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THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
1956

THE.
BRITISH
COMMONWEALTH
1956

with a Foreword by
THE EARL OF SWINTON,
P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C.



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FOREWORD

By the Rt. Hon. the EARL OF SWINTON, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C.
*Secretary of State for the Colonies 1931-35; Secretary of State
for Commonwealth Relations 1952-55.*

THE compilers and editors of *The British Commonwealth* are to be congratulated on their courage and their achievement.

There is a mass of literature about individual countries of the Commonwealth and about particular subjects touching the Commonwealth as a whole. But there has never been, so far as I know, an attempt to combine in a single volume the story of Commonwealth development and an account of every country, great and small, within this vast and varied Commonwealth of Nations.

I imagine the attempt was not made because the task appeared too formidable. That it was well worth while to try I have no doubt. I have often felt how useful it would be to have what I may call a comprehensive "Guide to Knowledge" covering the whole Commonwealth. Now we have it.

It would be impossible in such a volume to tell the whole of truth. But there is a lot of interesting and useful information about every country; and the reader is put on the track how to get more special and detailed knowledge.

The editors have been fortunate in obtaining the collaboration of men and women in different parts of the Commonwealth. They write with a special knowledge and understanding of their own countries. This greatly enhances the value and interest of the book. It also typifies the diversity and the unity of this unique family of nations.

15th February, 1956.

SWINTON.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

A work of reference is an organic body, which cannot easily be built in a day. Each edition provokes new ideas, criticisms and suggestions, from both contributors and readers, on which the editors can draw for the preparation of the next; each entry in an old edition serves as a proof for the revised entry which will appear in the new; and it is only in collecting information on new organisations or changing circumstances that fresh ground is broken. As the years go by, the reputation of the book becomes its capital; as each new edition appears its sponsors, while hoping that it will be even better received than its predecessors, are at worst comforted by the knowledge that much of it is already well tried.

There is no such comfort in the first edition. Like all first editions, *THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH* is a venture and the story of its production one of trial and enterprise. The story began several years ago when the directors of Europa Publications were considering whether they might make any addition to their list of international reference books, and when they decided that there was enough interest in the British Commonwealth, and enough demand for detailed information on the various countries and territories which belong to it, to justify a reference book devoted specially to it. And so the gigantic task of collecting, sorting and correlating information, began.

The information is of two kinds. There are for each country or area articles on geography, history and economic conditions, most of which are written by experts in their respective fields who are either nationals of the country concerned or who know it well. Many of these articles are signed and therefore give the views of their authors. If there are inconsistencies, if the articles contradict each other, in matters of opinion, or stress different aspects of their subjects, the editors offer no apology. The object is in every case to give an interesting and authoritative view rather than to aim at text-book uniformity. The British Commonwealth is a loose, illogical and complex association of peoples which defies any attempt at rigid treatment.

The sections on the constitution, government, administration, legal and religious affairs of each member of the Commonwealth, and those on many aspects of their national and international life which follow, consist almost entirely of facts—detailed information, as accurate as we can make it—about many thousands of institutions and organisations. In presenting this category of information, the problems vary with the country or territory: in the case, for instance, of the United Kingdom or Canada or Australia, selection was the great difficulty; in the case of some of the more remote or smaller territories, collection; and in yet other countries—particularly in parts of Africa—political and commercial development is so fast that information is often outdated while it is going through the press.

There were many other problems. The choice of title seemed at first to be easy enough. We decided quite spontaneously on *THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH* as being the most straightforward description of the contents. But when the book was well under way we were asked to consider *THE COMMONWEALTH* or *THE COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS* as possible alternatives. The suggestion came from a friendly and responsible quarter and we therefore considered the question of the title in all its aspects. We decided for what we believe to be good reasons (including the fact that the Commonwealth might be confused with the Commonwealth of Australia

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

and The Commonwealth of Nations taken to mean all the nations of the world or the members of some future world organisation) that our original choice was best.

There were also of course, endless minor difficulties and decisions such as beset every work of reference, but that so many of the problems have been solved and in fact that this book appears at all is due to the help of people in all parts of the Commonwealth. Before all of them we must thank our two advisory editors, Professor GERALD S. GRAHAM, Rhodes Professor of Imperial History at King's College, University of London, who contributed the first chapter of the book and who organised the historical sections; and Dr. W. B. FISHER, Head of the Department of Geography, Durham Colleges, University of Durham, who contributed several of the geographical sections and commissioned and supervised the rest, and the maps. Both of them have been ready at all stages to answer queries and to give advice, and have been most patient with our difficulties.

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After that, it is difficult to know where to start or where to stop; but we should like in particular to thank Mr. C. C. WIGLEY, of the Institute of Commonwealth Studies, for his help with the East African Economic Survey; Mr. B. C. HARFORD, of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia and Mr. H. R. WOODROW, economic adviser to the Australian Treasury, for their help at the proof stage with the Australian economic and statistical surveys; and Mr. D. SIMPSON, Assistant Librarian of the Royal Empire Society for his help with the book list. The rest of our thanks must be anonymous, because they go to the many hundreds of individuals in all the parts of the Commonwealth who have answered our letters or questionnaires, checked our drafts or suggested how this or that subject might be treated. These include officials in the offices of the High Commissioners and Commissioners in London and officials in overseas governments, many of whom have taken far more trouble than we had any reason to expect to give us up-to-date details, to check statistics, to encourage and advise; and the secretaries, librarians or Public Relations Officers of the many banks, insurance companies, trade organisations, transport offices, societies, institutes, libraries, museums, colleges and other organisations of which details are given in this book. They have gone out of their way to help us, often, we know, at the cost of much time and trouble, and we are glad to have this opportunity to show our very deep appreciation of their support.

We hope too that they will find this volume useful and, in the course of time, let us have their comments and criticisms before we embark on the second edition. In compiling the book we have had them particularly in mind and we should like in future editions to adapt it as far as possible to their needs; and indeed to the needs of the intelligent citizen in every country who wants concise, dependable information about a unique experiment in international co-operation involving over a quarter both of the land area of the globe and of the world's population.

ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.S.A. ..	Associate of The Australian Society of Accountants	A.T.P.I. ..	Associate of the Town Planning Institute
A.C.A. ..	Associate of the Institute of Chartered Accountants	Aus. ..	Australia
Acad. ..	Academy	auth. ..	authorised
Accred. ..	Accredited	B.A. ..	Bachelor of Arts
A.C.C.S. ..	Associate of the Corporation of Secretaries	B.Agr. ..	Bachelor of Agriculture
A.C.I.S. ..	Associate of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries	B.A.O. ..	Bachelor of Obstetrics
A.C.T. ..	Australian Capital Territory	B Arch. ..	Bachelor of Architecture
A.D.C. ..	Aide-de-camp	B A S. ..	Bachelor in Agricultural Science
Admin. ..	Administrative, Administration	B.B.A. ..	Bachelor of Business Administration
A.F.C. ..	Air Force Cross	Bart, Bt. ..	Baronet
A.F.I.A. ..	Associate of the Federal Institute of Accountants (Australia)	B.B.C. ..	British Broadcasting Corporation
A.I.A. ..	Associate of the Institute of Actuaries	B.Ch., B.Chir	Bachelor of Surgery
A.I.C.A. ..	Associate member of the Commonwealth Institute of Accountants	B.C.L. ..	Bachelor of Civil Law; Bachelor of Canon Law
A.I.C.E. ..	Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers	B.Comm. ..	Bachelor of Commerce
A.I.D. ..	Agricultural Industrial Development	B.C.S. ..	Bachelor of Commercial Sciences
A.I.F. ..	Australian Imperial Forces	B.D. ..	Bachelor of Divinity
A.I.Mech.E. ..	Associate of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers	B.D.S. ..	Bachelor of Dental Surgery
A.Inst.C.E. ..	Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers	B.E. ..	Bachelor of Engineering; Bachelor of Education
A.K.C. ..	Associate of King's College (London)	B.E.A. ..	British European Airways
A.L.A. ..	Associate of the Library Association	B.E.C. ..	British Employers Confederation
ALDEV ..	African Land Development	B.E.M. ..	British Empire Medal
A.L.S. ..	Associate of the Linnæan Society	B.Eng. ..	Bachelor of Engineering
Alta. ..	Alberta	B.F.A. ..	Bachelor of Fine Arts
A.M. ..	Master of Arts; Albert Medal	B.L. ..	Bachelor of Law
A.M.I.C.E. ..	Associate Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers	B.Lit(t). ..	Bachelor of Letters
A.M.I.E.E. ..	Associate Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers	B.M. ..	Bachelor of Medicine
A.M.I.Mech.E. ..	Associate Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers	B.M.A. ..	British Medical Association
A.N.Z.U.S. ..	Australia, New Zealand, United States of America	B.Mus. ..	Bachelor of Music
A.O.C. ..	Air Officer Commanding	B O.A.C. ..	British Overseas Airways Corporation
Apptd. ..	Appointed	brs. ..	branches
A.R.A. ..	Associate of the Royal Academy	B.S. ..	Bachelor of Science; Bachelor of Surgery
A.R.A.M. ..	Associate of the Royal Academy of Music	B.S.A. ..	Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
A.R.C.A. ..	Associate of the Royal College of Art	B.Sc. ..	Bachelor of Science
A.R.C.M. ..	Associate of the Royal College of Music	B.Sc.(Econ.).	Bachelor of Science in the Faculty of Economics
A.R.C.O. ..	Associate of the Royal College of Organists	B.Sc.(Eng.).	Bachelor of Science in the Faculty of Engineering
A.R.C.S. ..	Associate of the Royal College of Science	B.Theol. ..	Bachelor of Theology
A.R.I.B.A. ..	Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects	B.W.I. ..	British West Indies
A.R.I.C. ..	Associate of the Royal Institute of Chemistry	c. ..	<i>circa</i>
A.R.S.A. ..	Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy; Associate of the Royal Society of Arts	ca. ..	<i>circa</i>
A.R.W.S. ..	Associate of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours	C.A. ..	Chartered Accountant
A.S.A.A. ..	Associate of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors	Cantab. ..	of Cambridge University
Asscn. ..	Association	cap. (auth.) ..	capital (authorised)
Assoc. ..	Associate	(p.u.) ..	(paid up)
Asst. ..	Assistant	C.B. ..	Companion of the (Order of the) Bath
		C.B.C. ..	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
		C.D. and W. ..	Colonial Development and Welfare
		C.E. ..	Civil Engineer
		C.H. ..	Companion of Honour
		Chair. ..	Chairman
		Ch.B. ..	Bachelor of Surgery
		Ch.M. ..	Master of Surgery
		C.I. ..	Imperial Order of the Crown of India; Channel Islands
		C.I.E. ..	Companion of the (Order of the) Indian Empire

ABBREVIATIONS

C.I.E.E.	..	Companion of the Institution of Electrical Engineers	D.Sc.For.	..	Doctor of Science (Forestry)
C.-in-C.	..	Commander-in-Chief	D.Sc.Pol.	..	Doctor of Political Sciences
circ.	..	circulation	D.S.I.R.	..	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research
C.M.	..	Master of Surgery; Congregation of the Mission (Vincentians)	D.S.M.	..	Distinguished Service Medal
C.M.G.	..	Companion of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	D.S.O.	..	Distinguished Service Order
Co.	..	Company; County	D.S.T.	..	Doctor of Sacred Theology
Col.	..	Colonel	D.T.D.	..	<i>Dekoratie voor Trouwe Dienst</i> (Decoration for Devoted Service)
Comm.	..	Commission	D.Theol.	..	Doctor of Theology
Commdr.	..	Commander	D.T.M.	..	Doctor of Tropical Medicine
Commdt.	..	Commandant	D.U.P.	..	<i>Docteur de l'Université de Paris</i>
Commr.	..	Commissioner	D.V.M.	..	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine
Corpn.	..	Corporation	D.V.S.	..	Doctor of Veterinary Surgery
Corresp.	..	Correspondent, Corresponding	E.C.A.	..	Economic Co-operation Administration
C.P.R.	..	Canadian Pacific Railway	E.C.A.F.E.	..	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
C.R.	..	Community of the Resurrection	Ed.	..	Editor
C.R.O.	..	Commonwealth Relations Office	Edn.	..	Edition
C.S.I.	..	Companion of (the Order of) the Star of India	Edin.	..	Edinburgh
C.S.I.R.	..	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (re-named Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation)	est.	..	established
C.SS.R.	..	Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Redemptionists)	Exec.	..	Executive
C.St.J.	..	Commander of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem	f.	..	founded
Cttee.	..	Committee	F.	..	Fahrenheit
C.V.O.	..	Commander of the Royal Victorian Order	F.A.C.C.A.	..	Fellow of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants
D.B.	..	Bachelor of Divinity	F.A.C.D.	..	Fellow of The American College of Dentistry
D.B.E.	..	Dame Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	F.A.S.E.	..	Fellow of the Antiquarian Society Edinburgh
D.C.L.	..	Doctor of Civil Law	F.B.A.	..	Fellow of the British Academy
D.Cn.L.	..	Doctor of Canon Law	F.B.I.	..	Federation of British Industries
D.Com(m).	..	Doctor of Commerce	F.B.S.	..	Fellow of the Botanical Society
D.C.M.	..	Distinguished Conduct Medal	F.C.A.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants
D.C.S.	..	Doctor of Commercial Sciences	F.C.A.A.	..	Fellow of the Australian Institute of Cost Accountants
D.C.T.	..	Doctor of Christian Theology	F.C.C.S.	..	Fellow of the Corporation of Certified Secretaries
D.D.	..	Doctor of Divinity	F.C.I.C.	..	Fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada
D.D.S.	..	Doctor of Dental Surgery	F.C.I.I.	..	Fellow of the Chartered Insurance Institute
D.Econ.	..	Doctor of Economics	F.C.I.S.	..	Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries
D.Ed.	..	Doctor of Education	F.C.S.	..	Fellow of the Chemical Society
Del.	..	Delegate; Delegation	F.C.W.A.	..	Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Cost and Works Accountants
D.Eng.	..	Doctor of Engineering	F.D.S.R.C.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Dental Surgery
Dep.	..	Deputy; Deposits	Fed.	..	Federation; Federal
Dept.	..	Department	F.E.I.S.	..	Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland
D.ès L.	..	<i>Docteur ès Lettres</i>	F.E.S.	..	Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society
D.ès Sc.	..	<i>Docteur ès Sciences</i>	F.F.A.	..	Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries
D.F.A.	..	Doctor of Fine Arts	F.F.A.R.C.S.	..	Fellow of the Faculty of Anaesthetics, Royal College of Surgeons
D.F.C.	..	Distinguished Flying Cross	F.F.A.S.	..	Fellow of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors
D.H.L.	..	Doctor of Hebrew Literature	F.F.I.	..	Fellow of the Faculty of Insurance
D.Hy.	..	Doctor of Hygiene	F.G.S.	..	Fellow of the Geological Society
D.I.C.	..	Diploma of the Imperial College	F.I.A.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries
Dir.	..	Director	F.I.A.A.	..	Fellow Architect Member of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors
Div.	..	Division	F.I.A.C.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Company Accountants
D.L.	..	Deputy Lieutenant	F.I.A.S.	..	Fellow Surveyor Member of the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors
D.Lit(t).	..	Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature			
D.L.S.	..	Doctor of Library Science			
D.M.	..	Doctor of Medicine (Oxford)			
D.M.D.	..	Doctor of Dental Medicine			
D.M.V.	..	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine			
D.P.A.	..	Diploma in Public Administration			
D.Paed.	..	Doctor of Pedagogy			
D.Ph.	..	Doctor of Philosophy			
D.Phil.	..	Doctor of Philosophy			
D.S.C.	..	Distinguished Service Cross			
D.Sc.	..	Doctor of Science			
D.Sc.A.	..	Doctor of Applied Science			

ABBREVIATIONS

F.I.B.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Bankers	F.R.S.S.Af...	Fellow of the Royal Society of South Africa
F.I.F.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Fuels	F.R.S.T.M.	Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical
F.I.Hsg.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Housing	& H.	Medicine and Hygiene
F.I.M.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Metallurgists	F.S.A.	.. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries
F.(Inst.)P.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Physics	F.S.A.A.	.. Fellow of the Society and Incorporated
F.Inst.Pet.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Petroleum	Accountants and Auditors	
F.I.R.E.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Radio Engineers	F.S.D.C.	.. Fellow of The Society of Dyers and
F.I.S.E.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Structural	Colourists	
		Engineers	F.S.G.T.	.. Fellow of the Society of Glass Technology
F.J.I.	..	Fellow of the Institute of Journalists	F.S.I.A.	.. Fellow of the Society of Industrial Artists
F.K.C.	..	Fellow of King's College (London)	F.S.S.	.. Fellow of the Statistical Society
F.L.A.	..	Fellow of the Library Association	F.T.C.L.	.. Fellow of Trinity College of Music, London
F.L.S.	..	Fellow of the Linnean Society	F.T.I.	.. Fellow of the Textile Institute
F.L.A.S.	..	Fellow of the Land Agents' Society	F.Z.S.	.. Fellow of the Zoological Society
F.M.S.	..	Federated Malay States		
F.N.I.	..	Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences	G.A.T.T.	.. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
		(India)	G.B.E.	.. Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the
F.Ph.S.	..	Fellow of the Philosophical Society of	Order of) the British Empire	
		England	G.C.	.. George Cross
F.Phys.S.	..	Fellow of the Physical Society	G.C.B.	.. Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) the
F.R.A.C.P.	..	Fellow of the Royal Australasian College	Bath	
		of Physicians	G.C.I.E.	.. (Knight) Grand Commander of the Indian
F.R.A.C.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Australasian College	Empire	
		of Surgeons	G.C.M.G.	.. Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of) St.
F.R.Ae.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society	Michael and St. George	
F.R.A.H.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Australian Historical	G.C.S.I.	.. Knight Grand Commander of the Star of
		Society	India	
F.R.A.I.	..	Fellow of the Royal Anthropological	G.C.V.O.	.. Knight Grand Cross of the (Royal)
		Institute	Victorian Order	
F.R.A.I.A.	..	Fellow of the Royal Australian Institute	Gen.	.. General
		of Architects	G.H.Q.	.. General Headquarters
F.R.A.I.C.	..	Fellow of the Royal Architectural Institute	G.M.	.. George Medal
		of Canada	G.M.I.E.	.. Grand Master of the Indian Empire
F.R.A.M.	..	Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music	G.O.C.inC.	.. General Officer Commanding in Chief
F.R.A.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society;	Gov.	.. Governor
		Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society	Govt.	.. Government
F.R.B.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Society of British		
		Sculptors; Fellow of the Royal Botanic	h.c.	.. <i>honoris causa</i>
		Society	H.E.	.. His Eminence; His Excellency
F.R.C.M.	..	Fellow of the Royal College of Music	H.M.	.. His (or Her) Majesty
F.R.C.O.	..	Fellow of the Royal College of Organists	Hon.	.. Honourable; Honorary
F.R.C.O.G.	..	Fellow of the Royal College of Obstetricians		
		and Gynaecologists	I.B.R.D.	.. International Bank for Reconstruction
F.R.C.P.(E).	..	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians	and Development	
		(Edinburgh)	I.C.E.	.. Institution of Civil Engineers
F.R.C.S(E).	..	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons	I.C.S.	.. Indian Civil Service
		(Edinburgh)	I.M.S.	.. Indian Medical Service
F.R.C.V.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary	Inc, inc.	.. Incorporated; including
		Surgeons	Ind.	.. Independent
F.R.Econ.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Economic Society	Inst.	.. Institute, Institution
F.R.F.P.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Faculty of Physicians	Inst.C.E.	.. Institution of Civil Engineers
		and Surgeons	Inst.E.E.	.. Institution of Electrical Engineers
F.R.G.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society	Inst.Mech.E.	.. Institution of Mechanical Engineers
F.R.Hist.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Historical Society	Int.	.. International
F.R.Hort.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society	I.S.O.	.. (Companion of the) Imperial Service Order
F.R.I.B.A.	..	Fellow of the Royal Institute of British	I.T.A.	.. Independent Television Authority
		Architects		
F.R.I.C.	..	Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry	J.C.B.	.. <i>Juris Canonici Bachelor</i> (Bachelor of
F.R.I.C.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chartered	Canon Law)	
		Surveyors	J.D.	.. Doctor of Jurisprudence
F.R.M.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society	J.P.	.. Justice of the Peace
F.R.Met.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society	J.U.D.	.. <i>Juris utriusque Doctor</i> (Doctor of both
F.R.N.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Numismatic Society	Civil and Canon Law)	
F.R.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Society	Ju.D.	.. Doctor of Law
F.R.S.A.	..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts		
F.R.San.I.	..	Fellow of the Royal Sanitary Institute	K.B.E.	.. Knight Commander of (the Order of) the
F.R.S.C.	..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada	British Empire	
F.R.S.E.	..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh	K.C.B.	.. Knight Commander of (the Order of) the
F.R.S.L.	..	Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature	Bath	
F.R.S.N.Z.	..	Fellow of the Royal Society of New Zealand	K.C.I.E.	.. Knight Commander of (the Order of) the
F.R.S.S.	..	Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society	Indian Empire	

ABBREVIATIONS

K.C.M.G. ..	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	M.I.Struct.E.	Member of the Institution of Structural Engineers
K.C.S.I. ..	Knight Commander of the Star of India	M.L.A. ..	Member of the Legislative Assembly
K.C.V.O. ..	Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order	M.L.C. ..	Member of the Legislative Council
K.G. ..	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter	M.P. ..	Member of Parliament
K.P. ..	Knight of (the Order of) St. Patrick	M.R.A.S. ..	Member of the Royal Asiatic Society
K.St.J. ..	Knight of (the Order of) St. John of Jerusalem	M.R.C.P.(E).	Member of the Royal College of Physicians (Edinburgh)
K.T. ..	Knight of (the Order of) the Thistle	M.R.C.S (E).	Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Edinburgh)
Kt. ..	Knight Bachelor	M.R.C.V.S...	Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
Lat. ..	Latitude	M.R.I. ..	Member of the Royal Institution
L.C.C. ..	London County Council	M.R.I.A. ..	Member of the Royal Irish Academy
L.D.C. ..	Licentiate in Canon Law	M.R.S.A. ..	Member of the Royal Society of Arts
L.D.S. ..	Licentiate in Dental Surgery	M.R.S.H. ..	Member of the Royal Society for The Promotion of Health
L.ès L. ..	<i>Licencié ès Lettres</i>	M.R.S.L. ..	Member of the Royal Society of Literature
L.H.D. ..	Doctor of Humane Letters	M.R.S.T. ..	Member of the Royal Society of Teachers
Lic.Med. ..	Licentiate in Medicine	M.S. ..	Master of Surgery
Litt.D. ..	Doctor of Letters	M.Sc. ..	Master of Science
LL.B. ..	Bachelor of Laws	M.S.I.A. ..	Member of the Society of Industrial Artists
LL.D. ..	Doctor of Laws	M.Th. ..	Master of Theology
LL.L. ..	Licentiate of Law	M.T.P.I. ..	Member of the Town Planning Institute
LL.M. ..	Master of Law(s)	Mus.Bac.or B.	Bachelor of Music
L.M. ..	Licentiate of Medicine; or Midwifery	Mus.Doc.or D.	Doctor of Music
L.M.S.S.A. ..	Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery of the Society of Apothecaries	Mus.M. ..	Master of Music (Cambridge)
L.N. ..	League of Nations	M.V.O. ..	Member of the Royal Victorian Order
Long ..	Longitude	Nat. ..	National
L.R.C.P. ..	Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians	N.A.T.O. ..	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
L.R.C.S. ..	Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons	N.B. ..	New Brunswick
M.A. ..	Master of Arts	N.D.A. ..	National Diploma in Agriculture
Man. ..	Manitoba	N.D.D. ..	National Diploma in Dairying
M.B. ..	Bachelor of Medicine	N.S. ..	Nova Scotia
M.B.E. ..	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire	N.S.W. ..	New South Wales
M.C. ..	Military Cross	N.W.F.P. ..	North-West Frontier Province
M.Ch. ..	Master of Surgery	N.Z. ..	New Zealand
M.Ch.D. ..	Master of Dental Surgery	O.A. ..	<i>Officier d'Académie</i>
M.C.L. ..	Master of Civil Law	O.B.E. ..	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire
M.Com. ..	Master of Commerce	O.C.F. ..	Officiating Chaplain to the Forces
M.D. ..	Doctor of Medicine	O.E.E.C. ..	Organisation for European Economic Co-operation
M.D.S. ..	Master of Dental Surgery	O.F.M. ..	Order of Friars Minor
M.E. ..	Mechanical Engineer	O.F.S. ..	Orange Free State
M.E.I.C. ..	Member of the Engineering Institute of Canada	O.M. ..	Member of the Order of Merit
Mems. ..	Members	O.M.I. ..	Oblate of Mary Immaculate
M Eng. ..	Master of Engineering (Dublin)	Ont. ..	Ontario
M.F. ..	Master of Forestry	O.P. ..	Order of Preachers
Mgr. ..	Monsignor; Monseigneur	Ord. ..	Ordinary
M.H.A. ..	Member of the House of Assembly	Org. ..	Organisation; Organising
M.H.R. ..	Member of the House of Representatives	O.S.B. ..	Order of St. Benedict
M.I.C.E. ..	Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers	O.S.M. ..	Friars Servants of the B.V. Mary (Servites)
M.I.Chem.E..	Member of the Institution of Chemical Engineers	Oxon. ..	Of Oxford University
M.I.E.A. ..	Member of the Institution of Engineers, Australia	Parl. ..	Parliament; Parliamentary
M.I.E.E. ..	Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers	P.C. ..	Privy Counsellor
M.I.Mar.E ..	Member of the Institute of Marine Engineers	Pd.B. ..	Bachelor of Pedagogy
M.I.Min.E...	Member of the Institution of Mining Engineers	Pd.D. ..	Doctor of Pedagogy
M.I.N.A. ..	Member of the Institution of Naval Architects	Pd.M. ..	Master of Pedagogy
M.Inst.F. ..	Member of the Institute of Fuel	P.E.I. ..	Prince Edward Island
M.Inst.Gas.E.	Member of the Institution of Gas Engineers	P.E.N. ..	Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors and Novelists (Club)
Min. ..	Minister; Ministry	Ph.B. ..	Bachelor of Philosophy
		Ph.D. ..	Doctor of Philosophy
		P.I.D.C. ..	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
		P.Q. ..	Province of Quebec
		Pref. ..	Preference
		Prof. ..	Professor

ABBREVIATIONS

Proprs.	..	Proprietors	S A.	..	South Africa; South Australia
P.R.S.	..	President of the Royal Society	S.A.A.F.	..	South African Air Force
P.R.S.A.	..	President of the Royal Scottish Academy	S.A.D.G.	..	<i>Société des Architectes diplômés par le</i> <i>Gouvernement</i>
P.S.-S.	..	Professor of Sacred Scripture	S C A.	..	Society of the Catholic Apostolate (Pal-
Publs.	..	Publications			lottine Fathers)
Q.	..	Queensland	Sc.B	..	Bachelor of Science
Q.C.	..	Queen's Counsel	Sc D.	..	Doctor of Science
Q.E.A.	..	Qantas Empire Airways	Sec.	..	Secretary
Q.E.O.N.S.	..	Queen Elizabeth's Own Nursing Service	S J.	..	Society of Jesus
Q.H.P.	..	Honorary Physician to the Queen	S J.D.	..	Doctor of Juristic Science
Que.	..	Quebec	S.M.	..	Master of Science
R.A.	..	Royal Academy; Royal Academician	S.T.B.	..	Bachelor of Sacred Theology
R.A.A.F.	..	Royal Australian Air Force	S T.D	..	Doctor of Sacred Theology
R.A.C.P.	..	Royal Australasian College of Physicians	S Th L	..	<i>Sacrae Theologiae Lector</i> (Reader or Professor of Sacred Theology)
R.A.C.S.	..	Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	Subs.	..	Subscribed
R.A.F.	..	Royal Air Force.	Supt.	..	Superintendent
R.A.M.	..	Royal Academy of Music			
R.A.M.C.	..	Royal Army Medical Corps	T.	..	Tasmania
R.A.S.	..	Royal Astronomical (Asiatic) Society	T.C.A.	..	Trans-Canada Air Lines
R.B.A.	..	Royal (Society) of British Artists	Th.B.	..	Bachelor of Theology
R.C.A.	..	Member of the Royal Cambrian Academy; Member of the Royal Canadian Academy	Th.D.	..	Doctor of Theology
R.C.A.F.	..	Royal Canadian Air Force	Th.M.	..	Master of Theology
R.D.I.	..	Royal Designer for Industry	Treas.	..	Treasurer
Rep.	..	Representative Represented	T.U.C.	..	Trades Union Congress
Res.	..	Reserves			
retd.	..	retired	U.K.	..	United Kingdom
Rev.	..	Reverend	U.N.	..	United Nations
R.F.C.	..	Royal Flying Corps	Univ.	..	University
R.G.S.	..	Royal Geographical Society	U.P.	..	United Provinces; Uttar Pradesh
R.Hist.S.	..	Royal Historical Society	U.S.A.	..	United States of America
R.I.	..	Royal Institute (of Painters in Water Colours); Royal Institution	U S S.R.	..	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
R.I.B.A.	..	Royal Institute of British Architects			
R.M.P.A.	..	Royal Medico-Psychological Association	V.	..	Victoria
R N	..	Royal Navy	V C	..	Victoria Cross
Rs.	..	Rupees	Vols.	..	Volumes
R.S.A.	..	Royal Scottish Academician; Royal Society of Arts			
R.S.C.	..	Royal Society of Canada	W.A.	..	Western Australia
R.S.W.	..	Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colours	W.E.A.	..	Workers' Educational Association
Rt. Hon.	..	Right Honourable	W.S.	..	Writer to the Signet
Rt. Rev.	..	Right Reverend			
R W.S.	..	Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours	Y.M.C.A.	..	Young Men's Christian Association
			Y.W.C.A.	..	Young Women's Christian Association

TO REGIONS, COUNTRIES, TERRITORIES AND ISLANDS

In many cases, information on each country, territory or island of the Commonwealth is given both in the general chapters on the group or area to which it belongs and in its own individual section. In such cases the reader is referred to the Synopsis for the area concerned, in which details of page numbers may be found. In the case of smaller territories or islands which do not appear in the Synopses, or which are not covered by any of the general sections, a direct page reference is given.

