	Hamar	10,183
Kristiansand	24,313	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* (bishoprics), 91 *Prostier* (provostships or archdeaconries), and 532 *Prestegjeld* (clerical districts). In 1930 there were 91,459 dissenters, including 2,827 Roman Catholics, 248 Greek Catholics, 12,207 Methodists, 7,788 Baptists, 3,325 Adventists, 667 Mormons, 81 Quakers (61 in 1949) and 1,359 Jews. The Roman Catholics are under a Vicar Apostolic resident at Oslo.

Education is compulsory, the school age being from 7 to 14. In 1945–46 there were 5,424 rural school districts with 230,027 pupils. and in the towns 57,363 pupils; the amount expended on both being, in 1944–45, 89,621,707 kroner, of which 36,054,929 kroner were granted by the state, the rest being provided locally. Private elementary schools had 1,510 pupils in 1945–46. Teachers' colleges had in 1947–48, 1,555 students. There were, in 1945–46, 288 secondary schools—18 state schools, 103 communal and 11 private entitled to give certificates, and 156 private schools not having this right, with, respectively, 7,739, 25,728, 2,244 and 8,645 pupils. Most of the secondary schools are mixed.

Norway has 2 universities, at Oslo (founded 1811), attended in 1948 y 5,098 students, and at Bergen (established in 1946, opened 30 Aug., 1948), attended in 1948 by 417 students. There is a technical university at Trondheim attended in 1948 by 1,047 students, a college of agriculture and forestry in Aas, with 207 students, a teachers' training college at Lade with 30 students, a college of dentistry with 318 students, the state academy of arts with 63 students, a veterinary college with 120 students and a commercial high school with 157 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 1949, there were 381 cinemas with a seating capacity of 112,360.

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, 1949), 411 males and 8 females. There are also 51 local prisons in which were detained (1 July, 1949), 786 males and 65 females. For Nazis there are special prisons and prison camps. On 1 July, 1949, there were 9 of these with 1,137 male and 26 female prisoners.

Social Security.

General unemployment insurance, established by act of the Storting in 1938, is compulsory for all those 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 9,000 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 1944 about 1,300,000 persons were insured, of whom 300,000 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 2·10 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 will be 68,000,000 kroner for the fiscal year 1947–48.

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 approximately 175,000 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 31 December, 1946, had a capital of 98,270,955 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):—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49 [1]	1949–50 [1]
Revenue . .	1,500,841	2,176,693	2,329,625	2,722,292	2,513,308
Expenditure . .	1,758,254	2,145,424	2,154,440	2,507,189	2,226,740

[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	1947	6,693,085
1945	6,544,836	1948	6,303,622
1946	6,958,188	1949	6,165,458

[1] At the rate of par on foreign loans; including treasury bills (in 1,000 kroner) amounting to 3,165,060 in 1945; 3,654,360 in 1946; 2,393,200 in 1947; 1,940,944 in 1948; 1,445,808 in 1949. 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 and 2 destroyer escorts (7 built in British shipyards), 5 torpedo boats, 3 corvettes, 5 submarines, 11 minesweepers, 12 motor torpedo boats, 3 motor launches 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 in 1947 comprised 4,046 men; coastal artillery, 897 men. Naval estimates, 1947, 43,216,500 kroner.

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 1930, 30% of the population lived on agriculture and forestry, 28% on industry, 10% on navigation and other transportation, 10% on trading and 7% 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 (acres)			Produce (quarters)		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
Wheat	94,605	72,048	80,857	356,590	206,223	337,606
Barley	100,158	96,645	90,825	496,622	428,001	471,615
Oats	206,495	187,110	182,252	1,330,545	941,907	1,266,908
Rye	6,181	3,319	3,322	23,378	9,552	14,145
Mixed corn	11,636	9,462	10,036	74,110	47,108	65,706
Potatoes	154,158	140,502	160,330	48,828,391 [1]	37,238,338 [1]	58,964,435 [1]
Hay	1,425,320	1,475,721	1,465,709	2,528,727 [2]	2,488,579 [2]	2,955,671 [2]

[1] Bushels. [2] Tons.

On 20 June, 1948, the country possessed livestock as follows :—Horses, 206,121; cattle, 1,175,089 (milch cows, 767,664); sheep, 1,629,463; goats, 144,862; swine, 248,345; poultry, 2,725,487.

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 28,966 square miles, of which 70% is under pine trees. The state forests occupy about 5,200 square miles. 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 1948–49, 7·7 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. Minerals and Metals.

Production and value of the chief ores, metals and alloys were :—

Ores and minerals	1947		1948	
	Tons	1,000 kroner	Tons	1,000 kroner
Silver ore	7,374	719	7,063	600
Copper ore	19,154	7,072	21,064	8,661
Pyrites	720,015	29,314	735,021	34,195
Iron ore and titaniferrous ore	197,509	7,378	289,316	11,601
Zinc ore and lead ore	8,960	1,568	10,462	2,438
Rutile	51	71	—	—
Molybdenum ore	172	969	142	792
Total	—	47,091	—	58,302

Metals and alloys	1947		1948	
	Tons	1,000 kroner	Tons	1,000 kroner
Silver	6·8	920	5·2	770
Copper	7,920	16,710	8,935	21,527
Nickel	7,796	27,330	8,401	35,400
Aluminium	21,725	—	31,041	—
Ferro-alloys	90,718	65,889	151,315	107,791

Metals and alloys	1947		1948	
	Tons	1,000 kroner	Tons	1:000 kroner
Pig-iron	74,602	21,243	63,404	18,700
Zinc	34,580	35,000	42,000	59,363
Lead and tin	403	2,330	502	3,400
Sulphur	82,423	93,619 [1]	79,236	125,787 [1]
Other products	—		—	
Total	—	263,041	—	372,738

[1] Including the value of aluminium.

IV. Fisheries.

The number of persons in 1947 engaged in cod fisheries was 41,890; in winter herring fisheries (1946), 15,115; the total number of persons engaged in the fisheries was 115,931, of which 37,316 had another chief occupation.

The value of the sea fisheries (based on the prices paid at the fishing places) in kroner in 1946 was:—Cod, 76,716,000; mackerel, 5,313,000; coal-fish saithe, 8,944,000; salmon and sea trout, 5,022,000; lobsters, 6,035,000; herring, 68,528,000; total, 217,575,000. The output of the sea fisheries in tons totalled in 1946, 854,803, of which herring yielded 500,945 tons and cod, 214,237 tons; preliminary figures for 1947, 1,032,000 tons, valued at 300 million kroner; 1948, 1,297,000 tons, valued at 315 million kroner; 1949, 1,035,000 tons, valued at 295 million kroner.

Whale oil production:—537,000 barrels in 1946; 991,000 barrels in 1947; 1,062,000 in 1948; 1,108,000 in 1949. Total value of oil production in 1946 was 130 million kroner; in 1947, 295 million kroner; in 1948, 334 million kroner; in 1949, about 305 million kroner.

V. Manufactures.

Industry is chiefly based on raw materials produced within the country (wood, fish, etc.), and on water power, of which the country possesses an enormous amount. The pulp and paper industry, the 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 1948 employing 5 workers or more (electrical plants, construction and building industry are not included).

Industries	Establish-ments	Number of		Gross value of produc-tion (1,000 kroner)	Value added by manufac-ture (1,000 kroner)
		Salaried staff	Workers		
Quarries and ceramics	483	1,279	9,776	173,860	114,210
Machinery and metal work	1,463	11,989	63,983	1,403,864	808,660
Chemical and electro-chemical industry	175	2,307	7,067	353,986	183,477
Oils, soaps, etc.	199	1,167	4,047	451,680	74,777
Gas works	13	199	521	20,045	7,110
Wood	1,276	2,392	20,888	512,402	214,953
Paper and pulp	227	2,544	18,268	1,116,062	461,432
Leather and rubber	139	963	5,433	179,219	82,142
Textiles	258	2,022	16,169	452,117	187,257
Clothing, etc.	609	2,516	17,065	362,061	167,205
Food products	744	3,722	17,555	1,232,181	797,371
Printing	325	1,173	8,295	141,905	99,254
Total	5,911	32,273	189,067	6,399,382	3,197,848

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 1948, 1,708,000 kw. or 18·5% 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 103,000 kw. As at 31 December, 1948, the total capacity of generators (of hydro-electric and thermo-electric plants) was 3,353,000 kva.

In 1948 the total production of electricity amounted to 12,800 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 83% of the population are supplied with electricity in their homes.

Commerce.

Total imports and exports in 5 years (in 1,000 kroner) :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports (foreign) .	1,205,670	2,196,800	3,820,185	3,720,877	4,217,966
Exports (Norwegian)	326,186	1,200,455	1,819,782	2,061,239	2,138,347

Trade according to countries was as follows (in 1,000 kroner) :—

Countries	1948		1949	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina	63,827	16,578	24,121	12,427
Australia and New Zealand. .	33,157	77,802	30,206	57,021
Belgium	137,040	102,590	275,033	66,915
Canada	125,682	5,927	114,954	6,395
Czechoslovakia	44,288	45,981	87,123	68,158
Denmark	185,245	121,776	182,094	149,925
Finland	26,386	52,527	27,355	32,452
France	168,991	136,145	217,672	130,253
Germany	100,578	112,690	162,799	156,379
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	681,540	325,378	899,926	387,434
India and Pakistan . . .	16,966	47,774	19,965	31,314
Italy	146,137	46,490	100,900	47,030
Netherlands	124,972	111,731	154,021	83,339
Poland	114,474	60,048	87,994	72,909
Portugal and Madeira . .	11,368	33,507	8,595	19,399
Spain	30,374	23,692	40,531	33,099
Sweden	492,376	179,613	592,860	194,005
Switzerland	36,530	22,640	38,355	16,142
United States of America . .	496,759	157,775	551,664	149,351
U.S.S.R.	135,238	96,698	120,707	115,327
Total (including all items) .	3,720,877	2,061,239	4,217,966	2,138,347

Principal items of import in 1949 (in 1,000 kroner) :—Machinery, transport equipment, etc., 1,399,371; ships, 836,244; base metals and

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	160	138	101	153	232	232	234	302	359	378	422
Fishing	56	62	61	60	70	131	132	114	153	231	241	222
Whaling	54	76	53	36	—	—	—	—	64	200	205	187
Industry	1,290	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	349	543	517	626	344	335	395	468	794	953	1,082	1,064
Trade and commerce	452	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	242	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.

manufactures thereof, 768,269; fuel, oil, etc., 405,595; textiles, 523,490; cereals, 271,858.

Principal items of export in 1949 (in 1,000 kroner):—Pulp and paper, 550,898; edible animal products, 437,371; base metals and manufactures thereof, 351,982; oil seeds, fats, etc., 362,702.

Total trade between Norway and United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports to U.K. . .	11,019,806	7,191,054	14,437,399	18,448,030	21,678,412
Exports from U.K. .	7,562,014	18,074,557	29,361,467	31,571,555	43,404,686
Re-exports from U.K. .	268,826	853,451	673,753	942,035	723,094

Shipping and Navigation.

The total registered Norwegian mercantile marine on 1 Jan., 1950, was (ships above 100 gross tons only) 2,126 vessels, 5,122,000 gross tons (preliminary figures). Ships under construction or in order on 1 Jan., 1950, totalled 1,690,000 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 1948 were as follows:—

	With cargoes		In ballast		Total	
	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage	No.	Net tonnage
Entered:						
Norwegian . . .	2,732	3,104,005	1,224	1,439,622	3,956	4,543,627
Foreign . . .	1,879	1,404,625	1,867	2,435,365	3,746	3,839,990
Total entered .	4,611	4,508,630	3,091	3,874,987	7,702	8,383,617
Cleared:						
Norwegian . . .	2,961	2,951,281	1,050	1,606,761	4,011	4,558,042
Foreign . . .	3,128	3,085,255	585	709,272	3,713	3,794,527
Total cleared .	6,089	6,036,536	1,635	2,316,033	7,724	8,352,569

Communications.

On 30 June, 1948, the length of public roads was 43,960 kilometres. Of these, 21,184 kilometres were main roads and 22,776 kilometres local roads; 1,590 kilometres had some kind of paving, mostly bituminous treatment, nearly all the rest being gravel-surfaced. 6,000–7,000 workmen are being employed on maintenance.

The length of state railways on 30 June, 1948, was 4,392 kilometres; of private companies, 82 kilometres; total 4,474 kilometres. Total receipts year ending 30 June, 1947:—State railways, 195,895,000 kroner; companies, 3,195,000 kroner. Total expenses (interest on capital excluded):—State railways, 247,969,000 kroner; companies, 3,099,000 kroner. Goods carried:—State railways, 5,138,000 metric tons; companies, 992,000 metric tons. Passengers carried:—State railways, 43,302,000; companies, 387,000. On 713 kilometres of state and 42 kilometres of private railways electric power is installed.

Length of telegraph and telephone lines and wires, 1948 (state, 30 June; private, 1 Jan.):—65,343 kilometres of line, 1,794,900 kilometres of wires (state, 57,303 and 1,573,100 kilometres respectively). Number of telephones, 400,220; state telegraph and telephone offices about 2,900. Receipts, 107,953,000 kroner; expenses, 98,438,000 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 Nov., 1949, SAS had an airfleet of 62 planes.

During the summer, 1949, the regular lines of SAS covered 137,000 kilometres and the planes of the company were flying on routes to 55 cities in Europe, Africa, the Middle East, and North and South America.

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

Currency, Credit and Banking.

On 31 December, 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 privately 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 1949 the note circulation was 2,308 million kroner.

At the end of 1948 there were 93 private joint-stock banks. The total amount of capital and funds possessed by these banks was 335,000,000 kroner (capital 201,000,000, funds 134,000,000). Deposits amounted to 3,987,000,000 kroner, of which 2,043,000,000 kroner were deposits on demand, and 1,944,000,000 kroner deposits on time.

The number of savings banks at the end of 1948 was 604. The total amount of the funds of the savings banks amounted to 265,000,000 kroner, and total deposits 4,280,000,000 kroner, of which 701,000,000 kroner were

on demand and 3,579,000,000 kroner on time. The number of depositors on time was 2,659,369.

As from 1 January, 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 öre, 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 240 miles and to Spitsbergen (South Cape) 360 miles.

It is claimed that in all probability the archipelago was discovered by Norwegians in 1194 and re-discovered by the Dutch navigator Barents in 1596. The English explorer Henry Hudson visited 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 February, 1920, at Paris, in which Norway's sovereignty over the archipelago was recognized. On 14 August, 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 about 24,294 square miles. 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, 68·75 square miles). The climate is essentially arctic, tempered by the Gulf Stream.

Coal is the principal product. There are six mining camps (3 Norwegian and 3 Russian) inhabited all the year round. Number of workers in Norwegian mining camps during the winter 1948–49, 1,286. In 1938, 606,000 metric tons of coal were exported; in 1947, 281,192; in 1948, 420,324.

U.K. exports to Spitsbergen in 1938 (Board of Trade returns), £354; 1946, £27,232; 1947, £9,107; 1948 and 1949, 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 34 miles long and its greatest breadth is 9 miles. The total area is about 144 square miles. 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 February, 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 December, 1927, by a Norwegian whaling expedition, and the Norwegian decision to erect a wireless station on the island. Great Britain decided in November, 1928, to waive its claim. By law of 27 February, 1930, it is stated that Bouvet Island belongs to Norway as a dependency. The area is about 22 square miles.

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 Norwegian 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 about 94 square miles.

NORWEGIAN ANTARCTIC CONTINENT DEPENDENCY.

On 14 January, 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 deg. west and 45 deg. 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. (accredited 10 Dec., 1946).

Counsellor.—S. B. Hersleb Vogt.

First Secretary.—Frithjof Halfdan Jacobsen.
Second Secretaries.—Egil Ulstein, D.F.C.; Peter Jebsen, M.B.E.
Military Attaché.—Col. Adolph Fredrik Munthe.
Naval Attaché.—Cdr. Hans Peder Henriksen, C.B.E.
Air Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Haakon Jörgensen, D.S.C., D.F.C.
Commercial Counsellor.—Erling Börresen.
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.
Agricultural Attaché.—Helge Holager.

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.—Sir Laurence Collier, K.C.M.G. (accredited as Minister 8 May, 1941, as Ambassador 17 May, 1942).
Counsellor.—E. E. Crowe.
Naval Attaché.—Cdr. J. H. Crawford, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. D. I. Robertson, O.B.E., M.C.
Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander J. B. Coward.
Commercial Secretary.—L. C. S. Barber, M.B.E.
Information Secretary.—F. C. Mason.
First Secretaries.—J. C. Aird, M.B.E.; J. E. D. Street; W. K. Liversidge, M.B.E.

There are consular representatives at Bergen, Kristiansand, Oslo, Narvik, Stavanger, Tönsberg, Tromsö and Trondheim.

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PANAMA.

(República de Panamá.)

Government.—Panama, formerly a department of the Republic of Colombia, asserted its independence on 3 November, 1903, and the *de facto* Government was on 13 November 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.

A new constitution, which was promulgated on 1 March, 1946, continues 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 been accorded equal rights with men.

President of the Republic.—Ex-president Arnulfo Arias, leader of the Authentic Revolutionary Party, was installed as president by the police on 24 Nov., 1949, following 4 days of political turbulence. On the death of President Díaz Arosemena, Liberal, on 23 Aug., 1949, the first Vice-President, Dr. Daniel Chanis became president; he was ousted on 20 Nov. by the police, who installed Second Vice-President Roberto Chiari, who relinquished office after 4 days when the Supreme Court declared that Dr. Chanis was still president since the National Assembly had refused to accept his resignation. The police then called ex-President Arnulfo Arias to occupy the presidency on the grounds that he had legally won the 1940 presidental elections.

There are normally 2 vice-presidents, chosen by the National Assembly, and a cabinet of 7 ministers.

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 1940 census was 622,576, of whom 68,897 were white, 82,871 Negroes, 55,987 native Indians (who live in tribes), 3,351 native Indians who live as civil population, 3,882 Orientals, 406,814 mestizos or mixed, and 774 of other race groups. There are approximately 23,000 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. The official language is Spanish. There are now 9 provinces with populations (1940, Indians excluded) as follows (the capitals in brackets):—Bocas del Toro (Bocas del Toro), 9,949; Chiriquí (David), 92,071; Coclé (Penonomé), 55,737; Colón (Colón), 57,297; Los Santos (Las Tablas), 49,621; Herrera (Chitré), 38,118; Panama (Panama City), 171,999; Veraguas (Santiago) 83,518. 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 and Mandinga.

Estimated population in 1949 was 746,000; the most populous provinces (1948 estimates) were Panama (262,045), Colón (92,106) and Chiriquí (86,240).

Number of live births in 1947 was 23,354 (346·9 per 10,000 population), in 1946, 24,727 (377·7) and in 1945, 24,496 (384·2). Number of deaths, 1947, was 6,117 (90·9 per 10,000 population), in 1946, 7,225 (110·4) and in 1945, 7,656 (120·1). Number of marriages, 1947, was 2,402 (36 per 10,000), in 1946, 2,762 (42) and in 1945, 3,018 (47). The figures exclude the tribal Indians.

Religion.—The 1940 census showed that 93% of the population was Roman Catholic and 6% Protestant.

Education.—Elementary education is obligatory for all children from 7 to 15 years of age, with 120,500 children enrolled in 1948–49. The Government maintained 815 primary schools throughout the provinces (16 of which are for native Indians, which function under the Ministry of Government and Justice). Only 52 primary schools are in cities; the remaining 763 are in rural districts. There are 42 secondary schools and commercial and technical colleges. The National University of Panama at Panama City, inaugurated on 7 Oct., 1935, had a total enrolment (1948–49) of 1,100

students in the schools of law, science and other professional subjects; the university was granted autonomy on 28 Sept., 1946. The city is also the seat of the Inter-American University, founded to promote the study of all the American cultures. 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 4 daily newspapers published in the capital, 3 appear in both Spanish and English.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 54 in 1940 to 62 in 1948, with seating capacity of 49,305. All films must have Spanish subtitles.

Justice.—The laws were codified and promulgated in 1916 and 1917. These codes—civil, penal, commercial, judicial, administrative, fiscal and mining—are being revised to meet modern conditions. 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 have been as follows for years ending 30 June (1 balboa = $1, U.S.):—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]
	Balboas	Balboas	Balboas	Balboas	Balboas
Revenue	27,526,100	36,895,200	38,525,200	34,276,853	33,195,043
Expenditure	32,157,700	37,790,500	37,595,700	35,037,302	33,208,283

[1] Budget estimates.

The political unrest exhibited in 1949 had its origin in the steep fall in government revenue, which caused the dismissal of civil servants, the discontinuance of pension payments and other unpopular measures. The net cash balance in the Treasury on 27 Aug., 1948, was only $108,265.

In the 1949 budget, import duties and consular fees were counted upon to furnish 38% of the revenue; internal taxes, 37%; lottery receipts, 16%, and other sources, 9%. The expenditure proposed assigned 21% to education, 18% to government (including police), 18% to public works, 15% to social service and public health, 12% to finance and public debt.

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; payments, in arrears since 1933, were resumed with the ratification of the new treaty on 25 July, 1939.

The funded internal debt on 1 Jan., 1949, amounted to 10,472,041 balboas or dollars, and an external debt of 15,496,898 balboas; floating debt was 995,973 balboas. Local government banks held more than one-third ($5,664,362) of the external debt in 1948. 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 removed all its forces from the Republic of Panama.

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. The most important product is bananas, the exports of which, almost wholly to the United States, were 3·5 million stems in 1947 and 5·7 million in 1948. Other products are cocoa, abacá fibres and abacá seeds, coconuts and rice. Output of abacá fibre, 1948, was 7,702,750 lb. About 6 million coconuts are annually exported. Rubber was prominent up to 1925, but since then exports have been very small; 36,256 kilos were sent to U.S. in 1943. The estimated 1948 rice crop was 1,637,724 quintals. Beer production in 1949 amounted to 14,527,340 litres; other liquor production included whisky, rum, 'seco,' anice, 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 growing (220,483 quintals in 1949) is assuming importance. Cattle rearing (567,091 head in 1947) is carried on successfully, and hides are among minor articles of export. Concessions are held for the planting of rubber, abacá and bananas.

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, 1948, amounted to 100 million kwh., chiefly in Panama City.

Commerce.—The imports and exports (excluding re-exports), for 6 calendar years are as follows (1 balboa = $1, U.S.):—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
	Balboas	Balboas		Balboas	Balboas
1943	40,267,474	1,934,123	1946	56,060,000	6,800,000
1944	38,289,766	2,809,892	1947	75,704,205	11,300,269
1945	45,648,124	4,501,843	1948	63,292,657	10,492,765

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 in 1945 estimated that 40% of the country's income originated in the Canal Zone; the recent reduction in U.S. military activity in the zone has had a serious effect.

On 17 June, 1948, a Free Zone was authorized to be constructed at Colón for the storage, exhibition, processing or sale of goods in transit. However, nothing had been done by March, 1950.

Chief exports in 1948 were:—Bananas (B. 5,200,478, all to the U.S.); cacao (B. 2,089,661, 94% to the U.S.); abacá fibre, (B. 1,444,815).

Of total exports the United States took B. 9,612,358 or 91·6%.

Of the imports (1948) B. 47,821,214 or 75·0% came from the United States. Chief imports, 1948, were :—Machinery (including automobiles), B. 12,834,808; foodstuffs, B. 11,137,953; textiles, B. 9,937,886; chemicals, B. 3,560,729.

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 in favour of the refugees.

Total trade between Panama (including Canal Zone) and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) :—

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. .	17,662	49,350	1,313	61,962	8,410	3,738
Exports from U.K. .	458,954	169,104	272,280	331,168	1,068,730[1]	1,804,895[1]
Re-exports from U.K.	12,384	—	1,686	6,802	4,978	6,030

[1] Included are new ships built for foreign owners and registered in Panama, valued at £589,500 in 1948 and £1,128,140 in 1949.

Shipping, Communications.—All the international maritime traffic for Colón and Panama now 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 Armuellès, 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 May, 1949, 741 vessels of 3,182,990 gross tons, of which 531 vessels were of 1,000 tons or less; 355 ships had been transferred from the U.S. flag and 89 from the British flag. Only 59 of the ships were actually in Panamanian waters at the time of registration.

The Panama Railroad, which connects Panama City on the Pacific with Colón on the Atlantic, is the principal railway in the country. It is 47·61 miles long and, with the exception of the termini at Panama and Colón, passes through Canal Zone territory. As most vessels unload their cargo at Cristobal (Colón), the greater portion of the merchandise destined for Panama City is brought by the Panama Railroad. In the province of Chiriquí there is a narrow-gauge railway, 32 miles long, connecting the port of Pedregal with Boquete, and passing through David, the provincial capital. Between David and La Concepción there is a line 18 miles long, which has now been extended to the port of Puerto Armuelles. In Bocas del Toro, between Almirante and Guabito (property of the United Fruit Company), railway service is provided up to El Valle de Talamanca on the Costa Rican border.

There is at present a road from Panama City westward as far as the city of David. Work on its prolongation to the Costa Rican frontier was expedited by United States engineers as a war measure in order to complete the Panamanian link in the highway from the United States to the Panama Canal. A concrete highway connects Panama City and Colón. On 1 Jan., 1949, registered motor vehicles numbered 25,173 of which 16,575 were in Panama City.

Commercial aviation has developed rapidly in Panama. British South American Airways, Pan-American Airways, Panagra Airways and other international companies operate at Tocumen Airport (17 miles from Panama City).

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. Radio telephone communications with England were re-opened in May, 1948. Number of telephones is about 17,000.

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 1 cent. The only paper currency used is that of the United States; U.S. silver coinage is also legal tender. Altogether 1,145,000 balboas of the new Panamanian silver currency is in circulation.

Gold and short-term assets in the United States (both official and private) on 31 Dec., 1949, were $74·3 million.

Part of the $10,000,000 (canal money) paid by the United States has been applied to public improvements in the several provinces, and $6,000,000 have been invested in the United States, particularly in New York real estate.

The National Bank of Panama on 1 Jan., 1949, had capital of B. 2,000,000, reserves of B. 1,403,940, current deposits of B. 10,234,103 and loans of B. 11,080,411. Three provincial banks, created by the National Assembly, began to operate in Jan., 1947; there are 10 banks; in addition 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.

The Panama Canal and the Canal Zone.

On 18 November, 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 yearly (beginning 9 years after the date of the treaty). The treaty was ratified on 26 February, 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 September, 1914, a boundary convention was signed. A new treaty, ratified by Panama in December, 1936, and by the United States on 25 July, 1939, made various concessions to Panama, increasing the annual payment to Panama to 430,000 balboas, and containing various provisions designed to remove sources of friction. In September, 1939, the President of the United States placed the canal and the zone under the control of the United States Army, and in January, 1942, he established American naval control over the Gulf of Panama and the maritime approaches to Cristobal.

Governor of Panama Canal Zone.—Brig.-General Francis K. Newcomer. He is in direct charge of the operation and maintenance of the Canal and the civil government of the Canal Zone, subject, during a war emergency,

to the final authority of the commander of the U.S. troops stationed in the zone.

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 162·52 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. A concrete 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 22 square miles at 260 feet above sea level; this provides a reserve of 22 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, Pedro Miguel and Miraflores. Work was suspended in the early months of the war and Congress on 28 December, 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 December, 1947, the governor of the Canal Zone recommended that the Canal be converted to sea level.

The civilian (only) population of the Canal Zone, according to the census of 31 March, 1949, was 46,461, of whom 22,830 were Americans. The total force employed by the canal and the Panama Railroad on that date numbered 4,901 American citizens and 16,957 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, 1949, totalled $731,907,811, and the net capital investment, after depreciation, was $673,048,215, 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 $273,906,731 since that date. After deduction of interest charges at 3% there was a deficit of $151,491,653. There was a net revenue (excluding interest) from tolls and other sources during the year ending 30 June, 1949, of $534,375; the deficit for 1948, after deducting interest, was $13,135,976.

The canal was informally opened to commerce by the passage of the 9,000-

tons teamer *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 September, 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
1946	2,231	8,859,855	1,516	6,118,085	3,747	14,977,940	14,773,693
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	20,541,280

[1] *I.e.* ocean-going commercial vessels, over 300 net tons Panama Canal measurement (excluding canal vessels and launches), and U.S., Panamanian and Colombian Government vessels.

In the fiscal year of 1949, of the total number (4,793), 1,970 vessels were American, 915 British, 407 Norwegian, 182 Panamanian, 324 Honduran, 164 Swedish, 123 Danish, 122 Dutch, 101 French, 75 Colombian, 64 Chilean, and the remaining 346 of 19 other nationalities.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Panama in Great Britain (3 Portsea Hall, W.2).

Envoy and Minister.—Dr. Bernardino González Ruiz (accredited 21 Oct., 1949).

Counsellor.—Dr. Jorge Enrique Morales.

First Secretary.—Rafael E. Rivera.

Commercial Attaché.—Francisco Harmodio Icaza.

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.—John D. Greenway, C.M.G. (appointed 22 Nov., 1946).

First Secretary (and Consul at Panama City).—Geoffrey W. Kirk.

First Secretary (Information).—Jasper M. Leadbitter.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. Holmes, R.N. (resides in Washington).

Labour Attaché.—A. R. Tennyson (resides in Mexico).

Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander A. F. Johnson, D.F.C. (resides in Mexico).

Civil Air Attaché.—Wing-Commander C. J. Lewin (resides in Jamaica).

There is a consul at Colón and a vice-consul at Bocas del Toro.

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PARAGUAY.

(REPÚBLICA DEL PARAGUAY.)

Constitution and Government.