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THE EVOLUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH

"EMPIRE", wrote a distinguished economic historian, "is not a disease; it is a phase of national expansion inside which new nations themselves containing the stock of one or more old nations, come to birth." This process of peaceful reproduction began in the latter part of the nineteenth century; and a British Empire which was started in the sixteenth century for purposes of settlement and trade gradually evolved into the present loose, yet curiously active political structure whose various parts "hive off" from time to time as independent nations, without altogether sacrificing the family tie. The result has been something new in history; an *Empire* became a *Commonwealth*.

In 1931, the last significant constitutional ties which made the old self-governing Dominions partially or theoretically dependent on London were discarded. Under the terms of the Statute of Westminster of that year, every self-governing member of the Empire became master of its own destiny within a Commonwealth and by admitting inferentially an undisputed right to secede from the Commonwealth, the Statute reduced to a legal quibble any vestige of imperial control over the one-time colonies. Similarly, in keeping with this principle, the ties with the present Colonies have been gradually loosened, as expanding opportunities for education in self-government, buttressed by the growth of nationalism, accelerated the pace of political progress. Between 1947 and 1948 arrangements were made for the complete sovereign independence of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon either within or without the Commonwealth, and only Burma decided to withdraw. In 1954 the Gold Coast reached the threshold of independence; and the powers retained to-day by the United Kingdom in the government of Nigeria are but the minimum normally retained before the acquisition of full nationhood. It was properly in keeping with the evolutionary process that the name Dominions Office should have been changed in July 1947 to that of Commonwealth Relations, and the Colonial Service in October 1954 to that of Her Majesty's Overseas Civil Service.

For all the varying parts of the Commonwealth, complete self-government has been and remains the goal, and the British system of parliamentary government has been accepted as the standard model. This common political interest is an important factor in maintaining the interdependence of the Family; but equally important is the other kind of political heritage—a common conception of law in relation to the freedom of the individual, a common faith in the values of British democracy, and some understanding of the spirit in which it is practised.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, while Spain and Portugal were opening up new colonies for trade and settlement, England played only a minor part. Admittedly, a Genoese sailor, John Cabot, under the patronage of Henry VII, touched Newfoundland in 1497, and with his sons probably explored the coast of North America as far south as Virginia; but such discoveries were not followed up. Despite her insular position, England was a predominantly agricultural country, continental in outlook; her maritime resources were not yet sufficient for great overseas enterprises; and any English pretensions to control communications by sea were confined to the Channel which was regarded as part of the feudal domain connecting the Kingdom with possessions in France.

Nonetheless, individual English adventurers like William Hawkins of Plymouth undertook voyages to West Africa, the first in 1528; and in an effort to avoid the Spanish monopoly, Englishmen began looking for a back door to the fabulous East, either by the north-east around Asia, or by the north-west around North America. Between 1553 and 1558 Willoughby, Chancellor and Anthony Jenkinson tried unsuccessfully to get around, and subsequently through, Russia; Frobisher and Davis, between 1576 and 1587, each made three voyages into the Arctic Ocean; in 1577 Drake began his great voyage to the Moluccas by the south-west, and in the process became the first Englishman to encircle the globe. But little came of these gallant adventures other than the knowledge that a road to the East by the north-west or north-east was not practicable, and that a share in the riches of the New World could only be achieved by breaking the maritime power of Spain and Portugal.

Consequently, during the greater part of the sixteenth century, territories of the New World were unoccupied by English settlers. An attempt was made by Sir Humphrey Gilbert to establish a colony in Newfoundland in 1583, and a few colonists led by Sir Walter Raleigh landed at Roanoke in Virginia in 1585, but there was no continuous flow of population to North America until after 1630. This failure to colonise was not simply owing to bad organisation and lack of capital; it was fundamentally a result of the fact that until 1588 Spain, with her Caribbean bases, had more well-armed ships at sea than England.

Without constant national support, neither trading connections nor colonies could possibly survive. Following the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, although hardly recognised at the time, the days of the Spanish monopoly were over, and likewise of those supreme individualists, the sea-dogs, who, while they had failed to set down enduring settlements, had broken paths by their exploits, and pointed the way to colonisation. In the dawning age of war-ships and navies, it was clear that colonial empires overseas could only be possessed by vigorous nations, able to control or at least dispute the sea routes of empire. For the next hundred years and more, this struggle for the command of the sea was the basic element in the competition of England, Holland and France for the trade and territories of the world beyond Europe.

The first half of the seventeenth century witnessed the first expansion of English trade and population overseas. It saw the beginning of great migrations by those who were subsequently to be known as British peoples to North America and Newfoundland, the West Indies, the East Indies and India. Unlike those of Spain and Portugal, these enterprises were not controlled entirely by the state; the first colonies or trading posts in North America and India were the product of chartered companies of private merchants, whose charters issued from the Crown and ordinarily conceded a monopoly of trade between England and the territories designated. The Virginia Company, which sent its first contingent to America in 1607, and the East India Company, established in 1600, although subject to government supervision, were the spontaneous creation of private organisations. "The expansion of England in the seventeenth century was an expansion of society, and not of the state."

Between 1620 and 1642 emigration to Bermuda and the

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West Indies amounted to some 40,000, of which almost half went to Barbados. The same period saw the establishment of "the greatest foundation of the old colonial Empire", the New England colonies. While trade was the impelling force in the Virginia settlement, the religious motive, in a nonconformist sense, was predominant in the foundation of Massachusetts and Puritan New England; similarly the Quakers, like the Puritan immigrants to the northward, found a refuge in Pennsylvania, and unhappy Roman Catholics a retreat in Maryland. In proselytising zeal the English never equalled the Spanish, Portuguese or French. Admittedly, most colonial charters of the time announced the propagation of the Gospel as among the first of colonial objectives, but the majority of these official professions of intention rarely went beyond lip-service to a doctrine that was only infrequently implemented in practice. Although the search for gold and silver and the riches of Cathay played a part in the early years of colonial activity, by the latter half of the seventeenth century the prospect of finding luxury goods and raw materials became the main justification for English colonisation. Cromwell seized Jamaica, the greatest sugar plantation in the Caribbean, in 1655; a syndicate of Charles II's courtiers made plans to exploit the Carolinas in 1663, while the Duke of York was responsible for the expedition that captured the commercial capital, New Amsterdam, from the Dutch in 1664, releasing to English possession the rest of the coastline between Virginia and New England. In the light of a new economic doctrine, expressed in what is called the "Mercantile System", trade expansion became the dynamic element of Empire.

The East India Company, driven from the Spice Islands by the Dutch in 1623, consolidated its efforts on the sub-continent of India at the expense of the Portuguese, acquiring three main settlements, Madras at the end of Charles I's reign, Bombay during the reign of Charles II and Calcutta, two years after the Glorious Revolution, in 1690. Thenceforward, with government encouragement, the East India Company prospered exceedingly; in order to safeguard its expanding trade, it found itself, especially in the eighteenth century, fighting wars and making alliances, and in consequence governing large native territories that were to form the nucleus of an Empire of India. Similarly, the Royal Africa Company was organised in 1672 to supply slaves to all the British colonies, and indirectly to begin a triangular trade between Europe, Africa and North America in salt, wines, sugar and tobacco. In addition, Charles II granted about a quarter of the North American continent in 1670 to the Hudson's Bay Company, headed by Prince Rupert, whose main object it was to bring beaver furs from the northern regions of Canada. There were, too, various private firms, some of which dealt with the relatively unproductive New England colonies, exchanging manufactures for naval stores, lumber, masts and potash.

The need for export markets was hardly a significant element in colonising activity until the Industrial Revolution produced the multiplying factories of England at the beginning of the nineteenth century. On the whole, it was expected that the colonies should draw such manufactured supplies as they required from England alone, either in their own or in English ships, and that the colonial inhabitants, renouncing manufacturing pursuits, should send the raw materials of their lands exclusively, apart from a few exempted articles, to England in their own or in English ships. This system, which worked fairly successfully, often because its various trade and navigation laws were not rigorously enforced, was designed to achieve a monopoly of the colonial carrying trade at the expense of the Dutch, the French or any other rivals for overseas commerce.

By the end of the seventeenth century, Empire, which had come to express itself in terms of trade, was very much a matter of governmental concern. In 1696, a Board of Trade and Plantations was created by William III, and until the American Revolution brought an end to the Board as well as the first Empire, it functioned as a kind of Colonial Office that put commercial profits far ahead of plantation welfare. "By trade and commerce", wrote Lord Bolingbroke in 1738, "we grew a rich and powerful nation. . . . As trade and commerce enrich, so they fortify our country. The sea is our barrier, ships are our fortresses, and the mariners that trade and commerce alone can furnish are the garrisons to defend them." In the new age of imperial rivalry that had begun with the wars of Louis XIV, the balance of trade became intimately integrated with the balance of power, and hence the quest for colonial trade in the days of the elder Pitt had become equally a competition for power.

The Treaty of Utrecht (1713) completed the first foundations of the trading Empire. At the end of the War of the Spanish Succession, the new Great Britain (which the Union with Scotland had created in 1707) retained possession of the eastern coast of North America, and acquired the former French province of Acadia (Nova Scotia), the vaguely defined Hudson Bay territories, Newfoundland, with the reservation of certain French fishing rights, St. Kitts in the West Indies, and two Mediterranean bases of importance, Gibraltar and Minorca. The frame of Empire now embraced India, the West Indies, Newfoundland and the Atlantic coast of North America. Half the maritime trade of the world was under the British flag, and the desire to consolidate this trade, and at the same time to crush for ever the rivalry of foreign competitors was bound to evoke the opposition of France and her ally Spain. The ensuing struggle for world empire was bitter and long-drawn, but fundamentally unequal. During the Seven Years' War the Royal Navy, although handicapped in the beginning by inefficiencies, was more than double, and the merchant marine which produced the seamen, almost six times that of France. Moreover, Great Britain possessed in William Pitt a leader whose eccentric genius was as much responsible for victory as the imposing fleets which he directed. Lacking ships and seamen, and immersed in the continent of Europe where her armies continued to take the offensive, France was bound to lose her overseas empire to that power which made constantly effective its command of the sea.

The Peace of Paris in 1763 ended a world war, and recognised a new and tremendously enlarged British Empire. Unhappily, Britain had not reached a stage when she could contemplate (as she did some 150 years later) reconstructing this Empire as a kind of federation of self-governing states under the Crown. Not even wise men like Pitt or Burke could conceive of a Commonwealth of Nations; the colonies were colonies in the dictionary meaning of the term, subordinate possessions that contributed raw materials and might be available as useful markets. Empire to be worthwhile involved political dependence; complete centralised control was inevitable if the Mother Country were to enforce effectively the triple monopoly of import, export and carriage. Imperial theory was limited generally speaking to the choice between absolute independence and absolute subordination. In the case of the maturing and nationally-sensitive American colonies, conciliation based on the removal of certain commercial or political grievances was the only positive remedy suggested during the years before 1776, when the Declaration of Independence disrupted the first British Empire. The American Revolution was not precipitated by oppressive trade laws and parliamentary

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coercion, although skilful leadership wove these grievances into a formidable propagandist pattern of antagonisms. The American minority who fought the war wanted no seats in Westminster; nor were they deeply concerned about restrictive navigation laws, or reduced bills for war expenses *per se*. After a long and inevitable advance towards full self-government, they had found the end of the road blocked by the accepted principle of British parliamentary ascendancy, and since the means of reconciling imperial unity and full colonial self-government was not discovered until Lord Durham issued his famous Report in 1839, there was then no alternative to revolution, and the revolution, thanks to the leadership of George Washington and the timely assistance of France, was a success.

In 1783 there were few optimists so sanguine as to agree with the pamphleteer who proclaimed that Britain's "political sun was eclipsed but for a moment to emerge from the clouds with greater glory". Yet this optimist turned out to be right. The years between 1783 and 1815 saw the beginning of an amazing process of expansion and acquisition culminating with the partition of Africa in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. France and Holland were left with the bulk of their overseas possessions intact, chiefly because the British government was much more concerned with bases than territory; and in Malta, the Cape, Mauritius, Tobago and St. Lucia (with the addition of Singapore in 1819) they had added sufficient strategic bases to command the seven seas. Moreover, Australia had begun to take root as transports brought the victims of English penal laws to New South Wales; Canada had survived the American War of 1812, and was growing more British as Scottish and English, and subsequently Irish, colonists followed the American Loyalists to the Maritime Provinces and Upper Canada. Finally, Ireland, the saddest failure in the history of British colonial rule, had been taken into the United Kingdom union in 1801.

As it happened, the American Revolution brought about no radical change in the philosophy of imperial rule. Although it did mean the final abandonment of all attempts to draw imperial revenue by internal taxation, on the whole it tended to influence British policy in the direction of tightening rather than relaxing control from London. Apart from the India Act of 1784 (which provided the basis of government in India until the Mutiny) and the Canada Constitutional Act of 1791 (which provided representative government for both French and English halves of the colony), the constitutional machinery of the Second Empire was laid down and operated without recourse to parliament. In the nineteenth century, the great bulk of the colonial Empire—after 1815 a unique combination of races embracing European minorities along with enormous non-European populations—came under what is known as the Crown Colony system of government. In the eighteenth century there had been no hesitation in handing over self-governing powers to minorities of white settlers, because there was no generally accepted sense of responsibility for the welfare of native peoples. With the nineteenth century, not only the demands of efficiency but the compulsions of a new humanitarianism supported by missionary enterprise determined the new colonial policy, which in the light of British constitutional history might appear at first glance retrogressive. Under the Crown Colony system, the governor and his council were responsible not to a popular assembly, but to the Secretary of State for War and Colonies—representing the first Colonial Office, established in 1801—and through him to the British Parliament. It was felt that in colonies inhabited by large and illiterate native populations, even limited self-government, as practised in the former American colonies, could

mean oppressive control by a white minority of settlers. As far as possible, then, colonial administration was to be carried out under royal prerogative through the medium of orders-in-council. Colonies with representative legislatures could, of course, vote taxes and even pass laws, but they could not (and in mature colonies of white population like Canada did not, until after 1840) control the executive. Indeed, after the middle of the century, some colonies, notably in the West Indies, which had developed representative institutions, were made to surrender this privilege in return for legislatures containing in some instances a majority of official and nominated members.

It is easy to find cause for self-reproach in the arrogance and ruthlessness of some empire-builders, and in the purple patches of their literary executors; slogans about the "white man's burden" not infrequently represented crude complacency and some insincerity. Nonetheless, the forces which influenced the direction of Colonial Office policy were part of the same powerful current that carried the anti-slavery movement to victory in 1833, that kept an anti-slavery squadron in being off the Guinea coast and sent the missionaries to Africa, New Zealand and the islands of the Pacific. Whatever the mistakes and inconsistencies of the Colonial Office, the ideal of "trusteeship" had taken root in the shape of an honest regard for the fate of the non-European peoples under British rule. Volumes of parliamentary papers testify to the probing activity of parliamentary committees which periodically investigated the welfare and future of aboriginal communities. By the middle of the nineteenth century, a sense of moral responsibility had been aroused, paving the way for a twentieth-century doctrine that the claims of material advantage must take second place to those of colonial economic and social betterment.

Meanwhile, the new middle class of the Industrial Revolution, which had forced through the Reform Bill of 1832, demanded a complete overhaul of the old colonial system involving a review of ancient trade laws with the object of opening up new markets with foreign countries throughout the world. The Freer Trade cause which they supported so urgently was to shatter beyond repair the old foundations of colonial policy, and expedite the act of imperial renunciation shortly to be recommended by Lord Durham's Report. Slowly but surely the movement towards political consciousness in the Canadas, mixed up, as it was, with racial unrest, and culminating in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, was forcing a reconsideration of the old problem of British supremacy and colonial autonomy. Could the realities of self-government be conceded to a colony without breaking up the Empire? Since there was no promising alternative in 1839, apart from a second American Revolution, British statesmen accepted reluctantly and fearfully the proffered Durham solution, thereby establishing a pattern of colonial evolution that has functioned down to the present time. Although bold in its intentions, the Durham scheme was not highly original in essentials. It simply meant allowing representative colonial assemblies to control their own executives in matters of domestic concern. By 1847 this privilege had been conceded in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; by 1849 it was at last accepted for the newly amalgamated province of United Canada (Upper and Lower Canada, 1791-1840); by 1855 the same system that Durham had recommended for Canada had been accepted in Australia and New Zealand.

The final steps in the establishment of Free Trade followed quickly on the victory of responsible colonial government. With the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846 and the Navigation Laws in 1849, a revolution in Britain's

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commercial and colonial system had been almost completed. In 1842 Richard Cobden had prophesied that the movement towards freer trade would gradually loosen the bonds which held the colonies together. If Britain could trade with the world on much the same basis as with white colonies who were in any event seeking even wider powers of self-government, what was the advantage of maintaining an Empire at considerable expense? Indeed, by the middle of the nineteenth century, ultimate separation of the colonies became an almost accepted principle among permanent officials in the Colonial Office. "Separatism" did exist as the corollary of Free Trade, and reached its high tide in the sixties; but it was not an active doctrine. Most people, if they thought at all about the colonial connection, were indifferent; like Gladstone, they argued that empire-building was an unprofitable task, that the emancipation of the colonies was inevitable, and that the Mother Country should not make expensive sacrifices, either military or administrative, to retain them.

Yet, paradoxical as it may appear, this period of indifference or, as it is sometimes called, "anti-Imperialism", witnessed a continued expansion of the Empire. For example, within ten years after 1841, Great Britain took possession of New Zealand, the Gold Coast, Natal, Labuan, Hong Kong, and the Indian territories of the Punjab and Sind. In 1852 strategic control over the whole eastern coast of Bengal was secured as a result of the annexation of Lower Burma; in the following year the "Central Provinces", greatest of the surviving Maratha states, was added and, not long after, the Mohammedan kingdom of Oudh. Moreover, the Mutiny brought an end to the long period of East India Company rule; the appointment of a Secretary of State for India signalled the assumption of full responsibility by the British government, with the actual administration in the hands of the Viceroy and his executive council which remained exclusively British. There was, indeed, a legislative council to which a few Indians were appointed but, as an obvious extension of the executive council, it possessed little real independence. The first significant advance towards self-government came in 1861, when the first Indian Councils Act instituted legislative assemblies for British India, both in the central government and in the provinces. The members were nominated, but half of the membership was non-official and included a few Indian members. A second Councils Act of 1892 introduced the principle of election, noteworthy as a precedent even though applied only to the non-official memberships.

More crucial for the future of India was the tightening of the bonds that tied India to the factories of the United Kingdom. Two years before Victoria's dramatic succession to the throne of the old Mogul Emperors in 1877, Disraeli secured forty-six per cent of the Suez Canal shares. The Canal meant closer communications, and enhanced the importance of the steamship, which, unlike the sailing ship, could navigate the Red Sea. The Canal stimulated the transition of India from the trader in luxuries such as silks, precious stones and spices to the ranks of exporter in bulk staples such as wheat, oil seeds, jute, raw cotton, rice and hemp. In return, the imports from Britain included greatly increased shipments of cotton goods, as well as heavy equipment for railways, bridges and harbour installations. Capital investment took on a new meaning, as the British plantation system extended itself from the indigo, coffee and tea of India and Ceylon to the tin and rubber of Burma and the Malay States; at the same time, the engineer, the technician and the scientist combated famine and tropical disease with irrigation schemes and anti-toxins. In India, Great Britain first applied the programme of "Welfare and Development" as a responsibility of the Imperial government, a marked diversion

from the "exploitation" principle that was subsequently to affect British policy in Africa.

Meanwhile, the swing of continental Europe away from free trade doctrines towards protective tariffs almost coincided with a revolution in European attitudes on problems of colonial expansion, which found expression in the 1880's in a highly competitive scramble for north and central Africa. British governments were still reluctant to support policies of colonial expansion, but public opinion had begun to veer after the election of the Disraeli government in 1874, and before long the appeals of missionaries and traders gained the support of the new popular press. In 1889, the British South Africa Company, organised by Cecil Rhodes, pushed north past the Zambesi River on the "Cape to Cairo" route; by 1898 Kitchener had conquered the Sudan. In 1886, the Royal Niger Company, under the direction of George Goldie, secured the future colony of Nigeria, while in the east the British East Africa Company (1888) laid the foundations for Kenya and Uganda. By 1901, all these territories had been taken over by the Crown; within the space of twenty years the largest block yet to be acquired—more than two million square miles—had been added to the British Empire.

This new British Empire comprised a vast congeries of states—an aggregation of races, religions, languages, degrees of civilisation, laws and customs that rested upon no natural foundations such as had given unity to European nations. It was divided by oceans, only partially bridged by steamships and the electric cable. There was no ecclesiastical organisation to bind it together in the way the Greek Orthodox Church once held together the members of the Russian race. Religion, indeed, was the cause of separation between Christians, Mohammedans, Hindus, Buddhists and pagans. Moreover, the political distinctions were already considerable and growing, between the self-governing white colonies with their own legislatures, prime ministers, political parties and local nationalisms, and the non-self-governing, non-white colonies confronted with problems of illiteracy, health and economic immaturity, and supported by the pillars of expert British officialdom. Nor was there a single and centralised military system to weld together this Empire. With the exception of India, there was no military unity. Indeed, after 1870 the tendency had been to withdraw British troops from the colonies, and by the end of the century a similar policy of home concentration was about to be applied to the Royal Navy.

During this time, the white colonies (called Dominions after 1901) were growing up, but their future remained uncertain. Political evolution based on the Durham settlement might lead to some form of Imperial Federation, as Joseph Chamberlain hoped, or it could end as a Canadian Prime Minister, Wilfrid Laurier, had once predicted, in complete independence. Certainly, within all the Dominions the feeling of separate nationality had grown greatly, and all of them were opposed to any diminution of their national aspirations which schemes of imperial federation or even imperial defence seemed to imply. Moreover, this national self-consciousness which ran counter to the traditional impulses of colonial loyalty had been stimulated by the integration of separate territorial units. In 1867, four of the British North American provinces had come together to form the Dominion of Canada, which after the accession of British Columbia in 1871 stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. This new Canada had herself become a colonial power, holding in trust huge territories in the prairie west (from which three provinces were to be created) as well as vast uninhabitable lands north of the 60th parallel, only gradually being opened up to-day by the tools of the prospector and the mining engineer. Similarly, in 1901, the six

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self-governing provinces of Australia came together to form a Commonwealth that was subsequently to administer in northern Australia and New Guinea an area of more than 600,000 square miles. In 1876, New Zealand superseded the semi-federal provincial system established in 1852 with a unitary government. Racial and economic bitterness seemed to threaten any policy of colonial integration in South Africa, but the prompt concession of responsible government to the Transvaal and the Orange Free State shortly after the end of the Boer War (1899-1902), allied to certain economic compulsions, smothered separatist antagonisms and made possible the Union that emerged in 1910.

While these developments were taking place the governing classes in Britain had been slowly but consciously reversing their thinking with regard to empire, and colourful patriotic oratory of the Disraeli, Rosebery and Chamberlain pattern began to replace the statistical, penny-pinching arguments of the Manchester School. New proposals were put forward to consolidate the makeshift apparatus of empire under some form of Imperial Federation. In 1884, the Imperial Federation League was organised in London, and included various leaders in the political, social and economic life of the country. The aim of the movement was not only to discredit the former tendency of carelessness and indifference towards the Imperial connection, but to promote some systematic plan of Imperial union that would not interfere unduly with autonomy in local affairs. But apart from divisions at home as to methods and policy, the whole scheme was from the beginning viewed with doubt, if not with apprehension, by political leaders in Australia and Canada. There was no more devoted adherent of empire than John A. Macdonald, the first Prime Minister of federal Canada; yet he doubted whether imperial federation was either politically expedient or constitutionally practicable. Such scepticism eventually killed the League, and after 1893 "federation" organisations confined themselves to advocating Imperial preferential tariffs and joint Imperial defence measures. Sharing the burdens of Empire defence was the primary issue under discussion at the first Colonial Conference of 1887—a Conference that inaugurated a series of periodic experiments in organised co-operation within the Empire. Meetings were held in 1894, 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911; but while they revealed the advantages of discussing common problems such as communications, commercial relations and naval defence, they failed to secure the acceptance of any principle of closer Imperial unity.

The most important element influencing the advance towards separate nationhood was undoubtedly the rising spirit of colonial nationalism. At the same time, it is well to notice that already, partly because of racial divisions, but chiefly because of geography, two sets of nationalist reactions were discernible within the Imperial family. Far away from the Mother Country, yet homogeneously British in population, and dwelling precariously in the neighbourhood of multiplying Asiatic races, Australia and New Zealand clung more closely than did their sister Dominions to the British connection, and in the years to come viewed with reluctance the attempts of more strategically-favoured Dominions like Canada to loosen the ties. Obviously, the general trend of the twentieth century was towards decentralisation, but it is safe to say that none of the Dominions was anxious to "cut the painter" and achieve full sovereign independence. By 1914, they had, with minor exceptions, won complete autonomy in all their domestic affairs; they could regulate their own tariffs, their own immigration policies and administer their own military needs as they saw fit. Furthermore, they had established certain limited rights in the field of foreign

relations, especially in the field of commercial treaties. Individual control of foreign policy seemed out of the question; such a condition, implying the existence of several foreign policies, suggested a state of sovereign independence outside a unified Empire. In theory, this dilemma posed by the problem of foreign policy was insoluble; as time was to show, there was no substitute for a simple faith in the ability of nations with a common inheritance to think and act alike in the face of fundamental emergencies like war.

The war of 1914-18 strengthened the forces that were pushing the Dominions in the direction of full nationhood. Not that subsequent events were to mark any specific break with the past; the war merely strengthened the active spirit of pride and self-confidence that had taken root with the grant of responsible government in Durham's day. Although the device of an Imperial War Cabinet seemed to point the way to some method of Imperial centralisation, it did not in the long run offer a solution to the problem of future relations between the Dominions and the Mother Country. It was, however, a development which enabled the Dominions, against a certain amount of opposition from the United States' delegation, to insist on membership of the Peace Conference, and this achievement of a modest international status was finally confirmed by their admission to seats in the new League of Nations, along with the right of membership in the Council. Moreover, a Peace Conference decision allowing South Africa, Australia and New Zealand to share former German territories as mandatory powers added superficial laurels as well as active national responsibilities.

Like the Dominions, India also increased her stature and her claims during the war. The retirement of Lord Curzon in 1905 had already heralded the era of bellicose Indian nationalism, and to meet the new conditions a scheme of reforms devised by Lord Morley, as Secretary of State, and Lord Minto, as Viceroy, was produced in 1909. In a limited way, the resulting Act introduced the principle of representative institutions by making the powers and composition of the legislative assemblies, central and provincial, more parliamentary in form if not in authority. In 1917, the Imperial Conference statement which recognised the Dominions as autonomous nations of an Imperial Commonwealth included India "as an important portion of the same". In August of the same year, the Secretary of State, Mr. Montagu, informed the House of Commons that the policy of His Majesty's government was that of increasing the association of Indians in every branch of the administration and "the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire".

The Montagu-Chelmsford report, presented to Parliament and passed in 1919, represented a further and substantial step in the education of India towards self-government. The period of transition was to be one of progressive Indian rule, with the gradual disappearance of British administrators. Meanwhile, however, the central government would remain responsible to the British government, and was empowered, in case of emergency, to override the vote of the elective assembly. On the other hand, the system of dyarchy was introduced into the provincial assemblies, which were now vested with power over the executives, excepting such reserved subjects as maintenance of order and police. "Dyarchy" was a unique innovation in the history of constitutional government, but the effects were marred by the almost simultaneous passage of the Rowlatt Acts against sedition. The Rowlatt Acts established Gandhi in his crusade of non-cooperation and civil disobedience, and marked the beginning of

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bitter agitations, not unlike those preceding the grant of Irish Home Rule in 1922. Urged on by extremists, the Hindu Congress Party clamoured for immediate and complete self-government.

Another exhaustive investigation of the whole Indian problem was made by the Simon Commission. Their report appeared in 1930, but already it was clear that "once more the tide of Indian nationalism had outpaced the British response to it". Indian nationalists were now demanding not merely provincial, but national self-government, applied in an all-India federation which should include the Indian States as well as the British provinces. As a consequence, a series of Round Table Conferences lasting till 1933 resulted in the draft of a new constitution that was embodied in the Act of 1935.

The grant of full responsible government to the provinces was inevitable. In addition, under the terms of the Act, both British India and the States were to be represented in a Federal Government and Parliament, with Indian Ministers responsible for all federal subjects except defence and foreign policy. Although Congress repudiated the federal portion of the Act, the provincial sections came into force in 1937, and from then until 1939, eight of the eleven provinces were governed by Congress ministries.

Unhappily, the outbreak of war in 1939 stalled and finally stopped the new experiment. The Indian Princes refused to make the federal scheme operative until they were more certain that Congress would respect their traditional prerogatives; and the Congress leaders, failing in 1940 to win their claims for a review of the Act of 1935, withdrew from the provincial field, with the consequence that the administration of the eight self-governing provinces had to be taken over by the Governors. Meanwhile, the fear of a Hindu-dominated, Congress-governed India worried the Muslims, and aroused other minorities. Such agitations led, moreover, to the demand for Pakistan—a separate federation of Muslim States.

Yet complete self-government was the basis of the Cripps offer of 1942. This offer had to depend, inevitably, on the ability of the main Indian parties to work together, but the promise of such co-operation was not forthcoming. The Simla Conference of 1945 provided little more hope, for Hindus and Muslims failed utterly to reach any kind of agreement. Notwithstanding, the British delegates drew up a series of proposals, and in 1946, with the support of their government, offered to India, and subsequently to Pakistan, absolute independence within or without the Commonwealth.

In the Dominions too, the active embers of nationalism had not been extinguished by common sacrifices and the sharing of common Imperial designs. The war of 1914-18 had revealed a remarkable unity of purpose, but as time was to reveal, it served only to sublimate temporarily ardent national impulses. The Dominions had acquired during the war a kind of equality of status with the Mother Country which had been recognised in the establishment of an Imperial War Cabinet. On the other hand, in outward form and sometimes in practice, the Parliament of Westminster was supreme. During the Imperial War Conference in 1917, General Smuts declared: "I think that, although there is a great freedom, yet in actual theory the status of the Dominions is of a subject character. Whatever we may say, and whatever we may think, we are subject Provinces of Great Britain. That is the actual theory of the Constitution, and in many ways which I need not specify to-day that theory still permeates practice to some extent."

The constitutional developments that took place between 1922 and 1926 prepared the ground for the revolution in "theory" that took place between 1926 and 1931. In his book *The Development of Dominion Status 1900-1936*,

Professor R. M. Dawson has described the quick-moving series of incidents which finally precipitated the famous Imperial Conference of 1926. In September 1922, the crisis of Chanak, when Britain almost went to war with Turkey, revealed clear-cut to the world the dilemma presented by an Imperial foreign policy on the one hand, and the reactions of the several Dominions whose policies, especially in the case of Canada, were at variance with those of the Mother Country. It has been generally assumed that both Australia and New Zealand automatically offered to send troops in support of Great Britain, while Canada and South Africa temporised. Obviously the security of the Australasian Dominions was much more closely identified with Mediterranean issues and the safety of the Straits than that of Canada or South Africa. Nonetheless, as compared with the unreserved New Zealand response, that of Australia was obliging but 'epid'. Prime Minister Hughes was willing to associate his Government "in whatever action is deemed necessary to ensure the freedom of the Straits and the sanctity of the Gallipoli Peninsula, and would be prepared, if circumstances required, to send a contingent of troops". The effects of the crisis on the Canadian Government and especially on the Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, were much more significant and enduring. Instead of exciting the Canadian government to demand a share in the making of British foreign policy, the reaction took the form of a growing aversion to any involvement in British Imperial affairs. Legally, Canada was at war when Britain was at war, but henceforward the Government of Mackenzie King was determined to make it clear that Canada would in no way share moral responsibility for Imperial undertakings.

In 1923, Canada, which had not taken part in the Lausanne Conference, refused to accept responsibility for the resulting Treaty on the grounds that the pledged "freedom of the Straits" was a British obligation alone. The Imperial Conference of 1923 reflected this growing sense of Imperial decentralisation, and revealed the growing division between the two sets of Dominions. Australia and New Zealand were still anxious to preserve a central foreign policy; Canada and South Africa (although Smuts was worried about the distinction) leaned towards a more national interpretation of obligations. But if the distinction were to be accepted in practice, could an organisation that was assuming the shape of a Commonwealth of nations have any real validity? As it happened, the statesman once again preceded the lawyer; the Treaty of Locarno (1925) settled the issue by acknowledging a compromise. This Treaty, which guaranteed a demilitarised Rhineland along with Germany's western frontier, specifically omitted the Dominions; under Article 9, France, Germany, Belgium and Italy recognised the exclusion of the Dominions while admitting that they might, if they wished, become parties to its obligations. In this manner was a common foreign policy officially abandoned; in theory, at least when Britain was at war, a Dominion was *not* necessarily bound to participate actively. Thenceforward, whatever Imperial unity could be maintained depended upon the individual consent of each member nation. On the other hand, it is well to repeat that none of the Dominions wished to withdraw from the Empire, and all of them appreciated that on the security of Great Britain in relation to the Continent rested in large part their own safety.

By 1926 then, it was clear that any dreams of Imperial federation were long past revival. Australia and New Zealand were not averse to letting things drift, but the others were determined to have the new principles of Empire established in black and white to correspond with actual practice and achievement; in general, they wanted their new status proclaimed to the world in terms of legal

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equality. Hertzog, the new Prime Minister of South Africa, wanted to ensure his country's claim to the "right" of secession; Mackenzie King wanted to establish beyond doubt the formal position of the Governor-General, whose official status seemed to suggest inequality; the Irish Free State, after four years of existence as a separate Dominion, was anxious to abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council. Obviously, such claims to equal status could not be denied without breaking the Empire. The Crown, which had for so long been the Crown common and indivisible, was fast becoming the Crown several—as each Dominion through its own government tacitly took responsibility for advising the monarch separately; and as actual practice had shown there was not always unanimity.

Yet could this evolving illogical constitutional system be put into black and white; could it be reduced to a written formula, as some of the Dominions demanded? It required the theologian's subtlety of Lord Balfour to bring order out of this juristic puzzle, and to do it in defiance of all logic. It was the triumph of Lord Balfour to hit upon a definition and a formula that satisfied, on the one hand, the New Zealanders who did not want definition, and, on the other, the South African nationalists who wanted implicit in the statement of status the right of secession.

It has been said that Lord Balfour, who presided over the Inter-Imperial Relations Committee at the 1926 Conference, worked out in a spare moment on the back of an old envelope the classic formula which defined status and retained unity: Great Britain and the Dominions, he wrote, are "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The old Empire had been the outcome of British expansion and trade overseas; with the support and blessing of the Mother Country, the new Commonwealth and Empire that took shape after 1926 was the creation of the self-governing states who belonged to it. "As a result of the work of the Imperial Conference of 1926", declared General Hertzog in Cape Town, "the old Empire no longer exists."

The new relationship was confirmed and elaborated in the Statute of Westminster of 1931. The existence of a new kind of Empire had been legally recognised at last. When the President of Columbia University, New York, the late Nicholas Murray Butler, described the Statute as "the most important contribution to the public law of the world since the ratification of the Constitution of the United States", he was guilty of pardonable exuberance and exaggeration. In the history of colonial and Commonwealth development, the lawyer has never been able to catch up with the statesman. The Statute of Westminster provided "all that there was of the Commonwealth in law"; precedent and convention supplied the rest. Nonetheless, the Statute did record in black and white the achievement of *de facto* independence, and the retention of flexible bonds of association under the British Crown (which did mean, in the last resort, the right to secede).

The Statute of Westminster represented a goal—the achievement of what was termed *Dominion Status*. In retrospect, it is easy to recognise that the Statute was only another great milestone in evolution. Problems involved in the growth of living societies can have no final solutions; and living political organisms are subject, as Edmund Burke had once explained, to the law of "continuity in change, and change in continuity". Certainly, what appeared to many people in 1931 as a solution to the

problem of the British Empire turned out within a few years to be simply the beginnings of a new set of problems. Indeed, by 1949, it was proper to ask if change had not produced a complete disruption of the original organism.

Hitherto, amid all the changes of stature and status, the Crown had been the potent symbol of a strong partnership. The formula for describing the Commonwealth had evolved from the idea of allegiance to the common *Crown*, which had also become by 1931 the Crown *divisible*, shared in the person of one monarch who in 1931 had become seven juristic persons (if Newfoundland be temporarily included). In 1931 the Crown was *common* for the Dominions only through being worn by one and the same person, they were united in loyalty to a symbol, although themselves divided into separate nations. Yet the symbol remained vital; without the bond of a common sovereign, the one universally uniting element would have been lost.

As it happened, however, a new formula had to be invented which would enable the new Asiatic Dominion, India, to accept the idea of Commonwealth without accepting the old obligation of allegiance to the Crown upon which the original structure had been based. In 1949, the solution was to accept India as a republic, a republic acknowledging the King as *Head* of the Commonwealth. It was a dramatic, if not frightening admission, re-emphasised four years later by the decision of Pakistan to become a republic; but at least the new arrangement did recognise the unique position of the Crown as the only institution essential to the Commonwealth relationship.

Meanwhile, the formula for a Crown divisible took final legal shape in anticipation of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. In the oath used at the Coronation of George VI, each of the Dominions was mentioned by name to show that the King was equally King of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, but since then many of the Dominion Prime Ministers had come to the conclusion that the existing Royal Title which included the phrase "and of the British Dominions beyond the seas" did not reflect the existing constitutional position under which other members of the Commonwealth are full and equal partners with the United Kingdom. Hence, the introduction into Parliament in February, 1953, of a bill to provide for an alteration of the Royal Style and Titles. The enactment of the Royal Titles Act meant that when the Queen was crowned in Westminster Abbey on June 2nd, 1953, she was crowned Queen, not only of the United Kingdom, but also, individually, of each of the other self-governing countries of the Commonwealth. For example, the Canadian title runs: "Elizabeth the Second by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom, Canada and Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith." So also run the titles in Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan—all referring to Her Majesty as Queen of the United Kingdom. The slight difference in the South African Act reflects the sensitive state of South African opinion, viz., "Elizabeth the Second, Queen of South Africa and of Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth." The principle of the divisibility of the Crown had become fully accepted in law, adopted, indeed, in a formal document, a development without precedent in history.

Yet, if the ties of Commonwealth continued to be thus loosened, so as to permit certain Dominions to surrender allegiance to the Crown, would there be any reality left to the Commonwealth? In other words, was it worthwhile for a community of nations of such widely differing traditions as Canada, India, Pakistan, South Africa and Australia to hang together? Would membership in such a loose congeries of states be as valuable or any more valuable than any other entente or alliance between regional

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and non-British groups? Indeed, would not the newly-planned regional groupings, like NATO, gradually take the place of the old Commonwealth?

In the past the Dominions and India found that membership brought them advantages. Even after the end of the nineteenth century when *Pax Britannica* had lost a lot of its validity, British power and prestige had still much to offer to citizens of the Empire. There was not only a great navy; there were the world-embracing tendrils of British diplomacy, and a Canadian or South African in the wildest wastes could still win respect and sometimes life, by saying like the Roman of old: "*Civis Britannicus sum*". Without Great Britain as the economic and political power-centre—accepting, as she has done in the past, the major share of responsibility—was there a workable substitute; in other words, was it possible to have a new alliance of real equals, equals not only in political stature, but in function and responsibility? Would the present loose and self-adjusting partnership be able to hold together without a recognised chieftain? Now that the United States had taken over Great Britain's post in world affairs, were there sufficient centripetal forces to impel the loose alliance of partners to keep together?

One major consideration that had to be faced was, of course, security. One question still had to be pondered: would the power implicit in the present Commonwealth relationship be worthwhile in helping to preserve the integrity and the way of life of individual member nations? Or, to put it another way, how much of the Commonwealth could any member afford to see liquidated before a water-tight system of collective security had been developed?

In all probability, if there had been no Commonwealth and Empire in 1940, after the surrender of France, Hitler would have won the war. Such a victory would have involved awesome consequences to human liberty on both sides of the Atlantic, and the eradication of that dismal prospect helps to explain why the United States gradually came to recognise in this historic community of nations a tested organisation of great total power. Hence, in the new world that emerged after the war, the revolutionary change in American foreign policy. The integrity of the Commonwealth became a first principle of American policy; for the sake of their own security, Americans were forced to recognise the Commonwealth and Empire as part of the cordon of their own national defences. During the course of the war of 1939-45, they saw the Commonwealth achieve an astounding degree of defensive and offensive unity. Men of every kind of religion, race and colour succeeded in combining for common ends in a manner that was not possible even for racially allied communities like the Latins and Slavs. Perhaps it was a miracle; it may not happen again; but it did happen impressively.

Sometimes there is a tendency to harp upon the merits of co-operation and consultation in maintaining the present Commonwealth. Its strength, say its advocates, lies in its very looseness and illogicality. In this dangerous world, this is a specious argument. Actually, only the power of the United States makes possible the enjoyment of so loose and unorganised an *entente*. If there were no United States, the member states could hardly afford to extol present methods of Commonwealth co-operation and conceivably they might feel the need to forego national vanities and knit themselves more closely to preserve their common way of life. For in a divided world, those nations which share a common inheritance will probably find they have to hold together, even if the association be often exasperating and sometimes even painful.

The period after 1919 witnessed a less spectacular, but nonetheless significant evolution of the dependent Empire,

the bulk of which, as has been noticed, fell under the Crown Colony system of government. With thirty or more dependencies in varying stages of development and affected by diversities of climate, race, creed and language, the colonial Empire was bound to be an incredibly complex and intractable field for constitutional experiment. Yet, as the achievements of the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Jamaica have made clear, the route of the Crown Colony towards self-government in the Durham manner has been marked by progressive, if not startling, advances. Apart from certain reserved powers in the hands of the governor, the Gold Coast has already attained full self-government, and there, as well as in Nigeria and Jamaica, the Civil Service has passed largely under the control of the native inhabitants. At the same time, political advances have been throughout supported by Imperial economic and social legislation, expressed for example in the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1929, 1940, 1945 and 1949, solid evidence of the now fully matured principle of trusteeship.

The British system of parliamentary administration is still the model, and in colonies where political and social development has been backward, or in communities of varied racial texture, the machinery is bound fitfully to creak and strain. Friction is inevitable, and the more so where advances in education and standards of living have accelerated the rise of racial self-consciousness. In Africa, as well as in Asia, nationalism is a separative force, which knows little moderation. In Africa, as in India, the pace of development towards complete self-government has been forced in the face of this new challenge to old Imperial powers. The sudden awakening of the East to political self-consciousness is reminiscent of the French Revolution in the sense that forces have been unleashed that are changing history. Both India and Pakistan have been involved in conflicts of nationalism and racial emotion that subjected not only themselves but the Commonwealth relationship to enormous strains and tensions, conflicts which might have been avoided had a longer period of Imperial tutelage been possible. Similarly, if there were not graver dangers in delay, it might be doubted whether in countries approaching Dominion status the machinery of parliamentary government had not been established under the new constitutions more hastily than would seem properly warranted in the light of world conditions. The present movement towards complete independence irrespective of qualifications or capacities does indeed mark the end of an Imperial epoch; it represents a major turning point in colonial history; and only the future can say whether sharpened nationalist impulses and appetites will tempt any present or future members of the Commonwealth to disregard, or secede from, a voluntary association that has hitherto employed so considerable a total of strategic power for the benefit of its membership.

In the long run, however, elements other than the strategic—imponderables like ideas about the meaning of human freedom—may have decisive weight in deciding the future course of the Commonwealth. Within the Commonwealth, Britain still retains her prestige as the source of certain spiritual values—individual freedom, respect for law, toleration of varying religions—as well as the prestige that comes from the rich heritage of arts, letters and science which she has shared with all the time colonies irrespective of race, religion and colour. The Indian Constitution of January, 1950, is based in its fundamental tenets on the British liberal philosophy, which indirectly fashioned Indian nationalism.

Despite differences of race and creed and environment, there is a significant unity in the fabric of Commonwealth and colonial political thinking. In the course of evolution

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from Colony to Dominion, the members of the Commonwealth followed curiously similar paths in their pursuit of the traditional English conceptions of liberty. The pace and style varied, but in the course of the advance Canada and Australia, Ceylon and the Gold Coast, India and Pakistan absorbed a good deal of the general philosophy of individual liberty and government "by consent". Great Britain provided political ideas and doctrines that were not only decisive in creating an independent national spirit, but laid down the actual basis for a democratic existence.

In other words, an Empire which had been founded for purposes of settlement and trade had evolved by the middle

of the twentieth century into a huge, intricate and loose-jointed structure called a Commonwealth of Nations—an association which the ingenuity of the ablest lawyers could hardly reduce to legal definition, and yet a living and in many ways a dynamic union held together by a symbol—the Crown. The Commonwealth to-day represents in effect, to quote a phrase of Sir Ernest Barker, "an Empire without *imperium*", an historic coalition maintaining its choice of the opposite principle of *libertas*, and standing for certain common values and ideals which the rise of totalitarian creeds has brought sharply into relief.

G.S.G.

DOWNING STREET

THE WORK OF THE COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE AND THE COLONIAL OFFICE

"THE anti-Downing Street complex" was a familiar phrase in the years between the two World Wars. Mr. Mackenzie King was supposed to suffer from it; so were most dominion nationalists. Perhaps they did. From Downing Street the Empire had been ruled. The cab driver of Walter Bagehot's day may not have been too certain of the importance of No. 10, but colonials knew only too well of the importance of the Colonial Office, first at No. 12 and then on the other side of the street. It was rare, however, for them to allude to the office in complimentary terms. The "din of indignation" against Downing Street policy which Lord Salisbury had heard in 1852 "from the Cape to New Zealand, from bishop to potboy", was rarely altogether stilled. The mother country might be regarded with the deepest affection, but the department of state concerned with the government of the colonial Empire was customarily and explicitly excluded from expressions of it by British settlers overseas.

The office of Secretary of State for the Colonies was established comparatively late in the history of the British Colonial Empire. Till the latter half of the eighteenth century colonial government and administration was the responsibility of a Committee of the Privy Council or alternatively of a "Council of Trade and Plantations", membership of which was drawn from the Houses of Parliament. In 1768 the first Secretary of State for the Colonies was appointed but the precedent then established was not uniformly followed in succeeding years. There was a short period when colonial affairs became the responsibility of the Home Secretary and then there came the protracted association of the Secretaryships for War and for the Colonies which lasted for fifty years from 1801 till 1854. This was the attachment that prompted Lord Derby's allusion to "the office at war with all the colonies". From 1854 onwards the Colonial Office had its own Secretary of State, who was responsible until 1925 for the affairs of the dependent colonies, and for the conduct of relations with those greater self-governing colonies that came to be known as the dominions, and thereafter, with the creation of the Dominions Office, for the former only. The Office itself moved from No. 12 Downing Street to the block on the north eastern corner designed by Sir Gilbert Scott under protest, and on the instruction of Lord Palmerston, in the Renaissance style. There it remained until after the second World War when the Colonial Office moved to Church House, Westminster, leaving the Commonwealth Relations Office in possession of a building at whose design its architect, to quote Lytton Strachey, was left "shuddering in horror".

The site in Downing Street was not altogether without its importance. To sensitive nationalists it suggested the watchful eye of the British cabinet closely supervising its activities; to those concerned with influencing Britain's overseas policy it suggested easy access to the ministers responsible for its direction. Both misgiving and supposition were largely illusory. The Colonial Office, save at infrequent intervals, was neither an influential department nor did its activities occupy much of the attention of governments, "Cabinets", it was said, "always hated colonies." The office of Secretary of State was only too

often the reward of the elderly or the faithful party man and for long periods in the nineteenth century it was the preserve of members of the Upper House. It was because this was so that Joseph Chamberlain's acceptance of the post, in preference to the Chancellorship, in 1905 was so momentous an event. Whatever else may be laid to his credit or to his discredit it can be said with confidence that Chamberlain gave to the Colonial Secretaryship a political status it had never hitherto and has rarely since enjoyed.

Chamberlain came to the Colonial Office at an important moment in its history. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the most advanced form of government in the Colonial Empire was that known as representative government; by its close the colonies of European settlement enjoyed responsible self-government. The Durham Report (1839) is the classic document from which the move towards responsible self-government derived its impetus and its continuing inspiration. Its adoption in Canada, in New Zealand, in the Australian and in the South African colonies had a marked and a beneficial effect upon relations with the Colonial Office. Once these colonies became largely self-governing in their domestic affairs a major source of friction disappeared, since the Colonial Office was no longer constantly embroiled in their internal politics. Furthermore the process of consolidation, which accompanied the movement towards self-government, reduced the number of oversea governments with which the Colonial Office had to deal. The Confederation of Canada in 1867, the federation of the Australian Colonies consummated in 1901, and ultimately the 1909 Union of South Africa reduced in number the principal colonies of European settlement by combining them into larger and more self-sufficient units.

Roughly contemporary with the process of consolidation in the colonies of European settlement was the vast extension of British rule over indigenous people in tropical and semi-tropical Africa. In these territories, acquired by agreement or conquest, trade was customarily the incentive and the abolition of slavery and other "barbarous customs", the establishment of order and of a rule of law, the principal justifications for British rule. Clearly such territories at one extreme and the great colonies of settlement at the other, imposed responsibilities different in kind upon the Colonial Office. It was because this was so that, largely as the result of pressure from overseas, the department was ultimately broken up in accordance with the natural line of division in its duties between the conduct of relations with self-governing territories and the administration of dependencies.

In 1887, the year of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee, a Colonial Conference was held in London. It was the first in a series at which the colonies of settlement were customarily represented by their Prime Ministers. Collectively, these colonies acquired the connotation of Dominions early in the twentieth century and their leaders were concerned to draw a clear line between the self-governing states they represented and colonies whose affairs were controlled from London. They were not disposed to look kindly towards the Colonial Office. Its past association

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with government from London told against it and its members were thought unreceptive of the new notions of equality that flourished overseas. It had, in the opinion of the Australian, Alfred Deakin, "a certain impenetrability, a certain remoteness, a certain weariness of people much pressed with affairs and greatly overburdened, whose natural desire is to say, 'Kindly postpone this, do not press that, do not trouble us; what does it matter? we have enough to do already. . . .'" Largely as a result of a demand from Australia and New Zealand for better information and more influence in the making of imperial policy a separate Dominions department was set up within the Colonial Office after the Colonial Conference of 1907. By comparison with the ideas of federation which the Conference had debated this seemed a singularly modest outcome of these imperial deliberations. "All that appears to have been accomplished," complained the Australian government, "is that a sub-department has been renamed." But a new department of state had in that its origins.

Responsibility for foreign policy, said the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, at the 1911 Conference, "can never be shared", but so rapidly were the powers of the Dominions expanding in practice that this reservation on a point of principle was to some extent waived by ensuring that Dominion governments were informed about all major developments in foreign policy. This was one of the responsibilities of the Dominions' department of the Colonial Office. The full entry of the Dominions into the reserved field of foreign policy came, however, as an almost incidental consequence of Dominion participation in the first World War. The Imperial War Cabinet, of which the outstanding Dominion leaders were members, was constituted in March 1917. It was not a cabinet in the strict sense of the term because it was not collectively responsible to any one parliament, but dominion membership of this improvised Imperial executive meant that Dominion leaders in practice conferred as equals with their United Kingdom colleagues about the waging of war and the making of peace. In the last phase of the war the Imperial War Cabinet, indeed, devoted most of its attention to the problems of peace and in respect of these the Dominions felt they were entitled, as active belligerents from first to last, to have their voices heard. The United Kingdom Government acceded to their claim and at the Peace Conference at Versailles the Empire was represented not by a United Kingdom but by a British Empire delegation. There followed logically Dominion membership of the League of Nations and the recognition of the dominions as full members of the international community.

The Imperial Cabinet did not survive the first World War. The tide of imperial sentiment ebbed with victory and between 1919 and 1939 Dominion nationalism was the determining force in Commonwealth affairs. The opposition of the more nationalist of the Dominions, their number reinforced by the addition of the Irish Free State in 1921, to any form of centralised control and to any centralised machinery for the conduct of imperial affairs, hardened. Canada, South Africa and the Irish Free State were also much concerned with questions of status. The Dominions in fact were free, they were in practice wholly self-governing. "There is not a man in the House", observed Mr. Bonar Law in 1920, "who would not admit that the connection of the Dominions with the Empire depends upon themselves. If the self-governing Dominions, Australia, Canada, chose tomorrow to say 'We will no longer make a part of the British Empire' we would not try to force them. Dominion Home Rule means the right to decide their own destiny." But if so much was recognised in practice it was a matter of convention, not of law. Constitutionally the elements of colonial subordination remained. "Too much of the old ideas clings to the new

organism", complained General Smuts in 1921. The whole process of redefinition of imperial relations that took place between 1923 and 1931 was intended to bring law and constitutional doctrine into line with contemporary realities. The outcome was the recognition of the full equality of the Dominions with the United Kingdom in every aspect of their domestic or external affairs as freely associated and autonomous members of the British Commonwealth.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 singled out "equality" as the root principle in Commonwealth relations. In this its members have been vindicated by history. They believed also that the application of the principle would not imperil unity and that no common cause would suffer because of the full autonomy of the Dominions. Here again their conviction has not proved unfounded. Fundamentally that was because there existed a sufficient underlying sense of unity among the members of the Commonwealth. But the existence of such a sense of unity by itself was not enough; it had to be cultivated and to have effective means of expression. Once imperial unity was no longer imposed from above it became conditional upon agreement between equals which could be reached only by constant discussion of common interests and common problems. It was the responsibility in the first place at least of the United Kingdom Government to work out by a process of trial and error the means by which such co-operation among equals might best be promoted.

The Dominions Office was brought into being as a separate department in 1925 with Mr. L. S. Amery as the first Secretary of State. While for some time to come its staff remained interchangeable with that of the Colonial Office the responsibilities of the new department were largely diplomatic. The Colonial Office, and indeed the India and Burma Offices, were charged with responsibility to Parliament for the government of the Colonial Empire, or India, or Burma as the case might be, whilst the new Dominions Office was responsible for the conduct of relations with the autonomous members of the British Commonwealth. This was implied in the designation of the respective Secretaries of State. On the one hand there was a Secretary of State for the Colonies, and for India, on the other, a Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs "A foreign office with a family feeling" was Lord Runciman's felicitous description of the new department.

The British Commonwealth after 1926 depended upon constant discussion and consultation for the promotion of unity. To some, the means seemed insufficient to the end. New Zealand ministers thought but little of "consultation and consultation only" as the basis of unity. But it was no less; and it proved more substantial than its critics suspected. The Dominions Office was the main-spring of the system of consultation. It was the duty of the department to give as much background information as possible about developments in foreign countries, about the course of international politics and about every question which might be of interest to Dominion governments. This was done by cable and correspondence, supplemented by personal conversations between the Secretary of State and the Dominion High Commissioners in London. Comparatively modest in the early years, the scale of information transmitted in this way expanded with the mounting dangers of the thirties and with the growing capacity of Dominion governments to absorb and digest what was sent out, for an essential counterpart to the role of the Dominions Office was the organisation and enlargement of Dominion departments of external affairs. But even when these counterparts had come into existence the Dominions Office remained in practice the principal source of information. So long as the United Kingdom alone had diplomatic representation in the principal world capitals it

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remained indeed almost the sole official source of information about foreign countries. During the thirties Dominion dependence on the United Kingdom in this respect was pronounced and it was not until the great elaboration of Dominion diplomatic services during the second World War that its virtual monopoly ended.

The great advantage of the system of Commonwealth consultation as it developed was that it preserved equality and ensured flexibility. Its smooth and effective operation depended upon regard for certain essential principles. The first was that no Commonwealth government should take action in a matter affecting other members without prior consultation, and until every effort had been made to reach a common view. The second was that policy remained the responsibility of the initiating government unless other Commonwealth governments wished also to adopt it. Silence was not tantamount to assent.

The practical working of the system of intra-Commonwealth consultation may conveniently be illustrated by reference to the negotiations that took place in 1946 on the renewal of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. On May 24th of that year the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, recalled that none of the Dominion governments had subscribed to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936. They had been very fully consulted, they had raised no objections to its provisions, but they had not endorsed it. When ten years later the question of its renewal arose, the United Kingdom Government sent "almost every document" that was relevant to the Governments of the Dominions and asked for their views on the policy that was contemplated. They were thus both informed and consulted. But they did not take any decision. In no instance, noted Mr. Bevin, could he recall any specific case of a treaty or the termination of, or change in, a treaty in which a formal decision had been recorded by the Dominions. What was asked for were opinions in the light of which the United Kingdom might frame its own policy. The procedure adopted was clarified as a result of the Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee, being carried away "in the heat of debate", as he himself confessed, into saying that the Dominions had "agreed" that the United Kingdom Government's approach to the revision of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty was best. In withdrawing this statement Mr. Attlee said: "It is our practice and duty as members of the British Commonwealth to keep other members of the Commonwealth fully and continuously informed of all matters which we are called upon to decide, that may affect Commonwealth interests. The object is to give them the opportunity of expressing their views if they so desire. These views are taken into account but the decision must be ours, and other governments are not asked, and would not wish, to share the responsibility for it. Dominion governments follow the same practice."

The summary of procedure leaves only one thing to be emphasised—the need for speed. It is of great importance that the Dominions should not only be consulted but should be consulted early when policy is in the formative stage. That has not always happened, sometimes through inadvertence, more often unavoidably. The classic instance was the failure of the United Kingdom government to consult the Dominion governments in advance about their decision to give a unilateral guarantee to Poland in March 1939. They were advised that at any moment Hitler might launch an attack on that unhappy country and felt that therefore time did not permit of consultation. Dominion governments concurred in the policy but deplored the lack of consultation. One of the motives prompting Mr. Curtin, the Prime Minister of Australia, to propose the creation of an imperial secretariat in 1943 was the recollection of the breakdown in March 1939. Others favoured the amalgamation of the Dominions Office

with the Foreign Office. When Mr. W. M. Hughes in characteristically biting phrases described the Dominions Office as being as obsolete as the muzzle-loading rifle or the hansom cab, and lingering unwanted on the stage, he was expressing his opinion that the existence of a department dealing with Dominion affairs slowed down communication and delayed decision. But such views were not widely shared and apart from particular criticisms the work of the Dominions Office earned the highest praise from those qualified to judge it overseas.