THE Republic of Paraguay gained its independence from 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.[2]
Dr. Benigno Ferreira, 25 Nov., 1906.
Emiliano Gonzalez Navero, 5 July, 1908.[2]
Manuel Gondra, 25 Nov., 1910.
Col. Albino Jara, 11 Jan., 1911.[2]
Liberato Marcial Rojas, 6 July, 1911.[2]
Dr. Pedro Peña, 29 Feb., 1912.[2]
Emiliano Gonzalez Navero, 22 Mar., 1912.[2]
Eduardo Schaerer, 15 Aug., 1912.
Dr. Manuel Franco, 15 Aug., 1916.[4]
Dr. José Montero, 7 June, 1916.[2]
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.[2]
Dr. Luis Riart, 12 April, 1924.[2]
Dr. Eligio Ayala, 15 Aug., 1924.
Dr. José Guggiari, 15 Aug., 1928.
Emiliano Gonzalez Navero, 26 Oct., 1931.[2]
Dr. José Guggiari, 28 Jan., 1932.
Dr. Eusebio Ayala, 15 Aug., 1932.[5]
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.[9]
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.

Provisional President.—Dr. Federico Chaves, appointed 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. Presidential elections are scheduled for 16 July, 1950. The dominant party is the Colorado, all others having been suppressed in the costly 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 gurantees 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. Dupey).

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 246,935 square kilometres (95,337 square miles), making the total area of the republic 406,732 square kilometres or 157,039 square miles.

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 31 Dec., 1945, the population of the capital district, Asunción (founded 1537), was 134,025. 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; Garaguatay, 18,907; Concepción, 16,487; Encarnación, 16,078; San Pedro, 14,790; 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 1945 the crude birth rate was 24·0 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 9·3; infant mortality rate, 52·2 per 1,000 live births (compared with 97·1 in 1933); crude marriage rate, 4·7 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.

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 1945, 206 professors and 1,504 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.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 8 in 1940 to 26 in 1949, with

seating capacity of 11,000. 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
1944	21,327,317	26,208,589	1947	41,682,000	51,354,000
1945	24,477,602	31,302,575	1948	45,574,000	— [1]
1946	33,233,792	35,559,883	1949 [2]	54,878,320	70,840,145

[1] Unavailable. [2] Budget estimates.

The 1949 budget (proclaimed in May) provided (in guaranies) 22,304,000 for national welfare, 14,043,000 for debt service and 8,606,000 for education.

To help defray the cost of the civil war, a tax of 1% on all sales of exchange was imposed for the calendar years 1947 and 1948, as well as a 1% tax on all loans and bank credits to the end of 1948. Agricultural loans were excluded.

In 1947 budget, defence expenditure was 10,736,000 guaranies. Public debt service was 7,315,000 guaranies. In 1948, internal taxation furnished 21,744,000 guaranies and customs, 14,300,000.

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 603,083 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. British investments, end of 1949, had a par value of £3,300,290, of which 85·1% was in default. American direct investments, 1940, were $5,037,000, compared with $12,615,000 in 1939.

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.

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. Much of the country is admirably suited to pastoral purposes. It is estimated (1949) that there are about 4,087,000 head of cattle in the country. There are 4 packing plants, encouraged by the Government; hides, jerked beef, corned beef and other animal products are exported. Exports of meat products averaged 16,483,000 lb. in 1934–38; in 1946, 47,700,000 lb.; in 1947, about 30,000,000 lb. Paraguay produced 34,446 kilos of salted cattle hides and 961,560 kilos of dry cattle hides in 1947.

Yerba maté, or strong-flavoured Paraguay tea, which is a plantation product as well as a natural product of the virgin forests (with output, 1943, of 17,600 metric tons) is one of the chief articles of export; exports range from 4,000 to 8,000 metric tons. The 1946–47 tobacco output reached 28 million lb., compared with an average of 14 million in 1940–44; exports totalled 7,738,000 lb. in 1947.

Timber resources of excellent quality are enormous, the cedars and hardwoods being a particularly valuable article of export; production of raw woods totalled 1,048,343 metric tons and of processed woods 31,761 tons, in 1943. Paraguay produces in the Chaco region quebracho logs, of which a small tonnage is exported. The chief product is quebracho extract (tannin), output of which in 1947 amounted to 27,575 metric tons (44,957 metric tons in 1946); exports were 27,274 metric tons in 1944. 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, 1944, 210,737 kilos.

About 25,000 acres are devoted to sugar cultivation, largely for the manufacture of spirit (sugar production, 1949, 17,000 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. 11,224 metric tons of rice were grown in 1940. Banana production (1941) was 5,426,796 stems. Harvest of peanuts (1935–39) averaged 19,400 tons but output in 1947 was only about 4,000 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 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., 1949, was 10,710 metric tons compared with 19,000 the previous year. It is commonly sold, however, as Argentine cotton, chiefly to the United Kingdom; about 8,000 metric tons of cotton-seed oil is produced annually. There are 9 cotton-ginning establishments. 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.

Trade unionists number about 25,000. Two groups struggle for control of the labour movement—the Communists and the 'Partido Febrerista' (similar to the Aprista movement in Peru), which is reformist, politically democratic, anti-Marxist and inclined to regard foreign capital rather than native employers as 'the enemy.'

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
Imports. .	40,038,140	54,660,809	66,387,451	68,086,794	75,237,770
Exports. .	42,334,308	68,933,050	82,678,601	65,703,073	87,097,995

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 (preliminary), $24·3 and $28·2.

Chief exports in 1948 included quebracho extract, valued (in guaranies) at 15,883,000; canned meats, 14,640,000; hides, 13,074,000; timber, 17,192,000, and cotton, 12,591,000. The most important imports were food, cotton goods and vehicles.

Of the imports in 1948 (in guaranies), 25,489,017 came from Argentina, 20,614,522 from the United States, 10,802,196 from the United Kingdom and 4,312,305 from Brazil. Of the exports, Argentina took 28,708,811 (plus 43,579,036 in goods in transit); Uruguay, 6,540,793; the United Kingdom, 4,983,481, and the United States, 1,056,802. 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	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. .	224,638	1,125,010	2,265,831	1,784,094	1,742,490	1,280,809
Exports from U.K. .	72,308	75,704	302,691	304,846	968,376	890,339
Re-exports from U.K.	714	295	886	3,600	2,823	2,267

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, 1941, numbered about 12,500. 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 grammes of fine gold; $1·00, U.S., equals 3·09 guaranies and 1 troy oz. of fine gold, 108·15 guaranies.

The official buying rate for sterling is 8·56 guaranies = £1; prior to devaluation of sterling it was 12·11.

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 has been 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 Dec., 1949, the monetary department had gold valued at 600,000 guaranies, and a net deficit in foreign exchange of 4,291,000 guaranies, while note and coin circulation was 88,683,000 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 January, 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.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. C. B. Alero-Hankey, D.S.C., R.N.

Air Attaché.—Air Commodore H. E. Walker, M.C., D.F.C.

Civil Air Attaché.—Group Capt. D. S. G. Honor, D.F.C.

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.

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 standing. In Jan., 1906, the Shah gave his consent to the establishment of a National 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 3 April, 1950, was as follows :—

Prime Minister.—Ali Mansur.
Minister of Interior.—Amanullah Ardalan.
Minister of War.—Gen. Murtiza Yazdan Panah.
Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Husain Ala.
Minister of Education.—Mahsud Kaihan.
Minister of National Economy.—Ali Amini.
Minister of Finance.—Mohammed Ali Varasteh.
Minister of Roads and Communications.—Dr. Manuchihr Iqbal.
Minister of Justice.—Ali Hayat.
Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—Sayyid Jalal-ud-Din Tihrani.
Minister of Agriculture.—Amir Asadullah Alam.
Minister of Labour.—Dr. Muhammad Nakha'i.

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 *bakshdâr*; 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.

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.

Treatises of friendship have been concluded with India, Pakistan and Jordan.

Area and Population.

Persia, which has an area of about 628,000 square miles, lies between 25° and 40° north latitude and between 44° and 63° 30′ east longitude. A vast portion of this area is an absolute desert, and the population is everywhere so scanty as to approximate, on the average, 20–25 inhabitants to the square mile.

The total population of Persia has been estimated at between 15 and 18 million, but, since the 35 largest towns contain only about 2¼ million, it is probable that the country's total population is about 13 million. It is estimated that the country contains some 3 million nomads.

The principal cities of Persia are :—Tehran and district, with a population, according to official figures of 1942, of 699,110; Tabriz, 214,000; Isfahan, 205,000; Meshhed, 176,000; Shiraz, 129,000; Resht, 122,000; Hamadan, 104,000; Kermanshah, 89,000; Ardebil, 63,000; Yezd, 60,000; Kazvin, 60,000; Sultanabad, 55,000; Kerman, 50,000; Kashan, 45,000; Abadan, 40,000; Pahlevi, 37,000; Ahwaz, 30,000; Khorramshahr (Muhammerah), 30,000; Babul (Barfurush), 30,000; Kum, 30,000.

Religion.

The official religion of Persia is the *Ithna-'Ashariyya*, 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, the chief priest of all, 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*), which are 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 University Colleges in Ispahan, Mashad and Shiraz. In 1949 there were 5,919 university students.

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) :—

	1944–45	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49
Revenue . .	3,958,000	4,412,190	No budget	7,799,068	6,844,388
Expenditure . .	4,569,000	4,412,150	published.	7,762,443	7,972,947

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 monopoly, 1,810; customs, 1,869; concessions, southern oil-fields, 918; property and estates, 189. The main items of estimated expenditure in 1948–49 are (in millions of rials):—Ministries of War, 1,720; Interior, 1,098; Finance (including tobacco and opium monopoly), 1,301.

At the end of 1947, Persia's foreign debts consisted of (i) Debt to U.S.A. for sale of surplus military stores, $7,500,000, payable over 7 years; (ii) U.K. 5% 1911 loan, now standing at £700,000, in process of liquidation. On the same date the Government debt to the National Bank was 3,859 million rials and its total internal debt 4,359 million rials.

A debt to the U.S.A. of $10 million for the purchase of arms and military equipment is repayable at 2⅜% in 12 years as from 1 Jan., 1950.

Defence.

The Persian Army consists of about 130,000 men, organized in 10 infantry divisions and 4 brigade groups. Two years' military service is compulsory. The Persian Gendarmerie was in 1949 reduced to about 6,000 men; its function of keeping order in districts subject to tribal raids has been 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 small gunboats and the Imperial yacht in the Caspian Sea, a tug and a MFV bought from 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 1946–47 totalled 17,927,922 tons.

Reliable statistics of agricultural production are not available. The wheat crop in 1948 was estimated at 2,100,000 metric tons (1947, 1,655,000).

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 in 1945–46 was estimated at 3,600 metric tons, and in 1946–47 at 6,000 metric tons; four-fifths went to the U.S.S.R. Glass, small arms, ammunition and chemicals are manufactured in Tehran. Matches are made in Tabriz, Zenjan, Tehran and Isfahan. Silk textiles are manufactured at Chalous in Mazanderan. Beet-sugar refineries produced 21,500 tons in 1946. Tea production in 1946–47 was 6,597 metric tons.

Production of ginned cotton was 14,000 metric tons in 1946 and 17,500 metric tons in 1947; about a quarter is consumed at home.

The rice crop was estimated at 308,000 metric tons of rough rice in 1948; exports of milled rice, mainly to the U.S.S.R., was 60,000 tons in 1946–47.

Tobacco is grown along the shores of the Caspian. Area planted in 1946–47 was 15,250 hectares; crop, 17,500 metric tons in 1947 and in 1948, 17,200 metric tons in 1949. It is all purchased by the government and transported to 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.

The crude oil production of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which holds a concession for a large area in S. Persia, was:—1945, 16,800,000 tons; 1946, 19,200,000 metric tons; 1947, 20,194,838 tons.

A 7-year industrial 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 and one-third on agricultural improvement and irrigation.

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 values of the imports and exports were as follows :—

Years	Imports	Exports	Years	Imports	Exports [1]
	£	£		£	£
1943–44	11,678,000	5,384,321	1945–46	28,631,000	56,189,000
1944–45	21,886,000	36,275,000	1946–47	26,139,000	53,189,000

[1] Exports for 1945–46 and 1946–47 include exports of oil by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

The following table shows, in thousands of rials (100 rials approximately = £1), the value of the chief imports into and exports from Persia during the year 21 March, 1946, to 20 March, 1947 (exclusive of duty free imports and oil exports of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company) :—

Imports	1946–47	Exports	1946–47
	1,000 rials		1,000 rials
Food and drink	1,159,618	Carpets	614,939
Textiles	809,305	Food	535,424
Skins and leather	491,650	Fruit	374,498
Machinery and electrical apparatus	439,799	Plant products	355,691
Metals	276,305	Casings and other animal products	130,894
Vehicles	269,826		
Rubber	218,793		
Paper	108,120		
Drugs	107,625		

In the year ending 20 March, 1947, the distribution of the trade of Persia to and from the principal countries was as follows (excluding duty-free imports and oil exports) :—

Country	Imports	Exports
	1,000 rials	1,000 rials
India	625,653	364,347
U.S.A.	954,796	475,800
U.S.S.R.	953,393	546,973
Iraq	11,964	141,664
United Kingdom	738,446	319,681
South Africa	249,612	—
Switzerland	129,276	25,479
France	46,187	170,516

The total of duty-free imports amounted to 1,113,000,000 rials (£5,565,000), of which 1,082,000,000 rials (£5,410,000) were imports by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co.

Total trade between Persia and United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	9,072,688	21,012,264	16,045,517	36,107,893	34,458,360
Exports from U.K.	5,431,013	11,883,817	15,850,590	24,566,836	30,990,587
Re-exports from U.K.	96,986	102,816	99,487	59,413	58,218

Communications.

Tonnage entered at Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Khorramshahr, Bandar Shahpur and other ports on the Persian Gulf in the year ending 20 March, 1947, was 8,457,470 tons, of which 5,700,000 tons were British, 920,000 tons U.S.A., 600,000 Norwegian, 484,000 Dutch, 188,000 Italian, 153,000 Swedish, 89,000 Persian and 69,000 French.

Tonnage entered at Caspian ports in 1946–47 was 155,953 tons, of which 115,000 tons were U.S.S.R. and 9,700 tons (steam) and 27,700 (sailing) Persian.

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 Meshhed in May, 1941. Length of the Trans-Persian is 870 miles: Garmsar to Shahrud, 196 miles; Tabriz to Julfa, 85 miles; Sofian to Sharafkhaneh, 30 miles. New lines are under construction from Tehran to Tabriz (on which rails have been laid as far as Mianeh (267 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 Bagdad, 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* Bagdad. Internal services are operated by Iranian State Airlines, Eagle Airlines and Iranian Airways; the latter maintains a fortnightly service between Tehran and Kabul 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 and Beirut. From 1949, the bank re-deposits 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.—Mohsen Ra'is.

Counsellor.—Mustafa Vassighi.

First Secretaries.—Mohamad Ali Massoud Ansari; Tahmouress Adamiyat.

Second Secretary.—Kazem Borhan.

Attachés.—Mohammad Reza Amir Teymour; Manoutchehr Zelli.

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., M.C. (appointed 1 March, 1950).

Counsellors.—V. G. Lawford, M.V.O.; J. Walker, O.B.E. (*Commercial*); L. F. L. Pyman (*Oriental*).

Secretaries.—A. D. M. Ross; C. W. Hart, M.B.E. (*Information*); I. I. Milne, O.B.E.; C. T. Gandy; D. A. Logan (*Commercial*); N. Hillier-Fry, M.C. (*Oriental*).

Military Attaché.—Col. D. L. Betts, O.B.E.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. W. I. C. Inness.

Civil Air Attaché.—G. B. Barnard.

Labour Attaché.—W. E. Thomas.

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.).

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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 1945 :—

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.[2]
General Manuel Ponce (Acting), 24 Aug., 1930–28 Aug., 1930.[2]
Colonel Luis M. Sánchez Cerro (Acting) 28 Aug., 1930–1 Mar., 1931.[2]
Ricardo Leoncio Elias (Acting), 1 Mar. 1931–5 Mar., 1931.[2]
Colonel Gustavo Jimenez (Acting), 5 Mar., 1931–10 Mar., 1931.[2]
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.[2]

[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. He is advised by an economic advisory council which (1935) had about 50 members who were specialists in various fields. 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 November, 1945, tend to increase the power of Congress, at the expense of the executive. In Aug., 1948, a decree was signed providing for the election of a National Assembly to reform the Constitution; the election was scheduled to take place 13 March, 1949, but was postponed until 2 July, 1950.

Provisional President.—General Manuel A. Odría, leader of a successful military coup on 27 Oct., 1948; assumed office, 2 Nov., 1948.

President Bustamante (elected 10 June, 1945, and assumed office 28 July for 5 years) was exiled to Buenos Aires. First act of the Junta was to ban the APRA party (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) and the Communists.

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. (514,059 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.

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. Revised census figures now give a total of 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	531,661	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

Departments	Area: square km. 1940	Population		Pop. per square km. 1948
		1940 (census) (revised)	1948 (estimated)	
Departments:				
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 in Peru 9,338 public elementary schools, and 901 private schools aided, 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 (1946) 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 1948, there were 43 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.):—

	1946	1947	1948 [1, 2]	1949 [1]	1950 [1]
Revenue .	708,481,990	929,784,241	927,000,000	1,150,000,000	1,644,500,000
Expenditure .	710,947,926	934,839,765	927,000,000	1,150,000,000	1,644,500,000

[1] Budget estimates.
[2] Originally 1,121,106,260 soles for revenue, and 1,051,088,248 for expenditures, but disapproved by Congress.

The government has a monopoly in the import and/or local manufacture and sale of guano, tobacco, salt, matches, alcohol, explosives and playing cards; revenue anticipated in 1947 was about equal to £3,660,000.

In 1948, actual expenditures are stated to have exceeded revenues by 50 million soles.

In the 1948 budget indirect taxes were expected to furnish 350,852,810 soles; direct taxes, 188,800,000 million; monopolies and state undertakings, 105,050,000. Proposed expenditures included 99,392,211 soles for public works; 189,524,951 for finance; education, 143,422,584; war,

110,340,327; Navy, 35,600,537; aviation, 52,680,728; home affairs and police, 139,552,252; public health, 72,106,179.

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. British investments (1949) had a par value of £25,094,134, of which some £20,446,900 was represented by the Peruvian Corporation. About 76% of the total was in default. 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. Fifty 'Lease-Lend' aeroplanes arrived from the United States in 1942.

Navy.

The Peruvian Navy consists of the following units:—2 obsolete cruisers, *Almirante Grau* and *Coronel Bolognesi*, 3,200 tons, 24 knots speed, built in 1906, but since re-boilered; 1 old destroyer; 3 frigates; 4 submarines; 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 (1948) was 61,361 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 (1948), 471,863 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. Exports are small and chiefly to United States. Cocoa cultivation is extending, especially in the Perené region. Wheat-growing on the plateaus 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, 1948, was 206,874 tons (137,166 tons milled).

The gathering of wild rubber, once the most important industry in the Amazon region of Peru, is again being stimulated; exports, 1943, 969 metric tons. Exports of balata (7 tons in 1948), quinine, quinoa, kapok and rotenone from this region are being pushed. Tobacco (in northern Peru; 1,383 metric tons, 1948), 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. 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 (1948) had 2,500,000 cattle, 453,000 horses and 17,288,000 sheep. Fishing industry, 1948, employed 5,850 fishermen (1947 catch, 30,778 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 1946–47 production (from these and other sources) was 160,445 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. Petroleum output in 1948, 14,068,880 barrels; refinery output, 1948, 11,901,942 barrels;

consumption, 6,979,345 barrels. Exports, 1948, of crude oil was 2,231,743 barrels; of derivatives, 5,465,146 barrels. The chief copper-mine, the Cerro de Pasco, has been operated for three centuries; exports of copper bars, mainly to the United States, in 1947, were 28,765 tons; lead, 38,934 tons; zinc, 57,750 tons. Output, 1948, of antimony, 1,770 tons; native sulfur, 971 long tons; white arsenic, 1,039 metric tons; molybdenum, 3 tons; tungsten, 227 tons. Peru is one of the world's largest sources of vanadium; output, 1948, 511 tons. Gold is widely found, but transport and labour difficulties hinder mining. 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, 1948, 189,000 metric tons; exports, 23,000 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; there are 200 electric power plants.

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.

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.):—

	1944	1945	1946	1947 [1]	1948
Imports. .	514,423,376	549,882,943	802,305,862	1,092,321,899	1,090,619,923
Exports. .	547,335,952	674,530,261	983,583,386	1,002,943,010	1,055,832,787

[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 168 and exports 154; 1948, imports 168 and exports 163; 1947, imports 168 and exports 154.

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	1947	1948	Exports	1947	1948
Cotton goods .	48,291	57,898	Cotton . .	225,296	278,390
Woollen goods .	25,173	35,470	Lead bars . .	47,905	81,281
Electrical goods .	29,072	57,237	Copper bars .	97,042	64,603
Pharmaceutical goods . .	65,788	60,285	Petroleum and derivatives .	114,722	188,133
Metals and jewels	128,279	53 016	Sugar . .	302,380	223,853
Paper, cardboard	37,030	28,815	Wool . .	11,694	12,950
Colours, dyes .	57,620	23,088	Mineral concentrates .	66,429	73,318
Machinery and vehicles . .	249,600	242,761	Gold bars . .	34,702	16,173
Foodstuffs . .	243,878	312,204			

The distribution of the trade (in 1,000 soles) was mainly as follows :—

Imports from	1947	1948	Exports to	1947	1948
United States	636,466	590,677	United States .	293,477	260,004
Argentina . .	146,510	192,178	Bolivia . .	31,709	39,470
United Kingdom	71,605	75,201	Chile . .	196,653	200,103
Chile. . .	39,072	34,544	Colombia . .	45,671	62,209
Switzerland .	23,789	23,445	Uruguay . .	64,351	44,594
Canada . .	25,446	20,726	United Kingdom.	86,300	170,567

In 1948 the United Kingdom took 16·1% of exports, the United States 24·6% and Chile 18·9%. Peru drew 54·1% of her imports from the United States, 17·6% from Argentina and 6·8% 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	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. .	3,420,594	1,645,099	4,825,422	4,140,958	7,690,901	8,479,829
Exports from U.K. .	1,033,139	598,734	2,175,518	2,296,009	1,898,444	4,320,094
Re-exports from U.K.	31,877	4,65[illegible]	15,277	11,199	[illegible],545	29,012

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 December, 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, opened 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 1948 there were 22,804 motor cars, 16,062 motor lorries, 2,217 omnibuses in Peru, a total of 41,083 vehicles, of which 27,871 were in Lima and Callao districts. Interprovincial bus companies numbering 29 operated 264 buses in 1948; 28 commercial trucking firms operated 226 vehicles.

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. 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 (1949) had 44,400 instruments; 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 1948, 164,426 passengers used the commercial aviation routes, covering 5,471,685 miles with 141,091 kilos of mail and 6,187,538 kilos of cargo. Air-mail and passenger service between Lima, New York, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro and Santiago has been established.

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 $10·0 (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, and 18·38 in 1949 (down to 14 Nov.).

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 minted but contained, theoretically, 42·1264 centigrams of fine gold. Eventually gold 10-sole and 50-sole pieces were to be minted. 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., 1949, was 43·5 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, the former by notes and the latter by non-silver coins. Coins include the sol and half-sol (copper-zinc), the 20, 10 and 5 centavos (copper-zinc and copper-nickel) and 2 and 1 centavos (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 September, 1931, was reorganized, on the advice of the Kemmerer Financial Mission, as the Central Reserve Bank 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. In addition, the bank had on 31 Oct., 1949, $35·2 million in foreign exchange and other banks about $17·4 million. Note circulation on 30 Nov., 1949, was 853,815,000 soles; gold and foreign exchange, 509,267,000 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 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).

Minister-Counsellor.—Dr. Carlos Porras Caceres.

Commercial Counsellor.—Arturo Wells.

Commercial Attaché.—Jack Gubbins.

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 James Leishman Dodds, K.C.M.G. (accredited 19 Jan., 1949).

First Secretaries.—R. H. K. Marett, O.B.E.; G. F. Hiller, D.S.C. (*Commercial*); D. McD. Gordon (*Commercial*).

Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. Lee-Barker, D.S.O., R.N.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. E. S. Finch.

Labour Attaché.—W. E. Oakley Evans.

Second Secretaries.—D. A. Malcolm (*Commercial*); R. J. Kirwain, M.B.E. (*Vice-Consul*); C. E. Selle, M.B.E.

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 ÑG 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, disfranchising the most depressed (and restless) sections of the population. Voters at the 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 increases at the rate of 2·2% per annum. The Philippine census of 1939 showed that out of the total population of 16,000,303, citizens of the Philippines amounted to 15,833,649; China, 117,487; Japan, 29,057; the United States, 8,709; Spain, 4,627; Germany, 1,149; Great Britain, 1,053; Russia, 237.

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.

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.

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 amnesty proclaimed by President Quirino in 1948. Allied with them is the PKM (National 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 Agilpay, 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 5,316,146 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 private schools accredited by the government with 361,879 pupils. Since the expulsion of the Japanese the University of the Philippines (students in 1947–48, 5,417) and a few other institutions have re-opened.

In 1946 there were 260 newspapers with a circulation of 1,584,140. Motion-picture theatres in 1949, numbered 275, with seating capacity of 160,000.

Social Welfare.—The government programme includes the purchase and subdivision of big landed estates for resale on easy instalment plans to tenants, the opening of virgin lands and settlement of landless families, the granting of bank loans to such families for seeds and the building of homes, the opening of rural roads and rural schools, the setting up of travelling medical clinics, and the distribution of relief goods, including food, clothing and medicine, to families who have been displaced due to the depredations of lawless elements.

Finance.—The revenues and expenditures of the central government for 5 fiscal years (June 30) were (1 Philippine peso = 50 cents U.S. currency):—

	1939–40	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]
	Pesos	Peso	Pesos	Pesos	Pesos
Revenues	158,029,870	433,771,323	263,200,000	270,000,000	304,000,000
Expenditures	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 borrowing and savings from authorized expenditures. Expenditure included:—National defence, 52,800,000 pesos; education, 74,800,000 pesos; internal security, 33,200,000 pesos; public works, 54,600,000 pesos; public debt, 11,900,000 pesos. License, business and occupation taxes furnished 91,500,000 pesos; internal excise taxes on imports, 62,800,000 pesos; income taxes, 40,700,000 pesos; customs, 24,500,000 pesos.

Bonded debt on 30 June, 1946, was 132,507,000 pesos, including Metropolitan Water District, provinces, cities and municipalities; against it were offset sinking fund contributions aggregating 63,152,938 pesos, leaving a net indebtedness of 69,354,062 pesos.

The Japanese left the Commonwealth's public finances in complete disorder. Total war damage, both public and private, was estimated (1946) at $800,000,000 (U.S.), including private property, $464,000,000, public property, $195,000,000, Catholic Church, $125,000,000 and other churches, $14,000,000. The United States Congress appropriated in April, 1946, the sum of $520,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the Philippines; $400,000,000 was earmarked to restore private property and $120,000,000 for public property. The fund is administered by a commission of two Americans and one Filipino.

Investments by foreigners, 1938, were about $425,000,000 of which 60% ($258,000,000) were American. The latter had $39,000,000 in the sugar industry, $36,600,000 in government bonds, $13,900,000 in coconut industry, $70,000,000 in mining and $31,800,000 in public utilities. Foreigners owned about one-fourth of the earning assets of the country.

Production and Industry.—The Philippines has a total area of 73,489,940 acres, of which 32,613,260 acres are commercial forests; 10,479,830 acres 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 Paugasinan 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, buntal 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 1939 the Filipinos owned 137,511 commercial establishments; Chinese, 17,201; Japanese, 1,057, and Americans, 246. In 1947, only one cotton-spinning mill, with 30,000 spindles, was operating.

In 1949, a number of new industrial enterprises were started, including the manufacture of glass, veneer, aluminium utensils and cosmetics.

Commerce.—The values of imports and exports (excluding gold and silver ore, bullion and coin) for recent calendar years are stated as follows in pesos (1 peso = 50 cents, U.S. currency):—

	1941	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]
Imports. . .	271,182,780	1,029,000,000	1,022,701,000	1,016,699,973	1,079,000,000
Exports. . .	322,269,981	161,000,000	531,097,000	635,763,463	519,000,000

[1] Preliminary

In the 6 months, Jan. to June, 1948, trade with the principal countries was distributed as follows (in Philippine pesos):—

Countries	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
United States .	511,749,410	218,892,404	Denmark .	255,224	12,206,397
China . .	23,048,458	2,135,959	Poland . .	Nil	8,597,503
Japan . .	2,188,132	17,558,198	Great Britain .	4,929,674	3,634,217
France . .	805,392	18,918,583	Belgium .	4,767,940	2,831,915
Indonesia .	9,996,372	9,146,730	Italy . .	819,928	6,002,231
Canada . .	8,010,556	8,349,216	India . .	4,587,066	1,364,236

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, 5%.