It will be realised that the urgency and the scale of intra-Commonwealth consultation imposed a heavy burden on the Dominions Office. During the second World War the volume of communication with Dominion governments was on a very large scale. Lord Cranborne, a wartime Secretary of State, alluded to the "sheaves of telegrams" that went out daily from the office to Dominion governments informing them of every aspect of a rapidly changing military and political situation. Nor was wartime consultation by any means confined to written communications. There was also personal contact at every level. There were during the war daily meetings between the Secretary of State and the Dominion High Commissioners in the Dominions Office; there were frequent visits by Dominion ministers and Prime Ministers, and there was at the apex of the whole system meetings of Prime Ministers, the first of which was held in London in 1944. These meetings, less elaborate and less formal, have come to supersede the older Imperial Conference.

There were suggestions at the outbreak of the second World War that an Imperial Council should be formed or the Imperial War Cabinet of 1917–19 reconstituted. They elicited no encouraging response from governments. Governments understood, as it was difficult for those outside the official world to understand, the extent to which the existing system of consultation satisfied even the needs of a total war. In a speech to the Canadian House of Commons in February 1941 the Canadian Prime Minister went so far as to suggest that an imperial council existed though it had no visible form. It is certainly the case that Mr. King would not have liked it if it had acquired one, but he was able to advance substantial arguments to support his seemingly paradoxical assertion. There were, he said, three channels for special communications between Commonwealth governments. They were (a) from Prime Minister to Prime Minister direct (b) from the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs to the Secretary of State for External Affairs and (c) special and supplementary communications through High Commissioners. "The real but invisible imperial council", he concluded, "made possible by these means of constant and instantaneous conference has one all-important advantage which would be denied to an Imperial War Council sitting in London. It affords to the Prime Ministers of each of the dominions the opportunity of discussing immediately with his colleagues in his own cabinet all aspects of every question raised. His expression of view when given is not his alone—it is the expression of view of the cabinet of which he is the head. It is an expression of view given by the cabinet in the light of its responsibility to Parliament. It is moreover an expression of view given in the atmosphere, not of London, but of the Dominion itself." Mr. Mackenzie King indeed doubted if any more efficient means of co-operation between self-governing nations could be devised than what he was later to term this "continuing conference of cabinets". Others, notably the Australians, were more tepid in their appreciation and would have preferred some more formal and centralised machinery for co-operation but there is no doubt that the balance of opinion within the Commonwealth came down decisively in favour of the conference of cabinets in the sense in which the phrase

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was used by Mr. Mackenzie King. That this was so is no small tribute to the work of the Dominions Office. Upon its staff had fallen the principal share of responsibility for the working out of a system that was at once efficient, free and not at variance with the spirit of the Commonwealth.* The full measure of the achievement was not seen till 1947 when three Asian countries, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, became self-governing members of the Commonwealth.

The Asian members required from the outset reassurance that their continuing association with the Commonwealth would not impair their full freedom of action. The right to secede, to remain neutral in a war in which other members of the Commonwealth were engaged, were in fact for them conditions of membership. But experience of the working of the system of Commonwealth consultation brought not only reassurance on these negative aspects of membership but allowed of a more sanguine estimate of the possible benefits of Commonwealth co-operation. It was no chance that the Prime Ministers' meeting of October 1948, the first at which the Asian Prime Ministers were present, preceded the meeting in April 1949 at which republican India's continuing membership was agreed by other members of the Commonwealth at India's own request. Experience at the one had much to do with India's initiative at the other. Had a more rigid or formal system of Commonwealth co-operation emerged from the war, Asian membership of the Commonwealth might never have become a fact.

In the post-war years the frequency of consultation has increased. Meetings of Prime Ministers took place in 1944, 1946, 1948, 1949, 1951, 1953, and 1955. They have been supplemented by meetings of Defence Ministers, of Foreign Ministers, and in particular of Finance Ministers, the last named being called upon to take immediate and often drastic action to meet the recurrent crises in the sterling area and to plan long term remedies for them. At the official level meetings are too frequent to record, but increasingly and again especially in the financial and economic fields they have been used to prepare for later ministerial discussions. Nor should co-operation in the working out of the Colombo plan be overlooked. Characteristically there is no formal organisation for the implementation of this plan for development in south-east Asia because decision and action remain the responsibility of governments. But that is not to say that here, as elsewhere, the decisions of governments are not profoundly influenced by the discussions with representatives of other Commonwealth countries.

The Dominions Office was renamed the Commonwealth Relations Office in 1947, but its work, though extended with the enlarged membership of the Commonwealth, remains essentially the same. The C.R.O. continues to be the linch-pin in the Commonwealth system of co-operation through discussion and it is understood that more than four-fifths of the communications that pass between Commonwealth governments still originate in London. The responsibility of a comparatively small staff in Downing Street and in the United Kingdom High Commissioners' offices overseas remains therefore great. Britain is still the senior partner in the Commonwealth and the system depends in practice very largely upon Britain's initiative, good sense and understanding of the spirit which has made possible a unique experiment in co-operation between nations and races of varied history, culture and traditions.

"Decentralisation to the limit", to quote General Smuts, has been the guiding principle in the development of the self-governing Commonwealth, but he noted in 1943 that by contrast in the Colonial Empire the principle of centralisation continued to prevail. That was in one sense

true. Responsibility for the government of the Colonial Empire lies with Whitehall and for that reason the functions of the Colonial Office and its opportunities remain different in kind from those of the C.R.O., which is a diplomatic, not an administering, department. Yet the contrast must not be pressed too far. In another context General Smuts's words were misleading. In actual fact the government of the British Colonial Empire is remarkably decentralised by contrast with that of other Colonial Empires. The professed aim of the United Kingdom policy is self-government for colonial territories as soon as economic and political conditions permit. Centralisation of government in the imperial capital would be clearly inconsistent with this, the principal objective of policy, and is recognized to be so.

The position becomes clearer if one considers the duties of the Colonial Office and of the Colonial Services. Constitutional responsibility to Parliament for the government of colonial territories lies with the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Colonial Office advises and assists the Secretary of State in the execution of this responsibility. Despite the increasingly rapid decentralisation of authority from Whitehall to the Colonial Governments themselves, the Colonial Office retains ultimate responsibility over the wide and diverse field of modern government. Its staff, far larger than that of the Commonwealth Relations Office, numbered about 1,200 of all grades in 1954. While the great majority are members of the Home Civil Service it has become regular practice to fill a proportion of these posts with men with experience in colonial territories who have either been seconded from the Colonial Service or retired. In view of its wide range of responsibility it is not surprising also to find that the Colonial Office relies heavily on the advice of unofficial experts given through advisory committees on such varied subjects as economic research, fisheries, local government, land tenure and education, from the highest to the lowest level. Since the end of the second World War the attention paid to education and to economic development has been most marked. The Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1945 and 1950 provided £140,000,000 for social betterment and economic development in the colonies.

The Oversea Civil Service consists of all members of the Government Services in the Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories for whose government the Secretary of State for the Colonies is responsible.¹ The Service, which consisted of some 200,000 men and women before the second World War, has greatly expanded since 1945, particularly in technical personnel. The members of the Service work in some fifty different territories, varying greatly in size and in political and economic maturity, but it is only a small though important proportion of them that has been recruited from the United Kingdom. For long it was the accepted theory that the public service of each colonial territory should be entirely separate. Well suited to some of the older colonial territories with high cultural standards, this then broke down in practice with the vast extension of British rule in Africa in the period before the first World War, coupled with the extended field of action of governments in colonial territories. Social services of every kind, measures of economic control and assistance, the raising of living standards, all these were conceived in colonial territories as elsewhere to be as much a part of the responsibilities of twentieth-century governments as in Britain itself. In consequence in 1930 the Warren Fisher Committee recommended a single Imperial Colonial Service with unified branch services organised on a professional basis. The aim was to bring into being an

¹ The standard authority is *The Colonial Empire and its Service*, by Charles Jeffries, Cambridge 1938.

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Imperial Colonial Service with all the prestige that membership of such a service could confer without sacrificing the sense of local loyalty which often meant so much in particular territories. The Colonial Service thus united differs from other British public services in that it is not a single service. Though opportunities occur for members of the public service of each colony to be considered for transfer or promotion to other colonies and such transfer often takes place, the government of each colonial territory remains an administrative entity and members of the colonial service are the public servants of the colony in which they serve, and from whose revenue their salaries are paid.

Twenty years after the report of the Fisher Committee the advance of certain colonial territories to the threshold of self-government brought to light a further problem. West African and other territories enjoying self-government in their domestic affairs felt the need for trained administrative specialists at least to carry them through the early stages of responsible government. Recruitment from their own nationals in sufficient number was not possible. Under what terms could expatriate Colonial Service personnel be persuaded to stay? And what were the prospects for such officers who decided to stay in territories about to become self-governing? The element of uncertainty was harmful to efficient administration,

yet the problem was not susceptible of any easy solution.

If one were asked to distinguish between a member of the Commonwealth and a non-self-governing country within the Commonwealth to-day one simple but sufficient test would be to discover whether the affairs of the territory in question were dealt with by the Commonwealth Relations Office or by the Colonial Office. If the former, then the territory in question is probably a full member of the Commonwealth; if the latter it is not. The qualification has to be inserted in the first instance because the affairs of the Central African Federation and of the High Commission Territories are dealt with by the C.R.O., though they are not members of the Commonwealth; and so also are those of the Republic of Ireland which has seceded from the Commonwealth without becoming a foreign country. But these exceptions, it may be pleaded, are a by-product of history; for the future one can assume that any colonial territory which attains full membership of the Commonwealth will have responsibility for its affairs transferred from the Colonial to the Commonwealth Relations Office. It is a pragmatic test of membership but inasmuch as it displays due appreciation alike of the importance of and the differences between the two offices, it is realistic and well founded.

N.M.

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THE years since 1945 have seen considerable attention being devoted to the economic affairs of the Commonwealth. Economic matters have indeed rivalled, and often displaced, more general political and constitutional issues in the deliberations of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. The Finance Ministers of the Commonwealth have also met periodically. The problems of balance of payments and of Commonwealth development have loomed large at these meetings. But it is well before turning to these to consider the overall economic resources of the British Commonwealth and the broad pattern of trading relationships between its members. For on these must rest the Commonwealth's economic strength and any cohesion lent by economic relationships to the forces of politics and sentiment.

Taken together, the countries of the British Commonwealth form an association of considerable economic power, both actual and potential. The mere size of the Commonwealth and the substantial part of the world's population to be found within its borders are in themselves arresting. To these have to be added resources and trade bulking large in the world's totals. It is essential, however, before reviewing these aggregate figures to utter a warning of their pitfalls. There is always in any attempt to show the position of a group of countries *vis-à-vis* the world the problem of obtaining statistics on a reasonably comparable basis. To some extent our selection of illustrative material has to be governed by what is available, rather than by what may seem significant. To this has to be added that special problem of the contemporary world, that very often no data are available for recent years for Soviet Russia, the communist countries of central and south-east Europe, and for the mainland of China. Any data that we use to show world totals are thus in danger of being understated.

CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD TRADE AND PRODUCTION

Bearing in mind these limitations, we can try to set out some indicators of what the British Commonwealth contributes to world trade and production. The analyses of the Commonwealth Economic Committee (see Table I) show that in 1938 25 per cent of the world's exports came from the Commonwealth. In 1947 the percentage was slightly higher at 26 and from 1948 to 1952 it stood at 30 or more. In 1953 it fell once again below the level of 30 per cent, but at 29 per cent it was still a higher proportion of world exports than before the war. In 1953 21 per cent of total world exports came from the U.S.A., 29 per cent from the continent of Europe and 10 per cent and 6 per cent respectively from the non-Commonwealth countries in Central and South America and in Asia. The story for imports is again one of the importance of the Commonwealth; but, owing mainly to the growth of imports into the United States of America and the decline of those into the United Kingdom, the proportion commanded by the Commonwealth has generally been somewhat lower since the war than the 33 per cent of 1938. The post-war figure has varied from 31 per cent in 1950 to 34 per cent in 1949. The order of importance for the rest of the world was much the same for imports in 1953 as for exports, although the continent of Europe with 31 per cent is relatively more important and the United States with 16 per cent relatively

less so. The rest of the world's imports in 1953 were absorbed by the non-Commonwealth countries in Central and South America (9 per cent) and in Asia (8 per cent).

Within the Commonwealth there is considerable diversity in relative importance both as a source of exports and as a market for imports. The figures for 1938 and for 1948 to 1953 are set out in Table II. Suffice it here to review the principal characteristics of those for 1953. The United Kingdom was then, as in other years, the Commonwealth's major exporter, with close on 10 per cent of the world's exports, virtually the same proportion as in 1938. Canada and the colonial territories follow, both with about 6 per cent of the world's exports; and then come Australia (about 3 per cent), India and South Africa (each with something over 1 per cent), and New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia, Pakistan and Ceylon (each with less than 1 per cent). The growth in the Commonwealth's proportion of world exports from 25 per cent in 1938 to 30 per cent in the post-war years is attributable mainly to the expanding exports of Canada and the colonies. In 1938 Canada accounted for 3.7 per cent of aggregate exports; and by 1953 this percentage had grown to 5.8. For the colonies the corresponding figures are 3.8 per cent in 1938 and 6.0 per cent in 1953. Indeed in 1950 and 1951 they sold to the world 6.8 per cent and 6.9 per cent of all its exports. On the import side, the United Kingdom has declined in relative importance, but while 12 per cent of world imports in 1953 is less than her 18 per cent in 1938 she still provides the largest market for imported goods within the Commonwealth. Again it is Canada (6.5 per cent) and the colonies (5.1 per cent) which came closest behind in 1953. Australia, India, and South Africa took between 1 per cent and 2 per cent each, and each of the others absorbed rather less than 1 per cent. The declining relative importance of the United Kingdom has been compensated for principally by the growing import markets of Canada and the colonies. The Canadian share of world imports was 3 per cent in 1938 and 6.5 per cent in 1953; the colonial 3.4 per cent in 1938 and 5.1 per cent in 1953.

This important part played by Commonwealth countries in world trade rests on a considerable foundation of economic resources, providing both raw materials and manufactured goods. We may consider the Commonwealth's natural resources under the heads of foodstuffs, fuel and power, and the industrial raw materials coming from agricultural, forest and mineral wealth. The selection of items is naturally limited by the number of significant commodities for which it is possible to obtain reasonably comparable statistics from the principal producing countries.

Table III shows Commonwealth and known world production of the principal cereals (wheat, rice and coarse grains), fats and oils, meat, fruit, sugar, cocoa, tea and coffee. The table also includes tobacco which, although not a foodstuff, is most conveniently grouped here. By and large these figures refer to almost wholly unmanufactured products. They show that the Commonwealth countries are highly important producers of food grains (26 per cent of the world's wheat, 47 per cent of its rice and 15 per cent of the coarse grains like maize, barley, and oats). The Commonwealth dominates the world's production of vegetable oils and oilseeds, which have industrial as well as edible applications, with some 64 per cent of the grand total. Among the other items we may group under the

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general heading of fats and oils it produces about 20 per cent of world output of butter. Likewise the bulk of the world's cocoa (57 per cent) and of its tea (82 per cent) come from the Commonwealth. Its relative importance is nothing like as great in the other items in Table III; but with 17 per cent of the world's meat, 17 per cent of sugar, 20 per cent of tobacco, 15 per cent of canned fruit, 5 per cent of fresh fruit, and 5 per cent of coffee the Commonwealth can still claim to make a noteworthy contribution. This, of course, omits many foodstuffs, but vegetables are widely produced throughout the world and tastes vary largely with local supply. In other items, like spices, the Commonwealth countries can claim a significant part of the total.

POWER RESOURCES

If we turn from the sources of man's food to the power he uses in processing the raw materials, we find in Table IV that Commonwealth countries are in some respects fairly rich. But their riches here are by no means as outstanding as they are with so many others of the world's natural resources. They produce something like 27 per cent of the overall output of anthracite and bituminous coal, but only 3 per cent of lignite and brown coal. In crude petroleum the Commonwealth is distinctly lacking, with little more than 2 per cent of the world's output. Of the other sources of power it is more difficult to write. Data on natural gas are hard to come by and one can only say that important supplies are available in some Commonwealth countries, notably Canada. The Commonwealth's output of hydro-electric power is small in relation to the world total. The Paley Report¹ put developed hydro-electric power in the Commonwealth at 8 million kilowatts at the end of 1950 out of a grand total for the non-communist world of 75 million kilowatts. On the other hand, of a world potential of 480 million kilowatts, the Commonwealth is estimated to have between 80 and 90 million kilowatts. The major potential source is given as Canada, but a significant amount is to be found elsewhere. The problem, however, with some at least of this potential, is the distance separating potential power from its potential markets. Finally there are the fascinating possibilities of atomic power. The extent of its contribution to our sources of energy still lies with the future, but many Commonwealth countries are important producers of, or have significant reserves of, uranium and thorium.

The availability of sources of power can confer considerable economic advantages, but modern manufacturing industry depends also on a vast range of raw materials from fields, forests and mines. Commonwealth countries taken together produce 44 per cent of the world's natural rubber, 50 per cent of its wool, 98 per cent of its jute, 34 per cent of the various hems like sisal and manila and 30 per cent of kapok. But they grow only 13 per cent of the world's cotton and 1 per cent of its flax. For all that, they can claim to make a substantial contribution to clothing man, to supplying him with the raw materials for sacks and rope, and to helping to provide him with the rubber that he is able to put to so many uses. In addition they have a fair proportion of the world's forest resources, producing 9 per cent of the timber and 23 per cent of the wood pulp. The data on all these are grouped together in Table V.

MINERALS

The Commonwealth's basic resources by no means end with the products of its agriculture and forests. We have also to consider the production of minerals (see Table VI).

¹ United States of America, The President's Materials Policy Commission, *Resources for Freedom*, vol. III, table VIII. This is commonly known as the Paley Report.

In a few, the Commonwealth is of pre-eminent importance: 75 per cent of the nickel ore publicly recorded as mined in the world comes from the Commonwealth, as does 90 per cent of the asbestos, 59 per cent of the manganese, 76 per cent of beryl, 75 per cent of platinum and 53 per cent of titanium. Other minerals where Commonwealth ore production is important are copper (31 per cent), lead (31 per cent), zinc (26 per cent), tin (39 per cent), bauxite (31 per cent), mica (29 per cent) and diamonds (31 per cent). With several others, on which comparable data are to be had, Commonwealth production is small: only 10 per cent of the world's iron ore is mined within its borders, together with 13 per cent of its tungsten, 14 per cent of antimony, 8 per cent of phosphate rock, 14 per cent of cobalt and 14 per cent of graphite. For some minerals, Commonwealth output is negligible; molybdenum, mercury, potash and sulphur fall within this category. Lastly, there are the metals of monetary as well as of industrial significance: 78 per cent of the recorded output of gold is mined in the Commonwealth and 23 per cent of silver.

NATURAL RESOURCES

It is a tale of impressive strength in natural resources. But lest we be carried away by the enthusiasm of "Empire-firsters", it is well to remember that the significance of these resources is not to be judged solely by aggregates and percentage relationships between the Commonwealth as a whole and the world as a whole. Admittedly the statistics cited relate almost exclusively to actual production and largely eschew discussion of potential reserves—in which the Commonwealth abounds but which are valueless unless they can be developed at costs competitive with those of other sources of supply. But this is not a stationary world. The natural resources which seem to confer economic strength to-day may be outmoded by the technical advance of tomorrow. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the price of natural rubber has been markedly affected by the advent of a synthetic substitute. The producers of cotton and wool have for long been in competition with the man-made fibre rayon and are increasingly having to face the competition of the newer synthetics such as nylon, terylene and ardil. The resources of nature will not of themselves bring wealth to the Commonwealth unless they are tended by the skill and ingenuity of man. In an age when the chemist is of such importance, natural reserves which are significant to-day are not always a pointer to continuing wealth.

MANUFACTURE

Moreover manufacturing production turns not merely on the possession of suitable geographical resources but on the ability to bring them together at some convenient spot for the application of skill and capital. The Commonwealth comprises a widely scattered group of countries; and nature, which can be bounteous in the total of her gifts, can also be singularly wayward in their distribution. A total of natural riches does not therefore guarantee that to primary wealth there will be added manufacturing wealth. But as we shall see in a subsequent section the Commonwealth countries are in many respects complementary to one another, and have important trading relationships. Manufacturing industry is a dominant feature of the British economy. It is of great importance in Canada and it is of growing, in some already of marked, importance in a considerable number of the other Commonwealth countries. It is difficult with a few figures to sum up the Commonwealth position among the manufacturing nations of the world. Details of the growth of manufacturing in Commonwealth countries are set out in subsequent chapters and it may suffice here simply to

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quote some statistics indicating the importance of the Commonwealth in world trade in manufactured goods: statistics are available showing the trade in manufactured goods from eleven principal manufacturing countries,¹ of which the United Kingdom, Canada and India, the only Commonwealth countries appearing in the group, accounted for 29.5 per cent of the group's total in 1937 and 35 per cent in 1950. The United Kingdom supplied 22.4 per cent in 1937 and 25.0 per cent in 1950; and Canada supplied 5 per cent in 1937 and 6.1 per cent in 1950. Similar but not wholly comparable figures for October, 1954 to March, 1955,² put the percentages for the United Kingdom and Canada at 19.8 and 5.7 respectively. These data have very definite drawbacks. In the first place the totals are only for a limited group of countries; but it is a group which consistently accounted for some 80 to 85 per cent of world trade in manufactured products from 1901 to 1938; and there is no reason to believe that any other Commonwealth country should appear as an important exporter of manufactured goods. The second and more important deficiency is that these are figures for trade, not production. They take account only of what crosses frontiers. For all that they are valuable for indicating that the Commonwealth adds manufacturing strength to its wealth of natural resources.

DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES: DIRECTION OF TRADE

But what, it may be asked, is the justification for lumping together in this way the products of so many scattered and diverse countries? Have we been taking for the purposes of an economic survey a group of countries suggested by their political and constitutional links or are there also economic reasons for thinking in terms of the Commonwealth? It is a problem worth thought, for the future cohesion of the changing Commonwealth is likely to depend more than it has in the past on the ties of economic self-interest and less on those of politics and sentiment.

The resources we have described are often concentrated in particular countries and the resulting diversity in productive activity yields ample scope for trade. External trade is highly important to all the members of the Commonwealth, with the possible exception of India, where it accounts for only a small percentage of the national income but where nevertheless it provides vital supplies and gives access to valuable markets. All but one of the Commonwealth countries carry on their major trade with other parts of the Commonwealth. The exception is Canada. As we shall see later, the exception is significant in governing the membership of the Sterling Area. Canada conducts an important trade with the Commonwealth, sending to Commonwealth countries in 1953 some 21 per cent of her exports and deriving from them 14 per cent of her imports.³ But her main trading connections are with the dollar countries. 2,578 million dollars of her aggregate exports of 4,117 million dollars go to the dollar area, 2,419 million dollars to the United States. Her total imports amount to 4,383 million dollars and 3,472 million dollars come from dollar countries, 3,221 million dollars from the United States. To turn from the exception to the rule, and setting out statistics for 1953, the importance of Commonwealth trade for the other countries of the Commonwealth may be seen from the percentages of their trade carried on within the Commonwealth. For imports the position may be summed up:

	percentages		percentages
United Kingdom	49	Southern Rhodesia	89
Australia	65	India	49
New Zealand	81	Pakistan	48
South Africa	53	Ceylon	56
		Colonies	52

The position is very similar for exports:

	percentages		percentages
United Kingdom	49	Southern Rhodesia	81
Australia	52	India	52
New Zealand	74	Pakistan	35
South Africa	50	Ceylon	42
		Colonies	52

The figures admittedly refer only to the one year 1953. Certainly variations occur from year to year, but they are not sufficient to alter significantly the general pattern indicated by the figures. Indeed, even if we compare the data for 1953 with the position as it was in 1938⁴ we find no very marked change, again except for Canada. No less than 52 per cent of Canada's exports in 1938 went to the Commonwealth as compared with 21 per cent in 1953. For her imports, the drop is from 27 per cent to 14 per cent. Canada has experienced the largest decline in the relative importance of her Commonwealth trade, but for most of the Sterling⁵ countries in the Commonwealth the importance of Commonwealth trade has fallen to some extent. For the United Kingdom, Southern Rhodesia and the colonies it has grown. For India and Pakistan, of course, no comparison with the position in 1938 is possible.

INTER-COMMONWEALTH TRADE

The importance to Commonwealth countries of their trade with one another is beyond question. It inevitably adds to the Commonwealth's community of interest. That so much of this trade is with the United Kingdom is also significant. The exports and imports of the United Kingdom herself are widely distributed among the Commonwealth countries. If we take her exports to the Commonwealth in 1953 we find them divided in these proportions:

	percentages		percentages
Colonies	33	South Africa	12
Australia	16	India	9
Canada	12	New Zealand	8

The remaining 10 per cent went to Southern Rhodesia, Pakistan and Ceylon. The pattern for imports in 1953 was similar. The colonies provided 36 per cent, Canada 19 per cent, Australia 18 per cent, New Zealand 10 per cent, India 7 per cent and South Africa, Pakistan, Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia the rest. The Commonwealth trade of her fellow members is quite different. It is not diffused over the Commonwealth. It is concentrated on the United Kingdom with a good part of the remainder going on the whole to some nearby Commonwealth country. Thus of the small part of Canada's total exports directed to the Commonwealth in 1953, 74 per cent went to the United Kingdom; and from the United Kingdom, Canada received 73 per cent of her Commonwealth imports. Australia's main Commonwealth link is also with the United Kingdom, who accounts for 69 per cent of her exports and 77 per cent of her imports. She also trades throughout the Commonwealth, but only New Zealand, taking 8 per cent

¹ H. Tyszynski, "World Trade in Manufactured Commodities, 1899-1950", *The Manchester School of Social and Economic Studies*, Sept. 1951.

² United Kingdom Treasury, *Bulletin for Industry*, September 1955.

³ The data in this section are calculated for 1953 from the Commonwealth Economic Committee, *Commonwealth Trade, 1953-54*.

⁴ See Commonwealth Economic Committee, *Commonwealth Trade in 1950*.

⁵ i.e. those belonging both to the Sterling Area and to the Commonwealth.

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of Australia's exports, and India and Canada, both supplying 4 per cent of her imports, are of any individual significance. This predominance of the British connection characterises all the others, as may be seen as we rehearse the figures for the Commonwealth exports and imports in 1953. New Zealand sent close on 93 per cent of her exports to, and received 70 per cent of her imports from, the United Kingdom, with Australia as the main subsidiary supplier (18 per cent). Fifty-four per cent of South African exports went to the United Kingdom, who was also the source of 75 per cent of her imports; and 25 per cent of her exports went to the neighbouring Rhodesias. Southern Rhodesia also traded principally with the United Kingdom, to the extent of 50 per cent of exports and 54 per cent of imports; the bulk of the remainder of her Commonwealth trade was with South Africa and Northern Rhodesia. The position is closely similar for the Asian members: 54 per cent of India's Commonwealth exports and 51 per cent of her imports are with the United Kingdom, with Australia, Pakistan, Ceylon and Canada playing a subsidiary rôle. For Pakistan, the subsidiary parts are taken by India and Hong Kong and the major part again by the United Kingdom (50 per cent of Commonwealth exports and 65 per cent of imports). Ceylon sends 50 per cent of her Commonwealth exports to, and takes 40 per cent of her Commonwealth imports from, the United Kingdom; India, Australia, New Zealand and Canada are also important to her. One should really write separately of the various dependent territories, which to-day include a number of the Commonwealth's economically most vigorous members, but their number makes this impossible. No injustice, however, is done simply by recording that 60 per cent of the Commonwealth exports of these territories go to the United Kingdom and from her they receive 58 per cent of their Commonwealth imports.

It must be stressed again that these percentages refer solely to trade with other Commonwealth countries and not to total trade. They must, therefore, be read *together with* the earlier statistics on the relative importance of Commonwealth trade. Their significance, however, is clear. In so far as trade provides a bond between countries, it is clearly an element in the cohesion of the Commonwealth and more particularly in the relationships between the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth countries. None of this, of course, will come as any surprise to those acquainted with Commonwealth history. It was very often the flag which followed trade, and with trade went the development of commercial and financial institutions, often with their headquarters in the United Kingdom, to facilitate and develop it. Economically, therefore, there is a good reason for examining the Commonwealth as a whole.

Trade may bring some community of interest. It also brings mutual problems and from time to time it may lead to specific agreements or it may produce conflicts, particularly in a changing world where the economic structure and trade of nations have to be continually adjusted to meet development elsewhere. The Commonwealth has had its share of both agreements and conflicts. Its members all have their economic problems. This is not the place for the minutiae of Commonwealth economic relationships and still less for the domestic economic worries of its member nations. There are, however, some broad problems concerning the entire Commonwealth. First, there is the system of Imperial Preference and its relationship to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.). Secondly there is the Sterling Area and the problems of balance of payments and of capital flows that have so much exercised the Commonwealth in recent years. What are these systems of Imperial Preference and the Sterling Area? What are the mutual Commonwealth problems

from which they spring? With what issues do they confront the Commonwealth and how do they bear on its unity?

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

The system of Imperial Preference¹ is often associated with the Ottawa Conference of 1932. It is certainly correct that the Ottawa Agreement marks the beginning of a system of preferential tariffs embracing the Commonwealth as a whole, but many Commonwealth countries had levied preferential rates on imports from other parts of the Commonwealth for some decades before 1932. Canada introduced preference as early as 1898, New Zealand and South Africa followed in 1903 and Australia in 1908. Many years were to pass, however, before the United Kingdom, India and the colonies took the same path. British free-trade policy gave little place for tariffs, far less for any system of preferences and it was only with the McKenna duties of 1919 and the Key Industries duties of 1921 that the United Kingdom began to reciprocate the preferences extended to her by the Dominions. Similarly the "open door" policy for colonies that came to be accepted by the Great Powers in the nineteenth century precluded a preferential system in most colonial tariffs. But by the 1920's the "open door" policy was fast losing ground, and preferences became a part of a number of colonial tariffs, although they still had no place in most of the African colonies, in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Hong Kong, Ceylon and one or two others. India introduced preferences in 1927.

By 1932, therefore, the system had some place in the tariffs of the Commonwealth's major trading nations. But even apart from the continuing absence of preferences in many countries, the impact was diminished by the fact that the margin of preference, or the difference between the tariffs on similar goods from Commonwealth and foreign sources, was often small and the range of goods enjoying preferences often restricted. Those extended by the United Kingdom, for example, could only become important when duties on staple foodstuffs and raw materials became an accepted part of her tariff policy. It has been calculated that in 1929 7 per cent of her imports from the Commonwealth enjoyed preference. Of these, 4 per cent enjoyed a margin of over 20 per cent. In return, something like 35 per cent of Britain's exports to the Commonwealth received preferences in other Commonwealth countries; but the size of the preference margins was often small and only 3 per cent had margins of over 20 per cent.

The great depression of the early 1930's, with its crushing effect on world trade and particularly on the markets for primary products, coupled with the ever-present desire to foster imperial economic development, conspired to end this situation. The Ottawa Conference produced what was essentially a programme for defending the economies of the Commonwealth, and particularly its primary producers upon whose prosperity in turn much of its market for manufactured goods depended, from the impact of world slump. Imperial Preference thus emerged as a mechanism of defence and in addition as an instrument for fostering the economic growth of Commonwealth countries. So much for the problems which helped to produce it, but what of its effects?

The year 1932 and the years immediately following saw a twofold development in the system of preferences. The

¹ See F. V. Meyer, *Britain's Colonies in World Trade* (London, 1948) and F. C. Benham, *Great Britain under Protection* (New York, 1941).

² Sir Donald MacDougall and R. Hutt, "Imperial Preference: a Quantitative Analysis", *Economic Journal*, June, 1954.

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system became more general in a dual sense; more countries adhered and preferences were granted on more goods. Moreover, the margins of preference were raised. The "open door" policy virtually disappeared in the colonies; the United Kingdom had adopted protection with the Import Duties Act of February, 1932, greatly enlarging the range of commodities on which preferences could be offered; the Dominions and India expanded their preferences and widened their margins. In addition, in 1934, quota restrictions on the entry of cotton and rayon goods were imposed in the colonies, to the advantage of Commonwealth producers and to the detriment mainly of Japan. By 1937, some 60 per cent of United Kingdom imports from the Commonwealth enjoyed preferences, 9 per cent having a preferential margin of over 20 per cent. In return, about 55 per cent of her exports to the Commonwealth enjoyed preference, 20 per cent with a margin of over 20 per cent.¹

These pre-war years were the short heyday of Imperial Preference. The system was soon to become entangled in the myriad controls over trade and foreign payments spawned by war. It is thus difficult to assess clearly the effects on Commonwealth economic relations of an experiment that has generated a remarkable amount of political heat. It is certainly true that trade within the Commonwealth rose after 1932. Commonwealth exports to the Commonwealth rose from £398 million in 1932 to £603 million in 1938, and this change involved a growth in intra-Commonwealth exports as a percentage of total Commonwealth exports from 43 per cent to 49 per cent. The corresponding figures for imports show a growth from £433 million to £676 million; and the relative importance of intra-Commonwealth imports rose from 38 per cent to 41 per cent.² But much else was happening at the same time. The world depression of the early 1930's affected the United Kingdom relatively less than it did many other important countries. That in itself would give a fillip to Commonwealth trade. The international monetary crisis of those years and the resulting emergence of the Sterling Area gave a further stimulus to intra-Commonwealth trade, of which more will be said later. The years from 1932 were years of recovery, albeit slow, from a profound slump and this meant much to the primary producers, among whom as we have seen Commonwealth countries are important, who had been laid so low by the events of 1929 to 1931. Commonwealth trade would have grown had there been no Imperial Preference. How much additional growth came from Imperial Preference one cannot say. Certainly some Commonwealth producers benefited, but the gain was not always great. It is certain that other producers received nothing and may even have lost, particularly where the growth of preferences stimulated retaliation in other countries. It is plain that Commonwealth consumers reaped no benefit from the higher duties on foreign goods, for the elaboration of the system took the form more of higher tariffs on non-Commonwealth products than of lower tariffs on those from the Commonwealth. The overall preferential margins were not large in 1937. United Kingdom exports to the Commonwealth had an *average* percentage margin of preference of about 20 per cent on those goods enjoying preferences and of about 11 per cent on all goods. Her imports from the Commonwealth received an *average* preferential margin of some 17 to 20 per cent on goods subject to preference and of about 12 per cent on all goods.³ Whatever the impact on individual products, and that on occasions could be considerable, the overall effect on

Commonwealth trade and development taken as a whole cannot have been great.

The year 1937 probably marks the apogee of Imperial Preference. The advance to greater preferences ceased as early as 1938. The Anglo-American Trade Agreement of that year involved a bargaining of preferences against reductions in the American tariff. Many margins of preference were narrowed, and others disappeared altogether. A further check on the development of the system came with the Anglo-Indian agreement of 1939 and with the agreement between Canada and the United States in 1938. Thus even before the outbreak of war the significance of Imperial Preference had begun to dwindle.

The war brought controls over trade and payments. It saw the emergence of the Sterling Area as a formal instrument having the effect of minimising the spread of these controls to much of Commonwealth trade. The importance of preferential tariffs thus diminished before a system where imports were subject to quotas, granted readily or reluctantly depending upon the country of origin. Many goods, moreover, were traded under long-term bulk purchasing agreements; and where markets are guaranteed by such devices tariff preferences cease to have much current importance even for those who benefit from them. Most of these agreements for particular commodities have now disappeared. The retreat of bulk purchasing has thus restored some of the significance of Imperial Preference. In like manner, preferences have risen in importance in so far as quotas have disappeared or become more liberal and as exchange controls have lessened in severity. But in other respects Imperial Preference is even less important than before the war. It has become involved in a wider debate over the value of trade controls discriminating between imports from different countries. Imperial Preference was conceived as an instrument for Commonwealth economic development. Discriminatory controls are debated in part for their likely value in insulating particular areas from the spread of economic fluctuations generated elsewhere. The future impact of Imperial Preference will thus turn in part at least on the outcome of the balance of payments problems, which evoke controls, and of the debate on discrimination and economic stability. We turn to this problem in the later discussion of the Sterling Area.

G.A.T.T.

One aspect of the debate between regional and multi-lateral trade has been the development of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, embodying an attempt to lower the barriers to trade throughout the world. The results of the various meetings at which the members of G.A.T.T. have negotiated tariff reductions have undoubtedly been to narrow preferential margins within the Commonwealth. This was particularly apparent after the Geneva negotiations in 1947, and the process has since been carried a little further. To this narrowing of preferential margins must be added the effects of world inflation on the incidence of specific duties. Many Commonwealth preference margins are specific, being levied not as a percentage of value but as a fixed amount per physical unit; and they decline as a percentage of the value of imports as prices rise. The cumulative impact of rising prices and of reductions in preference rates has been to push the overall impact of Commonwealth preferences some way back to the position in 1929. By 1948, the proportion of United Kingdom exports to the Commonwealth enjoying a preferential margin of over 20 per cent had fallen to 9 per cent, as compared with the 20 per cent of 1937 and 3 per cent of 1929. Similarly, only 4 per cent of goods sold by Commonwealth countries to the United Kingdom enjoyed a preference of over 20 per cent. This

¹ MacDougall and Hutt, loc. cit.

² Commonwealth Economic Committee, *A Review of Commonwealth Trade* (Thirty-third Report, 1949).

³ MacDougall and Hutt, loc. cit.

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is just the same as the 1929 position and only half of the 1937 percentage.¹ If the effect of Imperial Preference on Commonwealth trade as a whole was open to question in the 1930's, it is still more open to question to-day.

The waning of Imperial Preference and the attack of G.A.T.T. have led the protagonists of Preference to lend their voices to the criticisms of G.A.T.T. The General Agreement has indeed been amended in a number of ways important for many Commonwealth countries, but the principal issue over G.A.T.T. concerning us here is that arising from the clause forbidding new preferences. Commonwealth conferences have in general endorsed Imperial Preference, and the Prime Ministers' conference of November to December 1952 specifically discussed the "no new preference" rule. The communiqué runs:

"16. *Imperial Preference.* There was general recognition at the Conference of the value of existing preferences.

"On the initiative of the United Kingdom a discussion took place on a proposal that all Commonwealth countries should join in seeking release from the 'no new preference' rule in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (G.A.T.T.) and this United Kingdom proposal was supported by the representatives of some countries. The representatives of other countries felt that such an approach would not advance the agreed objective of restoring multilateral world trade and the Conference was therefore unable to support it.

"All Commonwealth Governments agreed, however, to co-operate with the United Kingdom Government in an approach to the other contracting parties to the G.A.T.T. to meet particular difficulties arising on the United Kingdom tariff. The object would be to enable the United Kingdom, consistently with the basic provisions of the G.A.T.T., to continue the duty-free entry for Commonwealth goods notwithstanding any increases that might from time to time become necessary in duties designed to protect domestic industry and agriculture in the United Kingdom. The Commonwealth Governments also agree to consider sympathetically certain special tariff problems affecting the Colonies."

The United Kingdom has been able to obtain some concessions from G.A.T.T., but they are strictly hedged. An outcome of the recent ninth session of G.A.T.T. is that, subject to prior concurrence of the contracting parties in each case, Britain can grant increases in preferences for the exclusive benefit of colonial products wholly or largely dependent on her markets; and she can extend to colonial producers the same assistance as can, consistent with G.A.T.T., be given to her own producers. In addition the United Kingdom has some restricted power to raise most-favoured-nation tariffs without imposing duties on similar items from the Commonwealth, but provided the larger preferential margin is not likely to lead to any substantial diversion of trade from foreign to Commonwealth countries.

High hopes were entertained of Imperial Preference; but it may be doubted whether it has moulded Commonwealth trade to any great extent. It has, however, assisted some producers, and it still commands a wide measure of support. Its direct impact has declined and it has been overlaid by other forces affecting trade. But any move to greater freedom from import and exchange controls will restore something of its significance

THE STERLING AREA

Imperial Preference is an exclusively Commonwealth "club". The Sterling Area is not. Ireland, Burma, Iraq,

Libya and Iceland all belong to the Area. One extremely important member of the Commonwealth—Canada—does not. But like Imperial Preference the Sterling Area has a long history of gradual evolution.² In its contemporary form it shares with Imperial Preference the further characteristic of being an essentially defensive organisation.

The British Isles have for long been important in world trade, but a position of special importance was achieved with their lead over the world in developing great industries in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The nineteenth century saw an immense development in world trade and the United Kingdom, thanks to her initiative in industrialisation, played a leading part in this. Important competitors, notably Germany and the United States, began to appear in the latter part of the century, but by and large the United Kingdom was able to maintain until 1914 her position as the world's principal supplier of manufactured goods. It followed that sterling was a currency worth having.

Sterling was also a currency which it was possible to obtain. The story of the United Kingdom in the nineteenth century is one of a rapid growth in population and of an industrial development far outstripping the growth of her agriculture. She thus became more dependent on overseas sources for her supplies of foodstuffs, particularly after the abolition of the Corn Laws in the 1840's, and of industrial raw materials, coal and iron ore being the principal exceptions and wool and cotton the chief examples. Sterling was thus to be had by other countries, and once obtained it was highly useful for the command it conferred over the supply of manufactures. A goodly proportion of world trade came to be conducted in Sterling and countries throughout the world, both those which were linked politically to the United Kingdom and those which were not, found it valuable to hold reserves of Sterling.

This tendency was further strengthened by other developments. The British Merchant Navy emerged to a dominant position and the great part of world trade was carried in British ships. World markets in many commodities grew up, following improvements in transport and communications. Extremely prominent among these centres of world trade were the corn and cotton markets of Liverpool and the various commodity markets of London. To all this must be added the strength of London as a financial centre. Savings and a favourable balance of trade made London the world's principal source of long-term capital. The British record of financial stability helped to stimulate the use of the bill on London as a means of world-wide commercial payments.

A great variety of factors thus conspired to make Sterling the principal currency for international trade and to make London the principal centre for trading in currencies. As a matter of convenience, countries throughout the world acquired the habit of holding balances of Sterling in London and of conducting their trade through London. Here are the foundations of the Sterling Area as we know it to-day. Those foundations are now overlaid by a superstructure giving the building a quite different aspect. But this early history is fundamental for understanding the Area of to-day. Partly this is so because inertia can be important in institutions and history shows us the origins of London's still continuing prestige. Partly also because it shows with a clarity denied by latter-day complications the vital rôle of a convenient centre and a convenient currency in international payments. The countries attached to London for reasons of convenience and holding their reserves in Sterling are no longer so numerous as in

¹ See R. S. Sayers, *Modern Banking* (Oxford, 1951), Institute of Bankers, *The Sterling Area* (London, 1948), and A. C. L. Day, *The Future of Sterling* (Oxford, 1954).

² MacDougall and Hutt, loc. cit.

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the nineteenth century, but they are the countries which even in the more expansive days of the last century were noteworthy for the closeness of their financial and trading connections with London.

The days when the Sterling Area may be said to have been coterminous with the trading world ended in 1914 with the first World War. Some attempt to return to pre-war conditions was made in the 1920's, but Sterling's defensive action had in effect begun. The Sterling Area was changing in content and purpose. The final break came with the devaluation of the pound in 1931. Throughout the 1930's the Sterling Area remained a completely informal organisation. It is clear that the British Commonwealth, with the possible exception of Canada, was in the monetary union. Other countries held Sterling and used it; but the closeness of their association with Sterling varied from time to time and it is singularly difficult to draw up a list of Sterling Area countries. It is clear, however, that the Area had undergone a change not merely in its scope but also in its *raison d'être*. Countries still linked themselves for the convenience in international payments flowing from association with an important monetary centre, but rival centres—notably New York—were developing. The convenience provided by London was no longer sufficient. The United Kingdom, however, could offer a further advantage in her comparative stability in the 1930's, which we have already noted. In fact as a great importing country she received some fillip from the falling prices of primary products and was consequently well placed to keep up the volume of her imports. For primary producing countries she was a source of stability in an unstable world. Monetary union was thus added to Imperial Preference in the search for better markets.

The outbreak of war in 1939 brought a further contraction of the Area and a further modification of its purpose. The convenience and stability of a monetary union remained; discrimination, as a defence against shortage of foreign currencies, was added. Geographically, the Area became restricted to the countries already mentioned, except Iceland which came in later, but including Palestine, Egypt and the Sudan which have since left. From time to time other countries—the Belgian Congo, parts of the French Empire, and the Faroes—came and went. In 1940 there appeared that system of exchange control which has developed into the system we know to-day. It is a discriminatory system aiming to make trade and capital movements as free as possible within the Area and to impose controls of varying strictness on trade between the Area and other parts of the world, in an effort to economise on those external reserves—notably the American and Canadian dollars—of which the Area is short. It provides moreover for strict controls over the uses to which non-members may put any Sterling they earn, and particularly over the use of Sterling for payments by people outside the United States to Americans.

The Area's membership was precisely defined under defence regulations during the war. The structure and definition of membership were consolidated by the Exchange Control Act of 1947. But while one can now specify, in a way not possible before the war, just what are the scheduled territories composing the Sterling Area, it still remains a somewhat loose and informal organisation. Any statement of its basic characteristics must be accompanied by a number of qualifications. The Sterling Area is a monetary union where the members pool their reserves of gold and foreign currencies, maintain stable exchange rates with one another even though their currencies may fluctuate in value *vis-à-vis* the currencies of non-member countries, and discriminate in their exchange and import restrictions between member and non-member goods. The central gold and dollar pool is managed by Britain. The

other countries turn over to the pool their earnings of foreign currencies, and as a *quid pro quo* have access to it for their foreign currency requirements. The general understanding thus is that while some of them may maintain independent gold and dollar reserves, they do not build up these reserves in any significant way at the expense of the central pool. From time to time, of course, pressures do arise to enlarge these independent reserves or to establish new ones; and in 1947 South Africa withdrew from the pool.

This withdrawal from what is the core of the Sterling Area did not, paradoxically, entail South Africa's departure from the Area. She continues to sell a sizeable volume of gold to the United Kingdom, thus meeting part of the deficit in her current balance of payments; and the United Kingdom in her turn has allowed South Africa the same access to the London capital market as is granted to full members of the Area. To protect these reserves the Sterling Area countries maintain import and exchange restrictions, and these restrictions discriminate between various currencies. The United Kingdom herself imposes no restrictions on trade or capital movements with Sterling Area countries, except Hong Kong. But the same cannot be said of all the other independent members of the Area. Their restrictions, however, bear less severely on Sterling Area trade and capital movements, although they can be strict enough at times, as British exporters to Australia know to their cost. Finally, the general rule is for stability of exchange rates between members. When Britain devalued her pound in September, 1949, Sterling Area countries followed, maintaining the constancy of rates within the Area. Even here there is an exception. Pakistan did not devalue in 1949. Her rupee thus appreciated *vis-à-vis* the Area's other currencies. This position was maintained until September, 1955, when the position prevailing before September, 1949 was restored.

This then is the system that has developed over the years as the pound's role in world commerce has changed. It shares the characteristic with many Commonwealth institutions of having few rules and many exceptions. It is to the problems of this Area that Commonwealth conferences have addressed themselves.

THE POUND AND THE DOLLAR

The continuing problem has been the dollar shortage. This is by no means a problem peculiar to the Sterling Area. The American dollar has been a scarce currency for almost all countries. But while some countries have been fortunate enough not to have a dollar problem, it has to be recognised that those which suffer do so as a matter of policy. The dollar problem exists because at the prevailing price of dollars the demand for them far exceeds the supply. There is a price for dollars high enough to choke off demand and to stimulate supply sufficiently to close this gap. The real problem lies in the consequences that might flow from attempts to reach this price. Devaluation of non-dollar currencies would probably be necessary and so possibly would deflation in the non-dollar world. The living standards in the Sterling Area countries and the rest of the non-dollar world would decline in relation to the standards of the dollar countries. It is a question, however, whether these dire consequences are inevitable. It is certain that they would be vastly less severe to-day than they were just after the war. It has even been thought on occasions in recent years that they might have ceased to exist.

The Commonwealth countries within the Sterling Area thus have a choice before them. They can perpetuate the present discriminatory system. That, however, carries with it the danger of falling further behind in living standards, in relation to the dollar countries, because the

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Sterling Area countries are sheltered from the stimulus of their competition. On the other side, there is the possibility of strengthening the economy of the Sterling Area sufficiently to enable it to maintain its living standards *vis-à-vis* the dollar world without the aid of its discriminatory crutches. Whether this second consummation will ever come to pass it is hard to say, but it is by and large the policy which the Commonwealth countries have set themselves, notably in the Commonwealth Conference of 1952.

The measure of success of the Commonwealth's policy lies in the growing proportion of imports from the dollar countries paid for by the Commonwealth from earned resources, and the diminishing proportion paid for from dollar grants and loans of one form or another. This improving position of the current balance of payments with the dollar area has been achieved together with some relaxation in the severity of import restrictions. It has also been accompanied, taking the Sterling Area as a whole, by high employment and rising living standards. It is no mean achievement. But doubts about the sufficiency of all the Commonwealth's policies must still arise from any contemplation of the central gold dollar balances. At the end of 1945 these stood at 2,476 million U.S. dollars, and by the end of June 1955 they had risen to no more than 2,680 million U.S. dollars. They are still small in relation to the Area's total trade and to the potential pressures on its balance of payments.

STERLING CRISES

Moreover, it is common knowledge that such rise as has occurred has been anything but steady. The Sterling Area has suffered a number of severe crises: in 1947 with the ill-fated attempt at convertibility, in 1949 culminating in the devaluation of the pound, in 1951, and the recent stresses and strains of 1955. The reserves have, indeed, varied over the past decade from the nadir of 1,340 million U.S. dollars in September, 1949, to a peak of 3,867 million U.S. dollars at the end of June, 1951, just before their plunge to 1,685 million U.S. dollars in mid-1952. It is, of course, a further measure of the success of the policies of more recent years that the biennial crisis which seemed to be our lot for the six years after the war did not occur in 1953, which indeed was a year of steady growth in the reserves. For all that, the tale is not a happy one, and crises are by no means a thing of the past.

It would be invidious to try to allocate the blame for these crises among the members of the Sterling Area. But in a monetary union between an industrial country and a number of basically primary producing countries it is important to notice how often these crises have afflicted the balance of payments of all. One of the benefits of such a union, as is illustrated by the history of the 1930's, should be some offsetting of crises. When the terms of world trade move against the primary producers they should help the industrialised country and enable it, as in the 1930's, to lend some stability to the primary producers. The converse should, of course, happen if the terms move the other way and the primary producers find the prices of their products going up while the industrial country experiences a rise in its costs. That, at any rate, is the theory. It has not been the practice. The year 1947 (see Table VII) was a year of heavy deficits for all but one of the Sterling Commonwealth countries,¹ Canada having no part in this particular issue. This is the crisis associated with the attempt to make the pound convertible. It is plain, however, that the problem was far from being peculiar to the United Kingdom. The American recession of 1949 probably touched off the crisis of that year. The

United Kingdom in 1949 had a surplus on her current balance of payments, albeit one that was mostly in trade with the rest of the Sterling Area. But a great number of other countries in the Area had substantial deficits, and these they covered mostly by funds drawn from London. There is a trace of that offsetting behaviour of balances of payments that one hopes for in a monetary union; but it was clearly insufficient, and the heavy drain on the dollar reserves, to which the United Kingdom contributed, and the increasing speculation on the future value of the pound, forced the devaluation of September, 1949. Two years later came a further crisis, on the heels of the boom in commodity prices induced by the beginning of the Korean war in 1950. The reaction of commodity prices in 1951 principally affected the primary producing countries in the Sterling Area, but it did not make itself felt until late in the year and continued to have very serious effects on the current balance of payments of a number of countries in 1952. The burden of the 1951 crisis seems therefore to rest with the United Kingdom and resulted in some measure from the attempt to replenish the stocks eaten into in the previous year. If the United Kingdom began the crisis, a good part of the rest of the Sterling Area certainly continued and aggravated it. Of the problems of 1955 it is still somewhat difficult to write. The United Kingdom is certainly a contributor to the fall in the reserves, and is very likely an instigator as well. But it may be noticed that "the surplus of the Rest of the Sterling Area with the non-sterling world was £55 million lower in January to June, 1955 than in the first half of 1954, mainly because a substantial rise in imports was only partly offset by increased exports. This, together with a deficit on the U.K. current account, changed the Sterling Area's balance with the non-sterling world from a surplus of £191 million to a deficit of £31 million."²

The various Commonwealth countries contributing to these recurrent drains on the gold and dollar reserves can often plead many extenuating factors. In the earlier years of the past decade the United Kingdom and some of the Far Eastern colonies, for example, could plead the special strains imposed on them by war damage. In a number of years India has suffered a severe drain on her foreign earnings in order to meet the consequences of poor harvests. Quite a number of the primary producing countries can point to the violence of price fluctuation affecting some of their major exports. Some index numbers of export prices illustrating this are given in Table VIII and the consequences for the Sterling Area's balance of payments of the sharpest of these movements between 1950 and 1952 have already been noted. Point may be given to this problem by citing two price movements of exceptional vigour. The price of wool, so important to Australia, rose from 127 pence per pound in March 1951 to 314 pence per pound a year later. The price for rubber over the same period rose from 16 to 66 pence per pound.³ For both of these products the price subsequently fell heavily. Further illustrations of these and other forces disturbing balance of payments situations could be cited. For all that, it is too much to believe that the ups and downs of the post-war years have been solely the outcome of some unfortunate but fortuitous concatenation of events. The problem has so often been that almost any change was unfortunate. It is a state of affairs suggesting all too plainly economies ill prepared for the more or less normal buffetings of world trade.

The Commonwealth countries have been set on the laudable objectives of economic expansion and of high

¹ United Kingdom Balance of Payments, 1946 to 1955. (Cmd. 9585, October 1955).

² Commonwealth Economic Committee, *Commonwealth Trade in 1951*, p. 7.

³ The colonies have again been lumped under one general heading and this may do some injustice.

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and growing employment. But very often these have been pursued with a zeal that has led to great monetary expansion. In consequence many of them have had over-extended economies perpetually verging on balance of payments difficulties. It is the ideal situation for infectious crises. For many countries the monetary expansion has been quite understandable. The sterling balances they hold in London and which are part of their external reserves stand at a much higher level than before the war. When they look to these balances they see a picture of apparently unprecedented financial strength. Unfortunately these sterling balances, which are short-term liabilities of the United Kingdom, have risen vastly more since before the war than have the Sterling Area's gold and dollar reserves. Before the war, the United Kingdom's short-term liabilities were generally about balanced by her short-term assets. During the war, new short-term sterling debts of some £3,000 million were incurred while the gold and dollar reserves rose from the equivalent of £542 million in June, 1939 to £610 million in December, 1945. The restraining influence which should have been exercised throughout the Sterling Area by the smallness of the reserves was minimised for many by the size of their sterling balances.

In addition to this problem of monetary growth and inflation, it appears that the actual controls imposed on payments between Sterling Area countries and the rest of the world can help to synchronise crises. The problem is quite simply that the willingness or reluctance of governments to issue import and exchange permits is a potent factor in determining the volume of imports. When all of the control systems of a number of countries are geared ultimately to a single reserve of gold and dollars, it follows almost inevitably that controls will be imposed and relaxed at much the same times. Thus can a monetary union negate itself.

We have therefore a Sterling Area that has developed step by step to meet the exigencies of varying situations, where considerable strides forward have been taken in implementing a policy of strengthening the Area's balance of payments, but where nonetheless the fulfilment of that policy has been hampered by lack of sufficient financial stringency and where the machinery of the Area can help to obstruct one of its useful functions. This monetary union has certainly had an important part to play in Commonwealth history. It is clear that London's power as a convenient financial centre strengthened the links between the United Kingdom and her Empire in the years before the first World War. It is also clear that the stability to be offered in the 1930's was a further factor making for a community of interest. Doubts, however, are sometimes expressed whether the Sterling Area plays the same rôle to-day. Many Commonwealth countries, which are dollar earners, are restless at the restraints placed on their purchases of dollar goods. Voices have been raised from time to time in Australia, for example, suggesting that a link with New York and the American dollar would be more advantageous than one with London and the pound. It has been argued that the Sterling Area places considerable strains on the United Kingdom and that some relief from them would be desirable. It does not follow, of course, that centrifugal elements in the Sterling Area necessarily imply fission in the Commonwealth. But any mutual benefits to be derived from the Area are certainly a unifying force for the Commonwealth, and any disappearance of the one naturally implies the loss of the other.

It is hard to assess the strength of these elements of conflict and it undoubtedly varies somewhat from time to time as the circumstances of particular countries change. It would certainly be quite extraordinary if no friction ever arose. But the centrifugal forces are stronger to-day than

in the 1930's and far stronger than before 1914. The United Kingdom is weaker and thus less able to offer to the other countries of the Area the facilities of a convenient and stable centre which attracted them to her. The decline in the importance of those of the Area's characteristics has been matched by the emergence of discrimination, but it is likely that this is more useful to the United Kingdom than to the Commonwealth's primary producing countries. Moreover, one element, which as has been shown was so vital before 1914, and indeed continued to be until 1939, is now in some danger. This is the United Kingdom's importance as a source for capital.

CAPITAL AND DEVELOPMENT

The Commonwealth needs capital for its economic development. It still looks largely to London. "The United Kingdom," states the communiqué at the close of the Commonwealth Economic Conference in 1952, "is the traditional source of external capital for Commonwealth investment and has special responsibilities in the Colonial territories. The United Kingdom Government are determined that the flow of capital from London for sound development throughout the Commonwealth shall be maintained and increased." The Finance Ministers' meeting in January 1954 could with justice note that "finance from the United Kingdom for Commonwealth development flows through many channels." There are many institutions for facilitating the supply of capital from the United Kingdom to the Commonwealth, particularly the Sterling Commonwealth.

There are, to begin with, the efforts to assist colonial development. The Overseas Resources Development Act of 1948 led to the establishment of the Colonial Development Corporation in February of that year. The task of the Corporation is to assist colonial economic expansion. Its function is mainly to encourage and supplement private investment. It is conceived as an instigator of projects, either alone or in association with private capital, in an effort to show the commercial viability of projects unable to attract private investment unaided. The finance of the Corporation comes from Exchequer borrowing up to a permitted maximum of £100 million; and in addition it has short-term borrowing powers of up to £10 million at any one time. The Corporation has perhaps attracted more public attention for its failures than for its successes. Its contribution to colonial economic expansion has certainly not been commensurate with its capital outlay. But up to the end of March, 1955, £57 million had been sanctioned, although not wholly expended. While the Corporation concentrates on commercial ventures, the funds made available under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts have been principally devoted to providing the basic equipment in the form of communications systems, health, education and other social services, which have a vital rôle to play in economic growth. The funds are made available to colonial governments by the British Government. They are thus used to supplement government resources in the colonies, not private investment. The amount to be made available in the current ten years' period, which ends on 31st March, 1956, is £140 million, although it is possible that all of this may not be actually spent in that period. Up to the end of the financial year 1954-55 approximately £100 million had been spent and the remaining £40 million was "entirely committed on approved schemes or earmarked for various specific purposes"¹ For the five years 1955-60, £120 million are to be available. To these various government funds we must add the sums provided

¹ United Kingdom Colonial Office, *The Colonial Territories, 1954-55* (Cmd. 9489, June, 1955).