Total trade between the Philippines and the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling) for 6 years:—

	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K.	992,523	2	622,260	2,810,860	979,898	1,156,060
Exports from U.K.	747,003	—	349,041	1,441,111	2,697,296	1,360,241
Re-exports from U.K.	11,899	—	438	8,213	9,248	7,322

Shipping and Communications.—The overseas trade during 1946 was carried by 218 vessels, of which 134 were American, 28 British, 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.—Before the invasion there were 16 banks in the islands (of which 6 were foreign) with combined resources, 31 Dec., 1940, $193,605,754. There were 13 banks in 1948. The Philippine National Bank, which re-opened in July, 1945, with 7 branches (in 1948, 10 branches, 48 agencies and 1,009 sub-agencies covering the Philippines) was given a special charter by the Philippine Legislature in 1916. It had on 30 June, 1940, a capital of 10,000,000 pesos and deposits 110,818,642 pesos. 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 gold-exchange standard, with the peso equivalent to 50 cents, U.S. The Bank of England rate (resumed November, 26, 1946) is (1950) 5·63 to £1. Total money supply, 31 Oct., 1949, was 1,093 million pesos, of which 568 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 United States in the Philippines.

Ambassador.—Myron M. Cowen.
Chargé d'Affaires.—Thomas H. Lackett.
Counsellor for Economic Affairs.—Evett D. Hester.

2. Of the Philippines in the United States.

Ambassador.—Joaquin M. Elizalde.
Minister Plenipotentiary.—Emilio Abello.

There are consuls-general in Washington (supervising), New York, San Francisco and Honolulu.

3. Of Great Britain in the Philippines.

Minister.—Linton Harry Foulds, C.B.E. (appointed 22 July, 1946).
First Secretary.—R. A. Clinton-Thomas.
Commercial Secretary.—R. Milburn.
Civil Air Attaché.—Group Capt. R. J. Bone, C.B., D.S.O.

There are consular representatives at Manila, Cebu, Davao and Iloilo.

4. Of the Philippines in Great Britain (38 Hans Place, S.W.1).

Minister.—José E. Romero (accredited 9 Nov., 1949).
First Secretary.—Mariano Ezpeleta.
Second Secretary.—Romeo S. Busuego.
Military Attaché.—Major Mauro A. Ausejo.

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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 partitions of 1772, 1793 and 1795, the Polish Commonwealth, as it was then called, was divided between Prussia, Russia and Austria.

In 1807, Napoleon formed a 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 and remained such until 1846, when it 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 September, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, on 17 September, 1939, Russian troops entered eastern Poland, and on 29 September, 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. It consisted of democratic groups waging war against German forces and authorities in occupied Poland. The Polish Committee of National Liberation 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, 1950 :—

Prime Minister.—Józef Cyrankiewicz (United Workers' Party).

Deputy Prime Ministers.—Hilari Minc (U.W.P.); Aleksander Zawadzki (U.W.P.); Antoni Korzycki (Peasants' Party).

Minister without Potrfolio.—Wincenty Baranowski (Peasants' Party).

Minister of National Defence.—Marshal Konstanty Rokossowski (a former general of the Red Army, appointed 7 Nov., 1949).

Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Zygmunt Modzelewski (U.W.P.).

Minister for Local Government Affairs.—Kazimierz Mijel (U.W.P.).

Minister of Public Security.—Gen. Stanisław Radkiewicz (U.W.P.).

Minister of Finance.—Konstanty Dąbrowski (U.W.P.).

Minister of Agriculture and Land Reform.—Jan Dąb-Kocioł (Peasants' Party).

Minister of Justice.—Henryk Świątkowski (U.W.P.).

Minister of Education.—Stanisław Skrzeszewski (U.W.P.).

Minister of Foreign Trade.—Tadeusz Gede (U.W.P.).

Minister of Internal Trade.—Tadeusz Dietrich (U.W.P.).

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare.—Kazimierz Rusinek (U.W.P.).

Minister of Light Industry.—Eugeniusz Stawinski (U.W.P.).

Minister of Mining and Power.—Ryszrad Nieszporek (U.W.P.).

Minister of Food.—Bolestaw Ruminski (U.W.P.).

Minister of Shipping.—Adam Rapacki (U.W.P.).

Minister of Transport.—Jan Rabanowski (Democratic Party).

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—Wacław Szymanowski (Peasants' Party).

Minister of Forestry.—Bolesław Podedworny (U.W.P.).
Minister of Health.—Tadeusz Michejda (Christian Labour Party).
Minister of Culture and Arts.—Stefan Dybowski (Peasants' Party).
Minister of Building.—Roman Piotrowski (U.W.P.).

On 19 Jan., 1947, the first general elections were held, the result of which was as follows:—Democratic bloc, 394; Polish Peasants' Party, 28; Christian Labour Party, 12; Opposition Peasant Party, 7; others, 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, 14 February, 1946) of 23,929,757. Of these, 10,953,000 were men and 12,976,000 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 16 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; 10,725 sq. km), Pomorze (20,029 sq. km), Szczecin (= Stettin; 30,252 sq. km), Poznań (39,244 sq. km), Wrocław (= Breslau; 24,740 sq. km), Śląsk (= Upper Silesia; 15,369 sq. km), Kraków (15,918 sq. km), Rzeszów (18,201 sq. km).

Estimated population (1 Jan., 1949) of principal towns:—

Warsaw (Warszawa)	606,778	Bydgoszcz	153,982
Łódź	600,608	Chorzów	138,318
Cracow (Kraków)	307,392	Zabrze (Hindenburg)	127,577
Poznań	305,735	Gliwice (Gleiwitz)	124,551
Wrocław (Breslau)	302,312	Bytom (Beuthen)	117,321
Gdańsk (Danzig)	175,986	Częstochowa	116,009
Szczecin (Stettin)	175,043	Lublin	114,182
Katowice	168,705	Gdynia	114,032

In 1947, the birth rate was 22·7 per 1,000 population; death rate, 11·2.

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 1948–49 were as follows:—3,256,558 pupils in 22,195 7-year elementary schools; 197,110 pupils in 335 11-year basic schools; 140,893 pupils in 486 secondary schools.

There were (1948–49) 67 universities and other institutions of university rank, with 1,408 professors and 113,000 students. The University of Warsaw had 7,907 students; the University of Łódź, 9,804 students; the University of Poznań, 8,867 students, the University of Cracow, 11,620 students, and the University of Wrocław, 7,698 students.

The number of cinemas, 1949, was 571, with a seating capacity of 236,281.

Justice and Crime.

Poland has the following courts:—1 supreme national tribunal, 1 supreme court, 9 courts of appeal, 8 special criminal courts, 58 circuit courts, 438 city courts and 8 labour courts. Special criminal courts have been set up to administer justice against fascists and traitors.

3,500 local 'citizens' courts,' consisting of one trained judge and 2 assessors elected by the local community, were set up on 2 Dec., 1947. The judges are not expected to be strictly bound by normal rules; they are to be guided rather by the general nature of the case and 'a free estimate of the circumstances.'

The personnel of the Polish courts numbers 10,004 persons, of whom 1,952 are judges, 450 public prosecutors, 409 assessors, 1,052 assistant lawyers, 4,752 clerks and 1,389 ushers. 149 women occupied the offices of judges, public prosecutors and assessors in 1948, one of them being a judge of the Supreme Court.

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 1948) 587 hospitals with 104,072 beds. The number of workers insured in Sept., 1949, was 4,917,000. 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	602,862	843,300
Expenditure .	2,458	50,053	208,879	406,126	612,058	843,300

[1] Estimates. [2] April–Dec.

In the 1949 budget the main items of expenditure were (in millions of zlotys):—State enterprises, 126,600; defence, 56,400; education, 53,400; public security, 36,800. Of the revenue, 57% are to come from taxes and 26% from nationalized enterprises.

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 organization (2 years), and internal security force (27 months); the latter is subdivided 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.

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Production and Industry.

Whereas before the Second World War the republic of Poland was a predominantly agricultural country, she is now as much industrial as agricultural. 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 January, 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.

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	—

In June, 1947, of the total area of Poland (30,760,000 hectares) arable and 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 on 30 June, 1949 :—2,538,200 horses, 6,365,100 cattle (including 4,059,000 cows), 1,621,200 sheep, 5,836,700 pigs, 667,300 goats, 78,000,000 poultry.

Electric power generated in 1948 amounted to 7,400,000,000 kwh.

Trade Unions.—There were, on 30 June, 1949, 20 unions with more than 50,000 members each. Total membership of all trade unions was 3,732,000; the biggest were railway workers (366,000), textile workers (318,000), miners (311,000), builders (309,000).

Commerce.

Trade statistics (in 1,000 dollars, U.S.) :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948
Imports . . .	33,876	145,778	317,541	509,511
Exports . . .	38,016	127,241	248,216	528,134

In 1949, imports totalled 2,530 million roubles and exports 2,476 million roubles.

The monthly average of imports in 1948 was 368,830 metric tons; of exports, 2,663,958 metric tons; of the latter, coal accounted for 2,052,000 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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	9,533,332	92,514	1,458,191	8,986,821	15,064,712
Exports from U.K. .	5,365,842	10,215,862	7,583,376	7,118,142	8,733,913
Re-exports from U.K. .	2,109,838	1,173,585	2,516,457	4,475,625	2,072,160

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.

Number of motor vehicles, June, 1948 :—Passenger cars, 28,200; motor trucks, 40,765; motor cycles, 28,500.

At the end of 1947 there were 4,193 post offices, 7,192 telephone exchanges and (1948) 192,156 telephone instruments. The length of telephone lines was 1,516,600 kilometres and of telegraph wire 23,100 kilometres.

Wireless licences, on 30 June, 1949, numbered 1,054,551.

The Polish State Air Service, 'Lot,' carried 77,522 passengers, 420 tons of luggage, 391 tons of goods and 90 tons of mail in 1948.

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-going shipping only to a limited extent.

In June, 1949, the Polish mercantile marine numbered 43 vessels with a tonnage of 161,312 gross tons.

Total shipping entered Polish ports in 1948 was 7,621,100 tons. About 29% of the ships were Swedish, 18% Danish, 11% Finnish, 3·7% American, 2·4% British. Total turnover of Polish ports in 1948 were 16·5 million metric tons.

Currency and Banking.

The Polish national currency is the *zloty*, subdivided into 100 *groszy*.

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) formerly known as the Bank for National Economy (Bank Gospodarstwa Krajowego), now has the exclusive right to issue bonds, and exercises centralized control over investment financing.

The Agricultural Bank (Bank Rolny) has exclusive responsibility for direct financing of rural areas through both short-term and investment loans. It will operate through a comprehensive network of branch offices and communal co-operative banks. The Municipal Bank finances all municipal governments, their enterprises and establishments. The Bank for Commerce and Trade (Bank Rzemioste i Handlu) serves private industry and trade, handicraft, and labour co-operatives, including investments in these fields as decreed by the Investment Bank. The General Savings Bank (Powszechna Kasa Oszczednosci) exercises central control over savings activities, transfers, and checking transactions including activities of workers' 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 National Economy, the State Agricultural Bank, the Post Office Savings Bank (Poczrowa Kasa Oszczednosci), the Polish Welfare Bank (Bank Polska Kasa Opieki SA), the Commercial Bank of Warsaw (Bank Handlowy w Warszausie SA), the Companies' Bank (Bank Zwisgku Spolak Zarobkowych SA) and the Bank of Co-operative Economy (Bank Gospodarstwa Spoldyielcyego).

The balance sheet of the National Bank of Poland, on 31 Dec., 1947, was (in million zlotys):—

Bank-notes in circulation	91,483	Treasury indebtedness	Entirely redeemed
Credits granted	144,825	Sight liabilities	46,054

Deposits in credit and savings institutions amounted to 112,280·3 million 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).

Counsellor.—Albert Morski.

First Secretary.—Kazimierz Dorosz.

Cultural Attaché.—Eva Czarko.

Military Attaché.—Lt.-Col. Adam Paszt.

Financial Counsellor.—Jerzy Jurkiewicz.

Financial Attaché.—T. A. S. Tomaszewski.

Commercial Counsellor.—Jozef Saper.

Commercial Attaché.—Jercy Dobrowolski.

There is a consular representative in Southampton.

2. Of Great Britain in Poland.

Ambassador.—Charles H. Bateman, C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 21 March, 1950).

Counsellors.—R. H. S. Allen; J. P. Summerscale (*Commercial*).

Secretaries—A. J. Edden; M. B. Winch; E. Williams; R. B. Kirby.

Commercial Secretary.—R. S. Smith.

Naval Attaché—Capt. R. G. Mills, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N..

Military Attaché.—Col. T. A. H. Coltman.

Air Attaché.—Group Capt. C. E. S. Lockett.

There are consular representatives at Danzig (C.G.), Gydnia (V.C.), Katowice (C.), Łódz (V.C.), Poznań (C.), Stettin (Szczecin) (V.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 October 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. Manoel 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. Sidonio 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 Manoel Teixeira Gomes, 5 Oct., 1923–11 Dec., 1925.[1]
Dr. Bernardino Luiz Machado Guimarães, 11 Dec., 1925–1 June, 1926.[1]

A provisional government was in office from 1 June–29 November, 1926.

[1] Resigned. [2] Deposed. [3] Assassinated.

The Powers formally recognized the republic on 11 Sept., 1911.

National flag: green, red.

National anthem: Herois do mar (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.

President of the Republic.—Marshal António Oscar Fragoso Carmona, G.C.B.; born 1870 (provisional since 29 Nov., 1926; elected, 25 March, 1928; re-elected 17 Feb., 1935, 8 Feb., 1942; 13 March, 1949).

The Cabinet, which was formed on 4 Feb., 1947, is as follows :—

Prime Minister—Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.
Minister of the Interior.—Ing. Augusto Cancela de Abreu.
Minister of Justice.—Dr. Manuel Gonçalves Cavaleiro de Ferreira.
Minister of War.—Colonel Fernando dos Santos Costa.
Minister of Finance.—Dr. João Pinto da Costa Leite.
Minister of Marine.—Com. Américo Deus Rodrigues Tomas.
Minister of Public Works.—Ing. José Frederico do Casal Ribeiro Ulrich.
Minister of Colonies.—Capt. Teofilo Duarte.
Minister of National Economy.—Dr. António Júlio Castro Fernandes.
Minister of Education.—Dr. Fernando Andrade Pires de Lima.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Dr. José Caeiro da Mata.
Minister of Communications.—Col. Manuel Gomes de Araujo.

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	253,994	289,114	68·2
Viseu	5,005·80	431,473	465,563	93·0
Islands :				
Angra do Heroismo	695·18	70,502	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	156,045	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	9,536·44	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, 1949, 8,491,450.

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 Fayal. Still another 150 miles to the north-west are Flores and Corvo, the latter being the most isolated and primitive of the islands. San 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	211,662	9,007	65,324	117,389	—

In 1949 the births included 110,139 boys and 101,523 girls; the deaths, 59,812 males and 57,577 females.

At the census of 12 December, 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 1948 was 12,343, of whom 8,770 went to Brazil, 637 to North America and 2,936 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), at present reduced to Portuguese India possessions and a part of the British India territory. According to the Concordat of 15 April, 1928, the Archbishop of Bombay is alternately Portuguese or English.

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, Pôrto, Villa 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 Pôrto; 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 the privilege of complete jurisdiction over the dioceses of Goa, Cochim and S. Thomé de Meliapor and the semi-privilege (semi-padroado) of the Archbishop of Bombay and the dioceses of Trichinópoli, Mangalor and Quilon. 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 1947–48 there were 10,411 primary schools with 549,712 pupils and 14,080 teachers. In private elementary schools 59,938 pupils attended in 1947–48. Secondary instruction is supplied in two types of schools: in the *liceus* and in schools of technical instruction. There were 43 *liceus*, with 20,642 pupils and 1,063 teachers. In private schools 24,974 attended. Professional and technical secondary instruction is supplied in 58 schools of the State, with 39,151 pupils and 1,527 teachers. Vocational education (commercial, industrial and agricultural) is supplied in 8 schools, with 3,125 pupils and 204 teachers. For higher education there are 3 universities: at Lisbon (founded in 1911), Coimbra (founded 1290) and Oporto (founded 1911). In 1947–48 the number of students and teachers at the universities was 8,629 and 467. There is also the Technical University at Lisbon (founded in 1930), which in 1947–48 had 197 professors and 2,884 students. There are also special colleges for music and art (Lisbon, Coimbra and Oporto) with 1,833 pupils and 87 teachers in 1947–48, and a military school and a naval school (both at Lisbon) and a colonial high school, with 17 professors and 134 students.

In 1949 there were 412 cinemas with a seating capacity of 232,428.

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[1]	1950[1]
Revenue .	4,684,943	5,745,126	5,765,552	5,667,352	5,271,522
Expenditure .	4,623,940	5,693,989	5,699,445	5,666,431	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 .	289,844	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., 1948, the public debt was as follows:—Consolidated debt: 4% (1940) (centenários) 1,447,750 contos; 3½% (1941) 478,526 contos; 3% (1942) 3,212,761 contos; 2½% (1943) 1,349,513 contos. Internal redeemable debt:—Titles 1,749,397 contos. Caixa Geral de Depósitos 172,614 contos (1948); Bank of Portugal 1,012,661 contos (1948). Ex-

ternal redeemable debt: 810,883 contos; grand total (1948), 10,234,105 contos; settlements (1948), 697,067 contos; debt value (1948), 9,537,038 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 Ponta Delgada.

Colonial Portugal comprises the military commands of 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 general 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, 3 machine-gun battalions, 1 battalion of 'engenhos,' 5 regiments of light artillery, 2 regiments 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 telegraphists, 1 group of motorized transport, 1 railway battalion, 1 pontoon battalion, 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:—6 sloops (*Afonso de Albuquerque, Bartolomeu Dias, Pedro Nunes, João de Lisboa, Gonçalo Velho* and *Gonçalves Zarco*, all but two built in England); 5 destroyers (*Vouga, Dão, Douro, Tejo* and *Lima*, 1,219 tons, all British built or designed and refitted and modernized by British yards in 1946–49); 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); 1 sailing training ship (*Sagres*, 3,067 tons); 4 surveying vessels; 5 fishery protection vessels; 1 river gunboat; 1 oiler and various auxiliary units. A naval air service was established in Sept., 1947. 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	1947		1948		1949	
	Area	Yield	Area	Yield	Area	Yield
Wheat . .	680,403	347,849	697,743	355,548	694,772	411,217
Maize . .	503,556	331,813	515,121	357,776	495,347	220,212
Oats . .	294,670	115,365	312,383	91,465	340,066	100,886
Barley . .	130,986	88,476	130,356	82,503	136,084	94,548
Rye . . .	284,966	151,352	279,871	123,633	279,768	133,025
Rice . .	26,250	86,006	27,330	91,632	21,741	74,152
French beans .	363,771	49,134	385,399	29,290	363,664	25,938
Potatoes . .	95,761	1,023,975	88,593	1,018,245	83,768	728,303

Wine production (1949), 7,639,000 hectolitres, and olive oil, 929,517 hectolitres. In 1949, 249,800 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 (1946, 177,309; 1947, 147,783; 1948, 131,459 metric tons). Most of it is exported in the crude condition; exports of cork and cork products totalled 160,110 metric tons in 1948, and 149,803 metric tons in 1949. The exports of resin and turpentine were in 1948, 49,857 and 8,634 metric tons respectively; in 1949, 48,428 and 12,131 metric tons respectively. Production of dried figs in 1948 was 21,450 metric tons (1947, 23,620); they are exported mainly to Belgium and Brazil.

Portugal possesses considerable mineral wealth, but for want of electric power, valuable mines remain unworked. The mineral production in 1948 included coal, 491,551 metric tons; cupriferous pyrites, 561,136 metric tons; copper (precipitated), 239 metric tons; tin ores, 1,856 metric tons; kaolin, 25,849 metric tons; cement, 498,069 metric tons; wolframite, 2,617 metric tons.

The fishing industry is of importance. In 1948 there were 41,033 men and boys employed, with 15,945 boats. The sardine catch was 78,023 metric tons, valued at 253,463,000 escudos. Exports of tinned sardines in 1949 amounted to 16,896 tons. The most important centres of the sardine industry are at Setúbal, about 26 miles south of Lisbon, Matozinhos, Portimão and Olhão.

Total production of electrical power in 1949 was 833,806,000 kwh.

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 September, 1933. Some 315 unions (*sindicatos nacionais*) had, in 1948, a membership of 545,916 (420,139 men; 125,777 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
1944	3,920,301	3,166,319	1947	9,462,219	4,306,935
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

The principal articles of imports and export (in 1,000 escudos) :—

Imports	1947	1948	1949	Exports	1947	1948	1949
Dried cod	292,766	248,304	270,334	Sardines	327,778	357,421	296,876
Wheat	497,993	961,848	787,442	Cork	798,752	697,387	653,798
Maize	217,402	149,287	113,443	Wine	561,768	469,183	603,742
Rice	58,615	39,334	27,281	Brandy	51,747	40,029	38,742
Coffee	49,446	74,369	86,825	Vinegar	1,275	952	1,421
Sugar	307,476	190,239	294,776	Olive oil	10,684	124,706	72,906
Hides	195,306	127,957	59,626	Resin	211,564	239,024	223,196
Ammonium sulphate	47,662	87,402	77,712	Turpentine	68,281	41,742	44,571
Iron and steel :				Pyrites	47,818	72,361	78,538
Ingots	630,772	807,316	544,784	Wolfram	103,465	111,139	83,820
manufactured	133,058	154,859	149,040	Pit-props	33,912	36,562	47,529
Petrol	33,672	66,766	54,627				
Coal, etc.	511,882	402,671	406,222				
Cotton goods	76,629	75,636	95,774				
Cotton, raw	300,463	435,752	522,312				
Dyes	59,216	55,874	64,917				
Motor vehicles	692,972	629,324	366,955				

The distribution of the imports and exports (in 1,000 escudos) :—

From or to	Imports from			Exports to		
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
Great Britain	1,122,166	2,312,644	2,206,282	634,607	756,094	759,324
Germany	50,638	37,359	130,508	12,515	65,560	125,273
United States	2,992,745	2,351,216	1,614,511	495,148	436,976	418,134
Belgium	564,228	886,797	558,551	423,332	324,262	280,495
France	391,376	350,349	589,412	103,228	155,622	236,308
Spain	140,740	81,858	78,829	75,810	62,857	42,989
Holland	156,399	239,848	238,317	162,988	140,598	78,685
Italy	120,234	131,331	89,151	43,979	85,345	102,760
Angola	308,324	276,906	476,924	491,346[1]	506,408	497,819
Mozambique	285,429	463,368	497,349	460,417	437,197	398,253

[1] 1945, 310,713; 1946, 426,349.

Total trade (in £ sterling) between Portugal (excluding the Azores and Madeira) and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K.	3,658,763	8,397,062	7,529,937	8,318,532	8,860,544
Exports from U.K.	2,956,271	9,856,999	11,180,278	23,900,739	18,694,981
Re-exports from U.K.	270,501	200,326	359,533	124,429	139,223

Shipping and Communications.

In 1948, 10,067 vessels of 18,936,564 tons entered the ports of Portugal (continental and islands). Of those entering, 6,564 (6,182,698 tons) were Portuguese, 871 (4,981,044 tons) British and 282 (768,882 tons) Spanish. In January, 1947, the merchant marine of Portugal consisted of 356 vessels of 307,739 tons.

Portugal has 824 miles of state-owned railway, 735 miles being normal gauge and 89 miles narrow gauge. According to the law of 7 September, 1945, all the Portuguese railways are operated by a single company, the Companhia dos Caminhos de Ferro Portugueses. In 1948, total railway mileage was 2,240 miles (1,764 miles of broad gauge and 476 miles of narrow gauge). In 1948, 69,159,000 passengers were carried and 4,076,103 tons of merchandise transported. There were in 1948, 26,173 kilometres (16,267 miles) of road. Length of telegraph lines in 1948 was 10,551 kilometres (6,557 miles); number of offices, 953. The state owned 79,738 kilometres (49,557 miles) of telephone line in 1948, and the Anglo-Portuguese Telephone Co. Ltd. owned 267,373 kilometres (166,173 miles) of lines. Number of telephones in 1948, 124,639, of which 36,178 were government-owned.

Cable and Wireless Ltd. operate in Portugal (Carcavelos), the Azores, Madeira and the Cape Verde Islands, connecting Portugal with Great Britain, North and South America, and West and South Africa.

Aviation.—The service Lisbon–Tangier–Casablanca carried 1,753 passengers and 10,269 kg. of freight in 1948. The service Lisbon–Porto carried 9,885 passengers and 25,280 kg. of freight; Lisbon–Madrid, 3,463 passengers and 10,430 kg. of freight; Lisbon–Luanda–Lourenço Marques, 393 passengers and 2,849 kg. of freight; Lisbon–Seville, 290 passengers and 749 kg. of freight; Lisbon–Paris, 658 passengers and 7,276 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 November, 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 28 Dec., 1949, was: gold and bullion, 3,181,208,146 escudos. The notes in circulation amounted to 8,350,245,810 escudos.

There are 36 other banks registered on the mainland and 5 in the islands, with cash in hand on 31 December, 1949, 5,178,288,000 escudos; bills, 4,867,447,000 escudos; deposits, 9,616,417,000 escudos. The deposits in the Savings Banks and General Deposit Bank (State) amounted to 7,295,530,000 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).

Counsellor.—Henrique Bacelar de Caldeira Queiroz.

Commercial Counsellor.—Miguel de Almeida Pile.

Naval Attaché.—Commander José da Conceição Rocha, O.B.E.

Military and Air Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. L. M. de Camara Pina, O.B.E.

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. Grey.

Secretaries.—H. K. Matthews; J. R. Colville, C.V.O.; F. B. G. Bevan.

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General.—M. S. Henderson.

Commercial Secretary.—J. H. Lewen.

Naval Attaché.—Cdr. A. R. Cheyne, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. W. L. Consett, M.C.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. C. E. A. Garton.

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 (Maderia) and a vice-consul at Lobito.

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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	624,17
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
Angola (1940)	481,351	3,738,010	Possessions in Oceania:		
Moçambique (1940)	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

According to the Colonial Act, published on 8 July, 1930, and included in the Constitution approved 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 December, 1940) was 181,286 (5,580 Europeans, 116,910 half-castes, 57,718 Negroes, 167 other races and 911 unknown). There are 111 primary schools and one secondary school 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 1948 were 14 tons. In 1945 there were 22,253 goats, 21,779 oxen, 14,184 pigs and 7,897 asses. The budget estimates for 1949 balanced at 46,758,000 escudos. Public debt, 1949, 2,764,000 escudos. Imports in 1948, 403,102,000 escudos (special commerce); exports in 1948, 237,959,000 escudos (special commerce). The metric system of weights and measures is used. The currency is Portuguese. In 1948, 5,054 steamers entered the ports of the colony; total shipping, 6,342,751 net tons. In the coasting trade, 3,214 steamers of 99,426 tons (net) entered the ports. There were 554 kilometres of roads in 1947. 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 probably 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 are 45 elementary and 2 technical schools. Chief commercial products are rice, palm-oil, seeds, hides. The budget estimates for 1949 balanced at 64,230,000 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 1948, 61 steamers of 22,423 tons (net) entered the ports of the colony. There were 1,100 kilometres of telegraph lines and 2,925 kilometres of roads (1947).

Governor.—Captain Raimundo 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 60,490, consisting of 995 Europeans, 2,794 half-castes, 12 Indians, 13 yellows and 56,676 Negroes. There are 14 elementary schools with 2,601 pupils. The chief commercial products are cacao, coffee, coconut and copra, palm-oil and cinchona. In 1948 there were 19,103 animals. The budget estimates for 1949 balanced at 43,399,000 escudos. Imports (1948), 109,133,000 escudos; exports, 219,645,000 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 327 km. of roads in 1948. In 1948, 3,584 steamers of 575,189 tons (net) 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 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 December, 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 n 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 are 141 schools with 10,953 pupils; for secondary education, 21 schools with 2,239 pupils, and 9 professional schools with 783 pupils. There were, in 1949, 15 cinemas with a seating capacity of 5,300.

The military force is composed (1948) of 131 officers and 564 other ranks (Europeans).

The budget estimates for 1949 balanced at 791,285,000 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 (16,000 metric tons in 1948) and wax. The country possesses valuable diamond deposits. Exports of diamonds during 1948 totalled 672,985 carats valued at 160,243,000 angolares. Copper and lignite exist but are not worked. Salt is also found. Coffee export amounted to 53,404 metric tons in 1948, of which 11,324 tons were exported to U.S.A.

Imports, 1948, 1,215,614,000 escudos; exports, 1,090,949,000 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 Portugal. Exports to United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures), £19,446 in 1947; £71,556 in 1948; £44,736 in 1949. Imports from United Kingdom, £407,940 in 1947; £1,092,817 in 1948; £1,747,112 in 1949.

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 kilometres (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 kilometres (3,295 miles). There are 21,772 miles 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, 119 telegraph stations and 27 wireless stations (1948).

In 1948, 515 vessels of 1,274,530 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.—Captain 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 according to agreements of October and December, 1886, and July, 1890, by a line running from Cape Delgado at 10° 40′ S. lat. till it meets the course of the Rovuma, which it follows to the point of its confluence with the 'Msinje, the boundary thence to Lake Nyasa being the parallel of latitude of this point. In accordance with the Treaty of Versailles, the Peace Conference on 23 September, 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 47,390 in 1936) 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 Biera 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 1948 there were 953 primary schools with 125,234 pupils, 1 secondary school with 787 pupils, and 43 professional schools with 14,469 pupils. There were, in 1949, 9 cinemas with a seating capacity of 6,450.

The military force of the colony consists of 148 officers and 685 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, 1948, was 1,390,664,000 escudos; expenditure, 1,286,592,000 escudos. Public debt on 31 Dec. 1948, was 949,000 escudos.

The chief products are sugar, maize, cotton, copra, sisal and mining products. In 1948 there were 658,597 oxen, 295,748 goats, 64,342 sheep and 68,290 pigs. The principal ports are:—Lourenço Marques (936 vessels of 461,087 tons (net) entered in 1948); Beira (542 vessels with 1,745,637 tons (net) entered in 1948), and Moçambique (200 vessels of 614,145 tons (net) entered in 1948). Imports in 1948 amounted to 1,880,099,000 escudos; exports to 1,248,948,000 escudos.

Trade with United Kingdom (Board of Trade figures):—Exports to United Kingdom, £1,690,362 in 1947; £2,695,714 in 1948; £3,029,078 in 1949. Imports from United Kingdom, £160,248 in 1947; £348,729 in 1948; £451,606 in 1949. Re-exports from United Kingdom, £6,600 in 1947; £4,290 in 1948; £11,587 in 1949.

There are in the colony 2,458 km. of railway, of which 2,111 km. are owned by the state, and 28,954 km. of road, of which 4,691 are main roads.

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 January, 1935 (12,064 feet, the longest bridge in the world), these three railways give a continuous connection between British Nyasaland and the port of Beira.

Regular air service is maintained between Lourenço Marques and Mocímboa da Praia (5,793 passengers in 1948) and Lourenço Marques and Tete (641 passengers in 1948).

Beira is connected by telegraph with Salisbury in Mashonaland, and Lourenço Marques with the Transvaal system. Quelimane has telegraphic communication with Chiromo. In 1948 there were 12,472 kilometres of telegraph line, 19 wireless stations, 29 telephone stations and 217 telegraph stations; length of telephone lines, 8,075 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 Gôa, containing the capital, Gôa, or Pangim, together with the islands of Angediva, 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 Gogola and Simbor, on the coast of Gujerat. The total area of the colony is 3,983 square kilometres (1,537 square miles), with a population in 1940 of 624,177. In 1948 there were 284 elementary schools, 6 secondary schools, also a medical school and a teachers' training college. 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 British India. The estimated revenue and expenditure in 1949 balanced at 88,970,000 escudos. The debt of the colony on 31 Dec., 1949, was 1,178,000 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, 718 kilometres. There are in Portuguese India 67 telegraph offices and 540 kilometres of telegraph line and 1,365 kilometres of telephone line. In 1948 there entered at the ports of this colony 3,450 ships; total shipping, 1,149,915 net tons.

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1947, £77,945; 1948, £38,761; 1949, £803. Imports from the U.K., 1947, £287,364; 1948, £355,650; 1949, £570,339.

Governor-General.—Commander F. Q. 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, the city being divided into two wards, one inhabited by Chinese and the other by non-Chinese, 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 1949 balanced at 95,109,000 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 1947, 25,314,692 patacas; exports, 9,745,890 patacas. The colony has 39 miles of telephone line, 3 telegraph stations and 2 wireless stations. It is served by various British and Dutch steamship lines. In 1947, 9,502 steamers of 1,221,256 tons entered and 9,518 steamers of 1,234,036 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 October, 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 (1947) 2 secondary schools with 40 pupils and 29 primary schools with 2,710 pupils. The budget estimates for 1949 balanced at 57,880,000 escudos. Public debt on 31 Dec., 1948, was 28,528,000 escudos. Imports (1948), 51,461,000 escudos; exports, 6,326,000 escudos. Chief exports are:—Coffee, sandal wood, sandal root, copra and wax. The port is Dilly, the capital. In 1948, 144 ships of 27,182 tons entered and cleared the ports of the colony. There is a good road system of 1,828 km., telephone lines of 1,289 km., 15 telegraph stations, 20 telephone stations and a wireless station at Dilly (1948).

Governor.—Captain Oscar Freire Vasconcelos Ruas.

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RUMANIA.

(REPUBLICA POPULARA ROMÂNA.)

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 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 August, 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 Maramureș.

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	283,594	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	296,400	—

[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	110,956*	Arad	82,882
Iaşi	108,987	Constanţa	79,716
Timişoara	108,296	Craiova	74,786
Ploeşti	105,114	Sibiu	63,738
Braila	97,293	Satu Mare	52,006*
Galaţi	93,229	Târgul Mureş	44,946*
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 concerning the freedom of all religions,' published on 5 Aug., 1948, placed all religions and religious teaching under state control.

The National Orthodox Church of Rumania is administered by a Holy Synod formed by the Patriarch, all the metropolitans (of Bucuresti, 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 leï) for years ending 31 March:—

	1941–42	1942–43	1943–44	1944–45	1945–46	1948 [1]	1949 [2]
Revenue .	86,341	144,589	214,448	222,501	1,060,769	103,800	192,961
Expenditure	42,319	68,873	166,938	191,297	1,423,269	103,300	192,961

[1] April–December. [2] Estimates for calendar year.

Estimated revenue, 1948–49, was 108,682 million leï, of which stamp tax was to supply 28,600; direct taxation, 25,310; luxury and turnover tax, 24,100; state monopolies, 10,130 million leï.

Estimated expenditure, 1948–49, was 70,572 million leï, of which the Ministry of Finance was to spend 13,862; Defence, 13,613; Interior, 12,600; Education, 8,850 million leï.

On 31 March, 1947, the internal debt amounted to 79,734,196,285 leï, the external debt to 45,226,229,184 leï. 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.

In 1950 there were in the Black Sea 2 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, but some may have ceased to exist. 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.

Under the economic plan for 1949, 82,000 million leï was earmarked for investments:—36·8% to heavy and extractive industries, *i.e.*, mining, petroleum extraction and processing, iron and steel, machinery, and chemicals; 21·2% to transport and communications; 10·4% to light industry; 9·4% to agriculture and forestry; 11·2% for education, public health and recreation; 9·3% for State administration and national defence, and 1·7% for trade.

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
Iron ore . . .	244,271	281,874	Silver metal [1] . .	2,787	2,457
Gold and silver ore .	437,482	405,623	Pig-iron . . .	161,693	226,497
Other mineral ore .	47,722	51,514	Steel . . .	300,897	294,359
Gold metal [1] . .	2,811	2,562			

[1] Kilos.

Industries of some importance are flour milling, brewing and distilling. In 1942 there were 2,250 industrial establishments.

Electrification rose from 307,000 kilowatts total installed capacity in 1930 to 591,000 kilowatts in 1942.

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 privately owned export and import enterprises. This decree brings practically all 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 leï) were valued at :—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
Imports . . .	30,576	44,907	89,984	30,016	16,422	334,208
Exports . . .	41,286	52,816	71,132	32,176	177,036	1,025,686

The trade by main countries in 1944 and 1947 was distributed as follows :—

Country	Imports into Rumania		Exports from Rumania	
	1944	1947	1944	1947
	Million leï	Million $U.S.	Million leï	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	—	29·92	—	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	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. .	3,837,960	16,707	9	123,665	3,277,914	1,961,218
Exports from U.K. .	1,352,017	8,723	8,920	109,952	932,171	1,669,827
Re-exports from U.K.	53,991	—	46	4,590	26,938	697,404

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 Braila 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 Braila 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 reorganized in June, 1938, as a department in the Ministry of Public Works and Communication. 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 Baneasa 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 leï.

A National Savings Institute was established in 1930. At the end of 1945 total deposits amounted to 28,370,200,000 leï. 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 leï. 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 leï issued by the National Bank, subsidiary metal coins of ½, 1, 2 and 5 leï, and 20-leï 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 leï, $1 U.S. = 150 leï, £T 1 = 51·97 leï, £E 1 = 624·42 leï, £P 1 = 603·40 leï, 1 Swiss franc = 34·88 leï, 1 Dutch florin = 56 leï.

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.—Mihail Macavei (accredited 12 April, 1948).

First Counsellor.—Nicolae Gonda.

Commercial Secretary.—Ion Albu.

Commercial Secretary.—Mme. Elisabeta Cornea.

2. Of Great Britain in Rumania.

Minister.—Walter St. Clair H. Roberts, C.M.G., M.C.

Secretaries.—J. S. A. Selwyn, M.B.E.; J. O. Wright, D.S.C.; R. G. H. Watts; A. J. E. Sheldon; P. H. Munro-Faure.

Commercial Secretary.—J. O. May, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. G. Mills, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Col. R. G. Turner.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. R. E. G. Brittain.

There is a consular representative at Bucharest.

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1. Official Publications.

Annual Publications.

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Statistica Industriei Extractive: Statistics of Mining (Rumanian and French).

Statistica Prețurilor: Price Statistics (Rumanian and French).

Mișcarea Populației României: Population Movement of Rumania (Rumanian and French).

Monthly Publications.

Buletinul Statistic al României: Statistical Bulletin of Rumania (Rumanian and French).

Buletinul Demografic al României: Demographic Bulletin of Rumania (Rumanian and French).

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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.

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 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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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 Dávila 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 Suances 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, with a regency council and himself as the head of state. In the case of the incapacitation 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 Politica*, presided over by the Chief Executive of the Movement.

A law, proclaimed 2 Nov., 1940, created the *Consejo de la Hispanidad*, whose mission is to promote on a sound basis the study and solution of spiritual and material intercourse common to countries of the same origin.

The law of July, 1942, re-established the Spanish *Cortes* (on Fascist lines) as the supreme organ of state for the preparation and enactment of laws. The new 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 the Cortes 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, agriculture, 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 189,890 square miles, but including the Balearic and Canary Islands, the total area is 506,487 square kilometres (195,504 square miles). The growth of the population has been as follows:—

Census year	Population	Increase	Rate of annual increase
1857	15,495,212	—	—
1860	15,655,467	160,255	0·34
1877	16,631,869	976,402	0·37
1887	17,560,352	928,483	0·56
1897	18,065,635	505,283	0 29
1910	19,927,150	1,332,745	0·72
1920	21,303,162	1,376,012	0 69
1930	23,563,867	2,260,705	1·06
1940	25,877,971	2,314,104	0·98

Area and population of the 50 provinces :—

Province	Area in square miles	Estimated population, 31 Dec., 1948	Population per sq. mile	Province	Area in square miles	Estimated population, 31 Dec., 1948	Population per sq. mile
Alava	1,175	120,156	102·2	Lugo	3,815	524,505	137·4
Albacete	5,739	394,255	68·6	Madrid	3,089	1,909,003	618·0
Alicante	2,267	641,151	281·0	Málaga	2,813	773,907	275·0
Almeria	3,388	365,144	107·7	Murcia	4,369	777,279	177·8
Avila	3,107	251,367	81·0	Navarra	4,056	389,327	95·9
Badajoz	8,349	818,787	98·0	Orense	2,694	490,979	182·2
Baleares	1,936	433,444	223·8	Oviedo	4,206	794,565	188·9
Barcelona	2,942	2,202,730	748·7	Palencia	3,093	229,603	74·2
Burgos	5,425	395,857	72·9	Pontevedra	1,695	688,914	406·4
Cáceres	7,705	547,458	71·0	Salamanca	4,756	417,051	87·6
Cádiz	2,827	686,558	242·8	Santa Cruz de Tenerife (Canarias)	1,329	435,236	327·4
Castellón	2,579	328,101	127·2	Santander	2,108	405,802	192·4
Ciudad-Real	7,622	572,602	75·1	Segovia	2,682	204,136	76·1
Córdoba	5,300	816,001	153·9	Sevilla	5,430	1,111,344	204·6
Coruña	3,051	961,862	315·2	Soria	3,977	162,193	40·7
Cuenca	6,588	339,698	51·8	Tarragona	2,426	366,302	150·9
Gerona	2·264	326,924	144·9	Teruel	5,721	238,627	41·7
Granada	4,838	800,154	165·5	Toledo	5,925	525,181	88·6
Guadalajara	4,709	205,395	45·7	Valencia	4,239	1,350,247	318·0
Guipúzcoa	728	367,862	505·3	Valladolid	3,155	351,259	111·0
Huelva	3,906	369,700	94·6	Vizcaya	836	569,618	681·3
Huesca	5,849	239,397	40·9	Zamora	4,082	318,041	77·9
Jaén	5,209	808,020	155·1	Zaragoza	6,611	631,218	95·4
Las Palmas (Canarias)	1,565	323,092	206·4				
León	5,937	533,057	89·7				
Lérida	4,656	322,609	69·2				
Logroño	1,946	231,862	119·3	Total	195,504	28,067,580	143·5

In the census of 1940, there were 12,414,490 males and 13,463,481 females.

On 1 Jan., 1949, the population of the two principal towns in Spanish North Africa was: Melilla, 94,319, and Ceuta, 67,790.

By decree of 21 September, 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 Algeranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara y Lobos.

The following were the registered populations of the principal towns on 1 Jan., 1949, viz. :—

Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.
Madrid	1,440,091[1]	Las Palmas (Canarias)	150,010	Gijón	106,014
Barcelona	1,268,973	Palma de Mallorca	138,071	Jerez de la Frontera	104,958
Valencia	525,630	Vigo	134,589	Oviedo	104,411
Sevilla	382,564	Valladolid	127,924	Santander	104,164
Málaga	292,595	La Coruña	125,267	Cádiz	97,948
Zaragoza	266,684	Cartagena	119,109	Vallecas	86,000
Bilbao	230,507	San Sebastián	114,676	Salamanca	85,406
Murcia	215,234	S. Cruz de Tenerife	106,798	Almeria	83,369
Granada	170,724	Alicante	106,229	Lorca	79,605
Córdoba	161,060				

[1] In 1947, Chamartin and Carabanchel were added to Madrid.

Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.	Town	Pop.
Pamplona .	72,957	Sabadell . .	59,835	Logroño . .	52,906
El Ferrol del Caudillo . .	71,352	Tarrasa . .	58,536	León . . .	52,778
Hospitalet . .	70,486	Badalona . .	57,267	Langreo . .	52,238
Burgos . .	70,241	Santiago . .	56,740	Lugo . . .	52,136
Albacete . .	68,120	Elche . .	55,932	Orense . .	51,720
Huelva . .	64,632	Castellon . .	55,554	Linares . .	51,550
Jaén . . .	62,794	Mieres . .	54,682	Lérida . .	51,016
		Vitoria . .	54,098		

The movement of population for 3 years was as follows :—

Years	Marriages	Births	Deaths	Surplus of births
1946	202,472	578,943	348,116	230,827
1947	224,712	582,072	325,284	256,788
1948 [1]	213,540	634,524	299,508	335,016

[1] Provisional figures.

Number of emigrants (1948), 20,928; immigrants, 6,148.

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. They suffer from many disabilities, though worship is authorized inside their churches; but 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 twelve educational districts, with the universities as centres.

In 1946–47 there were 54,055 (1945–46, 45,414) public schools attended by 2,113,365 (2,079,746) boys and 2,245,865 (2,187,132) girls, with 55,077 (53,170) teachers (28,996 (27,539) women). Secondary education is conducted in 'institutos,' or middle-class schools. There were, in 1947, 118 institutos with 203,136 (1946, 194,741) pupils (69,839 (66,173) girls). These schools prepare for the universities, of which there are twelve, attended by 42,597 (1946, 40,426) students (5,572 (5,149) women), with about 3,000 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 (1947) 53 (1946, 55) training colleges for elementary teachers, with 25,928 (1946, 23,941) students (18,386 (17,140) 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 (in 1946) *Juzgados de Primera Instancia* (Courts of First Instance), and 9,330 (in 1946) *Juzgados Municipales* (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 the cases brought to their attention by the High Court of Labour.

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* are constituted of a judge and 2 deputy judges. This court is competent to try small civil cases not exceeding 20,000 pesetas (£800) in value, and petty offences.

The prison population was, in 1934, 12,574; in 1940, 270,719; in 1948, 38,139.

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 Prevision* 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 1947, 1,185,236,637 pesetas were paid out in subsidies to 17,759,013 individuals; 29,497,911 pesetas were paid out in 275,637 old age pensions, 29,892,791 pesetas under maternity social insurance and 130,251,216 pesetas in sanitary 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	17,940,872

The budget for the fiscal year 1950 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 . .	49,976,899
Resources of the Treasury	996,451,800	Public debt . . .	2,685,983,084
5% Surtax	803,462,398	Pensions	624,586,920
		High Court of Finance .	5,117,585
		Presidency of the Governm't	150,359,042
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	211,142,141
		,, ,, Interior . .	2,560,064,579
		,, ,, War. . .	3,166,329,526
		,, ,, Marine . .	1,146,942,375
		,, ,, Air . . .	1,390,520,763
		,, ,, Justice . .	641,584,437
		,, ,, Ind. & Commerce	218,026,307
		,, ,, Agriculture .	166,768,408
		,, ,, Nat. Education .	1,412,806,324
		,, ,, Public Works .	1,716,353,391
		,, ,, Labour . .	264,227,452
		,, ,, Finance . .	119,395,898
		Cost of collecting revenue .	302,324,752
		Expenditure in Morocco .	859,958,947
		Special expenditures . .	230,472,350
Total . . .	17,847,974,398	Grand total . .	17,940,872,075

The total state debt on 1 Jan., 1949, was 53,509,429,698 pesetas, of which 8,757,777,000 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 August, 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 in 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.

Launched	Name	Displacement	Armour		Main armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Designed speed
			Water-line	On guns				
		Cruisers						
		Tons	Inches	Inches				Kts.
1920	Navarra . .	4,857	3	—	6 6-in.; 4 3·5-in. .	—	25,500	25·5
1923	Mendez Nuñez .	4,680	3	—	8 4·7-in. . . .	6	45,000	29
1925	Galicia. . .	8,250						
1925	Almirante Cervera.	7,976	3	—	8 6-in.; 8 3·5-in. .	6	80,000	33
1928	Miguel de Cervantes	8,250						
1931	Canarias . .	10,670	2	1	8 8-in.; 8 4·7-in. A.A.	12	90,000	33

There are 18 destroyers, 8 sloops, 6 minelayers, 6 submarines, 7 minesweepers and a number of vessels of less importance. 18 destroyers, 4 sloops, 5 submarines and 7 minesweepers are in various stages of construction. Shipbuilding is mainly carried on at the dockyards at Ferrol and Cartagena, Cadiz having a smaller share in it.

There are naval wireless telegraphic stations at Cadiz, Barcelona, Mahon, Pontevedra, Cartagena and Ferrol.

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 1950 provided 5,703,792,664 pesetas for the three defence ministries, being 31·8% 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 1947 (in hectares) was :—

Cereals	6,951,411	Fruit	510,138	Fallow	4,940,430
Vegetables	1,382,097	Industrial crops	774,731	Pasture	23,538,930
Vineyards	1,527,422	Artificial meadows	377,015		
Olives	2,181,959	Kitchen gardens	195,973	Total	42,716,301
Root crops	532,168				

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)				
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 [1]	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 [1]
Wheat	3,532	3,587	3,771	3,838	3,879	27,992	16,803	36,181	23,617	24,263
Barley	1,590	1,524	1,499	1,474	1,420	14,825	7,110	19,309	11,896	13,332
Oats	688	633	634	600	599	4,510	2,235	6,036	3,535	3,730
Rye	630	599	598	607	610	4,262	2,290	4,770	3,569	3,818
Rice	49	35	50	51	52	2,391	2,064	2,064	2,368	2,212
Oranges	81	81	80	77	77	8,626	10,599	9,101	5,970	7,536
Olives (oil)	1,971	1,967	1,976	1,989	1,993	4,135	2,753	1,885	3,883	5,430
Potatoes	370	370	362	359	357	33,017	26,641	25,576	28,346	26,729

[1] Provisional figures.

In 1947, 1,394,335 hectares were under vines; production of wine in 1948, 12,647,000 hectolitres. In 1947, the area of onions planted was 17,012 hectares, yielding 3,351,334 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 (396 tons were produced in 1948). 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 1946 was 32,825 metric tons, and that of turpentine was 8,900 metric tons. Alcohol factories in 1947 produced brandy and spirituous liquors to the extent of 69,878,000 litres. Beer factories in operation produced 86,058,000 litres in 1947.

Tobacco crop in 1947 was 12,943,700 kg. (1946, 15,159,500 kg.).

The number of farm animals in 1945 was estimated as follows :— Horses, 600,000; mules, 1,100,000; asses, 800,000; cows, 4,173,000; sheep, 24,310,000; goats, 6,410,000; pigs, 6,139,000; rabbits, 29,870,000; fowls, 22,876,000.

Spain is rich in minerals. The quantities and values of the more important minerals in 1948 were as follows :—

Minerals	Metric tons	Value, pesetas	Minerals	Metric tons	Value, pesetas
Anthracite .	1,462,736	184,704,306	Manganese ore	18,538	10,966,895
Coal . .	9,164,143	1,439,058,232	Potash ore .	992,743	99,274,300
Lignite . .	1,400,175	264,160,230	Rock salt .	292,881	5,293,517
Copper ore .	234,311	7,935,453	Sulphur ore .	18,791	2,091,066
Iron ore . .	2,515,252	151,439,504	Tin ore . .	548	16,422,337
Iron pyrites .	1,229,701	75,858,784	Zinc ore .	78,652	38,706,972
Lead ore .	44,572	100,445,160	Wolfram ore .	809	22,516,955

Preliminary figures of output (in 1,000 metric tons) for 1949 :—Coal, 10,642; lignite, 1,320; iron ore, 2,755; pyrites, 1,133; potassic salts, 913·4; lead ore, 36·6; sulphur, 37; tin ore 0·7; zinc ore, 85·3; wolfram, 0·7.

In 1948, 241,261 workers were employed in the mining and metallurgical industries, of whom 148,709 worked in mines. The total value of the mining and metallurgical production was 7,495,157,627 pesetas, of which 2,653,135,662 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 1948 150,680 tons of writing, printing, packing and cigarette paper. The production of cork in 1947 was 70,000 tons.

Electric power-stations numbered 1,228 (1,005 hydraulic) with a total horse-power of 2,489,000 and the total output registered amounted to 6,111 million kwh. in 1948.

The production of cement reached 2,330,850 tons in 1948.

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 1948 to 533,979 tons, representing a value of 1,777,211,000 pesetas. In the tinned fish industry there were 1,201 factories, producing 88,521 tons. The Spanish fishing fleet consists of 38,241 vessels, including 7,834 steam or motor boats.

Commerce.

Imports and exports (in thousands of pesetas, gold) :—

Year	Imports	Exports	Year	Imports	Exports
1937	344,259	192,745	1945	869,048	956,780
1940	620,309	394,052	1946	923,446	880,656
1942	609,605	630,756	1947	1,214,454	938,096
1944	826,605	878,334	1948	1,440,687	1,114,348

The trade for 1947 and 1948 was made up as follows (in metric tons, and 1,000 gold pesetas).

	1947				1948			
	Imports		Exports		Imports		Exports	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Raw materials	611,632	337,665	2,242,305	93,046	1,290,872	401,426	2,476,281	110,610
Manufactured goods .	1,023,623	347,662	262,915	264,515	1,009,027	398,357	268,989	249,209
Foodstuffs .	475,439	291,660	325,097	305,352	513,705	373,941	541,823	445,498
All other .	2,055	9,079	36	1,127	2,078	15,125	236	15,830
Canaries, and possessions in Africa .	657,188	228,388	540,059	274,056	654,874	251,836	378,404	293,194
Total .	2,769,937	1,214,454	3,370,412	938,096	3,470,556	1,440,687	3,365,733	1,114,343

In 1948 Spain exported 274,284 metric tons of oranges; to the United Kingdom 129,995, to Belgium and Luxemburg 32,581, to the Netherlands 25,022, to Sweden 25,413, to Switzerland 18,572, to France 12,985, to Norway 7,626, to Eire 4,729.

Total trade between Spain and the United Kingdom in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	5,675,604	12,753,043	14,939,381	17,468,086	19,389,327
Exports from U.K. .	3,444,259	6,141,753	6,140,756	10,443,054	9,695,252
Re-exports from U.K. .	710,604	524,551	348,142	427,345	479,961

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., 1949, contained 1,331 vessels of a gross tonnage of 1,160,723.

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
1946	7,448	8,926,235	2,694.122	7,422	8,857,256	3,338,985
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

Communications.

In 1945 the total length of highways and roads in Spain was 128,638 kilometres (80,141 miles).

The total length of the railways in Spain in 1949 was 17,622 kilometres (10,920 miles), of which 12,840 kilometres (7,950 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 1948 by government owned lines was 115,083,136; operating revenue was 3,590,673,307 pesetas; operating expenditure, 3,613,441,122 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); Madrid–Saragossa–Alicante (system Antigua and Catalana), 3,670 kilometres (2,279 miles); Andaluces, 1,644 kilometres (1,021 miles); Madrid–Caceres–Portugal and West, 1,587 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 1948, were 281,506,000 pesetas; expenses, 228,969,000 pesetas. There were 12,451 post offices.

The length of lines of telegraphs in Spain in 1948 was 41,187 kilometres (25,066 miles). The number of telegraph offices was 2,091; receipts, 134,762,742 pesetas; expenses, 144,839,303 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 1948 there were in service 3,509 exchanges, with 537,875 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 and Buenos Aires.

In 1948, 16,432 aircraft entered Spain, carrying 176,373 passengers and 3,031 tons of merchandise; 219,818 passengers and 4,821 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 31 Jan., 1950, the note circulation totalled 27,136,960,253 pesetas and the gold holdings of the Bank of Spain amounted to 245,198,327 pesetas (gold), valued in 877,074,416 pesetas (paper). The total silver holdings amounted to 497,188,495 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 11 Jan., 1948, the authorized issue of bank-notes was raised from 25,500 million (Aug., 1947) to 28,000 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, 228,833,352 pesetas; gold in current accounts, 910,764 pesetas.

Savings bank deposits (Popular Savings Banks) in Spain, 31 Dec., 1948, amounted to 18,230,500,000 pesetas. Post office savings banks, which were created under the law of 4 June, 1909, were opened on 12 March, 1916. Deposits in Dec., 1948, amounted to 823·2 million pesetas. Private banks saving deposits amounted in Dec., 1948, to 7,092 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 = 3¼ 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).

Chargé d'Affaires.—The Duke of San Lucar la Mayor.

Economic Counsellor.—Jaime Alba.
First Secretaries.—Diego Buigas de Dalmau; Guillermo Nadal.
Secretaries.—Antonio Cirera; Aurelio Valls.
Military Attaché.—Col. Joaquin de Ysasi-Ysasmendi y Arostegui.
Naval Attaché.—Cdr. Ignacio Martel Viniegra.
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.
Consul-General in London.—Luis Olivares y Bruguera Count de Artaza.

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.

Chargé d'Affaires.—Hon. R. M. A. Hankey, C.M.G.
Secretaries.—C. H. Johnston; D. Cameron; B. Malley; E. V. Penrose-Fitzgerald, O.B.E.; F. H. Thom.
Commercial Counsellor.—G. C. Pelham, C.M.G.
Commercial Secretary.—W. C. Hacon.
Naval Attaché—Cdr. W. F. R. Segrave, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Brig. A. Murray.
Consul-General at Barcelona.—H. A. Hobson, C.B.E.

There are consular representatives at Bilbao, Cadiz, Coruña, Fernando Pó, Malaga, 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	162,100
Ifni Territory (Spanish sovereignty) . . .	741	40,000
Spanish Protectorate of the Northern Zone . .	7,592	1,082,000
Spanish Protectorate of the Southern Zone . .	10,039	13,000
Total, Morocco	18,454	1,307,100
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	170,600 [2]
Total, Africa	134,715	1,517,700

[1] Exclusive of 31,000 nomads who, with their flocks, enter the Spanish Sahara after the rainy season. [2] 1942.

The Canary Islands are two provinces of Spain (Las Palmas and Santa Cruz de Tenerife). The area of the islands is 7,496 square kilometres and their population was 758,328 on 1 Jan., 1949.

The Spanish Sahara is a colony which 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. (Paris), according to the Treaty of 1900 with France. Then the line frontier describes a curve 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.

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 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.

Continental Guinea has an area of 26,000 square kilometres (10,040 square miles) and a population of 134,438 (955 whites). 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 2,071 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 1946, Guinea exported to Spain 134,202 metric quintals of cocoa valued at 20,651,321 pesetas (gold), 45,823 metric quintals of coffee valued at 15,942,141 pesetas (gold), 45,484 metric quintals of vegetables and fruits valued at 2,032,559 pesetas (gold), and 27,000 metric tons of wood valued at 5,386,562 pesetas (gold). Cocoa-bean 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 V, born 16 June, 1858. Succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oscar II, 8 December, 1907. Married, 20 September, 1881, to Princess Victoria, born 7 August, 1862, died 4 April, 1930, daughter of Friedrich, Grand Duke of Baden.

Children of the King.

I. The Crown Prince *Gustaf Adolf*, Duke of Skåne, born 11 November, 1882, married: (1) 15 June, 1905, to Princess Margaret Victoria, born 15 January, 1882, died 1 May, 1920, daughter of Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught; (2) 3 November, 1923, to Lady Louise Mountbatten, born 13 July, 1889. Offspring: (1) Prince Gustaf Adolf, born 22 April, 1906, died 26 January, 1947; married, 19 October, 1932, to Sibylla, Princess of Saxe-Coburg-and-Gotha, born 18 January, 1908; issue: Princess Margaretha, born 31 October, 1934, Princess Birgitta, born 19 January, 1937, Princess Désirée, born 2 June, 1938, Princess Christina, born 3 August, 1943; Prince Carl Gustaf, Duke of Jämtland, 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, born 28 February, 1912.

II. 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.

Brothers 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. His son, Count Folke Bernadotte (born 2 Jan., 1895), distinguished himself as a leader of the Swedish Red Cross during the second world war and as United Nations mediator in Palestine in 1948; he was murdered by Zionists in Jerusalem, 17 Sept., 1948.

II. Prince *Carl*, Duke of Västergötland, born 27 Feb., 1861. Married 27 August, 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 V is the fifth sovereign of the House of Ponte Corvo and great-grandson of Marshal Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, who was elected heir-apparent of the crown of Sweden by the Parliament of the kingdom, 21 August, 1810, and ascended the throne 5 February, 1818, under the name of Carl XIV Johan. He was succeeded at his death, 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 premature death

without male children, the crown fell to his next surviving brother, Oscar II.