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every year under the Vote for Colonial Services. In 1953-54, for example, £20 million were spent under this head, and in 1954-55 £41 million. The expenditures are varied in nature as may be seen from a few examples from 1954-55: £250,000 to Cyprus to meet earthquake damage suffered in 1953; £85,000 to the Falkland Islands as a contribution to the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey; £1.8 million to Aden to meet expenditure on municipal services in connection with the building of a new oil refinery.

Governments and private borrowers have access to the London capital markets. Since 1951 Commonwealth governments have raised £157 million; and the amount authorised for borrowing by private enterprise in Sterling Commonwealth countries from 1953 to June, 1955 is £113 million.¹ These are not necessarily the amounts actually raised. They are merely authorisations setting the maximum to any issues. On the other hand, these figures do not show a variety of possible capital movements. Applications to raise less than £50,000 do not require Treasury sanction. More important, the figures do not indicate transfers from existing resources of firms or the re-investment abroad of unremitted profits. These unrecorded amounts are believed to be considerable. The movement of private funds is assisted by the Commonwealth Development Finance Co., Ltd., which was established in March 1953 "to assist in the provision of financial assistance for development projects in the Commonwealth. . . ." The Company has this much in common with the Colonial Development Corporation that it aims to supplement existing sources where they are insufficient. So far it has invested some £9 million, which are mostly included in the above totals.

Lastly, we must mention United Kingdom investment through the Colombo Plan and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Plan is a co-operative endeavour for assisting economic development in South-East Asia. Its members are the United Kingdom, Malaya, Borneo, Australia, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Burma, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Japan. The United States belong to the Consultative Committee. The investment projects covered by the Colombo Plan are generally public projects of much the same type that Development and Welfare funds help to finance in the colonies. Most of the finance is raised internally within the South-East Asian countries. Through the Plan they obtain some external capital and considerable technical assistance. The United Kingdom has contributed significantly to assisting with training and technical advice. The capital funds provided have mainly taken the form of the releases of blocked sterling balances to Indian, Pakistan and Ceylon. "Over the six years of the Plan (1950-57) these releases, together with aid given under Colonial Development and Welfare and from the Colonial Development Corporation to Malaya and North Borneo will have totalled over £300 million."² Since early in 1953, the United Kingdom has made sterling available to the International Bank for lending to Commonwealth countries. The source of this

sterling has been the United Kingdom subscription to the Bank's capital. In addition the Bank was able in 1951 and 1954 to raise £10 million on the London market.

COMMONWEALTH INVESTMENT

There has been a measure of double-counting in this review of the United Kingdom's Commonwealth investments. If we take the period from 1946 to 1954 we find that her total net overseas investment is estimated at £884 million.³ If we restrict ourselves to the years since 1952, when at the Finance Ministers' conference early in the year the United Kingdom's resolve to provide for Commonwealth investment was reiterated, net investment came to £423 million. This latter total for 1952 to 1954 gives a yearly average of £141 million as compared with the average for the post-war period as a whole of £97 million. £141 million per year is a fairly substantial figure and seems on the face of things to indicate London's continuing power as a source of capital for Commonwealth development. But the position in fact is not so favourable. There is the possibility that the capital the Commonwealth needs and can absorb is greater, although this is difficult to assess, so wide can be the gap between aspiration and execution. There is the certainty that the United Kingdom's domestic savings and her balance of payments position did not provide these funds. From 1946 to 1954, she had an aggregate deficit on her balance of payments on current account of £472 million. That she was still able to invest abroad is the result of the financial assistance she received from other countries. Thus she received £277 million in defence aid, £505 million in grants, and £801 million in additions to her short-term sterling liabilities; but she was able to add £227 million to the gold and dollar reserves. The grants and defence aid came mostly from the United States, and a substantial proportion of the short-term funds came from the colonies. This is not the stuff capital exports are made of. For the later years 1952-54, the position is somewhat better. The United Kingdom invested abroad £423 million, added £152 million to the gold and dollar reserves, and reduced her sterling liabilities by £42 million. All this was financed by a favourable current balance of £344 million and defence aid of £273 million. The position has improved; but 1955 again has the makings of a deficit. We thus face the problem that the United Kingdom's capacity to lend to the Commonwealth has been influenced very substantially by her ability to borrow. Moreover, even the more favourable £141 million a year of 1952 to 1954 is not the measure of her investment in the Commonwealth. We have to add what she gets from the dollar world and subtract the flow, mainly in the form of a reduction in sterling liabilities, to those countries which are neither dollar nor sterling. Total investment in the Commonwealth for 1952 to 1954 is probably about £330 million. London is still not a strong centre for Commonwealth finance and that must inevitably bear on the decisions of Commonwealth countries as they seek funds for development. It may also bear on the Commonwealth's political structure.

A.D.K.

¹ United Kingdom Treasury, *Bulletin for Industry*, August 1955.

² "Sources of Finance and Technical Aid for Overseas Development", *Board of Trade Journal*, January 8, 1955.

³ The statistics in this section are calculated from *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1946 to 1955* (Cmd. 9585, October 1955).

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COMMONWEALTH STATISTICS

WORLD TRADE: ANALYSIS BY AREA

TABLE I
(in percentages of value)

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
WORLD EXPORTS*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Commonwealth	25	26	31	31	32	30	30	29
U.S.A.	14	32	23	22	18	20	21	21
Central and S. America†	8	13	13	11	12	10	10	10
Europe†	37	21	23	26	26	28	29	29
Asia†	10	4	5	6	7	7	6	6
WORLD IMPORTS*	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Commonwealth	33	32	33	34	31	33	31	31
U.S.A.	9	12	13	12	17	15	15	16
Central and S. America†	7	13	12	11	9	10	10	9
Europe†	38	32	32	32	31	30	30	31
Asia†	10	6	7	7	6	7	8	8

* Excluding the trade of Albania, Bulgaria, China Mainland, Czechoslovakia, E. Germany, Hungary, North Korea, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R., except in 1938.

† Excluding Commonwealth areas.

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee, *Commonwealth Trade in 1950* and *Commonwealth Trade, 1953-54*.

COMMONWEALTH PROPORTION OF WORLD TRADE

TABLE II

	EXPORTS							IMPORTS						
	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
WORLD* of which	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom	10.4	11.8	12.0	11.0	9.6	10.0	9.9	18.1	14.0	14.1	12.2	13.2	11.7	12.0
Canada	3.7	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.0	6.1	5.8	3.0	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.3	5.7	6.5
Australia	2.5	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.9
New Zealand	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7
South Africa	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Southern Rhodesia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
India	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.5	2.4	2.5	3.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.6
Pakistan		0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6		0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5
Ceylon	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Dependent Territories	3.8	4.8	5.0	6.8	6.9	6.3	6.0	3.4	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH	25.4	30.8	30.9	32.1	30.3	30.0	29.3	32.7	32.6	34.1	31.3	32.7	31.1	30.7

* Excluding the trade of Albania, Bulgaria, China Mainland, Czechoslovakia, E. Germany, Hungary, North Korea, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R., except in 1938.

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee, *Commonwealth Trade in 1950* and *Commonwealth Trade, 1953-54*.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

PRODUCTIONS OF FOODSTUFFS, 1953

TABLE III

COMMODITY	UNIT	COMMONWEALTH PRODUCTION	WORLD PRODUCTION	COMMONWEALTH PRODUCTION AS PERCENTAGE OF WORLD PRODUCTION
Wheat*	Million long tons	35.6	137.2	25.9
Rice*	" " "	37.3	79.3	47.0
Coarse grains (maize, barley, oats)*	" " "	32.5	213.6	15.2
Vegetable oils and oilseeds	" " "	10.9	17.0	64.1
Butter	" cwt.	11.9	58.0	20.5
Meat	" long tons	4.6	25.8	17.4
Fruit				
Fresh†	" " "	3.7	76.1	4.8
Canned	" " "	0.3	2.0	15.0
Juices	" Imperial gallons	10.3	491.8	2.1
Sugar	" long tons	6.1	36.1	16.8
Cocoa	" " "	0.4	0.7	57.2
Tea	" pounds	1,046.0	1,271.0	82.1
Coffee	" long tons	0.1	2.2	4.5
Tobacco	" pounds	1,054.0	5,102.0	20.6

* 1953-54. † Principally export data.

Sources: Commonwealth Economic Committee, *Grain Crops, Vegetable Oils and Oilseeds, Meat, Fruit, Dairy Produce, and Plantation Crops*.

The U.S.S.R., the mainland of China, and the Communist countries of Central and South-East Europe are excluded from most of the world totals

FUEL PRODUCTION, 1953

TABLE IV

COMMODITY	COMMONWEALTH PRODUCTION (1,000 metric tons)	WORLD PRODUCTION (1,000 metric tons)	COMMONWEALTH PRODUCTION AS PERCENTAGE OF WORLD PRODUCTION
Coal (anthracite and bituminous)	328,690	1,200,000	27.4
Lignite and brown coal	12,286	375,000	3.3
Crude petroleum	14,827	605,000	2.5

The totals for world production exclude the U.S.S.R. and the mainland of China. The Communist countries of Central and South-East Europe are often excluded.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook, 1954*.

THE COMMONWEALTH: ECONOMIC ASPECTS
AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTION, 1953

TABLE V

COMMODITY	UNIT	COMMONWEALTH PRODUCTION	WORLD PRODUCTION	COMMONWEALTH PRODUCTION AS PERCENTAGE OF WORLD PRODUCTION
Rubber (natural)	Thousand long tons	758	1,725	44.0
Cotton*	Million pounds	2,189	17,386	13.0
Wool*	" "	2,180	4,326	50.0
Flax†	Thousand long tons	12	905	1.0
Hemp (including sisal, manila and other types)†	" " "	207	605	34.0
Raw silk†	Million pounds	2	47	4.0
Kapok (exports)†	" " "	8	27	30.0
Jute†	Thousand long tons	2,056	2,096	98.0
Lumber	Thousand cubic metres	24,013‡	270,000	8.9
Wood pulp	" metric tons	8,279	35,500	23.4

* 1952-53. † 1952. ‡ Data for South Africa and India not available.

Sources: Commonwealth Economic Committee, *Plantation Crops*, and *Industrial Fibres* for all except lumber and wood pulp. For lumber and wood pulp, United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*, 1954. See Sources of Tables III and IV on the scope of data on world production.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1953

TABLE VI

COMMODITY	UNIT	COMMONWEALTH PRODUCTION	WORLD PRODUCTION	COMMONWEALTH PRODUCTION AS PERCENTAGE OF WORLD PRODUCTION
Iron ore	Thousand metric tons	12,918	122,000	10.6
Copper ore	" " "	700	2,440	31.2
Lead ore	" " "	533	1,720	31.0
Zinc ore	" " "	655	2,500	26.2
Tin concentrates	" " "	70	178	39.4
Bauxite (crude ore)	" " "	3,891	12,500	31.2
Molybdenum ore	Metric tons	44	28,520	—
Tungsten ore	" " "	3,345	24,993	13.4
Nickel ore	Thousand metric tons	132	175	75.5
Antimony ore	Metric tons	3,286	22,000	14.9
Mercury	" "	—	4,850	—
Asbestos (non-fabricated asbestos fibres)	Thousand metric tons	1,040	1,140	91.2
Pyrites (sulphur content)	" " "	758	4,950	15.3
Phosphate rock (crude material)	" " "	1,888	22,400	8.4
Potash	" " "	0.4	5,400	—
Sulphur	" " "	—	5,820	—
Manganese	" " "	1,661	2,800	59.4
Beryl*	Long tons	2,644	3,485	75.9
Cobalt*	Cwt.	22,607	157,446	14.4
Fluorspar*	Long tons	154,966	994,000	15.6
Graphite*	" "	18,709	138,000	13.6
Mica*	" "	27,021	94,000	28.8
Platinum*	Troy ounces	514,742	687,000	74.9
Titanium*	Long tons	645,026	1,210,399	53.5
Diamonds (uncut)	Thousand metric carats	6,183	20,100	30.8
Gold (fine gold content of ores mined)	Kilogrammes	587,792	752,000	78.0
Silver (metal content of ores mined)	Metric tons	1,364	5,900	23.1

* 1951.

Sources: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*, 1954, except for items marked (*). See Sources of Table IV on the scope of data on world production. Items * are from United Kingdom, Colonial Geological Surveys, *Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry, 1945-1951*. Estimates for all countries are included wherever possible; but statistics are not always available for world totals, particularly from the U.S.S.R., the mainland of China, and the Communist countries in Central and South-East Europe.

The data on ore production represent mineral content, except where otherwise stated, e.g., iron ore, signifies "iron ore (iron content)". Symbol: —, nil or negligible.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

ON CURRENT ACCOUNT OF THE STERLING COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES

TABLE VII

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954*
Australia . .	£A million	+31 ^a	-26 ^a	+10 ^a	-20	-28	-206	-195	+168	...
Ceylon . .	Rs. Ceylon million	+84	-180	+13	-52	+115	+89	-445	-158	+303
India . .	Rs India million	-558 ^b	-1,124 ^b	-863 ^c	-1,677	+702	-575	+17	+26	...
New Zealand .	£NZ "	+49	-14	-4	-16	+14	+20	-25	+26	...
Pakistan . .	Rs. Pak "	^d	^d	+78 ^e	-448	-99	+526	-822	+77	-201
Northern Rhodesia	£Rhod. "	+0.5	+0.6	-3.3	-4.1	-4.9	+3.0	-0.5	} -26.4	-16.1
Southern Rhodesia	" "	+0.4	-14.3	-15.8	-27.1	-19.3	-50.6	-41.4		
South Africa .	£SA "	-4 ^b	-179	-175	-113	+0.2	-101	-63	-59	-73
United Kingdom	£ "	-349	-476	+134	+259	+444	-346	+242	+211	+186
Dependent Territories ^f	" "	...	-50	-20	-50	+123	+170	+30	-32	+25

Sources: To obtain uniformity of treatment within this Table data have been taken, when available, from the International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Yearbooks*. Some figures have had to be taken from other sources. They are (i) the Colonies 1947-1949 from A. R. Conan, *The Sterling Area* (London, 1952), and (ii) the United Kingdom 1954 from *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1946-1955* (Cmd. 9585, October, 1955).

Notes: a Fiscal years ending 30th June.

b Undivided India.

c Dominion of India, excluding trade with Pakistan.

d See India.

e Excluding transactions with India, Afghanistan, Nepal, and Tibet.

f Excluding Hong Kong.

* preliminary.

Symbols: ... = not available.

+ = surplus.

- = deficit.

EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICES

INDEX NUMBERS

TABLE VIII

	UNITED KINGDOM (Base 1950)	CANADA (Base 1948)	AUSTRALIA* (Base 1936- 37/1938-39)	NEW ZEALAND (Base 1936-38)	UNION OF S AFRICA (Base 1948)	INDIA† (Base 1948-49)	PAKISTAN* (Base 1948-49)	CEYLON (Base 1934-38)
EXPORT								
1948	93	100	348	209	100	100	..	305
1949	95	103	399	203	108	105	88	324
1950	100	108	690	284	142	129	106	439
1951	118	123	495	333	169	178	112	534
1952	124	122	505	265	157	116	65	415
1953	120	119	496	292	155	107	64	424
IMPORT								
1948	87	100	285	230	100	100	..	443
1949	88	103	309	210	103	98	80	423
1950	100	110	375	230	112	106	82	434
1951	133	126	416	269	135	147	89	514
1952	129	110	384	293	140	128	76	554
1953	114	110	380‡	277	131	118	91§	505

* Year ending 30th June of year following.

† Year ending 31st March of year following.

‡ Nine months only.

§ Six months only.

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee, *Commonwealth Trade, 1953-54*.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

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GEOGRAPHY

POSITION, SIZE AND POLITICAL DIVISIONS

THE total land area of the British Isles is 120,885 sq. miles, and of the United Kingdom 94,284 sq. miles, the Republic of Ireland accounting for the balance.

The distribution is as follows:

England :	50,874
Wales :	7,466
Scotland :	30,405
Northern Ireland :	5,237
Channel Islands :	75
Isle of Man :	227
Republic of Ireland :	26,601

These units may be regarded as included within a quadrilateral some 800 miles from south to north and about 500 from east to west, stretching from Jersey (49° 10' N.), in the Channel Islands, to Unst (60° 50' N.), in Shetland, and from Lowestoft (1° 50' E.) to Valentia (10° 30' W.) Within this comparatively small area there are several distinct political units, which vary in their degree of attachment to the British Crown and to the central government. The largest of these is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, comprising the ancient kingdoms of England and Scotland, the Principality of Wales and the larger part of the Irish province of Ulster. England, Scotland and Wales come under the direct control of the British Parliament at Westminster, whereas Northern Ireland, while represented at Westminster, also has its own Parliament, meeting at Stormont, Belfast. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, while owing direct allegiance to the British Crown, are not subject to the British Parliament and have their own legislative bodies: the "States" of Jersey and Guernsey and the Manx "House of Keys". The area which now constitutes the Republic of Ireland, or Eire, has, during the present century, become completely independent, first as the Irish Free State, established with Dominion status in 1921, and, since 1948, as a republic quite outside the Commonwealth. Thus its political severance from the rest of the British Isles is complete, though its economic links with the United Kingdom remain strong.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Structure The geography of the British Isles is characterised, not merely in its physical but also in its social and economic aspects, by a degree of variety seldom encountered within so small an area. A complex geological structure produces surface outcrops by rocks of many different types and degrees of resistance to erosion, thus giving rise to a large number of dissimilar geographical regions. Generally speaking, the rocks diminish in age and resistance from north to south and from west to east ranging from the ancient, extremely hard metamorphic and igneous types of the Scottish Highlands to the younger, more easily eroded sediments of south-east England. A fundamental division is that into a "Highland Zone" in the north and west and a "Lowland Zone" in the south and east, the line separating the two zones running in an irregular manner from the mouth of the Tees to the estuary of the Exe. The importance of this division is readily apparent not only in the nature of the physical environment—structure, relief, climate and soil—but also in the human response to that environment as

expressed in such matters as population density, settlement type, and economic activities.

The Highland Zone consists of a series of plateaux ranging in height from 1,000 to 4,000 ft. above sea level. These represent the stumps of ancient mountain systems which have been worn down by long periods of erosion and uplifted by earth movements in more recent times. The uplift involved a considerable amount of fracturing and differential movement, so that important areas of lowland are found within the Highland Zone. These lowlands often contain the coal-bearing strata of Carboniferous age on which the economic development of Britain has been largely based. The plateaux themselves have been deeply cut into by rivers and glaciers, and large areas are covered with boulder clay and other superficial deposits dating from the glacial period.

The Lowland Zone, on the other hand, lies almost entirely below 1,000 ft., and the limestones, sandstones and clays of which it is composed dip gently towards the south and east, interrupted here and there by minor folds developed during the "Alpine" earth movements which affected much of Europe. The banded outcrop of rocks varying in their resistance to erosion gives the characteristic "scarp and vale" topography found over most of this zone. Within each zone, the landscape varies greatly from one district to another, as will become apparent later when the different regions of the British Isles are described in more detail.

Climate and Weather. The weather of the British Isles is renowned for its unreliability, but the climate is remarkable for its equable character and its lack of extremes of heat, cold, rainfall or drought. These islands are centrally placed with respect to three of the world's major pressure systems; the Icelandic Low and the Azores High, (both of which persist throughout the year but occupy a more northerly position in summer than in winter), and alternating winter high and summer low pressures which occur over the land mass of Europe-Asia. The weather prevailing at any one time depends to a large degree on the relative strength of these three systems. The presence of low pressure to the north and high pressure to the south of the British Isles results in the prevailing winds in that area being from the west or south-west. Only when the Eurasian winter high extends its influence westwards to reach the shores of Britain do easterly winds occur for any length of time. The prevalence of westerly winds ensures that the ameliorating influence of the Atlantic Ocean, (strengthened by the warm waters of the North Atlantic Drift and making for mild winters and cool summers), tends to be dominant, rather than the intense winter cold and summer heat typical of continental Europe.

This is the general picture. Day-to-day weather conditions, however, are determined by the passage from west to east across the British Isles of a series of small low pressure systems or "depressions", separated by intervening ridges of higher pressure. As each depression passes, the barometer falls, winds veer round to the west and increase in strength, and rain occurs. During the passage of the ridge of high pressure between two depressions, winds become northerly or north-easterly and die away until calm conditions are established, which give warm, sunny weather in summer and low temperatures, often below freezing point, in winter.

Temperature. In winter, temperatures are higher over the Atlantic than over the Eurasian land mass; and western areas of the British Isles are noticeably milder than eastern ones. The 40° January isotherm runs from north to south, dividing the islands into two roughly equal parts, the highest average for that month—over 45°—being recorded well to the west, in south-west Ireland and the Scilly Isles. In summer, however, the main factor affecting temperature is latitude, and southern areas are considerably warmer than those in the north. In this case, the isotherms run approximately east-west and the July mean isotherm of 60° divides the British Isles into southern and northern halves. The south of England experiences July mean temperatures of 62° or more, while in the Shetlands the average is below 54°.

The two isotherms mentioned above divide the British Isles into four quadrants. The north-east has cool summers and cold winters and the south-east warm summers and cold winters, while the north-west has cool summers and mild winters and the south-west warm summers and mild winters. This is best illustrated by the following figures, taken for one station in each quadrant:

Q.	STATION	LAT.	LONG.	JAN.	JULY	RANGE
NE.	Aberdeen	57°10'N.	2°6'W.	39°	57°	18°
SE.	London	51°30'N.	0°10'W.	38°	64°	26°
NW.	Stornoway	58°12'N.	6°20'W.	43°	56°	13°
SW.	Valentia	51°56'N.	10°15'W.	45°	59°	14°

Temperatures are also affected by the local factors of altitude and distance from the sea. Inland areas are warmer in summer and colder in winter than coastal districts, and uplands are cooler than lowlands throughout the year.

Rainfall in the British Isles is partly orographic and partly cyclonic in origin; that is to say it is related not only to the disposition of relief features, but also to the passage of the depressions mentioned above. Since the prevailing winds are from the west and the highest areas are mainly in western districts, the west is much wetter than the east, but the passage of depressions ensures that no district suffers from drought. The heaviest rainfall—over 80 in.—occurs on the mountains of the Highland Zone, and large areas in the north and west have between 30 in. and 60 in. Areas with less than 30 in. are confined to the midlands, east and south-east of England, together with a narrow strip along the east coast of Scotland. The lowest amounts—less than 20 in.—occur around the estuary of the Thames. In all areas, rainfall is well distributed throughout the year, with a marked autumn or winter maximum in the west and a tendency towards a summer maximum in the east.

Soils and vegetation. In an area such as the British Isles, where there is a great deal of variety in rock type, relief, climate and drainage conditions, a large number of different types of soils may be distinguished. Soils may be divided, on the basis of texture, into three groups; sandy soils, clays and loams, each of which offers different opportunities for agricultural development. *Sandy soils* are found where the parent material is sandstone or some kind of sandy superficial deposit which may be of alluvial, glacial or marine origin. Such soils occur in a variety of locations in the British Isles: on the sedimentary sandstones of the Lowland Zone and on glacial sands in many areas. They very easily drain and rarely, if ever, suffer from excessive dampness, but are liable to dry up in periods of low rainfall. They are well-aerated and “warm”, that is to say they heat up rapidly in spring, yielding early crops, and are thus often devoted to fruit and vegetables. In their natural state, however, they tend to be deficient

in plant food and require the frequent addition of large amounts of fertiliser. *Clay soils* are very retentive of moisture and are liable to become water-logged in rainy periods. Being heavy soils, they are difficult to plough and since they are better suited to pastoral than to arable farming, large areas are under grass. If carefully treated, however, they can provide arable land of fairly high value. Clay soils cover large parts of the British Isles, being developed on much of the boulder clay of the Highland Zone as well as on the numerous sedimentary clays of the Lowland. *Loams* are intermediate in texture between sands and clays and avoid the excessive dryness of the former and dampness of the latter, thus providing some of the country's most valuable agricultural land. They are particularly well-developed where boulder clay is derived from sandstones, as in the Mid-lowland of Scotland and the English Midlands. They are also important in East Anglia, on the chalky boulder clay of that region, and in parts of the London and Hampshire basins. Under certain conditions, special soil types are formed. On dry limestone uplands, for example, thin calcareous soils of little value may be found, but where these have an admixture of clay, fertile “marls” may develop. Where conditions are very wet, lack of oxygen in the soil prevents the decay of organic matter, which normally accumulates to form peat. If the water in which peat accumulates is derived from acid rocks, as in the Highland Zone, the peats themselves are acid and thus infertile, but if it contains a high proportion of lime, as in the Fens, the peats, are “mild” and, when drained, give exceptionally productive soils. Throughout the British Isles, the detailed pattern of soil type is very complex and in many areas the nature of the soil has been profoundly modified by artificial drainage, ploughing and manuring, so that in such areas “natural” soils no longer exist.

The natural vegetation has been affected to an even greater extent by the activities of man and is preserved in only a few small and scattered areas. Broadly speaking, all the more low-lying districts were at one time covered with dense deciduous forests of oak, ash, beech, birch and other trees, while on poorer soils coniferous types were dominant. Only on the higher slopes in mountainous areas, where strong winds were unfavourable to tree growth, were forests absent, being replaced by grassy or peaty moorland. The forests, however, have been extensively cleared to provide fuel and building material and to open up the land for agriculture, so that at the present time the British Isles have a smaller proportion of their surface under woodland (less than 5 per cent) than any other country in Europe.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY

The modern economic and social geography of the British Isles is, to a large extent, a product of the Agricultural and Industrial Revolutions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries which, by encouraging a fuller use of the area's natural resources, enabled it to support a much larger population at a considerably higher standard than in any preceding period.

Agriculture For many centuries, the staple products of British agriculture were grain and wool, but during the nineteenth century competition from overseas areas, where land and shipping were cheap, forced the British farmer to turn his attention to other types of production. This has resulted in a steady decline in the area devoted to food crops, particularly grain, and a corresponding increase in the area under pasture and fodder crops. These trends were visible throughout the period 1870 to 1939, but were reversed, albeit temporarily, during the second World War, when large areas which had been laid down to grass

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

ENGLAND

were once again brought under the plough. By virtue of their mild and moist climate the British Isles are well suited to stock farming, and cattle and sheep now play the leading role in the agricultural economy. Despite the influx of foreign wool, the number of sheep has remained high, since the mountains of the Highland Zone, which might otherwise be entirely unproductive, can carry large flocks. These animals are now valued more for their meat than for their wool. The number of cattle, and particularly of dairy cattle, has risen considerably during the last eighty years. Meat and milk have, in fact, replaced grain and wool as the major products of British agriculture. There has also been an increase in the importance of other types of produce which are not easily imported, such as poultry, eggs, fruit, vegetables and sugar-beet.

Changes in the type of production have been achieved with the aid of great improvements in farming methods. These have included the introduction of scientific crop rotations, the breeding of better types of seed and stock, and a high degree of mechanisation. Thus, despite the small proportion of the population engaged in farming, British agriculture is one of the most productive, per acre, in the world. Nevertheless, the increase in output has not kept up with the growth of population and it has been necessary to import increasing quantities of food. In 1946, foodstuffs made up 50 per cent of the United Kingdom's imports.

Population. The economic changes of the last two hundred years have brought about a rapid increase of population, as the following figures show:

POPULATION IN THOUSANDS

	1801	1851	1901	1951
England and Wales:	8,890	17,930	32,530	43,740
Scotland:	1,610	2,890	4,470	5,100
Ireland:	—	6,650	4,700	4,320

Before 1851, both urban and rural populations were increasing, but since that date growth has taken place entirely within the towns, while the population of rural districts has steadily declined. Rural depopulation has been most marked in the more remote areas of the Highland Zone, particularly in Scotland and Ireland, whence large numbers moved not only into the towns but also overseas, chiefly to North America and the Dominions. In Ireland, emigration has been on such a scale as to bring about a marked reduction in numbers. The remarkable increase which has taken place in the United Kingdom was achieved by a striking fall in the death rate, reflecting the improved conditions of life produced by greater material prosperity, and not by any increase in the birth rate. Indeed, the latter has declined steadily during the last eighty years. This has slowed down the rate of population growth and will, if continued, bring it to a halt.

Changes in population distribution have been as striking as those in numbers. The change from an agricultural to an overwhelmingly industrial economy made the mining and industrial districts the areas of greatest population density, though there has been a tendency in recent years for this trend to be reversed with the establishment of new industries away from the coalfields. Some 80 per cent of the population of the United Kingdom now live in towns, of which the largest are the seven great conurbations: Greater London, Greater Manchester, the West Midlands, the West Riding, Merseyside, Clydeside and Tyneside.

REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

In an area as varied in character as the British Isles there is a large number of distinct geographical regions.

(i) *The Pennines* stretch southwards for over 160 miles from the Scottish border to central Derbyshire, and are made up of a series of plateaux at heights between 1,500 and 2,000 ft., composed of sandstones, limestones and Millstone Grit. These uplands form a barrier between the areas on either side, and are of little agricultural value, being almost entirely devoted to sheep-rearing. Settlement is very sparse and the only towns are those situated on the trans-Pennine routes—e.g. Hexham (on the Tyne Gap), Appleby (Stainmore route) and Skipton (the Aire Gap).