The royal family of Sweden have a civil list of 2,610,800 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-Wittelsbach.	
Carl X Gustaf	1654
Carl XI	1660
Carl XII	1697
Ulrika 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
Gustav V	1907

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 kr. or 1,000 kr. per month for members living in or outside the capital, besides travelling expenses.

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 Möller.
Minister of Communications.—Torsten Nilsson.
Minister of Finance.—Dr. P. Edvin Sköld.
Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs.—J. Josef E. Weijne.
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.

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 1950:—81 Social Democrats, 23 Conservatives, 23 of the Peasant Party, 20 of the People's Party and 3 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 guardianship, 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 *Kommunalfullmäktige* in the country and *Stadsfullmäktige* 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 950 (including 130 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, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, Hälsingborg and Gävle. 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).**

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 ten years and, from 1935, at intervals of five years.

The area and population of Sweden, according to estimates for 31 Dec., 1947 and 1948, are as follows: —

Counties (Län)	Area: square kilometres (land and inland water)	Population 31 Dec., 1947	Population 31 Dec., 1948	Pop. per square km. (land) 1948
Stockholm (city)	187	703,279	710,591	4,001
Stockholm (rural district)	7,689	349,034	358,654	47
Uppsala	5,324	149,793	151,662	30
Södermanland	6,821	207,178	210,345	34
Östergötland	11,049	339,559	342,824	34
Jönköping	11,516	262,734	266,796	25
Kronoberg	9,914	156,064	157,455	18
Kalmar	11,616	233,492	235,045	21
Gotland	3,173	58,696	58,917	19
Blekinge	3,039	144,780	145,093	50
Kristianstad	6,436	256,275	258,089	42
Malmöhus	4,847	567,783	574,582	121
Halland	4,922	158,966	161,266	34
Göteborg and Bohus	5,151	534,846	544,156	110
Alvsborg	12,739	347,832	352,877	30
Skaraborg	8,467	245,784	247,317	31
Värmland	19,235	274,633	277,386	16
Örebro	9,219	240,907	243,452	29
Västmanland	6,761	190,430	194,320	30
Kopparberg	30,168	257,157	260,472	9
Gävleborg	19,708	278,666	281,158	15
Västernorrland	25,703	279,343	281,180	12
Jämtland	51,712	143,002	144,257	3
Västerbotten	59,148	229,807	231,209	4·2
Norrbotten	105,544	232,006	235,785	2·4
Lakes Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren, Hjälmaren	9,078	—	—	—
Total	449,166	6,842,046	6,924,888	16·9

On 31 Dec., 1948, there were 3,449,647 males and 3,475,241 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., 1950, there were 95,013 foreigners in Sweden, including subjects of the Baltic states 21,537, Denmark 15,928, Norway 12,741, Finland 13,404, Germany 9,735, Poland 6,342, U.S.A. 1,212, Hungary 1,391, Czechoslovakia 1,216, Great Britain 819. These figures refer only to persons who hav 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
1944	134,991	12,219	3,187	64,627	5,423	72,284
1945	135,373	12,982	3,330	64,280	6,433	71,901
1946	132,597	12,383	2,935	63,800	6,988	70,635
1947 [1]	128,290	11,595	2,746	58,732	7,032	73,377
1948 [1]	126,392	11,780	2,468	56,709	6,748	67,740

[1] Provisional.

2. *Migration.*

Year	Immi-grants	Total emigrants	To U.S.A.	Year	Immi-grants	Total emigrants	To U.S.A.
1943	6,249	687	66	1946	31,422	6,915	1,057
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

II. PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

In 1860 the town population numbered only 434,519, in 1900 1,103,951, and at the beginning of 1949, 3,157,102, showing an increase of from 11% of the whole population of Sweden (in 1860) to 45·6% (in 1949).

Towns over 20,000 inhabitants at the beginning of 1949:—

Stockholm	725,714	Linköping	51,907	Sundsvall	24,827
Göteborg	343,983	Gävle	45,315	Landskrona	24,568
Malmö	185,947	Jönköping	42,428	Motala	24,035
Norrköping	83,279	Solna	35,466	Södertälje	23,959
Hälsingborg	70,729	Karlstad	34,341	Kristianstad	23,779
Örebro	64,693	Halmstad	34,232	Uddevalla	23,720
Uppsala	60,428	Lund	33,242	Trollhättan	23,158
Borås	55,906	Karlskrona	30,654	Östersund	20,763
Västerås	55,828	Karlskoga	30,189	Borlänge	20,645
Eskilstuna	51,674	Kalmar	26,055	Mölndal	20,012

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 2,550 parishes at the beginning of 1949. 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-förbundet,' 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 3,262 and the latter 2,663 students in the autumn of 1948. There are also state faculties of medicine in Stockholm (founded in 1810), with 898 students, and in Göteborg (founded in 1949), and private but subventioned universities in Stockholm (founded in 1877), philosophical and law faculties, with 2,324 students, and Göteborg

(founded in 1889), philosophical faculty, with 595 students. In Stockholm and Göteborg there are also academies of commerce. Near Uppsala there is an academy of agriculture. In 1948 there were 218 public secondary schools, with 75,032 pupils; 70 people's high schools, 7,887 pupils; 2 high and 15 elementary technical schools, 5,962 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. The school time extends to 7, and in the main cities to 8, years. In 1946 there were in the elementary schools, 26,580 teachers and 527,259 pupils. A course in the continuation schools is also compulsory for those not entering any other school; the pupils in 1946 were 85,246; the instruction is carried on either in the day or in the evening. After the continuation course there follows the apprentice school, which to a certain extent is also compulsory.

Children in elementary and secondary schools receive one free meal per day.

There were, in 1949, 2,465 cinemas with a seating capacity of 715,400.

Justice and Crime.

The administration of justice is entirely independent of the Government. Two functionaries, the *Justitie-Kansler*, or Chancellor of Justice, and the *Justitie-Ombudsman*, or Attorney-General, exercise a control over the administration. The former, appointed by the King, also previously acted as chief public prosecutor, but this office now is a separate one (the *Riksåklagaren*). 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 166 district courts' divisions, of which 51 are urban districts and 115 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 crowns for single persons and to 1,600 crowns 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 crowns irrespective of the pensioner's income, and of a supplementary pension depending on the pensioner's income and amounting up to 800 crowns for single persons and up to 600 crowns for married persons. Widows receive under certain circumstances a pension up to 600 crowns.

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 is estimated at about 775 million crowns annually, of which 65 millions will be paid by contributors.

Health Insurance.—The sickness funds which have in their present voluntary form 2·7 million members, grant a daily allowance varying between 1 and 7 crowns. Their expenses amounted to 116·3 million crowns in 1946, 39·2 millions of which were paid by the state. In 1946 a law was passed making health insurance compulsory which will come into force in 1951.

Unemployment Insurance is voluntary and grants allowances of 2 to 7 crowns per day, and a supplementary sum for wife and children. In 1948 about 1,033,000 workers were insured and the expenses amounted to 22·9 million crowns, 10·8 millions of which were paid by the state. The contributions of the insured persons amounted to 26·6 million crowns in 1948.

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 88 million crowns in 1947 (cost of administration not included).

Maternity Benefit.—About 95% of all mothers receive maternity allowances, amounting to an annual total of 26 million crowns. 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 1946 to about 57,000 children; expenses amounted to 30 million crowns net.

General Child Allowances have been paid from 1 Jan., 1948, amounting to 260 crowns per child annually for all children under 16 years of age, irrespective of the parents' economic situation. During the first year the mothers of 1·6 million children received a total of 425 million crowns.

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 crowns for orphans and 250 crowns (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 crowns in 1948.

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 1947 to 219,000 (about 5.5% of the population), and the expenses to about 126 million crowns net.

A supplementary form of *unemployed relief* is granted by the state or by organisations supported by the state, partly in the form of ' reserve ' work. The expenses of the state for this work amounted to 46 million crowns in the year 1948.

Total social expenditure, including also hygiene and care of the sick, amounted to 1,364 million crowns in 1946, 1,555 million crowns in 1947, and 2,192 million crowns in 1948. The share of the state rose from 52% in 1946 to 62% in 1948.

Finance.

Revenue and expenditure (in thousands of kronor):—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Year	Revenue	Expenditure
1944–45	3,250,617	4,103,187	1947–48	4,437,798	3,971,444
1945–46	3,528,189	3,328,651	1948–49 [1]	5,014,518	4,462,638
1946–47	3,605,836	3,154,977	1949–50 [1]	5,073,939	4,395,164

[1] Estimates.

The ordinary working budget of revenue and expenditure for the financial year 1 July, 1948, to 30 June, 1949, 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.	2,112,150·0	Justice	38,402·7
Succession duty and other stamp-duties	160,000·0	Foreign affairs	20,326·0
Motor-car duty	470,000·0	Defence	779,623·7
Customs	240,000·0	Social affairs, etc.	1,341,755·5
Excise on spirits, malt, liquors, tobacco, etc.	1,387,500 0	Communications	269,504·6
Civil service fees, etc.	69,864·0	Finance	95,519·7
Contributions to the Old Age Pensions Fund	120,000·0	Education and ecclesiastical affairs	507,136·1
Miscellaneous	136,500·0	Agriculture	414,783·6
		Commerce	48,693·0
		Interior and health	279,639 7
		Supply	26,967·0
		Pensions	162,515·5
		Expenses for the Diet, etc.	11,010·2
		Unexpected expenses	1,000·0
(b) *Net receipts from productive funds of the state:*		(b) *Expenses for the state funds:*	
Business of the state:		Civil aviation fund	5,000·0
Railways	40,000·0	National debt fund (interest, etc.)	311,000·0
Posts, telegraphs and telephones	60,000·0	Losses on investments	147,149·4
Waterfall works	30,000·0		
Domains	35,000·0		
Real estate funds	32,601·0		
Interest on state-owned shares	20,000·0		
Interest on outstanding loans	47,853·3		
Other funds	53,050·0		
(c) *Shares in the profits of Bank of Sweden*	0·1		
Total revenue	5,014,518·4	Total expenditure	4,462,637·5
		Surplus	551,880·9

The capital investments during recent years amounted to :—1944–45, 1,128,779,000 kronor; 1945–46, 1,207,871,000 kronor; 1946–47, 953,120,800 kronor; 1947–48, 872,686,600 kronor; 1948–49, 775,703,200 kronor (estimate); 1949–50, 517,032,500 kronor (estimate).

The self-balancing revenue of the total business of the state (railways, post office, telegraphs, telephones, waterfall works, domains and bank) was in 1944, 1,241,931,000 kronor; 1945, 1,262,044,000 kronor; July, 1946–June, 1947, 1,464,182,000 kronor; 1947–48, 1,635,592,000 kronor.

On 30 June, 1949, the national debt of Sweden amounted to 11,861,000,000 kronor, as compared with 11,487,000,000 kronor on 30 June, 1948.

Defence.

A commander-in-chief 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 disposa an army staff under a special chief.

The military forces are recruited on the principle of universal service, supplemented by a voluntarily enlisted personnel, which form the permanent cadres for training purposes.

Liability to service commences at the age of 20, and lasts till the end of the 47th year. From 1948 the period of training for recruits is 360 days. This duty is to be performed in a first period of training of 270 days, 2 regimental training periods and a refresher course of 30 days each time.

Sweden is divided into 7 territorial districts, each subordinated to a district commander. There are, in time of peace, 19 infantry (some of them with special organization), 3 cavalry, 4 tank, 7 artillery, 3 A.A. defence regiments and 2 artillery and 4 A.A. defence corps.

In Jan., 1942, a 5-year plan was introduced for the development of Sweden's defences. This provides for an increase of weapon-power rather than man-power, which had already been drawn upon to the fullest extent possible. In 1948 it was decided that the organisation was still to be kept. The Army is equipped with heavy tanks, heavy artillery and modern anti-tank weapons. Mechanization has been allowed for. The Home Guard (*Hemvärnet*) raised during the war will continue 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 and minesweeping. There is also a Technical and Financial Board.

The following is a list of the principal ships :—

Launched	Name	Displacement	Maximum armour		Armament	Torpedo tubes	Shaft horse-power	Maximum speed
			On belt	On guns				
	Cruisers	Tons	Inches	Inches				Knots
1944	Tre Kronor	7,400	5	3	7 6-in.	6	100,000	33
1945	Göta Lejon							
1933	Gotland	4,750	2	2	6 6-in.; 4 3-in. A.A.	6	33,000	27
1905	Fylgia	4,300	4	5	8 6-in.	2	13,000	21
	Coast Defence Ships							
1918	Gustaf V	7,275	8	8	4 11-in.; 6 6-in.; 4 3-in. A.A.	—	22,000	22·5
1917	Drottning Victoria	7,120					22,000	
1915	Sverige	7,080					20,000	

There are 13 destroyers, 2 anti-submarine vessels (converted from destroyers), 6 sea-going torpedo boats (small destroyers), 24 submarines, 46 minesweepers, 15 motor torpedo boats, 2 minelayers and 2 surveying vessels, a depot ship, a radar training ship, besides auxiliaries, training ships and small craft. Two destroyers, 3 submarines, 11 motor torpedo boats, 2 minesweepers 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 Vaxholm (outside Stockholm), Karlskrona, Älvsborg (outside Gothenburg), Gotland and Hemsö (outside Härnösand).

Air Force.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Swedish Air Force has at his disposal an Air Staff and an Air Force Administration for technical and financial questions. The peace-time organization includes 17 combat wings, equipped mainly with Swedish-built but also with British and American aeroplanes. The training units are a Military Flying School, an Air School and an Air Force Staff College. Of the combat wings there are 11 fighter, 4 ground-attack and 2 reconnaissance wings. According to an Act of Parliament of June, 1948, the fighter strength will be enlarged considerably.

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 1923-44, gave it as 22,892,500 hectares, and the total amount of wood as 1,417 million cubic metres.

Chief Crops	Area (hectares)		Produce (metric tons)	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Wheat	315,651	307,200	702,337	698,394
Rye	159,840	134,868	321,940	276,676
Barley	87,806	86,084	192,885	177,900
Oats	489,648	501,794	792,536	840,216
Mixed corn	281,600	309,377	572,356	647,981
Leguminous crops [1]	24,964	28,080	40,822	40,055
Potatoes	147,875	134,566	2,276,511	1,719,744
Sugar beet	47,551	49,287	1,808,200	1,755,740 [3]
Fodder-roots	60,807	53,950	2,080,249	1,897,428
Hay	1,318,524 [2]	1,297,499	4,297,968 [4]	4,758,542
Oil seed	78,731	141,836	97,678	173,175 [3]

[1] Peas, beans and vetches.
[2] Revised figure for 1947, 1,352,230.
[3] Preliminary figures.
[4] Revised figure for 1947, 3,362, 287.

Area of rotation meadows for pasture and green fodder was 330,000 hectares in 1947, 333,000 in 1948, and 317,000 in 1949. Hay from permanent meadows, 1947, 282,000 metric tons; 1948, 286,000; 1949, 309,000.

Milk delivered to dairies was 3,361,000 metric tons in 1948. Butter production in the same year was 90,000 metric tons, and cheese 52,000 tons.

According to the livestock census of 1 June, 1949, the livestock was returned as follows:—Horses, 464,911; head of cattle, 2,584,452; sheep and lambs, 311,397; goats and kids, 14,835; pigs, 1,237,634.

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 770,000 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, 8,400 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 2,009 kilograms, silver to 20,692 kilograms, copper to 24,103 tons, lead (scrap generally excluded) to 6,228 tons, and aluminium to 3,279 tons. 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 1946 there were 60,817 workers (2,038 young people under 18) engaged in the mining and metallurgical industries.

III. Industries.

The industries of Sweden are spread fairly well over the whole country. The mining of iron ore has reached its highest development north of the Polar circle, and the most important sawmills are located along the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia. The production of iron and steel has taken place in central Sweden since the earliest times in Swedish history; pig iron is produced chiefly in Sandviken, Domnarvet, Uddeholm and Fagersta. Cream separators, ball-bearings, lighthouse apparatus, telephone supplies, motors, and many kinds of electrical machinery are among the highly specialized products of the metallurgical industries. The porcelain factory of Gustavsberg and the glass factories of Kosta and Orrefors produce wares that have achieved a high reputation in the markets of the world.

The timber and wood-work industries of Sweden are of great importance. The public forests have an area of 7,518,000 hectares (but only 5,190,000 hectares commercial forest land) of which crown and ecclesiastical forests extend to 6,260,000 hectares. The latter yielded, in 1947, 6,420,000 cubic metres of timber. In 1947 there were in Sweden 1,227 sawmills and planing mills with 26,662 workers who turned out sawn or planed timber to the value of 565,000,000 kronor; 1,948 factories for joinery and furniture with 34,182 workers, the output for the year being valued at 521,153,000 kronor; 76 factories for wood-pulp with 18,306 workers, output 961,518,000 kronor, and 74 paper and pasteboard mills with 18,955 workers, output 667,467,000 kronor.

The number of pelts in 1948 (figures for 1947 in brackets) was as follows: Silver fox and its varieties, 36,000 (50,000); blue fox and white fox, 31,000 (50,000); mink, 140,000 (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)	
	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947
Wood and paper industry	3,939	3,908	116,423	116,440	2,596,883	3,124,237
Iron and steel works	57	57	29,276	28,808	703.521	756,390
Iron, steel and metal goods factories	1,403	1,464	50,360	51,076	1,002,062	1,140,702
Mechanical workshops	2,796	2,869	115,042	118,695	2,213,329	2,555,237
Brick, porcelain & glass factrs.	378	387	19,693	19,682	217,363	233,640
Flour and grain mills	78	76	1,947	1,885	211,864	231,481
Sugar refineries	5	5	1,853	1,738	153,810	161,952
Tobacco factories	8	7	1,668	1,746	360,254	344,435
Dairies	488	485	6,240	6,494	931,676	1,039,006
Textiles	1,360	1,465	89,688	91,961	1,607,112	1,906,141
Tanneries and shoe factories.	280	294	12,886	13,520	277,915	316,341
Match factories	7	7	1,446	1,572	17,364	23,866
Other chemicals.	484	501	19,108	19,145	822,957	924,119
Electric power and gas works	747	742	9,580	9,983	501,170	558,399

[1] Not comparable with figures given in earlier editions, as a number of small establishments are now being omitted from the census.

The total number of industrial factories (including mines and quarries) was 17,935 in 1947. The total power used in industry amounted to 8,554,902 effective h.p.

In 1947, 503,162 men, 115,307 women, 30,371 boys and 11,749 girls (under 18 years of age) were employed in factories.

IV. Fisheries.

The total value of the catches of the Göteborg and Bohus fishing industry in 1947 was estimated at 54,790,000 kronor.

V. Power Supply.

The production of power is based almost exclusively on water, which normally covers from 95 to 97% of the total requirements. The power supply is administered by the state (40%), 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 1948 to about 2·83 million turbine kw. with a generator capacity of 3·2 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	1945	13,534
1940	8,624	1946	14,197
1942	9,795	1947	13,461
1943	11,035	1948 [1]	14,080

[1] Estimate.

The power consumption for various purposes is distributed as follows: large 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):—

	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949 [1]
Imports	1,677,382	1,084,341	3,385,598	5,220,114	4,944,859	4,322,666
Exports	853,396	1,758,073	2,546,732	3,239,762	3,979,098	4,250,129

[1] Preliminary figures.

The following were the values of the leading imports and exports for 2 years (in 1,000 kronor):—

	Imports		Exports	
	1947	1948	1947	1948
Animal and vegetable products	927,738	854,836	123,245	142,365
Minerals and metals (including manufacturers)	1,600,219	1,725,008	635,431	794,688
Chemical products and pharmaceutical products, dyes, lacquers, soaps and fertilizers	336,070	336,565	93,197	105,493
Hides and skins, rubber, textile materials and products	1,333,073	1,023,685	56,734	54,454
Wood goods, pulp, paper and products thereof [1]	97,623	100,185	1,715,105	2,022,010
Machinery, transportation equipment, instruments	925,391	904,580	616,050	860,088

[1] Including, in 1948, 176,846 metric tons of newsprint and 13,355 metric tons (each equivalent to 86,000 boxes) of matches.

Principal import countries in 1948 (preliminary) were (in million of kronor):—Great Britain, 855; U.S.A., 692; Poland, 290; Belgium, 290; France, 257. Principal export countries:—Great Britain, 671; Norway, 365; U.S.A., 292; Netherlands, 244; Belgium, 218.

Total trade between Sweden and U.K. (in £ sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports to U.K. . .	24,542,217	32,369,578	42,203,683	55,536,955	61,471,174
Exports from U.K. .	11,720,315	21,440,099	29,886,766	55,010,778	46,983,237
Re-exports from U.K. .	1,107,974	1,088,969	823,974	3,583,769	1,520,929

Shipping and Navigation.

The Swedish mercantile marine consisted on 1 July, 1949, of 2,224 vessels of 2,086,863 gross tons (only vessels of at least 20 net tons included).

The port of Stockholm had the largest tonnage in the beginning of 1949, namely, 379 vessels of 720,337 gross tons, and next to it came Göteborg with 304 vessels of a total burthen of 702,499 gross tons.

Vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries with cargoes and in ballast, in 1948 (preliminary figures), as follows (only vessels of at least 10 net tons included):—With cargoes, 45,140 of 29,778,202 net tons; in ballast, 13,101 of 8,894,168 net tons; total, 58,241 of 38,672,370 net tons.

Communications.

On 1 Jan., 1949, there were 90,000 km. of public roads in Sweden, of which 4,700 km. were surfaced.

At the end of 1948 the total length of railways in Sweden was 16,651 kilometres, of which 14,574 kilometres 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 1948, 2,056 km. of private lines were taken over by the state railways. The receipts of the state railways were 764·2 million kronor in 1948, and expenses 649·6 million. The total cost of construction for the state railways to 1 July, 1948, was 2,350 million kronor, and for private railways, to the end of 1948, 203 million kronor. The total number of passengers on the state railways was, in 1948, 124,111,000; weight of goods, including Lapland ore, 36,269,000 tons in 1948; private railways, 27,065,000 passengers in 1948; goods, 9,750,000 tons in 1948. Total electrified lines, 1948, 5,905 kilometres, of which 5,518 kilometres were state lines, being 37·9% of the state system.

The length of the circuits of the telegraph at the end of 1947 was 127,670 km. (and of the railway telegraph 3,692 km.). The circuits of the telephone had a length of 3,469,900 km. (and of the railway telephone 123,200 km.). At the end of 1948 there were 1,531,473 instruments employed in the telephone service, coming, with 22·1% per population, next to the U.S.A. (26·1%).

Number of wireless licence holders at 30 Sept., 1949, was 2,080,452.

The overseas radiotelegraph and radiotelephone services are conducted by the Swedish Telegraph Administration.

The number of post offices at the end of 1948 was 4,635. The total receipts of the post office in 1948 amounted to 233,864,000 kronor and the total expenditure to 316,213,000 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 Aalborg, Aarhus, Amsterdam, Athens, Bangkok, Bremen, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Copenhagen, Dakar, Damascus, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Gander, Geneva, Glasgow, Hamburg, Helsinki, Istanbul, Karachi, Khartoum, Lisbon, London, Milan, Montevideo, Munich, Nairobi, New York, Nice, Oslo, Paris, Prague, Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, Stuttgart, Tehran, Warsaw, Vienna and Zurich.

During 1948 the total number of km. flown was 8,171,000; passenger-km., 128,518,000; goods ton-km., 2,700,000; mail ton-km., 702,000. The regular lines in 1949 covered 82,000 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 president, who is designated by the King. The bank is under the guarantee of the Diet, its capital and reserve capital are fixed by its constitution, and its note circulation is limited by the value of its metallic stock and its assets in current accounts at home and abroad; for the current year, however, the limit is fixed at 3,500 million kronor.

There are 21 commercial banks. On 31 Dec., 1948, their total deposits (excluding interest) amounted to 7,640 million kronor; domestic bills and loans to 7,874 million kronor. Since 1904, only the Riksbank has the right to issue notes. On 31 Dec., 1948, its note circulation amounted to 3,113,000,000 kronor. Its combined gold and foreign exchange holdings (including surplus value of gold) on 31 Dec., 1948, totalled 605,000,000 kronor, compared with 724,200,000 kronor on 31 Dec., 1947.

The savings-banks statistics (exclusive of post office) are as follows :—

	1944	1945	1946	1947
Number of accounts at end of year	4,410,149	4,596,352	4,697,771	4,816,429
Deposits at end of year, kronor[1]	5,106,452,947	5,605,821,439	6,034,341,841	6,356,838,000
Capital and reserve funds, kronor	350,962,935	356,460,289	366,768,734	376,890,000

[1] Including interest.

At the end of 1947 the post office savings bank had 4,175,855 depositors and 1,721,508,000 kronor of deposits, and at the end of 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 :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948
Number of accounts at end of year	1,633,745	1,642,025	1,659,971	1,664,680
Deposits at end of year, kronor[1]	1,246,613,603	1,313,322,901	1,331,193,000	1,406,541,000

[1] Excluding interest.

Money, Weights and Measures.

The Swedish krona, of 100 öre, was in 1948 of the value of approximately 15 kronor to the £ sterling.

Gold coins practically 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 for the present 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.—L. P. F. von Celsing; K. H. Andersson; C. G. Luthman.

Attachés.—Baron C. G. H. C. Hamilton; L. E. Hedström; C. A. E. Rosenblad.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. A. E. Francke.

Air Attaché.—Major N. M. von Arbin.

Naval Attaché.—Commodore B. F. G. E. Thermaenius.

Agricultural Counsellor.—W. M. F. de Wachenfelt.

Press Counsellor.—V. Hammarling.

Assistant Press Attaché.—C. G. G. S. Edling.

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.

Secretaries.—J. S. Bennett; P. R. Williamson; M. A. Wenner (*Commercial*); M. A. C. Silverwood-Cope (*Commercial*); G. A. Minto.

Commercial Counsellor.—N. S. Roberts, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. D. B. Wyburd, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. P. H. Graves-Morris, D.S.O., M.C.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. M. Wyatt, D.F.C.

Consul-General in Stockholm.—A. T. Cox, M.B.E.

Consul-General in Gothenburg.—K. J. M. White.

There are also consular representatives at Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Sundsvall, etc.

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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, prepared without foreign interference, was accepted by general consent. 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 vote (*popular initiative*), a majority both of the citizens voting and of the cantons being required, and the latter method may be adopted on the demand of 50,000 citizens with the right to vote. The Federal Government (*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 to the undivided cantons. The *Nationalrat* consists (based on the 1941 census) of 194 representatives, chosen in direct election for 4 years, at the rate of one deputy for every 22,000 souls. The members are paid from federal funds at the rate of 40 francs for each day on which they are present. 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	Graubünden (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 (December, 1947):—Catholic Conservatives, 18; Radicals, 11; Socialists, 5; Peasant Party, 4; Liberals, 2; Democrats, 2; 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 1950.—Max Petitpierre (Neuchâtel); born 26 Feb., 1899.

Vice-President of the Federal Council for 1950.—Eduard von Steiger (Bern); born 2 July, 1881.

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 (May, 1950) :—

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.—Enrico Celio (Ticino), 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., 1930, 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. miles	Population		Pop. per sq. mile. 1 Dec., 1941 (census)
		1 Dec., 1930 (census)	1 Dec., 1941 (census)	
Zürich (Zurich) (1351)	668	617,706	674,505	1,010
Bern (Berne) (1353)	2,658	688,774	728,916	274
Luzern (Lucerne) (1332)	576	189,391	206,608	359
Uri (1291)	415	22,968	27,302	66
Schwyz (1291)	351	62,337	66,555	190
Obwalden (Obwald) (1291)	190	19,401	20,340	107
Nidwalden (Nidwald) (1291)	106	15,055	17,348	164
Glarus (Glaris) (1352)	264	35,653	34,771	132
Zug (Zoug) (1352)	93	34,395	36,643	394
Fribourg (Freiburg) (1481)	645	143,230	152,053	236
Solothurn (Soleure) (1481)	306	144,198	154,944	506
Basel-Stadt (Bâle-V.) (1501)	14	155,030	169,961	12,140
Basel-Land (Bâle-C.) (1501)	165	92,541	94,459	572
Schaffhausen (Schaffhouse) (1501)	115	51,187	53,772	468
Appenzell A.-Rh. (Ext.) (1513)	94	48,977	44,756	476
Appenzell I.-Rh. (Int.) (1513)	67	13,988	13,383	200
St. Gallen (St. Gall) (1803)	777	286,362	286,201	368
Graubünden (Grisons) (1803)	2,746	126,340	128,247	47
Aargau (Argovie) (1803)	542	259,644	270,463	499
Thurgau (Thurgovie) (1803)	388	136,063	138,122	356
Ticino (Tessin) (1803)	1,086	159,223	161,882	149
Vaud (Waadt) (1803)	1,239	331,853	343,398	277
Valais (Wallis) (1815)	2,021	136,394	148,319	73
Neuchâtel (Neuenburg) (1815)	309	124,324	117,900	382
Genève (Genf) (1815)	109	171,366	174,855	1,604
Total	15,944	4,066,400	4,265,703	268

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., 1949, was 212,256 (in France, 82,000; the United States, 28,000; Germany (Western zones), 16,100; Great Britain and Northern Ireland, 13,570; Italy, 11,800).

II. Movement of Population.

Years	Total births	Illegitimate births	Still births	Marriages	Divorces	Deaths and still births
1944	87,057	2,709	1,430	34,765	3,138	53,766
1945	89,969	3,065	1,447	35,640	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

The number of emigrants to overseas countries was :—1943, 18; 1944, 13; 1945, 313; 1946, 1,839; 1947, 2,599; 1948, 3,622.

Visitors to holiday resorts :—1947, 2,836,722 Swiss and 1,548,975 foreigners (including 433,637 British and Irish); 1948, 2,675,514 Swiss and 1,695,441 foreigners (including 316,834 British and Irish).

III. Principal Towns.

On 1 December, 1941, the population of the principal towns was as follows (census figures) :—Zürich, 336,395; Basel, 162,105; Berne, 130,331; Geneva, 124,431; Lausanne, 92,541; St. Gallen, 62,530; Winterthur, 58,883; Luzern, 54,716; Biel, 41,219; La Chaux-de-Fonds, 30,943; Fribourg, 26,045; Neuchâtel, 23,799; Schaffhausen, 22,498; Thun, 20,239; Chur, 17,060; Lugano, 17,030; Solothurn, 15,414; Olten, 15,287; Köniz, 14,399; Aarau, 12,900; Herisau, 12,789; Vevey, 12,598; Zug, 12,372; Le Locle, 11,336; Bellinzona, 10,948; Grenchen, 10,939; Yverdon, 10,865; Rorschach, 10,591.

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 is dangerous to the State, or interferes with the peace of different creeds. The foundation of new convents or religious orders is forbidden.

According to the census of 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 1947–48 :—Primary schools with 13,932 teachers (8,622 men and 5,310 women, excluding women teachers for needlework), and 430,720 pupils; the secondary schools and lower middle schools (progymnasia included) had 40,815 boys and 34,695 girls, with 2,724 men and 407 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 Zürich (founded in 1855), with 372 teachers and 3,977 matriculated students in 1948–49. The School of Economics and Public Administration at St. Gall, founded in 1898, had 70 teachers and 394 matriculated students in 1948–49. 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 1948–49 :—

	Theology	Law	Medicine	Arts and science	Total	Teaching staff
Basel (1460) . .	159	274	559	1,194	2,186	231
Zürich (1523 & 1833) .	116	762	951	1,234	3,063	298
Bern (1834) . . .	76	1,132	709	676	2,593	226
Genève (1559[1] & 1892[2])	43	851	575	843	2,312	261
Lausanne (1537[1] & 1890[2])	33	332	434	793	1,592	163
Fribourg (1889) . .	289	206	—	556	1,051	101
Neuchâtel (1866[1] & 1909[2])	12	207	—	179	398	80

[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 32,000 francs a year, and the other members 30,000 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 purpurpose 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 30 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 1947 the 1,155 societies insuring against illness had 2,732,000 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
1943	1,402,649	2,466,659	1946	2,220,819	2,140,126
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

The budget estimates, in 1,000 francs, for 1950 :—

Revenue		Expenditure	
General administration .	5,782	General administration .	17,061
Departments :—		Departments :—	
Political	2,068	Political	27,768
Interior	6,238	Interior	91,911
Justice and Police . .	5,194	Justice and Police . .	19,687
Military	6,503	Military	446,375
Finance and Customs .	1,483,163	Finance and Customs .	452,673
Commerce, Industry and Agriculture . .	32,043	Commerce, Industry and Agriculture . .	325,435
Posts and Railways . .	41,909	Posts and Railways . .	31,842
Total	1,582,900	Total	1,412 ,700

The consolidated debt of the Confederation, on 1 Jan., 1950, amounted to 7,734,040,000 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, 478 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 1948, 181,470 hectares were planted with cereals, of which 85,400 hectares were wheat; potatoes, 61,700 hectares; sugar beet, 5,420 hectares; vegetables, 12,400 hectares; tobacco, 980 hectares. Milk production (in million quintals): 1946, 21·6; 1947, 20·6; 1948, 22·9. Production of cheese (in thousand quintals): 1946, 421; 1947, 407; 1948, 503.

The total fruit production in 1948 was 9,335,000 quintals, of which apples amounted to 6,500,000 quintals and pears to 2,100,000 quintals.

Wine is produced in eighteen of the cantons. In 1948, Swiss vineyards yielded 790,904 hectolitres of wine, valued at 86,050,000 francs. Tobacco is produced in 16 cantons. In 1948, there were in Switzerland, 142,085 horses, 182,467 sheep, 189,018 goats, 1,424,113 cattle (including 809,036 cows) and 766,957 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 1947, was 1,023,770 hectares in extent (comprising 49,033 hectares of cantonal forest and 696,568 hectares belonging to municipalities). In the forests owned by the cantons and municipalities 2,826,749 cubic metres of timber were utilized in 1947.

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 1948 reached 1,122,180 quintals. In the canton of St. Gall (Gonzen mine) iron ore and manganese ore are mined. In 1949 there were 11,566 establishments subject to the factory law, with 496,573 workpeople. Watch and clock making is an important branch of manufacture; number of factories in 1948, 1,115; employees, 49,830; the export of watches accounts for about one-seventh of the total export value. In 1948, 58 breweries produced 1,732,000 hectolitres of beer.

In 1948, there were 6,083 electrical power plants with a capacity of 2,622,000 kw. The total production of energy amounted to 10,426 million kwh. in 1947–48 (Oct.–Sept.).

The Swiss Federation of Trade Unions had, in 1948, a membership of 376,436. Other organizations of employees had about 200,000 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

There was an import surplus of 290·3 million francs in 1938, an export surplus of 248·3 million francs in 1945, an import surplus of 747 million francs in 1946, of 1,552·4 million francs in 1947 and of 1,564·4 million francs in 1948.

The following table, in 1,000 francs, shows the distribution of the special trade of Switzerland among the principal countries :—

	Imports from			Exports to		
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948
Argentina . .	249,300	276,400	382,400	97,000	175,300	116,100
France . .	355,000	458,800	391,400	281,600	298,200	329,400
Germany . .	45,400	133,400	322,700	7,900	15,500	68,900
Italy . . .	227,700	320,600	299,000	156,100	209,500	227,000
Spain . . .	85,700	46,700	71,000	100,800	59,400	61,500
Sweden . .	141,100	132,600	134,100	237,100	218,000	89,700
Turkey . .	66,200	54,800	27,500	32,000	43,100	35,900
United Kingdom .	196,500	322,700	355,700	58,100	117,000	139,900
United States .	547,800	1,031,800	954,300	453,300	394,800	456,000

Customs receipts : 1946, 250,099,000 francs; 1947, 377,440,000 francs; 1948, 375,414,000 francs; 1949, 329,800,000 francs.

Total trade between Switzerland and the United Kingdom (in £ sterling) for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. . .	7,376,141	3,129,430	6,804,641	9,648,525	11,716,181
Exports from U.K. .	3,474,677	9,512,606	16,772,488	20,606,227	19,344,065
Re-exports from U.K. .	786,947	1,350,503	2,045,904	1,170,597	1,170,485

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 1948 to 677,330,000 francs; operating expenses 495,621,000 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 1948 was 18,500,000 metric tons and 207,673,000 passengers.

There are about 10,200 miles of main road. There is a postal autobus service, which, in 1948, carried 20,338,000 passengers. Motor vehicles at the end of 1948 numbered 188,762, including 105,954 private cars, 29,437 trucks, 48,882 motor cycles, 1,756 buses and 2,733 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., 1948, it consisted of 12 vessels with a total of 40,818 gross registered tons. In 1948, 2,779,266 metric tons of goods entered and left the port of Basel.

Aerial service is being developed. In 1948 civil aviation on domestic and international routes carried 294,128 passengers, 5,594,300 kilos of postal packets, freight and luggage, and flew 13,456,000 km.

The air transport organization 'Swissair' (founded in 1931), in 1948, carried 107,500 passengers and 1,825 metric tons of freight, and flew 5,485,000 km. Swissair is a mixed enterprise, 6 million francs of its 20 million capital belonging to public corporations.

In 1948 there were in Switzerland 3,996 post offices. Receipts, 1948, 266,958,000 francs; expenditure, 292,969,000 francs.

Switzerland has a very complete system of telegraphs and telephones, consisting (1946) of 2,025,929 miles of wire. Number of offices, 3,806; number of telephones, 794,832. The telegraph and telephone gross receipts in 1948 amounted to 280,989,000 francs; the expenditure to 214,207,000 francs, including amortization; the net profits to 56,505,000 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., 1948, the coin minted in Switzerland was as follows :— 52,400,000 gold coins of the nominal value of 1,023,980,000 francs; 185,497,000 silver coins of the nominal value of 290,327,000 francs; 367,354,000 nickel coins of the nominal value of 36,363,000 francs, and 286,248,000 bronze and zinc coins of the nominal value of 3,718,000 francs; total, 891,499,000 coins of the nominal value of 1,354,388,000 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., 1948, the total amount of saving deposits in Swiss banks was 8,363 million francs, with 5,198,878 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 Affairs*) and Paul Clottu (*Social and Labour Affairs*).

First Secretaries.—F. Rothenbühler; V. Umbricht (*Economic Affairs*); H. Steffen (*Commercial*).

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.—T. S. Tull, D.S.O., O.B.E.

Commercial Counsellor.—L. J. Holliday.

Commercial Secretary.—Jackson Smith, M.B.E.

Information Secretary.—A. G. Michelson.

Attaché for Naval Questions.—Cdr. (E.) E. A. Read, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. D. J. R. Parker.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. I. J. Spencer, 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.

On 30 March, 1949, the government of Khaled al-Azm was overthrown in a bloodless military *coup d'état* led by the Chief-of-Staff of the Army, Col. Husni Zaim. The President of the Republic, Shukri Bey al-Quwatli was put under arrest but later allowed to leave the country. Colonel Zaim was elected President by a referendum on 25 June, 1949, and he appointed Muhsin Bey Barazi as Prime Minister.

In a second *coup d'état* on the night of 14 Aug., 1949, both the President and Prime Minister were arrested and shot. This coup was organized by Colonel Hinnawi, a Brigade Commander. Colonel Hinnawi assumed the title of Commander-in-Chief and appointed Hashim Bey Atassi as Prime Minister. In Nov., 1949, a general election was held for a constituent assembly, which met in Dec. and elected Hashim Bey Atassi as Head of State. On 19 Dec., Hinnawi was removed from office by troops under the command of Lt.-Col. Adib Shishakli. Khaled el Azm formed a government on 27 Dec., 1949.

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-Jeziret 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 January, 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 January, 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 1948, the administrative districts of Syria consisted of the *mohafazets* of Damascus, Hama, Homs, Hauran, Aleppo, Latakia, Euphrates, Druze and Jezireh.

The area of Syria is 171,104 sq. km. (66,046 square miles). The population was, in 1946, estimated at 3,006,028. 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 1949 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 1949 there were 977 primary schools in Syria, of which 373 were private; and 35 secondary schools, of which 13 were private. There were 41 foreign schools.

There were, in 1949, 44 cinemas with a seating capacity of 22,700.

Finance.—The 1949 budget amounted to £Syr.130,710,000. Actual expenditures were £Syr.191 million, of which £Syr.61 million were spent on defence.

Defence.—In the budget for 1949 the Government allotted £Syr.36,500,000 for national defence and £Syr.15,000,000 for internal security. Subsequently additional votes of £Syr.15,000,000 and £Syr.40,000,000 were granted to national defence.

The Army is composed of about 20,000 men, the gendarmerie force of 5,200, the desert force of about 1,500 and the police force of 1,800. Syria also has a small air force.

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 1948 were as follows:—

	Area under cultivation	Production		Area under cultivation	Production
	Hectares	Metric tons		Hectares	Metric tons
Wheat	736,108	656,729	Sesamé	1,374	8,383
Barley	341,626	305,147	Chickpeas	12,740	32,010
Maize	90,490	63,892	Lentils	33,105	46,184
Sorghum	53,826	37,097			

In 1948 there were in Syria 2,843,336 sheep, 1,193,875 goats, 37,584 camels, 108,386 horses, 368,705 cattle, 245,307 asses and (1947) 2,868,853 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 pipe line from Kirkuk crosses Syria between Makaleb in the

east and Nahr el Kebir valley in the west. The Iraq Petroleum Company has begun boring at Terbol, near Tripoli. 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 1948 amounted to £Syr.483,460,000, and exports to £Syr.78,502,000. Re-exports were valued at £Syr.1,179,000. The principal imports were (in thousands of £Syr.):—Textiles, 87,977; vegetable produce, 102,904; chemicals and pharmaceuticals, 21,362; metals and metal products, 58,472; vehicles, 31,903; machinery, tools and electrical goods, 50,838; food and drinks, 24,350; mineral products, 19,462. Principal exports were:—Vegetable and fruit, 25,125; textiles, 21,823; animal products, 1,485; food, drink and tobacco, 4,485, including apricot pulp, 1,354, and tobacco, 2,177.

The distribution of trade in 1948 was as follows (in thousands of £Syr.):—Imports from United Kingdom, 94,856; U.S.A., 91,434; France, 55,939; Italy, 27,170; Belgium, 19,593; Iraq, 17,397; Turkey, 15,883; Egypt, 10,392; Holland, 8,417; Persia, 7,952; Switzerland, 6,379; Czechoslovakia, 5,932; Palestine, 5,443; India, 4,178; Sweden, 2,857; Yugoslavia, 2,403; Jordan, 1,431. Exports to Iraq, 32,103; Jordan, 17,139; France, 9,112; U.S.A., 3,415; Egypt, 3,002; Palestine, 2,495; Italy, 2,182; United Kingdom, 1,429.

Imports in 1949, were estimated at £Syr.516 million and exports at £Syr.111 million.

Total trade of Syria and Lebanon with the United Kingdom (Board of Trade returns, in £ sterling):—

	1938	1947 (Syria)	1947 (Leb.)	1948 (Syria)	1948 (Leb.)	1949 (Syria)	1949 (Leb.)
Imports to U.K. .	294,596	253,445	11,534	297,166	28,935	942,226	73,133
Exports from U.K.	671,731	1,935,575	3,925,830	1,895,480	5,558,739	2,430,383	8,523,140
Re-exports from U.K.	19,322	27,979	21,044	26,337	15,130	5,154	32,980

Supreme Council of Common Interests.—Due to the close economic unity of Syria and the Lebanon there has 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 the conference held at Shtaura in 1943, the Supreme Council of Common Interests of the two republics was officially constituted in its present form by Decree No. 545 of 29 Dec., 1943.

The functions of this Council are: (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. (The only concessionary company at present common to both countries is the Regie Libano-Syrienne des Tabacs et Tombacs); (4) Drawing up of draft agreements with foreign countries. All decisions taken by the Council concerning legislation, customs regulations and draft agreements with other countries must be finally approved by the governments of the two countries. The Council is composed of 3 Syrian and 3 Lebanese members. Its headquarters are in Beirut from 1 Jan. to 30 June and in Damascus from 1 July to 31 Dec.

On 13 March, 1950, the Syrian Government announced the rupture of customs relations with the Lebanon.

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.

In Syria and Lebanon the following railways are open:—Standard gauge from Rayak to Aleppo, 206 miles; Aleppo to Meidan-Ekbes (Turkish frontier), 72 miles; Aleppo to Tel-Kotchek (Iraq frontier), 325 miles; Homs to Tripoli, 63 miles; narrow gauge Beirut to Damascus, 93 miles; Beirut to Mameltein, 11 miles; Damascus to El Hammé, 120 miles. A new railway between Haifa in Palestine and Beirut (148 miles) was opened in August, 1942, but closed in 1946.

Damascus airport is served by British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan American Airways, 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 9.

On 31 Dec., 1949, the notes in circulation amounted to £Syr.236,500,000.

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 Zilka Bank and the Rafadian 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).

Attachés.—Rafik Jwejati; Nabih Omari.

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; W. H. G. Fletcher; A. Halsey, M.B.E. (*Commercial*).

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. V. D'O. Harmar.

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.

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, Minister of Defence and Minister of Finance.—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. (*See* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1945 p. 1321.) 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. The first detailed census was taken in 1910, but included only 18 of the districts or Monthons. The first census of the whole country was taken in 1919.

The census taken on 23 May, 1937, gave a population of 14,464,489 (as compared with 11,506,207 at the census taken on 15 July, 1929) Estimated population, 1947, 17,317,764. Bangkok is the capital.

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) :—

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.

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 1950 the Navy included 4 coast defence ships, 2 sloops, 10 torpedo boats, 4 submarines, 2 corvettes, 2 training ships, 12 motor torpedo boats, 5 patrol vessels, 2 minesweepers, 2 coastal minelayers and 14 other vessels. The strength of personnel was 771 officers and 9,200 men. There is a Royal Naval College at Kled Keo, Cholburi.

At the mouth of the Mënam 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.

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.

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-planting in Southern and Eastern Thailand continues to progress; 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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. .	369,748	28,343	639,365	1,237,563	2,996,322
Exports from U.K. .	1,195,233	671,141	1,585,889	2,758,082	4,690,168
Re-exports from U.K.	14,718	1,785	11,713	4,742	14,331

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 number of passengers carried in 1946 was 10,141,493, and the total amount of goods carried was 606,757 tons (not including livestock traffic).

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–Rangoon–Calcutta routes. (2) The Pacific Overseas Airlines (Thailand) Ltd., (POAS), established in 1947, operates two international routes, Bangkok–Hong Kong and Bangkok–Singapore. (3) The Transasiatic Airlines (Thailand) Ltd., (TAAS), 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., 1948, was 2,403 million baht, compared with 297 million baht in Dec., 1941.

In 1938, a National Banking Bureau was created with limited central banking functions, as a department of the Ministry of Finance. In 1942, the Bank of Thailand was established under the Bank of Thailand Act, B.E. 2485 (1942) and began operations on the 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 management of the note issue. The National Banking Bureau was absorbed by the Bank, which 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. The Governor, Deputy Governor, Directors and staff are all Thai nationals.

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. The Yokohama Specie Bank also opened a branch in 1936, but ceased operations in Aug., 1945. 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.

The first Thai bank, the Siam Commercial Bank, was established by a Royal Charter in 1906, under an American manager, with branches at Chiengmai and Lampang in northern Thailand. It has been under Thai management since 1942. In 1937 and 1941 two more Thai banks were established, the Bank of Asia for Industry and Commerce and the City Bank of Siam, respectively.

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 ($\frac{1}{2}$ kwien) = 1,000 litres; 1 *standard sat* ($\frac{1}{10}$ 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.—Prince Nakkhatra Mangala Kitiyakara (accredited 13 Sept., 1948); absent.

Second Secretary (Chargé d'Affaires ad interim).—Nai Klin Devahastin.

Naval Attaché.—Captain Swai Sribhadung.

Military and Air Attaché.—Col. M. C. Jitjanok Kritakara.

Financial Attaché.—Nai Chaloke Komarakul Na Nakara.

2. Of Great Britain in Thailand.

Ambassador.—Sir Geoffrey Harington Thompson, K.C.M.G. (appointed 19 March, 1947).

Counsellor.—R. Whittington, C.B.E.

Secretaries.—C. M. Anderson; B. J. Garnett, O.B.E. (*Commercial*); E. T. D. Lambert; H. C. Rabbetts; D. C. Rivett-Carnac.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. D. F. Townsend, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Col. V. L. M. Wainwright, O.B.E., M.C.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. J. N. H. Whitworth, D.S.O., D.F.C.

There are consular representatives at Bangkok, Songkhla (Singora), Chiengmai and Phuket.

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TIBET.

(Pö.)

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. Since then a Regent has presided over the destinies of Tibet. A new Dalai Lama—aged about 5—was discovered in Chinghai and brought to Lhasa in 1939. He was installed in Feb., 1940. 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 Republic of China had a representative at Lhasa from 1934 to 1949, when their mission left Tibet at the request of the Tibetan government.

Relations between Tibet and Nepal are regulated by a treaty of 1856, since which date Nepal has maintained a representative at Lhasa, at present (1949), 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 Trade Agents at Gyantse, Yatung and Gartok. Since 1936 representatives of the Government of India have maintained direct contact with the Government of Tibet at Lhasa. 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 Feb., 1950, a mission left Tibet *via* India to establish contact with the new government in China.

The main trade route between India and Tibet lies from Bengal through Sikkim. The value of the trade in 1948 was estimated at about rupees one crore. The Tibetan *sang* (paper, copper and silver currency) is valued at about 5½ *sangs* to the rupee (1949); there is considerable fluctuation.

The government of the country is conducted by a Regent, acting on behalf of the minor Dalai Lama, the temporal and spiritual head of the country, 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. Great influence is exercised by monastic interests.

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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 Italian and Yugoslav claims to the city and its port.

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.

The zone occupied by Yugoslav troops was, in March, 1950, incorporated in the Yugoslav customs system.

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 following the 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).

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; imports from U.K., 1948, £264,517; 1949, £376,070; re-exports from U.K., 1948, £7,364; 1949, £26,180.

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 Inönü (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 Akif; 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, evolutionism (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 oft he 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, formed on 22 May, 1950, is constituted as follows :—

Prime Minister.—Adnan Menderes.
Minister of Justice.—Halil Özyörük.
Minister of Defence.—Refik Ince.
Minister of the Interior.—Rüknettin Nasuhoğlu.
Minister of Foreign Affairs.—Fuat Köprülu.
Minister of Finance.—Halil Ayan.
Minister of Education.—Avni Başman.
Minister of Public Works.—Fahri Belen.
Minister of National Economy.—Zühtü Velibeşe.
Minister of Health.—Nihat Reşat Belger.
Minister of Customs and Monopolies.—Nuri Özsan.
Minister of Agriculture.—Nihat Eğriboz.
Minister of Communications.—Tevfik Ileri.
Minister of Labour.—Hasan Polatkan.
Minister of Nationalization.—Muhlis Ete.

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 4870.

Local Government.

The constitution, voted at Ankara in Jan., 1921 (*see* above) altered the system in force up to 1920 by providing that the country should be divided into Il (now 63 in number), sub-divided into Ilce, subdivided 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	9,343,594	18,790,174	5·8

The population of the Ils, at the census of 21 Oct., 1945, was given as follows (revised figures) :—

Afyon . .	335,609	Erzincan .	171,868	Manisa .	472,789
Ağri (Karaköse) .	133,504	Erzurum .	395,876	Maras .	261,550
Amasya .	147,870	Eskişehir .	244,251	Mardin .	234,457
Ankara. .	695,526	Gaziantep .	290,058	Muğla .	220,678
Antalya .	278,178	Giresun .	283,626	Mus .	82,699
Aydin . .	294,407	Gümüşane .	190,130	Niğde .	296,584
Balikesir .	524,748	Hakâri .	35,124	Ordu .	333,008
Bilecik . .	136,053	Hatay .	254,141	Rize .	171,929
Bingöl . .	75,510	Içel . .	279,484	Samsun .	407,541
Bitlis . .	71,950	Isparta .	172,543	Seyhan .	418,740
Bolu . .	276,367	Istanbul .	1,078,399	Siirt . .	133,627
Burdur .	125,792	Izmir (Smyrna) .	673,581	Sinop . .	205,276
Bursa . .	491,899	Kars . .	381,176	Sivas . .	490,493
Çanakkale .	317,254	Kastamonu .	385,410	Tekirdağ .	202,606
Çankiri .	197,356	Kayseri .	370,089	Tokat . .	340,749
Çoruh (Artvin) .	159,328	Kirklareli .	178,203	Trabzon .	395,384
Çorum . .	312,723	Kirşehir .	157,565	Tunceli .	90,446
Denizli . .	315,934	Kocaeli .	416,058	Urfa . .	263,855
Diyarbakir .	249,949	Konya . .	661,877	Van . .	127,855
Edirne (Adrianople)	198,271	Kütahya .	384,625	Yozgat .	287,371
Elâziğ . .	198,081	Malatya .	428,660	Zonguldak .	383,481

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	Balikesir	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		

According to the census of 1935, the foreign population was as follows :— Albanian, 1,349; American, 396; Austrian, 1,057; Belgian, 205; British, 2,802; Bulgarian, 2,599; Czechoslovak, 723; Dutch, 246; Egyptian, 112; French, 2,017; German, 2,151; Greek, 17,642; Hedjaz, 18; Hungarian, 1,078; Iraqi, 67; Iranian, 4,083; Italian, 7,560; Palestinian, 28; Polish, 520; Rumanian, 729; Russian, 1,620; Serbian, 3·070; Spanish, 693; Swiss, 352; Syrian, 506; other nationals, 599; undeclared, 1,324.

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 20 Oct., 1935, there were in Turkey 15,838,673 Moslems, 125,046 Orthodox, 78,730 Jews, 44,526 Gregorians, 32,155 Roman Catholics, 11,229 Armenians, 8,486 Protestants, 12,965 adherents of other religions, 559 without religion and 356 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 1948–49 :—

	Number	Teachers		Students	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary schools	15,310	22,207	8,339	923,081	551,590
Secondary schools	321	2,268	1,844	46,979	18,981
Lycées	88	1,092	766	18,067	4,654
Normal schools	7	35	27	242	362
Village institutes [1]	21	548	150	11,476	797
Professional schools	268	2,869	1,078	37,679	10,551
The university and higher education institutions	33	1,150	186	21,559	4,841
Total	16,048	30,169	12,390	1,059,083	591,776

[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 1949, 230 cinemas with a seating capacity of 113,450.

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 modifications, a reproduction of the Swiss Civil Code, as also the Code of Obligations, and both entered into force towards the end of 1926. The new Penal Code is based in great measure upon the Italian Penal Code, and the Code of Civil Procedure, without being identical, nevertheless closely resembles that of the Canton of Neuchâtel. The new Commercial Code is based on the German.

On 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 :—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Revenue . .	894,668,000	1,021,200,000	1,115,600,000	1,251,802,894	1,312,381,043
Expenditure .	990,572,884	1,136,200,000	1,243,563,197	1,371,875,627	1,467,330,043

From 1 Jan., 1946, the financial year corresponds with the calendar year.

The approved budget estimates for the financial year ending 31 Dec., 1949, are as follows :—

Revenue	£T	Expenditure	£T
Direct taxation . . .	435,600,000	Grand National Assembly .	10,524,623
Indirect taxation . .	760,900,000	The Presidency of the Republic	1,047,500
Other sources . . .	55,200,000	Court of Accounts . .	1,989,657
		Prime Ministry . . .	3,460,550
		The Supreme Council . .	1,004,896
		Press and Publication Department . . .	3,708,272
		Statistics Department. .	1,671,021
		Meteorological Department .	2,243,787
		Direction of Religious Affairs	2,859,215
		Ministry of Justice . .	41,707,997
		Cadastre and Registration Department . . .	6,178,405
		Ministry of Defence . .	460,450,000
		Ministry of the Interior .	19,722,472
		Direction of Security . .	33,467,260
		Gendarmerie . . .	42,937,214
		Ministry of Foreign Affairs .	13,427,499
		Ministry of Finance . .	109,684.148
		State Debts . . .	168,148,759
		Ministry of Education .	160,697,843
		Ministry of Public Works .	10,987,262
		Ministry of Economy and Commerce . . .	14,604,339
		Ministry of Health . .	52,529,908
		Ministry of Customs and Monopoly . . .	19,357,540
		Ministry of Agriculture .	34,211,949
		Ministry of Communication.	3,801,783
		Ministry of Labour . .	1,760,900
Total . . .	1,251,700,000	Total . . .	1,222,184,799

Extraordinary expenditure for 1946 was estimated at £T115,000,000, all of which was for defence.

At 31 Dec., 1948, the public debt totalled £T2,037,441,426, of which £T1,531,595,084 was consolidated and £T505,846,342 floating debt. The total debt on 30 Nov., 1949, was £T2,133 million.

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.

For details of the apportionment of the pre-war debt of Turkey among the succession States, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1936, p. 1364.

Defence.

Several bills for the reorganization 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 coordinating 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, 20 motor minesweepers, 8 motor torpedo boats, 34 coastal craft, a submarine depot ship, a repair ship, a large yacht, 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 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.

Effective strength at present is about 800 officers and 4,000 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	1947		1948	
	Area in hectares	Yield in metric tons	Area in hectares	Yield in metric tons
Wheat . .	4,177,000	3,246,000	4,590,000	4,854,000
Barley . .	1,805,000	1,512,000	1,808,000	2,163,000
Oats . .	270,000	196,000	339,000	285,000
Maize . .	535,000	530,193	543,000	701,000
Rye . .	436,000	348,000	453,000	517,000
Rice . .	24,000	55,000	24,000	61,000

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	1944	1945	1946	1947	Mineral	1944	1945	1946	1947
Coal [1] .	3,560	3,720	3,828	3,960	Cement . .	286	272	285	345
Lignite .	617	570	446	612	Sulphur . .	3·8	4	—	3
Copper .	4	7	10	10	Meerschaum [3] .	0·2	0·5	0·7	0·2
Chrome .	139	78	103	118	Manganese ore .	3·2	3·5	—	5
Antimony	0·01	0·035	0·08	0·23	Magnesite . .	0 2	0·24	0·1	0·9
Mercury [2]	0·14	0·17	—	0·09	Emery . .	0·05	5	8	12

[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 amortisation 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. Its 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 :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports . .	126,166,357	223,931,229	685,003,317	770,148,535	812,616,000
Exports . .	218,928,951	432,094,468	625,243,952	551,038,451	693,910,000

In 1949, exports totalled 997,110 metric tons, and imports, 1,220,811 metric tons.

Turkish imports from the principal countries were as follows :—

Country	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£T	£T (millions)	£T (millions)	£T (millions)	£T (millions)
United Kingdom .	29,427,238	43	86	187	140
Italy . . .	29,173	13	96	69	41
Germany . .	778,007	—	—	6	32
France . . .	1,173	2	16	33	45
United States. .	22,182,817	70	229	179	164
Russia . . .	104,496	—	—	0·001	—
Japan . . .	—	—	32	11	—
Switzerland .	—	17	27	27	18
Sweden . . .	—	14	21	22	30

Turkish exports to the principal countries were as follows:—

Country	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	£T	£T (millions)	£T (millions)	£T (millions)	£T (millions)
United Kingdom .	26,611,548	76	103	81	86
Italy . . .	130,000	12	66	35	11
Germany . .	—	—	—	21	112
France . . .	2,980,512	18	28	31	36
United States. .	95,952,290	88	148	120	99
Russia . . .	—	—	—	0·4	—
Palestine . .	—	39	46	24	13
Switzerland .	—	28	24	18	14
Egypt . . .	—	30	31	35	32
Greece . . .	—	38	27	30	52
Czechoslovakia .	—	5	35	39	57
Sweden. . .	—	27	16	18	13

Total trade between Turkey and the United Kingdom for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. . .	968,839	4,446,503	5,744,743	6,673,433	8,890,291
Exports to Turkey . .	2,475,867	6,252,646	11,431,921	16,039,375	10,110,892
Re-exports from U.K. .	36,613	38,435	112,568	548,946	189,964

Communications.

Shipping.—In 1948, the merchant marine had a gross tonnage of 353,573, of which, 239,540 tons were operated by the state.

In 1947, 3,291 vessels of 4,180,033 tons entered and cleared the ports of Turkey under foreign flags, and 68,421 vessels of 15,384,616 tons under the Turkish flag.

Roads.—Turkey has (1948) 11,869 km. of good roads and 9,124 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., 1947, total revenues for the railways amounted to £T152,148,815.

Post.—In 1947 there were 31,379 km. of telegraph lines, with 58,031 km. of wire, and 1,611 offices. 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 25 June, 1949, was £T892,275,000; foreign exchange assets, £T86,497,000.

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 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.—I. Şadi Kavur.
First Secretary.—Reşat Zihni Akdur.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. Tefvik Sargut.
Air Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. Sadi Atikkan.
Commercial Counsellor.—S. Turhan Hisim.
Press Attaché (86 Park Street, W.1).—Nejat Sönmez.
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).
Minister.—H. M. Eyres.
Secretaries.—H. P. L. Attlee; W. Hickson; F. V. Michell; A. Whittall; Hon. R. J. M. Wilson; G. E. Millard; J. A. Grant.
Commercial Counsellor.—T. G. A. Muntz, O.B.E.
Commercial Secretary.—A. H. Ballantyne.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. J. R. S. Brown, R.N.
Military Attaché.—Brig. C. S. Clarke, M.C.
Air Attaché.—Air Commodore R. J. Legg.
Consuls-General.—(Istanbul) A. N. Williamson-Napier; (Izmir) V. V. Cusden, O.B.E.

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 Ukranians 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 towns of Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in 1946), Tilsit and Insterburg, was joined to the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist 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 dwelling-houses and auxiliary household economy, their domestic furniture and utensils and 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. reorganized the People's Commissariat for Defence of the U.S.S.R. into the Ministry 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	Stalingrad (Tsaritsyn)	445,476	Perm	255,196
Leningrad	3,191,304	Sverdlovsk	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	510,253	Archangel	281,000	Erivan	200,000
Dnieperpetrovsk	500,662	Omsk	281,000	Magnitogorsk	145,900
Stalino (Yuzovka)	462,000	Cheliabinsk	273,127		
		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	Kursk	119,972	Voroshilovsk (Orjonikidze Territory)	85,100
Alma-Ata	230,528	Murmansk	117,054	Kokand	84,665
Krasnodar	203,946	Sevastopol	111,946	Bobyruisk	84,107
Khabarovsk	199,364	Orel	110,567	Andizhan	83,691
Krivoi Rog	197,621	Semipalatinsk	109,779	Armavir	83,677
Krasnoyarsk	189,999	Gorlovka	108,693	Stalinabad	82,540
Taganrog	188,808	Prokopyevsk	107,227	Dzhaudzhikau	82,331
Izhevsk	175,740	Kerch	104,471	Leninsk-Kuznetsky	81,980
Chkalov	172,925	Dzerzhinsk	103,415	Kutaisi	81,479
Grozny	172,468	Chita	102,555	Novocherkask	81,286
Stalinsk	169,538	Ulyanovsk	102,106	Noginsk	81,024
Vitebsk	167,424	Kirovograd (Ukrainian S.S.R.)	100,331	Biisk	80,190
Nikolayev	167,108	Mogilev	99,440	Perovo	77,727
Karaganda	165,937	Orekhovo-Zuyevo	99,329	Syzran	77,679
Nizhni Tagil	159,864	Zlatoust	99,272	Namangan	77,351
Penza	157,145	Kirovabad	98,743	Stalinogorsk	76,207
Smolensk	156,677	Kherson	97,186	Melitopol	75,735
Shakhty	155,081	Ryazan	95,358	Slavyansk	75,542
Barnaul	148,129	Novorossiisk	95,280	Tyumen	75,537
Dnieprodzerzhinsk	147,829	Vologda	95,194	Kineshma	75,378
Gomel	144,169	Zhitomir	95,090	Kolomna	75,139
Kirov	143,181	Konstantinovka	95,087	Chimkent	74,185
Simferopol	142,678	Kramatorsk	93,350	Engels	73,279
Tomsk	141,215	Vinnitsa	92,868	Podolsk	72,422
Rybinsk	139,011	Frunze	92,659	Anzhero-Sujensk	71,079
Samarkand	134,346	Petropavlovsk	91,678	Batumi	70,807
Kemerovo	132,978	Serpukhov	90,766	Komsomolsk	70,746
Poltava	130,305	Kremenchug	89,553	Voroshilov	70,628
Ulan-Ude	129,417	Kaluga	89,484	Losinoostrovsk	70,480
Orjonikidze (North Ossetian A.S.S.R.)	127,172	Orjonikidze (Ukrainian S.S.R.)	88,246	Michurinsk	70,202
Ashkhabad	126,580	Bryansk	87,473	Petrozavodsk	69,728
Tambov	121,285	Makhach-Kala	86,847	Sergo	68,360
Kostroma	121,205			Leninakhan	67,707

Chernigov	67,356	Pyatigorsk	62,875	Rzhev	54,081
Maikop	67,302	Jambul	62,723	Kurgan	53,224
Kovrov	67,163	Kuntsevo	60,963	Borisoglebsk	52,055
Vladimir	66,761	Mytishchi	60,111	Cherkassy	51,693
Lipetsk	66,625	Pskov	59,898	Berdyansk	51,664
Ossipevsk (formerly Berdichev)	66,306	Blagoveshchensk	58,761	Kislovodsk	51,289
		Chapayevsk	57,995	Lysva	51,192
Uralsk	66,201	Shuya	57,950	Kamensk Uralsky	50,897
Cheremkhovo	65,907	Nikopol	57,841	Yelets	50,888
Orsk	65,799	Yegoryevsk	56,340	Krasni Luch	50,829
Nadezhdinsk	64,719	Artemovsk	55,165	Bokhara	50,382
Lyublino	64,332	Volsk	55,053		
Sumy	63,883	Voroshilov (Ukrainian S.S.R.)	54,794		
Vyshni Volochek	63,642				
Berezniki	63,575	Charjov	54,739		

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 Krasnoyarsk Territory), Karaganda, Kaunrad (in Kazakhstan), Kirovsk (formerly Khibinogorsk) (in the Leningrad region, in the Kola peninsula), Kandalaksha (in Karelia) and Stalinogorsk (76,200) (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.

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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 1948, there were 198,000 primary and secondary schools, with 1,250,000 teachers. Pupils in primary, secondary, technical etc. schools numbered over 36 million at the end of 1949.

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 1949 there were 864 higher educational institutions, with 770,000 students and 65,000 professors and instructors; the number of students in technical institutes was 1,094,000. 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. About 9,000 newspapers, published in 70 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 12,614 cinemas in 1949.

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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 poly-clinics was 20,500. Children's nurseries accommodated 775,000 babies. Some 162,000 physicians and over 10,000 dentists work at medical institutions. There were also 527 medical centres at the largest enterprises of the coal, oil, iron and steel, mining, engineering, pulp and paper, and textile industries, as well as at power stations.

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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.

Court proceedings are conducted 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 the offences of treason, espionage and sabotage.

Calcott (M. S.), Russian Justice. New York, 1935.
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.
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Finance.

The revenue and expenditure for 5 years are shown as follows in (millions of roubles) :—

	1945	1946	1947	1948 [1]	1949 [2]
Revenue . .	302,034	325,437	386,189	408,469	446,043
Expenditure . .	319,591	307,545	361,542	368,841	415,355

[1] Preliminary returns. [2] Estimates.

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.

Army.

The Army was thought to consist of 175 combat divisions in 1949, 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.

These 120 divisions were divided among 6 armies. Each army is autonomous and self-supporting with its own industrial connexions. Each is capable of fighting a localized 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.

The estimated expenditure on defence for 1947 was 67,000,000,000 roubles, and for 1948, 66,000,000,000 roubles, representing about 14% of the national income (compared with 6% spent by Great Britain).

Navy.

In 1944, a battleship, a cruiser, 8 destroyers, 4 submarines and a large number of smaller craft were obtained on Lend-Lease terms from the British and U.S. Navies, and 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. When delivery of these ships was completed, the battleship *Arkhangelsk* (ex-*Royal Sovereign*) and the cruiser *Murmansk* (ex-*Milwaukee*) were returned to the Royal Navy and United States Navy respectively, together with certain obsolete destroyers and submarines.

In Leningrad and the vicinity there are 5 state dockyards, all of which suffered severe damage during 1941–44. This applies in an even greater degree to the 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. Two cruisers have been launched from the latter establishment and completed at Vladivostok.

The following table gives the principal ships in 1950. 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.

Date of launch	Name	Displacement	Horse-power	Speed	Officers and men	Main armament
		Battleships.				
		Tons		Knots		
1911	*Oktiabrskaya Revolutsia*	23,256	50,000	16	1,275	12 12-in.; 10 4·7-in.; 8 3-in. A.A.
	Sevastopol	23,016				
	Novorossiisk	23,959	75,000	23	1,198	10 12·6-in.; 12 4·7-in.; 8 3·9-in. A.A.
		Cruisers.				
1915	*Krasny Krim*	6,934	50,000	24	624	15 5·1-in.; 8 4-in. A.A
1916	*Krasny Kavkaz*	8,030	55,000	25	624	4 7·1-in.; 12 4-in. A.A.
1934	*Makarov*	6,000	60,000	32	656	9 5·9-in.; 8 3·5-in. A.A.
1934	*Emanuele Filiberto*	7,527	110,000	36	551	8 6-in.; 6 3·9 in.
1936	*Kirov*	8,500	100,000	35	634	9 7·1-in.; 8 4-in. A.A.
1937	*Maxim Gorki*					
1939	*Molotov*					
1940	*Voroshilov*	8,800	113,000			
1944	*Kaganovich*					
1945	*Kalinin*					
1939	*Petropavlovsk*	15,200	135,000	33	830	10 7·1-in.; 12 4-in.
	Poltava					

There are believed to be in service 360 submarines, 60 destroyers, 25 sea-going torpedo boats, 150 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.

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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%); gardens and orchards, 11,461,000 hectares (0·5%); non-agricultural land, 675,000,000 hectares (31%). 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 1949, 633,500 15-h.p. tractors, 183,000 combines and 260,000 lorries were in use; the collective farms were served by 7,813 tractor stations.

Rural electrical stations in 1940 had a capacity of 275,000 kw; by 1 Jan., 1948, the capacity of rural power plants and installations was double the pre-war volume. 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; 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.

Grain crops (in million double cwts.):—1939, 1,050; 1949, 1,226. Collective and state farms in 1949 planted over 50,000 acres with fruit trees, berries and vine. Horticulture is extending further north. Because of the increasing demand for perfumery and cosmetics, the acreage under geranium is to be doubled in 1950.

Tea production, 1940, 23,500 tons; sugar production, 4,160,000 cwts. (in 198 factories).

The number of animals (million heads) in 1938 was:—Horses, 17·5; cattle, 63·2; sheep and goats, 102·5; pigs, 30·6.

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 is 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 crop-protecting forest belts, introducing crop rotation with grasses and building of ponds 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 1949, some 590,000 hectares had been planted with shelter-belt trees.

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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 149·3 in 1945, 164·2 in 1946, 183·9 in 1947, 209·7 in 1948; the target for 1950 was 250. Output in 1948 (in 1,000 metric tons) of pig-iron was estimated at 12,770; bauxite, 500; magnesium, 5; copper, 180; nickel, 25; platinum, 125,000 troy oz.

The output of the state oil industry in 1940 was 31,000,000 tons. Output of crude petroleum in 1946 was 166,827,000 barrels.

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 the 3 years 1938–40, 2,900 new factories, mines, electrical plants, etc., were set in operation.

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.

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 1941 the total number of manual and non-manual workers was 31,600,000. 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.

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.

In 1946–49, about 5,200 state enterprises were constructed, reconstructed or set in operation.

Total installed capacity of electrical plants in 1938 was 8,692,000 kw.; electricity output in 1940 was 48,300,000,000 kwh.; the target for 1950 is 82,000,000,000 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 28,500,00. 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
Steel (tons)	25,400,000
Rolled goods (tons)	17,800,000
Coal (tons)	250,000,000
Petroleum (tons)	35,400,000
Coal and shale gas (cu. m.)	1,900,000,000
Natural gas (cu. m.)	8,400,000,000
Electric power (kwh.)	82,000,000,000
Long-distance steam locomotives	2,200
Long-distance diesel locomotives	300
Long-distance electric locomotives	220
Trucks	428,000
Equipment for iron and steel mills (tons)	102,900
Steam turbines (kw.)	2,906,000
Water turbines, large (kw.)	372,000
Water turbines medium (kw.)	150,000
Water turbines, small (kw.)	500,000
Electric motors up to 100 kw.	624,000
Electric motors over 100 kw.	9,000
Metal-working machines	74,000
Spinning frames (spindles)	1,400,000
Looms	25,000
Tractors	112,000
Tractor-drawn ploughs	110,000
Tractor-drawn cultivators	82,300
Tractor-drawn seed drills	83,300
Power-driven threshers	18,300
Mineral fertilisers—superphosphates, nitrates and potash (tons)	5,100,000
Synthetic dyes (tons)	43,000
Felled timber (cu. m.)	280,000,000
Sawn lumber (cu. m.)	39,000,000
Cotton fabrics (metres)	4,686,000,000
Woollen fabrics (metres)	159,400,000
Leather footwear (pairs)	240,000,000
Meat (tons)	1,300,000
Butter (tons)	275,000
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 kilometres 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 broadcasting 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.

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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	1,341	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	92,848
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	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K.	19,498,618	5,010,517	7,536,490	27,126,010	16,014,530
Exports from U.K.	6,462,268	864,515	12,272,396	5,337,173	8,614,297
Re-exports from U.K.	10,944,749	1,245,364	2,154,521	1,741,822	1,720,296

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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.

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 landline with Vladivostok. From the latter place the Great Northern Telegraph Co. owns cables connecting with Japan, China and Hong Kong.

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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 6,500 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.

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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 Zarubin (accredited 23 January, 1947).

Counsellors.—N. B. Korovin; V. Y. Yerofeev.

First Secretaries.—V. N. Khramelashvili; I. Baikov.

Second Secretaries.—V. Legeev; A. S. Fomine; V. Naboichenko; A. Krasov; A. Nesterenko; A. Startsev.

Attachés.—A. I. Romanov; A. Gorshenov; Y. I. Modin; A. Malikov; M. Borinskin; S. Voronin; V. Kuznetsov; V. A. Yastrebov; I. Fedoritenko.

Military and Air Attaché.—Major-Gen. V. Chetverikov.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. Georgi P. Timchenko.

Trade Representative.—N. A. 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., M.C.

Secretaries.—H. A. F. Hohler; F. A. Warner; J. A. Dobbs; J. Lamb, M.B.E.

Commercial Counsellor.—H. Braham.

Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. I. A. Sarell, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché.—Lieut.-Col. C. D. T. Wynn Pope.

Air Attaché.—Air Commodore I. C. Bird, O.B.E.

Secretary in charge of consular section.—D. Brookfield.

Books of Reference concerning the U.S.S.R.

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Voprosy Torgovli. A monthly journal published by the Ministry of Trade of the U.S.S.R.
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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. The two principal towns are Moscow, the capital, with a population (January, 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 (401,665) and Kubyshev (390,267).

The R.S.F.S.R. has a variety of climates (ranging from arctic to subtropical) 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 Siberian Region .	503,650	8,767,200
Buriat - Mongol Autonomous Republic . .	150,192	542,000	Eastern Siberian Region . .	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.

YAKUT 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.

The budget for 1939 was fixed at 150,135,000 roubles.

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.

The budget for 1939 was fixed at 118,589,000 roubles.

In 1939 there were 485 schools with 85,454 pupils and 2,708 teachers. There are some 20 technical colleges and higher educational institutions.

SIBERIAN REGIONS.

Siberia is divided into the Western Siberian Region, with its capital at Novo-Sibirsk (population, 1939, 405,589), and the Eastern Siberian Region, with its capital at 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 Region extends from the Arctic Ocean

to the Mongolian border, and includes fertile agricultural districts and industrial sections in the south, while most of the northern territory is an unsettled forest and similar to the Yakutsk Republic.

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 main products of Western Siberia are :—Coal, metals, grain, live-stock 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.

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 **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.—The number of children in elementary and secondary schools over the whole of the R.S.F.S.R. in 1947 was 17,000,000. The number of schools in 1947 was 117,000. Over 1,000,000 children attend kindergartens and 432,000 are in residential schools. Expenditure on education in 1948 was estimated at 18,791 million roubles, of which 8,237

million roubles was allocated to the schools. Students in universities and technical colleges in 1946 numbered 525,000. In 1946 there were 447 higher educational institutions. In 1945 attendance at industrial and agricultural vocational schools was 865,000.

Finance.—Estimates for revenue and expenditure for 5 years (in million roubles):—

	1945 (estimate)	1946 (estimate)	1947 (preliminary returns)	1948 (preliminary returns)	1949 (estimate)
Revenue . .	28,865	35,994	47,199	47,644	51,571
Expenditure . .	28,769	35,994	46,144	49,172	51,571

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.

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.

(UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.)

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic was proclaimed on 27 December, 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 1939 the number of pupils in the elementary and secondary schools was about 5,400,000. Number of children attending secondary schools in 1940–41 was 2,000,000. The number of students in the technical schools, workers' faculties and higher educational institutions in 1940 was 375,000 (including 126,000 in the universities and technical colleges). 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; 320 hospitals, 270 crêches and 400 maternity homes.

In 1946 there were 236 scientific research institutes with 5,800 research workers. The Ukrainian Academy of Science was established in 1920.

Finance.—The budget of the Ukrainian S.S.R. in 1940 balanced at 8,017,500,000 roubles. Estimates for 1948, 15,183 million roubles; 1949, 16,503 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 1949 was nearly 29 million 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.

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.

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.

In 1949, 115,000 hectares 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. 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 marsh-land, 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 instututions, 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 1949, there were 11,789 primary and secondary schools with 1,500,000 pupils.

Finance.—Estimates for 1948, 3,557 million roubles; 1949, 3,741 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:—Northern: growing flax, fodder, grasses, and breeding cattle for meat and dairy produce; Central: 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 contained timber works, a match factory in Borisov, cement, building materials, textiles, machine, glass-blowing and other factories. It also contained 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.

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 Tiurks. 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, 18 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.

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 silk-

worm, 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.

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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 astrophysical 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 Georgia is the exploitation of the manganese deposits, the richest of which lie in the Chiatura region. Manganese deposits in Georgia are calculated at 250,000,000 tons, distributed over an area of 140 square kilometres. There are also coal seams, the most important of which are at 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 gold-field 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 Tbilisi 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 for 1948 balanced at 2,278 million roubles. Estimates, 1949, 2,500 million roubles.

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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. 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 chief agricultural pursuit is livestock-raising. In 1945 the total cultivated area of Armenia amounted to 460,700 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.—The 1948 budget balanced at 1,050 million roubles. Estimates, 1949, 1,103 million roubles.

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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 Keksholm, 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. The average annual increase of the population in 1923–39 was 6·7%. After the addition to the new territory in 1940 the population was approximately 900,000.

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.

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 regions 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.—The budget for 1948 balanced at 959 million roubles. Estimates, 1949, 1,055 million roubles.

Agriculture.—In 1949, the kolkhozy embraced 80% of the peasant households. There were 98 machine-tractor stations and 68 state farms.

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.

Finance.—The budget for 1948 balanced at 935 million roubles. Estimates, 1949, 967 million roubles.

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 Dec., 1948, there were 417 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 pipe line (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 1946 the number of children in elementary and secondary schools was 260,000. There were also 8 higher schools, 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.

Finance.—The 1948 budget balanced at 1,046 million roubles. Estimates, 1949, 1,498 million roubles.

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 1947 there were 26 Soviet state farms, 50 machine-tractor stations and 500 horse-hiring stations. In 1949 there were over 4,000 collective farms, 3,500 of which had ancillaries for breeding sheep, pigs and poultry, and 100 farms have studs for race horses.

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 the middle of 1947, about 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 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; Klaipéda (Memel), 38,900; Šiaulai (Shavli), 31,600, and Panevéžys (Poneviej), 26,200.

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.

Finance.—The budget for 1948 balanced at 1,133 million roubles. Estimates, 1949, 1,307 million roubles.

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 1949, 77 machine-tractor stations and 295 machine- and horse-hiring stations served the farmers; there were 5,454 kolkhozy, embracing 50% of the total farm lands, and over 100 sovkhozy (state farms).

In 1946 there were 2,192 industrial establishments, with 60,000 workers. Industries are on a small scale.

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, Taldy-Kurgan, 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 grain-raising areas along the northern border. Of the rest, most are Uzbeks living in 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 1949 there were 1,200,000 children at 8,494 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. 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.

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 is approaching 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 January, 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 1948 balanced at 3,066 million roubles; that for 1949 at 3,578 million roubles.

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 Charjiui 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 Gök-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 are administered by the Turkmenian branch of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.

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.—The budget for 1948 balanced at 788 million roubles. Estimates, 1949, 1,222 million roubles.

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 Ferghana, the Western Plains of Bokhara, the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R., and the Uzbek regions of Khorezm. In May, 1925, Uzbekistan, by the decision of the Congress of Soviets of the U.S.S.R., was accepted as 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 nineteenth century. The several native states over which Uzbek dynasties formerly

ruled were founded in the fifteenth century upon the ruins of Tamerlane's empire. The Uzbeks speak Jagatai Turkish, which is clearly related to Osmanli and Azerbaijan Turkish, and are Sunni Mohammedans.

The area of Uzbekistan is 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 in Tashkent and Samarkand.

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 cotton-growing area in the U.S.S.R. The irrigated area increased during 1938–40 by 250,000 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 Katta-Kurgan—the largest water reservoir in the U.S.S.R.—the Gissar Canal and other 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. More than 200 machine-tractor stations cover 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. 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-breeding produced five new varieties of jute, which are said to thrive on the soil 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 will be 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.

Finance.—The 1948 budget balanced at 3,152 million roubles. Estimates, 1949, 3,190 million roubles.

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-Badakhshan 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 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. 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.—The budget for 1948 was fixed at 906 million roubles; that for 1949 at 899 million roubles.

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. 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 some thousands of 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.—The budget for 1948 balanced at 889 million roubles; that for 1949 at 960 million roubles.

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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.

(For description of the constitution of 1919 and its overthrow in 1934, *see* THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1934, p. 1359.)

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).

Under the new constitution adopted at a general election on 19 April, 1934, the system of a dual executive is abolished, and the executive power is discharged by the President of the Republic, assisted by a Council of Ministers. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years. The Council of Ministers is composed of 9 members, chosen from the two political parties which have obtained the highest number of votes in presidential elections, the majority party being represented on the Council by 6 members.

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. Three women have been elected to Parliament. Voting is secret, and the principle of proportional representation operates. Foreigners may become naturalized without losing their former citizenship. The law concerning the civil rights of women (passed by the General Assembly on 11 Sept., 1946) establishes full legal equality between men and women.

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.

The following is a list of the presidents since 1899 :—

Juan Lindolfo Cuestas, 1 March, 1899–1903.
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 August, 1947.

President of the Republic.—Luis Batlle Berres, elected Vice-President and automatically became President for the remainder of the 4-year term on 2 Aug., 1947, on the death of President Berreta; salary 24,000 pesos per annum.

Vice-President.—Cesar Mayo Gutierrez (elected by Congress in Dec., 1947).

Area and Population.

The following table shows the area and the estimated population of the 19 departments (capitals in brackets) on 1 Jan., 1942 :—

Departments	Area, square miles	Population 1 Jan., 1942	Pop. per square mile
Artigas (Artigas)	4,394	56,423	12·84
Canelones (Canelones)	1,834	200,308	109·22
Cerro-Largo (Melo)	5,763	97,256	16·88
Colonia (Colonia)	2,193	130,325	59·43
Durazno (Durazno)	5,525	95,148	17·22
Flores (Trinidad)	1,744	36,125	20·71
Florida (Florida)	4,673	106,495	22·79
Lavalleja (Minas)	4,819	115,864	24·04
Maldonado (Maldonado)	1,587	67,015	42·23
Montevideo (Montevideo City)	256	541,042	2,113·40
Paysandú (Paysandú)	5,115	84,265	16·47
Rio Negro (Fray Bentos)	3,269	47,586	14·56
Rivera (Rivera)	3,793	75,464	19·90
Rocha (Rocha)	4,280	82,814	19·35
Salto (Salto)	4,865	100,840	20·73
San José (San José)	2,688	97,687	36·34
Soriano (Mercedes)	3,561	93,490	26·25
Tacuarembó (Tacuarembó)	8,112	105,939	13·06
Treinta y Tres (Treinta y Tres)	3,682	68,850	18·70
Total	72,172	2,202,936	30·52

Estimated population, 31 Dec., 1947, 2,340,000.

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, 1941, was estimated at 770,000. 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 (1942), 7·2; infant mortality rate (1944), 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. Expenditures on education and social welfare in 1946 amounted to 7,072,000 pesos.

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	Undisclosed	231,500,000
1946	169,237,996	167,386,701	1949 [1]	204,500,000	205,000,000

[1] Budget estimate.

The Finance Minister stated in Jan., 1950, that expenditures for 1948 had been 231·5 million; the 1949 budget was the first in 5 years.

Expenditures in 1947 included 2 blanket items, 'general services' which took 58,436,641 pesos and 'decentralised services,' taking 28,157,465; national defence took 22,393,901; public health, 14,499,219; finance, 11,500,500, and interior, 13,132,903 pesos. Of revenue, direct taxation furnished 41,106,361 pesos; indirect taxation, 95,518,060, and state enterprises, 8,331,514 pesos.

Public debt bonds outstanding on 31 Dec., 1949, were 818 million pesos (compared with 760 million pesos on 31 Dec., 1948), of which 699 million was internal and 119 million external. Government external bonds since

1930 have received a common interest rate of 3·5%. British capital invested in Uruguay amounted, 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. 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, 1937, showed 8,296,890 cattle, 17,931,327 sheep (19,000,000 in 1948), 600,000 horses and 308,000 pigs.

The wool clip in 1942–45 averaged 65,306 metric tons and reached 79,480 metric tons in 1945–46, declining to 67,000 in 1948–49. Uruguayan wool was not included in the Marshall plan commodities, and yields relatively few dollars. Wool exports in the trade year ending 30 Sept., 1949, were 118,237 bales (153,237 bales in 1947–48), of which the United States took 63,549, Italy 13,803, Western Germany 12,365, the Netherlands 8,712 and Belgium 9,904 bales. Exports of sheepskins, 1948–49, were 16,549 bales, of which France took 11,110 bales. Nutria skins are exported at the rate of 50,000 a year.

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 the crop year 1948–49 (with figures for the preceding year in parentheses) were as follows:—Wheat, 518,301 tons (423,542); linseed, 116,756 tons (98,113); barley, 25,721 (11,347); oats, 50,994 tons (37,574). These were record figures. Uruguay is self-sufficient in rice with usually a small surplus for export; output about 8,000 tons cleaned rice, 1949. Output of maize 1948–49, about 99,000 metric tons, was unusually small.

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 1912.

The industrial census taken in 1936 showed a total of 11,470 establishments, employing 90,128 workers and having a total capital of 247 million pesos. 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; they are strongly influenced by the socialist and anarcho-syndicalist ideas of Italian and Spanish immigrants who founded them.

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	201,457,000	181,700,000
Exports .	97,558,653	122,066,252	152,766,000	162,502,000	178,957,000	191,700,000

Of the imports in 1948, the United States furnished $67,466,000 (98,345,000 in 1947), Brazil $19,568,000 (18,370,000), Argentina $16,586,000 (25,233,000) and Great Britain $25,274,000 (17,988,000); of the exports, the United States took $50,923,000 (46,473,000) and Great Britain $32,632,000 (19,999,000).

A Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Economic Relations with the United States, signed 23 Nov., 1949, provides, among other things for the entry of U.S. capital into Uruguay as envisaged by President Truman. Development of manganese deposits and construction of a rayon factory are early ventures reported.

Principal imports and exports (in $1,000, U.S.) :—

Imports	1948	1949	Exports	1948	1949
Raw materials .	51,924	45,200	Meat and meat products	49,520	39,800
Fuel and lubricants .	16,362	18,900	Wool . .	66,087	67,000
Foodstuffs . . .	13,553	20,300	Leather and hides .	21,975	28,000
General merchandise .	10,828	14,200	Agricultural products .	38,483	44,500
Construction materials .	16,917	16,500	Extractive industries .	1,747	1,700
Machinery and accessories	29,112	28,200	Miscellaneous industries	5,562	9,000
Motor vehicles . .	22,885	14,700	Live animals . .	462	800
Total (including all other items) .	201,458	181,700	Total (including all other items) . .	178,958	191,700

Total trade between Uruguay and the U.K. for 5 years (Board of Trade returns) in £ sterling :—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. . .	3,943,653	7,783,111	6,443,857	5,834,506	13,383,862
Exports from U.K. . .	2,187,202	3,230,119	4,064,784	5,738,168	10,453,754
Re-exports from U.K. . .	60,419	59,415	12,552	21,245	52,410

Shipping and Communications.

In 1942, 19,722 vessels of 9,823,701 tons entered and cleared the ports of Uruguay.

On 31 December, 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 3,100 miles are paved. Registered motor vehicles, 1 Jan., 1946, included 47,800 passenger cars (49·4% made in the United States or Canada), 19,000 trucks (10·5%) 1,550 buses (20·3%), 1,800 motor cycles and tricycles (38·6% U.S.–Canadian). River transport (about 775 miles) 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 British owned. They represent British investments of £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. The East Coast Railway (78 miles) and 3 minor lines are controlled by the state. The total railway system open for traffic is 1,477 miles of standard gauge.

The telegraph lines in operation have a total length of 5,966 miles; there were 176 offices in 1941. The telephone system in Montevideo (completely reorganized in 1934) is controlled by the state; small companies operate in the interior. Telephone instruments, 1949, numbered 77,686, of which 76,146 were state-owned; 72% 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. 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, whose president and directors are appointed by the Government, has a paid-up capital of 60,000,000 gold pesos. On 30 Nov., 1949, note circulation was 274,382,000 pesos; stock of gold was 270,793,000 pesos; silver, 11,785,000 pesos; deposits were 353,464,000 pesos. The gold stock, which stood at $68 million (U.S.) in Dec., 1939, had risen to $205 million in Aug., 1946, but declined to $178 million in Nov., 1949. 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 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. All the banks reported 30 June, 1945, paid-up capital and reserves of 148,672,435 pesos; deposits of 623,542,768 pesos and loans and discounts of 395,563,940 pesos.

Money, Weights and Measures.

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, 0·70953 gramme. It is equal to 100 *centesimos*. The actual circulating medium consists of paper notes issued by the Bank of the Republic in denominations of 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1 pesos and 50 *centesimos*. Silver coins of 50 and 20 *centesimos* are largely withdrawn from circulation and replaced by copper coins of 10 *centesimos*; nickel coins of 5, 2 and 1 *centesimos* are also in circulation, but the smaller denominations are being less and less used.

Foreign exchange is controlled by the Bank of the Republic, which since February, 1934, has maintained both official and free rates. The controlled rate, as high as 80·25 cents in 1935, has been pegged since 1939 at 65·83 cents until Oct., 1949, when a parallel rate of 58·82 cents was established; the free rate steadily improved from 36·78 cents in 1936 to 56·28 cents in 1946, easing to 56·18 cents in 1949.

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 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.
Secretary.—Leslie H. Close.
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).
Secretary.—P. G. F. Dalton.
Commercial Secretary.—C. G. Harris.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. C. B. Alers-Hankey, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché.—Brig. R. G. Fullerton.
Air Attaché.—Air Commodore H. E. Walker, M.C., D.F.C,

Civil Air Attaché.—Group Capt. D. S. G. Honor, D.F.C.
Consul at Montevideo.—P. G. F. Dalton.

There is 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 comprising 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 recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the city of the Vatican; (2) a Concordat, to regulate the condition of religion and of the Church in Italy; and (3) a Financial Convention, in accordance with which the Holy See 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 exercises the 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 organization known as 'Catholic Action': an organization of the Catholic laity in all 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 November, 1932), postal facilities, coins and radio. The official journal is the *Acta Apostolicae Sedis*. Thirteen buildings in Rome, although outside the Vatican City, enjoy extra-territorial rights. The new building of the Pontifical Gregorian University in Rome, under the direction of the Jesuits, was formally opened in November, 1930.

The 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; Cardinal, 1929; Papal Secretary of State, 1930–39; elected Supreme Pontiff, as successor of Pius XI, 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 Cardinal-Bishops (holders of the suburbicary sees), 50 Cardinal-Priests, and 14 Cardinal-Deacons.[1] In practice, however, while the total number of

[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

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 :—				
Francesco Marchetti Selvaggiani	Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office, Vicar-General of Rome	Italian	1871	1930
Eugène Tisserant	Secretary of the Congregation of the Oriental Church	French	1880	1935
Clemente Micara	Prefect of the Congregation of Sacred Rites	Italian	1879	1946
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	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian	1872	1923
Alessandro Verde	Archpriest of the Lateran	Italian	1865	1925
Joseph Henri van Roey	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian	1874	1927
Pedro Segura y Saenz	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish	1880	1927
Ildefonso Schuster	Archbishop of Milan	Italian	1880	1929
Emanuele Gonçalves Cerejeira	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1888	1929
Luigi Lavitrano	Prefect of the Congregation of the Religious Orders	Italian	1874	1929
Achille Lienart	Bishop of Lille	French	1884	1930
Pietro Fumasoni Biondi	Cardinal 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
Adeodato Giovanni Piazza	Secretary of the Consistorial Congregation	Italian	1884	1936
Giuseppe Pizzardo	Prefect of the Congregation of Seminaries and Universities	Italian	1877	1937
Pierre Gerlier	Archbishop of Lyons	French	1880	1937
Gregory Peter Agagianian	Catholic Armenian Patriarch of Cilicia	Armenian	1895	1946
Benedetto Aloisi Masella	Pro-Prefect of the Congregation of the Sacraments	Italian	1879	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
Emile Roques	Archbishop of Rennes	French	1880	1946
Bernard Griffin	Archbishop of Westminster	British	1899	1946
James Charles MacGuigan	Archbishop of Toronto	Canadian	1894	1946
Enrico Pla y Deniel	Archbishop of Toledo	Spanish	1876	1946
Johannes de Jong	Archbishop of Utrecht	Dutch	1885	1946
Josef Frings	Archbishop of Cologne	German	1887	1946

Name	Office or dignity	Nationality	Year of birth	Year of creation
Cardinal-Priests (cont.):—				
Carlo O. de Vasconcelos-Mota	Archbishop of Sao 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
Giacomo de Barros Camara	Archbishop of Rio	Brazilian.	1894	1946
Samuel Stritch	Archbishop of Chicago	American	1887	1946
Emanuele Arteaga y Betancourt	Archbishop of San Christoforo (Havana)	Cuban	1879	1946
Juan Guevara	Archbishop of Lima	Peruvian.	1882	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 Tienchensin	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	—	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, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Irish Republic, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Monaco, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, 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 is personally represented at the Holy See, the representative having ambassadorial status. The representatives of the former 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.—J. V. T. W. T. Perowne, C.M.G. (appointed 5 March, 1947).

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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[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.

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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 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 35,000 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 1892 :—

	Took Office.
General Joaquin Crespo	10 Oct., 1892
General Ignacio Andrade	1 Mar., 1898 [1]
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 Hriago 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]

[1] Deposed. [3] 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.

Acting President.—Lieut.-Col. Carlos Delgado Chalbaud, head of a Military Junta which seized power on 24 Nov., 1948, overthrowing the Social-Democratic government headed by President Rómulo Gallegos. The Acting President restored the Constitution of 1936 as amended in 1945 but retained, he stated, the 'progressive features' of the 1947 Constitution.

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. In 1941, there were some 23,320 Venezuelans resident abroad. Foreigners, 1942, numbered 33,711. The language of the country is Spanish.

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	Tucupita	28,165
Guárico . .	San Juan	135,089	Ter. Amacuro	Caracas	380,099
Lara . .	Barquisimeto	332,975	Federal Dist. .		
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	64,133
1947	173,746	20,120	60,956
1948	183,590	21,700	59,934
1949	198,773	23,703	57,477

Crude birth rate, 1947, 39·5 per 1,000 population; crude death rate, 13·9; crude marriage rate, 4·6. Infantile mortality rate, 99·6 per 1,000 live births.

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 1946–47, Venezuela had 5,805 public primary schools, with 11,650 teachers and a total enrolment of 360,531 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 (733 students), the Central University in Caracas (300 years old) with 3,516 students, which was rebuilt and modernized in 1944, and the University of Zulia at Marcaibo (362 students). The 3 universities were granted autonomy on 28 September, 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 October, 1947.

Motion-picture theatres increased from 174 in 1940 to 330 in 1949, with seating capacity of 230,000. In 1948, there were 29 daily newspapers with an estimated aggregate daily circulation of 330,000.

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.

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.) :—

	1945–46	1946–47	1947–48	1948–49	1949–50 [1]
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Revenue . .	713,269,000	1,099,520,000	1,562,050,000	1,963,271,000	1,610,400,000
Expenditure . .	754,707,000	1,065,292,000	1,437,840,000	1,945,991,000	1,610,400,000

[1] Budget estimates.

In the calendar year 1948, revenues were 1,776,434,000 bolivars, expenditures 1,643,786,000 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 . .	400,300	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 Bolívar, the Liberator, the external debt of 23,757,634 bolivars was completely paid off. The internal debt was paid off in 1935.

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 these 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 (1946), 16,515 metric tons. 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 agriculture. The livestock in Venezuela is estimated as follows:—Oxen, 4,264,556; 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 1948 to 489,991,000 barrels; exports of crude oil in

1948 amounted to 437,155,000 barrels (397,213,000 barrels in 1947). 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.

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, 1948, amounted to 49,730 fine oz. compared with 21,830 fine oz. in 1947. Output of diamonds, 1948, was 75,513 carats; in 1947, 61,634 carats. Some copper ore has been produced. Coal of poor quality is worked at Coro, in Falcón State, and at Naricual. Salt-mines are now worked by the Government; output about 70,000 tons. Iron, tin, magnesite (1,900 metric tons, 1948), asbestos (192 metric tons, 1948) and mica deposits are being exploited. The Bethlehem Steel Co. (U.S.) is exploiting iron-ore deposits (at El Pao in the state of Bolívar) with an average iron content of 63%.

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. Woodworking industry is the largest. There are cotton mills at Valencia, Caracas, Maracay and Cumaná, producing textiles in the cheaper qualities, cement factories at Valencia, Barguisimeto, Caracas, Maracaibo and San Cristobal, and a glass factory at Maiguetia in the Federal District. Electric power is available in most of the larger towns.

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	1944	1945	1946	1947
	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars	Bolivars
Imports . .	326,393,499	544,197,180	804,947,760	978,155,774	1,872,184,958
Exports . .	953,337,086	1,121,365,579	1,107,852,690	1,449,110,671	2,168,330,070

Exports in 1948 were valued at 3,484,417,508 bolivars; in 1949, excluding oil, at 2,241,000,000 bolivars. Exports of oil and oil products in 1949 amounted to 3,260,000,000 bolivars as compared with 3,340,000,000 bolivars in 1948. Exports of coffee declined from 71,000,000 bolivars to 52,000,000. Cocoa exports in 1949 amounted to 13,600,000 kilos as against 18,000,000 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 islands of Aruba and Curaçao in the Netherlands Antilles for refining. Of the 1947 imports, 1,386,691,568 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	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports from Venezuela .	1,359,399	724,645	4,592,001	4,861,257	2,978,654	6,307,535
Exports to Venezuela .	1,446,488	1,065,632	4,747,788	8,040,504	13,809,689	14,577,812
Re-exports to Venezuela .	14,114	1,923	4,124	25,969	40,021	95,450

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. The Venezuelan link in the Pan-American highway was opened for traffic in 1943. Motor vehicles, 1947, totalled 29,300 passenger cars and 34,900 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. Completion in 1942 of the 35-mile El Palito–Palmasola line linked all the railways together. Railway passengers (1948), 605,274; omnibus passengers, 194,134,647. In Caracas the local telephone system is British owned.

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, but not all are interconnected. There were 55,272 instru-

ments in 1949, of which 92% 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. Daily air-mail services, domestic and international, were established in 1930; 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.

In Oct., 1939, Congress authorized the establishment of a Central Bank, with a capital of 10,000,000 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 $29,000,000; on 31 Dec., 1949, its gold stock was equal to $373,000,000. On that date, against a gold stock of 1,041 million bolivars and foreign exchange of 208 million bolivars, the Central Bank had notes of its own in circulation of 814 million bolivars, while notes of other national banks were 1 million bolivars; deposits were 204 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.) but the gold parity as communicated to the International Monetary Fund is 117·250 bolivars per troy oz. 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. Minimum reserve is 50% of notes and demand liabilities.

On 30 June, 1949, the Central Bank's purchases of foreign currencies—covering the first 6 months of the year and derived mainly from the sale of petroleum abroad—exceeded outgoings by the equivalent of $50,770,000, U.S., compared with $83,000,000 in the same period of 1948.

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.

The official monetary unit is the *bolivar*, originally equal to 0·290323 gramme of fine gold or 32·67 cents, U.S., but since 1944 the exchange value has been held at 29·85 cents, U.S., and this rate was formally adopted and registered with the International Monetary Fund in 1946. 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*. The following coins are in circulation:—Gold, 100 (*pachanos*), 20 and 10 bolivars; silver, 2, 1, 0·50 (*real*) bolivars, and 0·25 (*medio*) bolivars; nickel, 0·125 (*locha*), 0·05 (*centavo*) bolivars.

The bank-notes in circulation are as follows:—500, 100, 50, 20 and 10 bolivars. The circulation of foreign bank-notes is forbidden.

Decrees of 1875 and 1917 provided that the official system of weights and measures shall be the metric system.

Diplomatic and Consular Representatives.

1. Of Venezuela in Great Britain (96 Park Lane, W.1).

Ambassador.—Dr. Carlos Sosa-Rodríguez (accredited 9 May, 1950).
Minister Plenipotentiary, Counsellor.—Eduardo Marturet.
First Secretary.—José Campbell-Santana.
Second Secretary.—Dr. Leopoldo Brice.
Consul-General.—Eduardo Michelena.

There are consular representatives at Cardiff and Glasgow.

2. Of Great Britain in Venezuela.

Ambassador.—Sir John Hall Magowan, K.B.E., C.M.G., O.B.E. (appointed Aug., 1948).
First Secretary and Consul (at Caracas).—J. Robinson.
Commercial Secretaries.—M. Gale, M.B.E.; A. C. Maby.
Naval Attaché.—Capt. R. C. M. Duckworth, C.B.E., R.N.
Air Attaché.—Air Commodore D. W. Bayne.

There are vice-consuls at Maracaibo, La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Carúpano, El Callao, Cuidad Bolívar, Las Piedras, Caripito and Puerto La Cruz (Guanta).

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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 Karageorgevitch 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.

On 27 Nov., 8 and 19 Dec., 1947, Marshal Tito concluded treaties of 'friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance' with Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania respectively.

National flag: blue, white, red (horizontal); with a red star in the middle.

Constitution and Government.

Since the formation of the modern state, Yugoslavia has had three forms of constitution.

The first constitution (1921), known as the 'Vidovdan Constitution,' was centralist and unitary, though one of parliamentary democracy, with a certain degree of local government. On 6 Jan., 1929, the constitution was abrogated by King Alexander, who instituted dictatorial personal rule. This period was ended by the dictated constitution of 3 Sept., 1931, which remained in force *de jure* till the agreement of 1 Nov., 1944, signed in liberated Belgrade by the Yugoslav Premier, Dr. Ivan Subašitch, and Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), for the National Liberation Committee of Yugoslavia, recognized the provisional legislative powers of the Anti-Fascist National Liberation Council.

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 and the 'House of the Peoples' (175 members), and is likewise elected for 4 years. The President of the 'Presidium' is the head of the state. He is assisted by 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).

Vice-Presidents.—Moša Pijade, Filip Lakus, Josip Rus, Djura Pucar, Dmitar Vlahov and Marko Vujacić.

Secretary.—Mile Perunic.

The Cabinet (as constituted in May, 1950) is 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 and Chairman of the Control Commission.—Dr. Blagoje Nešković.

President of the General Planning Commission.—Boris Kidrić.

President of the Committee for the Protection of National Health.—Dr. Pavle Gregorić.

Ministers without Portfolio.—Milovan Djilas; Stanoje Simić; Sava Kosanović.

Minister of Finance.—Dobrivoje Radosavljević.

Minister of Heavy Industry.—Franc Leskovšek.

Minister of Light Industry.—Josip Gazi.

Minister of Railways.—Todor Vujasinović (Serb Agrarian).

President of the Council for Transport and Communications.—Božidar Maslarić.

Minister of Commerce and Supply.—Osman Karabegović.

Minister of Foreign Trade.—Melentije Popović.

Minister for Hydro-Economy.—Vaso Čubrilović.

Minister of Justice.—Frane Frol.

Minister of Posts.—Dr. Zaim Šarac.

Minister of Public Works.—Vladimir Zečević.

Minister of Arts and Science.—Rodoljub Čolaković.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry.—Mijalko Todorović.

Minister of Building.—Ljupco Arsov.

Minister of Shipping.—Vicko Krstulović.

Minister of Labour and for the Liberated Territories.—Veceslav Holjevac.

President of the Council for Power and Fuel.—Svetozar Vukmanović.

Minister of Transport.—Vlada Zečević.

The ministries of electrification and mines were abolished on 7 Feb., 1950, and their functions passed to the governments of the federal republics.

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 :—

Federal units	Area in square km.	Males	Females	Total	Pop. per sq. km.
Serbia with Vojvodina, Kosovo and Metochia	86,864	3,170,991	3,352,233	6,523,224 [1]	73·9
Croatia	61,600	1,757,195	1,991,844	3,749,039	66·6
Slovenia	16,229	652,622	736,462	1,389,064	67·9
Bosnia and Hercegovina	51,564	1,236,389	1,325,572	2,561,961	49·6
Macedonia	26,494	584,180	567,874	1,152,054	43·4
Montenegro	13,837	178,161	198,412	376,573	27·2
Total	256,588	7,759,538	8,172,397	15,751,938	61·4

[1] Serbia, 4,134,416; Vojvodina, 1,661,632; Kosovo and Metochia, 727,176 inhabitants.

The principal towns (census, 15 March, 1948) are as follows :—

Town	Population	Town	Population
Serbia		*Croatia* (continued)	
Belgrade (capital)	388,246	Osijek	50,398
Niš	50,692	Split	49,885
Kragujevac	32,528	Karlovac	23,885
Leskovac	21,763	Pula	22,714
Vojvodina		*Slovenia*	
Subotica	112,551	Ljubljana (capital)	120 944
Novi Sad (capital)	77,127	Maribor	66,498
Zrenjanin	40,517	Celje	22,048
Sombor	34,321	*Bosnia and Hercegovina*	
Pancevo	30,816	Sarajevo (capital)	118,158
Kikinda	28,070	Banja Luka	33,191
Senta	24,916	Tuzla	28,916
Vrsac	24,571	Mostar	23,239
Becej	22,923	*Macedonia*	
Kosovo-Metochia		Skoplje (capital)	91,557
Pristina (capital)	19,822	Bitolj	31,131
Croatia		Prilep	25,996
Zagreb (capital)	290,417	*Montenegro*	
Rijeka-Susak	72,120	Titograd (Cetinje, capital)	12,206

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 1947–48 (figures for 1938–39 in brackets) are as follows:—Elementary schools (4-year course), 12,052 (8,956) with 23,889 (32,144) teachers and 1,616,002 (782,789) pupils; secondary schools (7-year course,) 942 (205) with 310,185 (70,775) pupils; teachers' training colleges, 53 (34) with 16,145 (1,737) students; technical, industrial and agricultural schools, 1,139 (852) with 104,725 (79,561) students; art schools (including musical and dramatic schools), 80 (21) with 12,644 (3,173) students. Workers' educational colleges with a 2-year course were established in 1947 and, in 1947–48, numbered 88 with 3,768 pupils.

For higher and specialized education there were, in 1947–48, 32 faculties with 43,625 students and 17 high schools with 2,798 students (1938–39, 29 faculties and high schools with 17,734 students).

The national minorities have been provided with elementary, secondary and teachers' training schools of their own. In 1945–46, there were the following:—Albanian (467, 15, 1), Magyar (200, 29, 2), Bulgarian (95, 21, 1), Czechoslovak (53, 6, 1), Italian (56, 14, 1), Rumanian (37, 5, 1), Turkish (70, 1, 0), Ruthenian (8, 2, 0).

There were, in 1949, 635 cinemas with a seating capacity of 175,000.

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 Yugoslavia. 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
1937–38	11,987,072	11,083,107	1946	27,456,131	33,961,270
1938–39	12,386,844	11,184,000	1947	93,631,000	85,854,000 [1]
1939–40	12,850,500	12,036,700	1948 [1]	124,841,338	124,841,338

[1] Estimates.

The estimated revenue, 1947, was composed of 59,560 million dinars in the federal budget and 26,294 million dinars in the states budget. Main items of the federal budget were :—Turnover taxes, 46,000 (1948, 55,578) ; social insurance, 13,776 (13,376); income tax, 13,784 (13,784); national loan, 3,500 (3,500); state enterprises, 822,060 (1,254,000) million dinars. Of the states budget :—Income tax, 17,204 million dinars.

Of the estimated expenditure, 1947, 59,560 million dinars were allotted to the federal budget and 26,294 million dinars to the states budget. Main items of the federal expenditure :—Education, 6,818; defence, 16,500; social services, 18,546 million dinars. These items were the same in the 1948 estimated budget which also provided for 58,825 million dinars for capital investments.

Defence.

The Yugoslav Army has passed through three stages. At first consisting of numerous guerrilla or ' Partisan ' groups, organized voluntarily and by localities, it became known in 1942 as the National Liberation Army and Partisan Detachments, the latter corresponding to the Home Guard in Great Britain, the former taking shape as a regular army, organized in ' brigades,' each bearing a local name. Publicly recognized by the Allied Military Command in 1943, this National Liberation Army, together with the Partisan Detachments, on 1 March, 1945, became the regular ' Yugoslav Army.'

The Yugoslav Navy comprises 7 torpedo boats, 7 submarines, 10 motor torpedo boats, a minelayer, a patrol vessel, 7 minesweepers, 3 submarine depot ships, and 23 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 total output of coal and lignite was 6,068,088 metric tons in 1939. Brown coal accounted for 4,312,224 lignite, for 1,309,748 and hard coal for 446,116 metric tons in 1939. 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. In 1939 the output of iron ore was 666,863 metric tons. Copper ore is exploited chiefly at Bor (Serbia); output in 1939, 986,999 metric tons. The principal lead mines are at Trepča and Mežica; production of lead-zinc ore in 1939, 775,563 metric tons. Chrome mines are found in the southern part of Serbia and more especially in the neighbourhood of Skoplye; output of chrome ore in 1939, 44,852 metric tons. There are 2 antimony mines in western Serbia (Podrinje), which produced 18,961 metric tons in 1939. Production of salt (excluding sea salt) in 1940, 59,423 metric tons. Production of bauxite in 1939, 318,840 metric tons; manganese, 5,656 metric tons in 1939; pyrites, in 1939, 127,991 metric tons.

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.

The total number of industrial enterprises at the beginning of 1939 was 3,254, of which 906 were agricultural and food, 405 timber, 125 mining, 206 metallurgical, 188 chemical, 91 leather, 417 textile, 84 paper and printing, 271 electrical, 422 building and 139 miscellaneous.

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.

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.

Commerce.

In 1947, the main countries importing into Yugoslavia were as follows (1935–39 average in brackets):—U.S.S.R., 20·2% (0·1); Czechoslovakia, 18·4% (11·5); Italy, 8·0% (8·3); U.K., 7·5% (8·0); Netherlands, 6·3% (1·4); Hungary, 5·2% (13·3); Germany, 4·0% (31·1); U.S.A., 1·6% (5·9).

Main Yugoslav exports in 1947 went to :—Hungary, 18·4% (4·3); U.S.S.R., 16·6% (0·1); Italy, 11·4% (9·2); Czechoslovakia, 8·0% (11·2); Netherlands, 7·4% (1·6); Austria, 4·8% (9·7); Poland, 3·6% (1·0); Switzerland, 3·5% (2·2); Germany, 2·8% (26·4); U.K., 2·7% (7·7); U.S.A., 2·0% (5·0).

Total trade between Yugoslavia and the United Kingdom, in £ sterling (Board of Trade returns):—

	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949
Imports into U.K. . .	2,463,978	46,859	1,069,026	4,578,575	12,074,060
Exports from U.K. .	1,235,245	6,559,000	5,086,006	2,738,819	3,460,222
Re-exports from U.K. .	131,527	622,789	679,351	252,691	869,826

Shipping and Communications.

On 31 Dec., 1940, Yugoslavia possessed a total of 169 vessels of 482,665 (gross) tons, besides 2,154 river vessels.

In 1939, 97,755 vessels of 18,416,514 net tons entered the ports of the kingdom, of these, 91,867 vessels of 14,590,717 tons were Yugoslav.

Yugoslavia had (1940) 6,950 km. of railway. In 1946–48 1,041 km. of railway were built, including the lines Brčko–Banovici (92 km.), Samać–Sarajevo (242 km.), Niksić–Titograd (56 km.) and Kuršumlija–Priština (68 km.).

On 31 Dec., 1940, Yugoslavia had 6,634 miles of state highways (496 of which were auto-roads) and 14,272 miles of second-class roads; in all, 20,906 miles of highways. Total length of waterways was 26,687 miles, of which 1,049 miles are navigable for steamships and motorships, 1,497 miles navigable for rafts and 230 miles for floating of timber. There were also 174 miles of navigable canals and 55 miles of navigable lakes.

There were in 1948, 298,962 km. of telephone line; 2,482 post offices, 66,495 telephone subscribers; 5 large and 9 small broadcasting stations.

Number of wireless licences at the end of 1947 was 220,256.

Aviation (1946):—Home services, 100,800 miles flown, 7,995 passengers carried; international services, 61,500 miles, 2,130 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 8 July, 1946, the official rate of exchange in Belgrade has been 201·50 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. Joza Brilej.

Minister Plenipotentiary, Counsellor.—Branko Zlatarić.

Counsellor.—Jokaš Brajović.

Press Counsellor.—Alexander Sokorac.

Military, Air and Naval Attaché.—Col. Alexandar Vukotić.

Commercial and Financial Counsellor.—Hugo Havliček.

Secretaries.—Dr. Josip Presburger (Consular Dept.), Miroslav Milutinović, Velimir Rodica.

Attaché.—Mme. Desa Bilić.

2. Of Great Britain in Yugoslavia.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.—Sir Charles Peake, K.C.M.G., M.C. (appointed 13 May, 1946).

First Secretary.—C. E. King.

Commercial Secretaries.—H. T. Kennedy; E. H. T. Johnson.

Naval Attaché.—Cdr. H. F. Robertson-Aikman, R.N.

Military Attaché.—Col. C. H. Dewhurst, O.B.E.

Air Attaché.—Wing-Cdr. P. J. Sanders, D.F.C.

There are consular representatives at Zagreb (C.G.), Belgrade, Skoplje and Split.

Books of Reference on Yugoslavia.

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ADDENDA

PAGE

166 and 192. A revised edition of the White Paper on Indian States, published in New Delhi in March, 1950, contains a survey of the developments brought about since the publication of the first White Paper in July, 1948. The main developments recorded are :—

Merged in Provinces.—Mayurbhanj, Kolhapur, Baroda, Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal, Benares and Cooch-Behar.

Centrally administered units.—Bhopal, Tripura and Manipur.

New Union.—Travancore and Cochin.

Reconstructed United States of Rajasthan.—Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer.

198. *Pakistan.*—The jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ceased on 30 April, 1950. French Ambassador.—Pierre Auge.

415. *Governor of the Leeward Islands.*—K. W. Blackburne, C.M.G., O.B.E. (appointed 11 May, 1950).

496. *Australia.*—Ambassador to Indonesia.—J. D. L. Hood. Minister to the Philippines.—Rear Admiral G. D. Moore, R.A.N.

597. U.S. diplomatic representatives.—*Canada :* Stanley Woodward; *Indo-China :* Donald Heath; *Sweden :* W. Walton Butterworth; *Union of South Africa :* John B. Erhardt.

Greek ambassador to U.S. : Athanasios Politis.

Secretaries of the Army, Frank Pace, and Air Force, Thomas K. Finletter, were confirmed by the Senate on 12 and 14 April.

815. *Bolivia.*—Ambassador in London.—Joaquin Espada.

870. *Colombia.*—The inauguration of President Gómez will take place on 7 Aug., 1950, until which date Dr. Ospina Pérez continues in office.

877. *Costa Rica.*—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 by the Central Bank (price May, 1950, *c.* 8·20 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%.

901. *Czechoslovakia.*—British Ambassador.—Philip Mainwaring Broadmead, C.M.G., M.C.

940. *Egypt.*—British Ambassador.—Sir Ralph Clarmont Skrine Stevenson, K.C.M.G. (May, 1950).

1214. *Mongolia.*—G. M. Friters, Outer Mongolia and its International Position (Baltimore and London, 1949) supersedes all previous books on the history and politics of the country; it contains the text of the constitution and an extensive bibliography of writings in 6 languages.

1245. *Nicaragua.*—President Roman y Reyes died on 6 May, 1950; General Anastasio Somoza was elected president on 7 May.

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PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
RICHARD CLAY AND COMPANY, LTD.,
BUNGAY, SUFFOLK.