(ii) *Cumbria* consists of a central block of mountain country, the Lake District, rising in places to over 3,000 ft., surrounded by lowlands developed on younger rocks—the Vale of Eden, the Solway Plain, West Cumberland and the Morecambe Bay coastlands. The central area has a high rainfall, is heavily glaciated, and is devoted mainly to sheep farming. In the valleys, there are small towns which, in addition to being markets, are dependent to a large degree on the tourist industry. The Vale of Eden and the Solway Plain are composed of glacial drift-covered sandstones and clays and form rich dairying country, while in the west coal measures outcrop and mining towns such as Maryport, Workington and Whitehaven have developed.

(iii) *Northumbria* is a term applied to the lowland areas of Northumberland and Durham lying between the Pennines and the sea. Soils are rather poor and cattle-rearing and sheep-breeding are the main types of farming. The region's great importance lies in its position as a mining and industrial area. Industrial districts have developed on the estuaries of the Tyne, Wear and Tees. The largest of these is Tyneside. Over a million people live in the towns strung out along the river below from Newcastle to the sea. The Wearside industrial area is confined to the port of Sunderland. Teesside lies some ten miles south of the coalfield and industry here is of more recent origin.

(iv) *Lancastria*. To the west of the Pennines, in Lancashire and Cheshire, is a broad lowland of sedimentary rocks. Most of the area is below 250 ft., but two blocks of Upland—the "Forests" of Bowland and Rossendale—extend westward from the Pennines, separating the lowlands of the Ribble from those of the Lune and the Mersey. The most valuable agricultural land is in west Lancashire and in Cheshire, where large areas are under crops—chiefly oats, turnips and potatoes—and sown grasses. The mild, damp climate and the rather heavy soils favour cattle, and Cheshire is England's most important dairying county.

In south-east Lancashire, where coal occurs on the flanks of the Rossendale upland, and where soft water is available from the Pennine millstone grit, is the great cotton manufacturing district centred on Manchester. Most of the population of Lancastria—some 6-7 million—lives in the towns of the industrial districts of the south-east and on Merseyside (Liverpool, Birkenhead, Bootle and Wallasey), but mention should also be made of the large holiday resorts on the Irish Sea coast.

(v) *Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, East Derbyshire*. To the east of the Pennines is an area similar in its general layout to that just described. In the west of this region, the York-Notts-Derby coalfield, the largest and most productive in the country, supports the woollen textile industry of the West Riding and the steel works of the Don valley. The Vale of York, to the east, is a rich agricultural district where, although cattle are still important, the low rainfall and lighter soils permit intensive arable farming, and large crops of wheat, barley and vegetables are grown. The region as a whole is drained by rivers converging on

the Humber estuary where a number of ports handling coal and textiles have developed. The largest of these is Hull, the fourth port of the United Kingdom.

(vi) *The Midlands* are a triangular area of lowland bounded by the Pennines, the Welsh hills, and the scarp-lands of the south-east (see vii below), and connected by lowland corridors to Lancastria, the Vale of York and the Bristol Channel. The soils of this region are developed from drift-covered sandstones and clays and are rather heavy. Large areas are under grass, and the leading agricultural activities are dairying and stock-fattening. Within the region there are a number of uplands composed of older sedimentary rocks which include productive coal measures, and these have become the site of important industrial areas such as the Potteries of North Staffordshire and the Birmingham-Black Country metal manufacturing district.

(vii) *The English Scarplands* stretch in an arc from the Cleveland Hills to the Dorset coast and consist of young sedimentaries which dip gently towards the North Sea and the Thames. South of the Thames, east-west folding has occurred to form the Wealden dome. Two lines of upland run right across the region. The more westerly is composed of Jurassic limestones and sandstones and includes the Cotswolds, the Northamptonshire Uplands, the Lincoln Edge and the North Yorkshire Moors. This is separated by a broad lowland (developed on less resistant clays), from a chalk upland comprising Salisbury Plain, the Chilterns, the East Anglian Heights and the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire Wolds. In the Weald there is a concentric arrangement, the succession being as follows: the central High Weald, developed on sandstones, the lowlands of the Wealden clay, the Greensand scarp, the Gault Clay vale and the chalk of the North and South Downs.

The scarplands, with their good soils and low rainfall, contain the most productive agricultural districts of the British Isles. The uplands are dry and well drained and are devoted either to arable farming or, on the poorer soil, to sheep, while the clay vales are often under grass, with stock-fattening and dairying. There are exceptions to this arrangement. The Fens, although they form the lowest areas in this region, are the most intensively cultivated arable lands in Britain. 80 per cent or more of this area is under the plough, and wheat, barley, oats, sugar-beet and potatoes and other vegetables are widely grown. In East Anglia, the chalky boulder clay which covers large areas also provides excellent arable land.

Industrial activity, however, is not entirely absent from the scarplands, since the Jurassic sandstones contain important iron ore deposits and iron and steel industries have developed in Northampton and Lincolnshire. Apart from the metal manufacturing centres, the towns are either agricultural markets, commercial centres with small-scale light industries, dormitories for people whose work is in London, or packet-stations, fishing ports and holiday centres along the coast.

(viii) *The London and Hampshire Basins* contain the youngest rocks of all—the Tertiary sands, gravels and clays. Arable farming occurs on the better-drained patches of gravel, and around London often takes the form of intensive market gardening. The clays give very heavy soils and are usually under grass, while the frequently sterile sands are often covered with heathland or pine-woods. The London basin is dominated by London itself, which is not only Britain's leading port and commercial centre but also a major manufacturing district with a wide range of industries. About one-fifth of the population of the United Kingdom is concentrated in this area.

(ix) *The South-west Peninsula*, the southernmost part of Highland Britain, is composed of sandstones and slates, with large granitic intrusions, and forms rolling upland

country. The climate is very mild, the soils are better than elsewhere in the Highland Zone and dairy farming is predominant. The exceptionally mild winters are responsible for an important agricultural specialisation—the production of early vegetables and flowers. Most of the population is concentrated along the coast, where there are a large number of small fishing ports and holiday centres as well as a few larger towns such as Plymouth, Exeter and Torquay. The south-west was important in the past for its tin and other metallic minerals but at the present day china clay is the only mineral exploited on any scale.

WALES

The greater part of Wales lies between 600 and 2,000 ft., though several peaks rise to more than 3,000 ft. North and central Wales are composed of old sedimentary rocks similar to those of the Southern Uplands of Scotland, but in the south there is a large basin of Carboniferous strata containing valuable coal seams. Thus northern and central districts are devoted mainly to agriculture, particularly to sheep-rearing, and settlement is confined to the valleys and the coastal fringe. Population in the interior is sparse and scattered, but along the coast there are several large holiday resorts. In the south, however, the numerous narrow valleys which cross the coalfield are the site of closely packed mining settlements and support a large part of the Welsh population. These valleys converge southwards towards the Bristol Channel lowlands where Newport, Cardiff, Port Talbot and Swansea have developed as coal ports. These towns are also the site of an iron and steel industry, now based largely on imported ores, which is engaged primarily in the production of steel sheets for the tinplate works of the Swansea-Llanelli district.

SCOTLAND

(i) *The Highlands* lie north-west of a line running from the mouth of the Clyde to Stonehaven on the east coast and take the form of a high plateau of very old and extremely hard rock. Large areas are between 2,000 and 3,000 ft above sea level, but many peaks rise above this height, a few exceeding 4,000 ft. The area has been heavily glaciated, and is cut into by deep glacial troughs which often contain large lakes or fiords. Soils are thin and the climate harsh and, in this unfavourable environment, settlement is sparse and scattered, being confined to small areas of lowland along the coast and in the major valleys.

(ii) *North-east Scotland*. Towards the east, however, the height of the land decreases, the climate becomes drier, and the soils are more fertile. Thus, in the valleys of the Dee and Don, on the Buchan plateau, and around the Moray Firth, there are considerable areas devoted to oats, turnips and sown grasses. This is Scotland's chief cattle-rearing district. Along the coast are numerous fishing ports, where herring is the main catch. The largest of these—Aberdeen (180,000)—is also a university city and the third largest town in Scotland.

(iii) *The Mid-lowland* is a region of varied relief, lying between the Highlands and the Southern Uplands. Much of the area is below 500 ft., but there are several hill masses rising above 1,000 ft. The Mid-lowland has always been the most important part of Scotland and to-day it supports three-quarters of the country's population. Within this region are found the most productive agricultural areas, the coalfields of Lanarkshire, Clackmannan, Fife, Midlothian and Ayrshire and the great industrial district of Clydeside. The east is mainly agricultural, being devoted to high-grade arable farming and stock-rearing.

(iv) *The Southern Uplands* make up the remainder of the country. The rocks here are old sedimentaries; hard,

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but less so than those of the Highlands. Most of the region lies below 2,000 ft., glaciation was less intense, and slopes are generally smooth and grass-covered. This is the main sheep-rearing area of Scotland, and the higher parts are almost entirely engaged in this type of farming. The major valleys, however, (Tweed, Annan, Nith and Dee) together with the coastal lowlands of Galloway, are prosperous arable, stock-feeding and dairying areas. The main towns are Berwick-on-Tweed (which is actually in England), Dumfries, the agricultural market of Galloway, and Stranraer, the Northern Irish packet station.

IRELAND

Ireland consists essentially of a low-lying, drift-covered Central Plain, most of which is less than 400 ft. above sea level, surrounded by a series of mountains and uplands; the mountains of Connemara, Mayo and Donegal in the west and north-west; the Mourne Mountains and the basaltic plateaux of Antrim in the north-east; the Wicklow and Wexford hills in the south-east; and the parallel ridges and valleys of the south. Ireland is an agricultural country, well suited, by reason of its mild, damp climate and its large areas of lowland pasture, to cattle rearing and dairy-farming. The greater part of the agricultural land is under grass, and where crops are grown these are usually fodder crops—oats and roots—or potatoes for both animal and human consumption. Only in the most easterly parts of the country are wheat and barley found, and then only in small quantities. The mountain areas of the west are in many ways similar to the Scottish Highlands, cultivable land being limited in extent. The eastern uplands carry considerable numbers of sheep.

In Northern Ireland an important manufacturing district has developed around the head of Belfast Lough, where linen textiles and shipbuilding are the main activities. Towns are generally small. Only in the case of Belfast do we find anything similar to the large manufacturing towns of Great Britain.

THE ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man is situated in the northern part of the Irish Sea midway between Ulster and Cumberland.

Structure and Relief. The island was at one time joined to Cumbria, and the rocks of the two areas are in many ways similar. The larger part of the island—about three-quarters of its total area—is composed of old, resistant rocks, the Manx slates, which are contemporary with the Skiddaw slates of the Lake District. These form an upland plateau, 1,300 to 1,800 ft. above the sea, but several peaks rise above this level, the highest being Snaefell (2,034 ft.). The plateau is cut by a number of narrow, steep-sided valleys bearing evidence of glacial erosion, and is flanked on its eastern and western sides by subsidiary plateaux at heights between 300 and 500 ft. These terminate along their seaward edges in high, rocky cliffs. There are two areas of lowland let into the Manx massif, the Peel Basin in the west, around the town of that name, and the Plain of Malew in the south-east, the first developed on sandstone and the latter on limestone, both of Carboniferous age. The largest lowland area is the Northern Plain. This is composed of sedimentary rocks covered to a considerable depth by sands, gravels, boulder clay, and alluvium of glacial and post-glacial age. In this region, the nature of the surface depends on the drift cover and not on the solid rock, the highest parts being the Bride Hills which are mainly composed of boulder clay.

Climate. The climate is mild and damp. The higher parts

receive between 50 and 60 in. of rain and most other areas have at least 35 in. The driest district is the Northern Plain, which lies in the rain shadow of the hills and receives between 30 and 35 in. Precipitation is well distributed throughout the year with a late autumn maximum and a spring minimum. Temperatures are equable: the July mean at Douglas is 57° and the January mean is 41°. The most unpleasant feature of the climate is the frequent occurrence of high winds, which often damage the crops.

Agriculture. The uplands, with their gentle, grass-covered slopes, are entirely given over to sheep, but there are considerable areas of arable land in the more low-lying districts, particularly in the Northern Plain, which is the most important agricultural region. The bulk of the farmland is under fodder crops—oats and roots—and sown grasses. Wheat and barley, once extensively grown in the Northern Plain and elsewhere, now occupy a negligible area. The island's suitability for fodder crops and the demands of the tourist industry make livestock the mainstay of Manx agriculture, the most important products being milk and mutton.

Population. Of a total population of 55,000, some 20,000 live in Douglas, the main tourist centre, and another 17,000 live in the small towns of Onchan, a suburb of Douglas, Ramsey (4,200), Peel (2,500), Castletown (1,700), Laxey, Port St. Mary, Port Erin and Kirkmichael.

THE CHANNEL ISLES

The Channel Isles lie some 25 miles to the east of the Cherbourg peninsula of France and consist of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark, together with a number of smaller islands. They are composed of hard, ancient rocks, (similar to those of the neighbouring part of France), which form plateaux rising to 400 ft. above sea level, bounded by rocky cliffs. The climate is extremely mild and frost is practically unknown. January mean temperatures are in the region of 45° and July means are above 62°. The average annual rainfall of 30 to 35 in. is well distributed throughout the year. The worst feature of the climate is the severity of the winds which hinder the cultivation of the plateau summits and confine both agriculture and settlement to the valleys and coastlands. The soil, being derived from crystalline and granitic rocks, is thin and infertile in its natural state, but has been greatly enriched over the years by the addition of manure in the form of seaweed, and now yields extremely heavy crops. Before the development of modern forms of transport, the agricultural economy was based on the production of grain and wool, but to-day the Channel Isles are noted for their dairy produce, early vegetables, fruit and flowers, a combination reflecting the unusually favourable climatic conditions. Farms are small and the land is intensively cultivated. The tourist trade is a very important source of income and, together with agriculture, is the mainstay of the islands' economy. The only other activities are fishing and quarrying.

The population density is very high, the inhabitants numbering 102,800, of whom 57,300 live in Jersey and 45,500 in Guernsey. Many of the rural districts have been depopulated by emigration to England and North America or by migration into the towns. The latter have grown rapidly as the tourist trade has expanded. St. Helier, in Jersey, has 27,900 inhabitants and St. Peter Port, in Guernsey, has 18,000.

Politically and economically, the Channel Isles are closely linked to the United Kingdom, but geographically they are part of France.

J.C.D.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

THE United Kingdom is a rich industrial country enjoying a national income in 1954 of £15,700 million, equivalent to just over £300 a head. She owes her wealth partly to her natural advantages of position and mineral resources and partly to the skills of her population. In the nineteenth century coal formed the basis of her lead in manufactures, especially of ships, railways and machinery. She has now a large investment both at home and abroad in industrial equipment and a population traditionally adapted to trade and manufacture. Though she has lost the commanding advantage in world trade which she enjoyed in the nineteenth century, over 20 per cent of the national income is still earned abroad; and though London is no longer the financial centre of the world *par excellence*, it still retains a leading place, both because it is highly organised, and because it has great experience in the techniques of trading and of the mobilisation of finance.

On the other hand Britain to-day has disadvantages which are to a certain extent the counterpart of these initial advantages. In the nineteenth century a great investment abroad was built up and the income from it helped to pay for imports of raw materials. In two world wars these investments were greatly reduced and had to be replaced by exports of goods and services. Large debts were incurred during the 1939-45 war so that instead of being a creditor country Great Britain has become a debtor. Because of her heavy investment in capital equipment at home it has proved difficult to keep pace with modernisation elsewhere: this is particularly true of the transport system. Finally, after so long an industrial development (compared with other countries) Great Britain has evolved mature social objectives which necessarily limit her freedom in economic action.

Since 1945 Great Britain has made great efforts to retain her economic position while at the same time securing her social objectives. In this she has been largely successful. Full employment has been maintained at a level higher than had generally been thought possible before; unemployment has never, since the war, risen to the 3 per cent which economists thought necessary to allow for men changing from one job to another. A new system of social services has been established, including a system of universal old-age pensions. At the same time exports have been increased by 66 per cent in volume compared with the level in 1938, while imports have fallen by 10 per cent. And, at any rate since 1950, a heavy burden of defence expenditure has been carried as well. Britain has been able to achieve this mainly by maintaining a large volume of capital investment at home. But she has been materially assisted by the high level of demand for manufactured goods throughout the world, and, especially in the immediate post-war period, by the absence of German and Japanese competition. Inevitably, however, the strains set up have been great and ever since the war successive Governments have been grappling with the problem of inflation—the tendency of demand to outrun productive capacity. A premature attempt to re-establish the convertibility of sterling had to be abandoned in 1947. In 1949, the pound had to be devalued from \$4.03 to \$2.80. Another balance of payments crisis in 1951, just at the time the Labour Government was replaced by a Conservative Government, had to be met by cuts in capital investment and renewed restrictions on imports. Even though, after this, a recovery of world supplies en-

abled the new Government to remove all the physical restrictions on consumers' expenditure and many of the restrictions on industrial activity and international trade as well, by the end of 1954 imports again began to run ahead of exports, and the Bank rate had to be raised steeply to check an excess of demand, especially for investment goods. Early in 1955 a wave of strikes, in the coal mines, the railways and the docks, interrupted the increase in exports and checked the rising trend of industrial production so that further restrictions had to be considered. This further check brought, perhaps for the first time since the war, a general realisation both of how much had been accomplished since 1945 and of the perilous balance of the economy. At the end of 1955 it was still uncertain whether, by adding cuts in Government expenditure to the high bank rate, a sufficient margin of safety would be created.

PRODUCTION

Since 1946 Great Britain's gross domestic product has risen by 27 per cent. The two following tables show the main contributors to this result and the way in which the pattern of British industrial production has been changing.

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

(Percentages)

	VOLUME	MANPOWER
Agriculture, etc.	5	5
Mining	3	4
Manufacturing	37	40
Building and Contracting	6	6
Gas, Electricity, Water	2	2
Transport and Communications	7	8
Distribution	12	12
Insurance, Banking, Finance	3	23
Public Administration and Defence	6	
Public Health and Education	3	
Ownership of Houses	3	
Others	13	
TOTAL	100	100

INCREASE IN PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

(1946=100)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Agriculture, etc.	109	113	118	120	119
Mining	113	117	119	119	120
Manufacturing	135	141	135	143	155
Building and Contracting	120	115	117	125	126
Gas, Electricity, Water	128	136	140	145	156
Transport and Communications	122	127	131	136	140
Distribution	122	119	116	124	130
Insurance, Banking, Finance	111	115	115	116	122
Public Administration and Defence	60	64	65	66	65
TOTAL	115	118	116	122	127

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The increase in agricultural production has been secured by a system of protection. In the immediate post-war period this was operated through Government purchase and consumer subsidies. It has since been converted by the Conservative Government into a more complicated combination of production grants (£54 m. in 1954-55), deficiency payments (£163 m.) and remaining subsidies on milk and bread of £106 m. The total of these subsidies of £323 m. compares with the total agricultural income of £1,336 m. The following figures show where the main changes have taken place. In 1939 the area of arable land was 12,906,000 acres; by 1954 this had risen to 17,864,000 acres. The estimated quantity of wheat harvested rose from 1,645,000 tons in 1939 to 2,783,000 tons in 1954; barley from 892,000 tons to 2,244,000 tons; oats from 2,003,000 tons to 2,440,000 tons; potatoes from 5,218,000 tons to 7,325,000 tons; sugar beet from 3,529,000 tons to 4,521,000 tons. Numbers of cattle rose from 8,872,000 in 1939 to 10,672,000 in 1955; pigs from 4,394,000 to 5,827,000; fowls from 60,234,000 to 72,905,000. The number of sheep, however, declined from 26,887,000 to 23,074,000. Milk disposals rose from an average monthly total of 108.3 m. gallons in 1939 to 164.8 m. gallons in 1954. During this time most farms have been transformed by mechanisation and manpower engaged on the land has not increased in proportion to production. Tractors employed have risen from 203,326 in 1946 to 438,888 in 1954. Manpower has risen from 803,526 in 1939 to only 815,100 in 1955.

In the mining sector coal is, of course, of most importance, it presents also one of the most intractable problems in the whole British economy. Nationalised in 1947 by the Labour Government, the 900-odd pits in England, Scotland and Wales are now under a single control. Since 1947 production has risen by 30 m. tons to 214 m. tons, and as the annual loss of productive capacity in this extractive industry is as much as 4-5 m. tons, this is a considerable achievement. It has only been made possible by reorganisation of many pits and a large-scale mechanisation (which has raised overall productivity from 1.14 tons per manshift in 1939 to 1.23 tons per manshift in 1954 and productivity at the face from 3.00 tons per manshift to 3.26 tons per manshift), and by an increase in manpower which brought the total from 711,400 in 1947 to its peak of 717,000 in 1953. But a shortage of technicians delayed the planning of the industry's main investment programme so that the main schemes for the sinking of new pits are not yet bearing fruit. The management in the early stages of so vast an experiment as the nationalisation of the mines involved has been severely strained, and came under strong criticism from a Committee of examination which reported in 1954. In 1954 and 1955 the industry, in spite of its improved wages and working conditions, has again been losing men. Production in 1954 had to be supplemented by 3 m. tons of imports. In 1955 production has fallen below the level of 1954 and exports have had to be curtailed while imports have again been materially increased. It has become clear that exports of coal will have to be given up altogether, while British industry relies increasingly on oil to satisfy its increasing demand for power. A large programme for the development of power from nuclear energy has been put in hand (and already expanded). But substantial amounts of electricity are not expected to be produced by these means for more than a decade. Even then, unless the programme is again expanded, nuclear power will only help to meet the normal increase in demand.

In the manufacturing group the most important group of industries are the metal-using industries. And of these, engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods and vehicles have expanded considerably more than the national average. The expansion of the engineering, shipbuilding

and electrical group had brought production to a level 73 per cent above that of 1946 by 1954; vehicles had increased by 78 per cent. These groups are still expanding fast. To support them there has also been a large increase in steel supplies. In 1946 steel production was 12.7 m. tons. A five-year investment plan put in hand immediately after the war raised production to 17.6 m. tons by 1953. Since then production has risen to 18.5 m. tons in 1954 and is expected to reach 19.5 m. tons in 1955. A second five-year investment plan which is now in course of completion is expected to increase production again to 23.5 m. tons in 1958. Even so, however, considerable imports of steel have been needed. (The steel industry was nationalised by the Labour Government in 1951, but was denationalised by the Conservative Government soon after. The re-sale of the companies to private ownership is still proceeding, but there is now a Public Board whose main task is to fix maximum prices and to ensure that investment in the industry is adequate. The Government has reserved powers to compel investment if the Board thinks the industry's plans are inadequate.) Among other industries which have increased their production since 1946 by more than the national average the most notable is the chemical industry, now increasingly engaged in the production of plastics and man-made fibres. Production of chemicals has risen by 85 per cent since 1946 and is also still rising fast. But many other smaller industries, for example those making clocks and watches, office machinery, electronic devices of all kinds, earth-moving machinery and equipment for the oil industry, have contributed to an expansion of nearly 100 per cent in the miscellaneous group of engineering industries which are not separately shown. Under the stimulus of the building programme production of bricks and cement has increased by 64 per cent.

The best index of progress in building and construction is to be found in the figures for the two main categories, housing and industrial building. Immediately after the war and until the Conservative Government came into power in 1951 most of the house-building programme was in the hands of the local authorities. Finance for this was found from the budget and the rents were subsidised. Houses completed rose rapidly from 55,400 in 1946 to 227,616 in 1948. It then became apparent that the resources of the industry were being overstrained and in 1949, 1950 and 1951 the numbers completed were 197,547, 211,871 and 227,273 respectively. In 1950 the proportion of houses built by private builders was only 10 per cent. After 1951 some reduction was made in the standards required and with better supplies of materials there was a rapid increase in the number of completions—302,174 in 1952, and 354,660 in 1953. In 1954 there was a slight drop to 336,561 and the rate in 1955 suggests a total of just over 300,000. But during this time the number of houses being built privately has rapidly increased: the proportion was 18 per cent in 1952, 24 per cent in 1953, 32 per cent in 1954 and over 40 per cent in 1955. Meanwhile, however, the subsidies had risen to over £100 m. a year in 1954 and were still rising.

After 1951 the housing programme was pressed forward in an attempt to overcome the post-war housing shortage partly created by damage during the war. Economic difficulties were not allowed to interfere with its development. Industrial building, on the other hand, closely controlled in the immediate post-war period by a system of licensing, was interrupted by each of the balance of payments crises. Completions rose rapidly till 1948 when over 23 m. sq. ft. of factory space were built. Cuts in 1949 reduced the total to 21 m. sq. ft. and the rising trend did not re-establish itself until 1951 with over 33.5 m. sq. ft. of completions. The crisis of 1951 brought another

round of cuts and the 1951 figure was not exceeded until 1954. The budget of 1954, however, with its investment allowance, gave a fresh impetus to the programme and approvals for fresh work rose by 80 per cent over the figure for 1953.

In the remaining sectors of the economy four notable features may be distinguished.

(i) The rise in production of the gas, electricity and water group is mainly due to the heavy investment which has taken place in electrical generation. The electricity supply industry was nationalised by the Labour Government in 1948 and since then has had access to the capital market on favoured terms. As in the case of other nationalised industries its loans carry a Government guarantee. The programme of building generating stations has not been accomplished so fast as was originally planned but between 1946 and 1954 installed capacity has risen from 12,297,000 kW. to 20,567,000 kW., or by 67 per cent. Over the same period electricity generated has risen from 42,742 m. units to 72,900 m. units, or by 71 per cent. Plans now in hand will bring installed capacity to 26,650,000 kW. by 1960.

(ii) Britain's transport system was also nationalised by the Labour Government, the whole, both road and rail, being brought under the single ownership of the British Transport Commission. (The only exceptions were private cars and lorries either working short distances or carrying firms' own goods.) This system was partially dismantled by the Conservative Government when long-distance haulage by road was sold back to private enterprise. The British Transport Commission now owns effectively only the railways with such road vehicles as are a necessary supplement to their working. While these changes of organisation have been taking place, however, there has been a considerable switch of traffic from the railways to the roads and for one reason or another the modernisation both of the roads and of the railways has been neglected. It was only in 1955 that the Government announced a programme for road construction which would begin to provide the kind of roads which modern traffic demands. And it was only at the same time that the British Transport Commission completed planning an investment programme for the railways which will largely replace steam traction by electricity and diesel engines.

(iii) The rise in the product of the commercial sector of the economy reflects in part simply a rise in production as a whole: banking and insurance services move in step with the rise in activity elsewhere. It is also, however, in part the result of the increasing commercial freedom which since 1951 has been one of the main planks of the policy of the Conservative Government. The City of London has been able to offer more services both for the finance of trade from Great Britain and for the movement of goods between third countries, as the restrictions on the movement of money have been removed. At the same time the withdrawal of the Government from the business of buying overseas has enabled the traditional commodity markets to be reopened.

(iv) Finally, the fall in the product attributed to the Government service and defence since 1946 reflects mainly the demobilisation which took place immediately after the war. The slight rise since 1950 is the result of re-armament which took place around the time of the Korean war, and Government expenditure as a whole, though it has been gradually falling as a proportion of the national income, is still equivalent to roughly one-third of the total.

DEMAND

The rise in production is the counterpart of the stimulus of demand. As Britain has recovered from the war there have been changes in the distribution of total demand and

in the rates of expansion. The demand from consumers is, of course, the greatest single part of the whole. Taking consumption, public current expenditure, capital formation and exports together, to represent total output, consumer demand represents 57 per cent of the whole. Since 1946 consumers' demand has increased by about 15 per cent in a market which, though it was restricted in the immediate post-war years by the continuation of wartime rationing, is now virtually free. This expansion, it should be added, is a measure of quantity only and does not make allowance for the rise in the quality of most goods or for the increasing variety, especially of foodstuffs. (Roughly one-third of all consumers' expenditure in Great Britain is on food.) Next in importance in contributing to demand are exports. Since 1946 exports have increased by 86 per cent and now contribute 17 per cent to the total. Government expenditure on current goods and services now accounts for 14 per cent of total output, having fallen by 11 per cent since 1946. The balance is made up by capital formation which has increased by just over 20 per cent since 1946 to account for 12 per cent of total output. Most of this capital formation is in fixed assets (£2,452 m. in 1954) and a relatively small part in stocks and work in progress (£225 m. in the same year). But this last item is one of the most volatile elements in forming national demand and there is no doubt that changes in the level of stocks, especially when prices are moving at the same time, have been one of the most important influences disturbing the balance of the economy. For example in 1951, when one of the most severe balance of payments crises occurred, there was a rise in stocks over 1950 of nearly £800 m.

The picture of demand is not complete without the savings which have been necessary to finance the investment programme. The following table gives the total of gross savings in each year since 1948 and shows the sources from which it has come

	INVESTMENT (Gross £m.)	SOURCE (PERCENTAGES)					
		PERSONS	COMPANIES	PUBLIC CORPS.	GOV'T	LOCAL AUTHS	TAX RES.
1948	1,720	—	41	1	42	6	10
1949	1,802	—	46	7	43	6	—
1950	1,908	—	43	5	39	5	10
1951	2,066	2	34	3	31	4	25
1952	2,348	28	39	7	20	3	—
1953	2,647	29	44	7	11	5	3
1954	2,837	25	43	7	13	4	8

This table provides the clue to the financial policy which has been pursued by successive British Governments. In the immediate post-war period under the Socialist Governments a policy of cheap money was adopted. The rate of interest was not used as a means either of encouraging savings or of checking demand. The banking system was left free to expand both deposits and advances without restriction either of price or volume. As a consequence, the gap left between the savings of companies and of individuals and the demand for investment had to be made up by the central government. A deliberate policy of maintaining a budget surplus was followed in spite of the high rates of taxation which this involved. In 1951 income tax, although it had previously been lowered to 9s in the £, was again increased to 9s. 6d. When the Conservative Government took office in October 1951 this

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policy was reversed. The Bank rate was almost immediately raised with corresponding increases in all other rates of interest, while at the same time taxation was reduced. The outcome of this change, aided no doubt by the comparative stability of prices which was characteristic of the next two years, can plainly be seen from the table. Savings by persons began to rise and, in fact, became of such significant proportions that it became possible to lower the rate of taxation again. Income tax was reduced first to 9s. in the £ and then to 8s. 6d. (its lowest since the war) while at the same time direct taxes were also reduced and special incentives were given to industry to increase its rate of investment. These took the form first of all of initial allowances, which represented a deferment of income tax in proportion to the rate of capital investment, and then an investment allowance, which is not merely a deferment but a remission of taxation, also geared to the rate of capital investment. This change in financial policy has demonstrated without doubt that a combination of monetary and fiscal controls is superior to reliance on the comparatively inflexible method of fiscal control alone: changes in the British economy call for adjustment more often than once a year at budget time. The inflation which reappeared in 1955 also showed, however, that the exact proportion in which the two should be mixed is a matter of recondite judgment and the Conservative Chancellor has been criticised for relying too much on monetary controls and too little on the budget.

LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES

The total working population of Great Britain is 23,869,000—16,058,000 males and 7,811,000 females. Since the end of the war there has been very little change in this total—it has increased by no more than about 3 per cent—and the demand for labour has been consistently high. More men and women have been drawn into employment and the unemployment rate is now well below 2 per cent. Since 1948 the total of unemployed has never risen significantly above 300,000.

The following table relates the rise in employment to the rise in industrial production and provides a rough measure of the rise in productivity in British industry.

	(1948=100)	
	INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	OUTPUT PER MAN-YEAR IN INDUSTRY
1949	106	102
1950	114	103
1951	117	106
1952	114	105
1953	121	106
1954	129	108

In conditions of full employment, however, the workers have been able to secure greater increases in wages than the rise in productivity; and since prices have risen recently by less than wage rates, the real position of the wage earning section of the population has improved. The following table compares the rise in wage rates with the rise in retail prices.

WAGE RATES AND RETAIL PRICES (June 1947=100)

	WAGE RATES	RETAIL PRICES
1948	106	108
1949	109	111
1950	110	114
1951	119	125
1952	129	136
1953	135	140
1954	142	143
1955	152	150*

* June.

Average weekly hours worked have risen from 45.3 in 1948 to 46.9 in 1955. But the trend in wage negotiations has been to shorten the official working week so that a greater proportion has been paid at overtime rates. Consequently earnings have risen since 1948 by 60 per cent. Food prices have risen by more than the average of all prices—86 per cent since 1947—but especially since the beginning of 1952 the prices of manufactures have been steady, tending to fall if anything. Since 1952 British export prices, which are a good index of the prices of manufactures, have fallen by 3 per cent.

EXPORTS

Britain's trade pattern is at the same time determined by, and the cause of, her position as the centre of the Sterling Area system. Britain's exports, visible and invisible combined, result usually in a surplus with the sterling area countries; some of this surplus is paid to her in gold or dollars earned by these countries' exports of raw materials. With the aid of these dollars Britain is then able to finance her own deficit with the dollar area. Her trade with European countries, the third main area, is usually more or less balanced; but the setting up of the E.P.U. mechanism has given Britain a new incentive to develop this trade since surpluses here are now partly paid in gold. Normally this system is a source of strength to Britain but it has its dangers as well. Before 1949, when the Sterling Area system was to a large extent isolated from the dollar area system by controls both on the movement of capital and trade, it was the divergence of prices in the two systems which led to the devaluation of sterling. Even now, when the barriers to trade are very much less, it is still possible (as happened in 1955) that demand in the sterling area, if it contains an element of inflation, will distort Britain's trade at the margin by providing too easy sterling markets. The danger then is that Britain's competitive power in the other markets, especially the dollar markets, will be weakened.

The following table shows the distribution of exports and imports by areas in 1954.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BY AREAS 1954 (Per cent)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Dollar area	20	15
O.E.E.C.	28	26
Sterling area	43	49
Rest	9	10
	100	100

The total of British exports in 1954 was £3,964 m. Of this £1,149 m. or 29 per cent was earned by invisible transactions. The most important of these were shipping, £388 m. interest, profits and dividends, £293 m. and tourism, £95 m. The remainder includes a large but undisclosed sum earned as profits by British oil companies operating abroad; the earnings abroad of British insurance companies; and the earnings of London's banking and finance houses. Of these shipping, interest, profits and dividends, and the earnings of the oil and insurance companies bring substantial surpluses even when the corresponding invisible imports are offset against them.

Most important of Britain's visible exports are her exports of manufactured goods. These account for over 80 per cent of the total compared with 6 per cent for food and beverages, 6 per cent for coal and oil products, and 4 per cent for basic materials. Of her manufactured products machinery, in turn, is by far the most important. Machinery other than electrical machinery makes up nearly one-fifth of exports of manufactures; electrical machinery

provides another 6 per cent. Besides this, cars and commercial vehicles are very important (6 per cent), ships and boats (2 per cent), aircraft and aircraft engines (2 per cent) and railway vehicles (1 per cent). Cotton textiles, though much less important than they used to be, are equivalent to 5 per cent of all manufactured exports, woollen textiles to 4 per cent; synthetic textile yarns provide another 1 per cent. Chemical exports are now 9 per cent of the total, manufactures of metals 7 per cent and exports of iron and steel 6 per cent. More significant than this analysis of exports, however, is the division between traditional exports and those which are either new since the war or which have been greatly expanded. Before the war British motor manufacturers, for example, produced mainly for the home market. Only a very small proportion of their cars were exported. In the immediate post-war period, however, the proportion rose as high as 75 per cent and it is still just over 50 per cent. The motor industry has, in fact, become a major exporting industry. The following table gives some other important exports which are either greatly expanded or virtually new British exports.

NEW OR VIRTUALLY NEW EXPORTS

(£m.)	1938	1954
Radio communication equipment	—	11.7
Floor polishers	—	1.2
Hair clippers, dryshavers	—	1.2
Combine harvesters	—	2.8
Fork lift trucks	—	1.1
Nylon products	—	2.8
Penicillin and other antibiotics	—	7.5
Detergents	—	3.9
Prefabricated buildings	—	2.8
Tracklaying tractors	—	4.8
Petroleum well-drilling equipment	—	2.4
Oil-refining machinery	—	2.7
Refrigerators	0.4	6.8
Agricultural tractors	5	42.8
Washing machines	2	5.3
Accounting machines	1	3.3
Excavating and earth-moving machines	7	14.9
Plastics	4	23.7
Platinum/Palladium	3	9.1
Petrol	2.9	84.2
Aircraft	5.4	52.2

This is not an exhaustive table but it illustrates the variety of development which has recently taken place. New exports of this kind now account for rather more than 10 per cent of all manufactured exports.

FINANCE

Great Britain has a highly organised financial system centred on the City of London. Within the "square mile" are the commodity markets, the Baltic Exchange for dealing in shipping and air passages, the head offices of the insurance companies and the Banks and, of course, the Stock Exchange. These institutions provide services for traders both at home and abroad, but they also operate the mechanism for the whole of the country's economic activity. Deposits with the Banks total around £6,500 m. compared with just over £2,000 m. of notes in circulation. In the Discount market spare funds are borrowed each day either from British or foreign banks and are lent out to the British Government against Treasury Bills. More important still, it is through this mechanism that the Government exercises one of its controls over the whole rate of economic activity. By raising or lowering the Bank Rate and by buying or selling its own securities the Government is able to regulate the total supply both of bank

deposits and of cash. This in turn limits the amount of money which the banks can lend to traders to finance their short-term borrowing, especially for the holding of stocks.

Through the mechanism of the City the Government also either borrows the money that is necessary to cover the shortfall in the budget, or repays debt out of any surplus. During 1954-55 it is estimated that the Government will have a deficit of £436 m. in all its transactions: indeed the Government has been in deficit to a greater or less extent almost every year since the war. The total of Government income for 1954-55 was estimated by the Chancellor at £4,902 m. Total expenditure will be £5,338 m. The following table shows the distribution of the main heads of income and expenditure.

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT INCOME
AND EXPENDITURE 1954-55

(Percentages)			
REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	50	Debt Interest	11
Customs and Excise	39	Defence	28
Other Indirect Taxes	7	Civil Expenditure	43
Capital Receipts	4	Capital Expenditure	15
		Other	3
	100		100

On the revenue side income tax and surtax provide over 80 per cent of direct taxes, the remainder being shared mainly between death duties and profits tax. On the expenditure side, capital expenditure is mainly accounted for by advances to local authorities for house building, to the Post Office and to the National Coal Board for investment in the mines. Civil expenditure is divided as follows: grants to local authorities, 26 per cent; Health Insurance Pensions, 37 per cent; food and agricultural subsidies 13 per cent; other (including expenditure on atomic energy and on foreign, colonial and Commonwealth services) 24 per cent.

THE PRESENT POSITION

Towards the end of 1954 signs of fresh strain began to appear in Britain's balance of payments. Production at home was rising, and so were prices of raw materials bought abroad. As the result of these two forces the cost of imports began to rise; besides this, there were signs that industrialists were beginning to hold rather larger stocks of raw materials than previously. Between the first and second half of 1954 imports rose by £65 m. At the same time, mainly as the result of the dock strike which took place in October of that year, exports fell by £31 m. With a deterioration taking place in the invisible balance at the same time, the balance of payments worsened from the first to the second half-year by £184 m. The position was aggravated by the fact that at the same time a small swing took place in the pattern of trade. The current balance with the non-sterling world deteriorated by more than the total, while the current balance with the sterling area improved. Exports to Australia and New Zealand particularly rose steeply. The further consequence of this was that the rise in the gold and dollar reserves which has been taking place was replaced by a fall. Between the end of June and the end of December the reserves fell from \$3,017 m. to \$2,762 m.

Action was taken to meet this situation in January and February. In January the bank rate was raised from 3 per cent (to which it had been reduced the previous May) to 3½ per cent, and a month later it was raised again to 4½ per cent. On this occasion, however, two further measures were taken as well. Restrictions were reimposed on hire purchase transactions and special action was taken in overseas financial centres where sterling is dealt in. The

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Government decided to support sterling when necessary in these centres so that the official and unofficial rates for sterling could be kept close together. This step was taken to stop trade in sterling commodities at cheap rates, through which the sterling area had been losing dollars. These measures at first had some success. The psychological effect was good in foreign centres and in the early months of 1955 not only was there a check both to the increase in the price and volume of imports, but exports appeared to be recovering as well. Three misfortunes then checked this recovery. First of all a railway strike and a prolonged dock strike upset the country's export trade. Coming after the previous dock strike in October 1954, this not only delayed goods but also reduced confidence in the capacity of British industry to deliver on time. Secondly it became clear during the course of the summer that production in the coal mines was lagging behind the level of the year before. As a consequence it became necessary to increase imports of coal, mainly from America, at great cost in dollars. Finally, rumours circulated freely in Europe that, as a result of changes in the E.P.U. mechanism, it was likely that the British Government would allow sterling to fluctuate between wider limits than hitherto. It was generally believed that when this happened, sterling would, in fact, be devalued. As a result of these rumours, holdings of sterling abroad were reduced to the minimum, and this put a further strain on the balance of payments. Between the end of 1954 and June 1955 the gold and dollar reserves fell again from

\$2,762 m. to \$2,680 m. As a result of this further fall, which grew worse in July, the Government was forced to act again. At the end of July the Chancellor announced that the higher bank rate would be enforced by a tighter control of the volume of credit. Hire purchase was still further restricted, and some cuts were proposed both in the capital expenditure of those parts of the economy which are under Government control and in the Government's own current expenditure. These measures were reinforced by a specific denial that any change in the sterling exchange rate was contemplated. By the end of September the credit restriction was beginning to be effective. Though in the first half of September the gold drain was still running at an alarming rate, it was stopped after the Chancellor had repeated his assurance about sterling at the meeting of the International Monetary Fund. It was still felt, however, that the credit restriction ought to be reinforced; and in October the Chancellor introduced an autumn budget increasing by one fifth all rates of purchase tax, raising the distributed profits tax, increasing telephone charges, bringing local-authority expenditure under closer control, and curbing the housing subsidies.

After this, the first signs of a reduction in the rise in capital investment were seen. The cuts in Government expenditure, however, were less than had been expected and the problem of paring the very great demands being made on Britain's productive capacity so that there would always be a margin in hand for emergencies remained.

J R A

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA* AND ESTIMATES OF POPULATION
(Thousands)

HOME POPULATION†	UNITED KINGDOM 94,205 sq. miles			ENGLAND AND WALES 58,343 sq. miles			SCOTLAND 30,411 sq. miles			NORTHERN IRELAND 5,451 sq. miles		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1938 June	47,494	22,822	24,672	41,215	19,792	21,423	4,993	2,405	2,588	1,286	625	661
1951												
April Census	50,225	24,118	26,107	43,758	21,016	22,742	5,096	2,434	2,662	1,371	668	703
June	50,302	24,158	26,144	43,815	21,044	22,771	5,114	2,445	2,669	1,373	669	704
1952 June	50,444	24,222	26,222	43,955	21,110	22,845	5,114	2,442	2,672	1,375	670	705
1953 June	50,610	24,325	26,285	44,109	21,206	22,903	5,117	2,444	2,673	1,384	675	709
1954 June	50,784	24,411	26,373	44,274	21,288	22,986	5,123	2,447	2,676	1,387	676	711

* Land and inland water.
1951 Census.

† *De facto* population. The estimates from 1951 take into account the final results of the

Source: Registrars-General.

LABOUR**DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL MANPOWER IN GREAT BRITAIN***

(Thousands)

	JUNE 1952	JUNE 1953	JUNE 1954	JUNE† 1955
Total working population	23,294	23,373	23,667	23,875
Males	15,864	15,883	15,974	16,064
Females	7,430	7,490	7,693	7,811
H.M. Forces and Women's Services	872	865	839	803
Males	848	841	816	784
Females	24	24	23	19
Men and Women on release leave	8	5	6	6
Total in Civil Employment	22,119	22,238	22,604	22,896
Males	14,836	14,862	15,009	15,162
Females	7,283	7,376	7,595	7,734
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,112	1,087	1,074	1,052
Mining and quarrying	875	877	867	864
Manufacturing industries	8,626	8,746	8,976	9,222
Building and contracting	1,435	1,437	1,453	1,466
Gas, electricity and water	372	372	373	378
Transport and communication	1,759	1,731	1,715	1,714
Distributive trades	2,616	2,664	2,743	2,793
Professional, financial and miscellaneous services	3,988	4,004	4,077	4,092
Public Administration:				
National Government Service	606	595	594	580
Local Government Service	730	725	732	735

* The table covers all persons aged 15 and over at work or registered as available for work. All industries and services, including private domestic service, are included. Part-time workers are counted as full units.

† Provisional.

Source. Ministry of Labour and National Service.

REGISTERED UNEMPLOYED

(Thousands)

MONTHLY AVERAGES	UNITED KINGDOM			GREAT BRITAIN						
	TOTAL			TOTAL			WHOLLY UNEMPLOYED (including casuals)		TEMPORARILY STOPPED	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1938	1,881.4	1,425.7	455.7	1,790.7	1,366.2	424.5	1,130.7	288.0	235.5	136.5
1947	510.6	368.0	142.6	480.2	341.7	138.5	239.0	86.5	102.7	52.0
1948	338.0	254.6	83.4	310.0	231.8	78.2	227.5	87.0	4.3	3.2
1949	338.0	249.9	88.1	308.0	228.0	80.0	223.2	76.9	4.8	3.1
1950	341.1	241.1	100.0	314.2	220.1	94.1	215.0	90.6	5.1	3.5
1951	281.4	182.3	99.1	252.9	161.5	91.4	153.4	83.6	8.1	7.8
1952	462.5	254.7	207.8	414.2	227.8	186.4	196.1	132.6	31.7	53.8
1953	380.0	245.4	134.6	342.0	218.2	123.8	204.3	115.6	13.9	8.2
1954	317.7	208.2	109.5	284.8	184.4	100.4	176.5	95.1	7.9	5.3

Source: Ministry of Labour and National Service

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AGRICULTURE

CROPS AND GRASS: AREA AND HARVEST

	AREA AT THE JUNE CENSUS (Thousand acres)				ESTIMATED QUANTITY (Thousand tons)			
	1939	1952	1953	1954	1939	1952	1953	1954
TOTAL CROPS AND GRASS	31,679	31,163	31,177	31,128				
Arable Land	12,906	18,104	18,107	17,864				
Permanent Grassland	18,773	13,059	12,953	13,214				
ARABLE LAND:								
Total Crops and Fallow	8,781	12,261	12,304	11,832				
Wheat	1,766	2,030	2,217	2,457	1,645 *	2,307 *	2,664 *	2,783 *
Barley	1,013	2,281	2,226	2,063	892 *	2,334 *	2,521 *	2,244 *
Oats	2,427	2,882	2,840	2,588	2,003 *	2,772 *	2,821 *	2,440 *
Wheat Straw					1,990	2,013	2,209	2,407
Barley Straw					842	1,721	1,866	1,624
Oat Straw					2,610	2,944	3,065	2,631
Mixed Corn	85	838	804	602	73	830	845	555
Lucerne	32†	106	109	111 †	n.a.	123	130	121
Rye	14	56	68	44	10	50	66	39
Beans for stock-feeding	135	127	146	122	111	102	130	97
Peas for stock-feeding	37	30	39	31	23	21	31	15
Potatoes	704	990	985	945	5,218	7,848	8,260	7,325
Sugar Beet	345	408	415	437	3,529	4,236	5,275	4,521 *
Fodder Beet	n.a.	70	67	43	n.a.	996	1,045	570
Turnips and Swedes	712	593	593	574	10,084	9,706	10,824	9,919 *
Mangolds	216	224	215	206	4,069	4,818	5,509	4,513
Linseed	3	17	10	3	n.a.	8	5	1
Hops	19	22	22	20	14	14	14	12
Total Temporary Grassland	4,093	5,737	5,694	5,920				
For Mowing	1,902	2,993	2,854	2,883	2,588	4,206	3,970	3,690
For Grazing	2,191	2,744	2,839	2,037				
PERMANENT GRASSLAND								
For Mowing	5,009	3,218	3,174	3,068	5,202	3,325	3,348	2,900
For Grazing	13,764	9,841	9,779	10,146				

* Grain. † England and Wales only.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

LIVESTOCK (Thousands)

LIVESTOCK	1939	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cattle	8,872	9,567	9,806	10,244	10,620	10,473	10,244	10,444	10,718
Sheep	26,887	16,713	18,164	19,493	20,430	19,961	21,655	22,455	22,873
Pigs	4,394	1,628	2,151	2,823	2,986	3,890	4,962	5,165	6,251
Poultry	74,357	70,006	85,372	95,499	96,109	94,252	94,974	92,119	83,644

* All figures are for June in each year.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

INDUSTRY

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

	UNIT	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954
Coal	m. tons	226·99	222·89	226·49	224·21	224·09
Gas	m. cu. ft.	349,171	564,037	574,211	567,050	586,851
Electricity	m. kWh.	25,708	61,519	63,897	67,362	74,706
Crude Petroleum	'ooo tons	0·1	45·2	55·5	54·8	59·1
Crude Shale Oil	'ooo tons	125·4	104·6	106·5	104·1	99·6
Pig Iron	'ooo tons	6,761	9,669	10,728	11,175	11,883
Steel Ingots and Castings	'ooo tons	10,398	15,639	16,418	17,609	18,520
Rayon, Nylon, etc.	m. lb.	148·4*	384·0	283·0	419·3	447·6
Cotton Yarn (single and doubled)	m. lb.	1,233·8*	1,138·8	779·8	891·9	958·0
Raw wool	m. lb. (clean weight est.)	66*	56	62	64	71
Finished leather, heavy†	'ooo tons	—	74·5	64·1	64·7	67·5
" " light‡	m. sq. ft.	—	464·7	394·5	470·3	449·9
Newsprint	'ooo tons	—	526·9	536·9	602·9	612·3
Other Paper and Board	'ooo tons	—	2,192·6	1,803·5	2,084·3	2,466·9
Merchant Shipping	'ooo gross tons	843§	1,343	1,271	1,223	1,493
Tractors	no.	10,679	178,085	154,103	136,808	166,791
Motor Cars	no.	—	475,919	448,000	594,808	769,165
Beer	m. bulk barrels	25	25	25	25	24
Spirits	m. proof gal.	29	29	30	29	36
Tobacco (gross clearances)	m lb.	253	287	280	283	290

* 1937 † Sold by weight. ‡ Sold by area. § Including Irish Republic || Duty paid clearances of unmanufactured tobacco.
Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics, Central Statistical Office.

FINANCE

(£1 Sterling = U.S. \$2·80)

CURRENCY CIRCULATION

	NOTES AND COIN OUTSTANDING					HELD BY BANKS				AVERAGE ESTIMATED CIRCULATION WITH THE PUBLIC	
	Total	Bank of England notes*	Scottish bank notes†	Northern Irish bank notes‡	Estimated coin‡	Bank of England reserve*	Scottish banks†	Northern Irish banks‡	London clearing banks*		
	£ million					£ million				£ million	INDEX 1938=100
1938	631	529·5	23·5	5·3	73	44·9	23·6	3·5	117·3	442	100·0
1948	1,539	1,312·7	66·0	12·2	148	60·2	68·6	11·4	170·0	1,229	278·1
1949	1,554	1,314·7	68·5	11·2	160	50·3	71·6	10·5	183·6	1,238	280·1
1950	1,565	1,328·7	70·1	10·0	156	46·1	73·5	9·6	191·3	1,244	281·4
1951	1,617	1,383·0	74·1	9·2	151	41·5	77·7	8·9	197·5	1,291	292·1
1952	1,717	1,475·8	81·2	8·9	151	42·2	85·3	8·8	210·8	1,370	310·0
1953	1,824	1,570·5	90·0	8·2	155	40·8	94·4	8·4	218·3	1,462	330·8
1954	1,925	1,662·4	95·5	8·3	159	34·5	100·3	8·6	230·2	1,551	350·9

* Average of Wednesdays. † Average of Saturdays in the thirteen four-week periods as published in the *London Gazette* or in the *Belfast Gazette* with as close a correspondence as possible to the calendar year. ‡ Excluding coin other than gold coin in the Bank of England Issue Department.

Source: Bank of England.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS AND ISSUES

(1) TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES (£million)

RECEIPTS	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	ISSUES	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Ordinary Revenue	4,438.7	4,368.1	4,737.9	Ordinary Expenditure	4,315.4	4,274.5	4,304.7
Self-balancing Revenue	215.1	237.9	248.8	Sinking Funds	35.2	—	—
Receipts applicable to				Self-balancing Expendi-			
National Debt Interest	64.2	87.3	103.9	ture	215.1	237.9	248.8
Money Raised for Capital Expenditure				Interest on National			
Issues	51.3	57.0	12.7	Debt met from receipts under Acts	64.2	87.3	103.9
Money Raised by Floating Debt	28,541.1	35,742.7	42,970.0	Issues to meet Capital Expenditure	51.0	57.0	12.7
Tax Reserve Certificates	333.9	380.2	415.3	Redemption Debt.			
National Savings Certificates	159.4	154.1	182.7	Floating Debt	28,438.8	35,637.4	42,541.9
Defence Bonds	71.7	65.0	95.3	Tax Reserve Certificates	387.7	325.4	396.5
1½% Funding Stock, 1952-54	199.5	—	—	National Savings Certificates	138.6	135.1	136.9
3% Funding Stock, 1955	114.6	—	—	Defence Bonds	128.4	103.0	74.0
3% Exchequer Stock, 1960	99.5	100.0	—	Terminable Annuities	42.5	43.7	45.0
3% Exchequer Stock, 1962-63	—	339.6	—	1½% Funding Stock, 1952	104.7	—	—
2% Conversion Stock, 1958-9	—	—	298.5	1½% Serial Funding Stock, 1953	—	25.0	—
Other Debt, etc				1½% Serial Funding Stock, 1954	—	—	121.5
Internal	150.0	68.6	42.3	2½% National War Bonds, 1951-53	147.5	0.6	—
External	26.0	—	—	2½% National War Bonds, 1952-54	—	70.7	0.5
Repayments, etc., under various Acts				3% National Defence Loan, 1954-58	—	—	28.9
Local Authorities Loans Act, 1945	17.5	20.8	25.0	2½% Exchequer Stock, 1955	—	—	83.8
Housing Acts	20.9	21.5	22.1	Other Debt, etc.:			
Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946	4.3	4.6	8.0	Internal	140.0	177.4	129.8
Cotton (Centralised Buying) Act, 1947	59.3	53.1	34.7	External	33.9	48.8	87.1
Other Acts	108.0	127.9	69.1	Issues under various Acts			
Exchange Equalisation Account—Repayments	300.0	—	—	Local Authorities Loans Act, 1945	411.6	299.2	353.1
Balances on April 1st	3.5	3.6	3.2	Housing Acts	9.4	9.1	5.6
				Coal Industry Acts, 1946-51	40.6	41.0	75.3
				Cotton (Centralised Buying) Act, 1947; and Cotton Act, 1954	37.0	11.0	9.5
				P O and Telegraph Money Act, 1953	—	—	45.1
				Other Acts	152.6	148.3	101.1
				War Damage Compensation	58.2	72.3	30.2
				Refunds of Excess Profits Tax	6.4	7.3	6.3
				Post-war Credits	15.8	16.8	23.9
				Issue to the Exchange Equalisation Account	—	—	300.0
				Balances at end of period	3.6	3.2	3.4
TOTAL RECEIPTS	34,978.2	41,832.0	49,269.5	TOTAL ISSUES	34,978.2	41,832.0	49,269.5

(EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS AND ISSUES—continued)
(2) ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (£ million)

REVENUE	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	EXPENDITURE	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Inland Revenue				Consolidated Fund			
Duties:				Services.			
Income Tax . . .	1,736.2	1,731.0	1,893.0	Interest and Manage-			
Sur-tax . . .	131.2	132.4	134.7	ment of National			
Death Duties . .	151.8	164.5	187.9	Debt . . .	576.4	579.8	569.7
Profits Tax and				Sinking Funds . .	—	35.6	36.1
Excess Profits Tax	376.1	188.4	172.8	Payments to N. Ire-			
Excess Profits Levy	3.0	65.8	76.5	land Exchequer . .	44.7	50.1	50.2
Stamp Duties . .	50.2	56.6	75.1	Other Consolidated			
Special Contribution				Fund Services . .	10.5	9.3	8.8
and other Inland				Supply Services . .	3,683.8	3,599.7	3,639.9
Rev Duties . . .	2.0	1.4	1.3				
Customs and Excise							
Duties:							
Customs . . .	1,024.5	1,042.4	1,100.0				
Excise . . .	739.1	722.0	771.6				
Motor Vehicle Duties	67.7	73.1	79.0				
Broadcast Receiving							
Licences . . .	14.8	16.4	22.3				
Post Office (net receipt)	—	—	5.1				
Receipts from Sundry							
Loans . . .	24.7	38.0	23.0				
Miscellaneous Receipts	117.4	136.1	195.6				
TOTAL ORDINARY				TOTAL ORDINARY			
REVENUE . . .	4,438.7	4,368.1	4,737.9	EXPENDITURE . .	4,315.4	4,274.5	4,304.7

Source: Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office.

INTERIM INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES
INDICES FOR MAIN GROUPS

		ALL ITEMS	FOOD	RENT AND RATES	CLOTHING	FUEL AND LIGHT	HOUSE- HOLD DURABLE GOODS	MISCEL- LANEOUS GOODS	SERVICES	ALCOHOLIC DRINK	TOBACCO
		June, 17th, 1947 = 100									
1948 } Monthly		108	108.2	99.5	109.3	110.9	107.9	109.7	104.7	109.1	
1949 } Averages		111	114.1	100.0	117.7	113.0	108.5	112.1	105.4	108.3	
1950 } Averages		114	122.7	101.1	119.8	116.5	112.3	113.1	108.4	105.1	
1951 } Averages		125	136.3	103.3	138.3	128.0	132.1	128.2	117.9	106.3	
1952 January 15th		132	149.7	104.2	147.1	140.1	136.6	137.3	123.9	108.5	
	17th June 1947 = 100	January, 15th, 1952 = 100									
1952 } Monthly		136	102.6	105.4	102.2	97.7	101.3	98.6	102.5	103.8	100.0
1953 } Averages		140	105.8	111.3	107.7	95.6	106.5	96.1	100.9	108.2	100.3
1954 } Averages		143	107.7	114.2	111.7	96.2	111.3	95.3	100.0	110.6	100.3

Source: Ministry of Labour and National Service.

EXTERNAL TRADE

VALUE AND VOLUME OF THE EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

MONTHLY AVERAGE	(£ million)										VOLUME INDEX (1938 = 100)	
	IMPORTS					EXPORTS				RE- EXPORTS	Total Imports	U.K. Exports
	Total	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Manufactured Goods						
						Total	Metal Goods	Textiles, excluding Clothing	Other			
1938	76.6	35.8	20.0	3.9	16.3	39.3	14.9	7.6	7.0	5.1	100.0	100.0
1950	217.4	85.6	75.8	16.4	38.3	181.2	88.6	30.0	33.7	7.1	100.0	100.0
1951	325.4	107.6	126.8	26.3	63.4	215.2	98.8	39.0	45.2	10.6	112.6	101.3
1952	289.8	100.5	95.4	28.2	64.1	215.4	109.2	27.9	41.4	12.0	102.8	95.1
1953	278.6	109.7	87.8	26.1	53.6	215.2	109.4	27.1	38.4	8.8	111.9	98.0
1954	281.6	110.9	85.4	27.4	56.7	222.9	112.8	27.0	41.2	8.4	113.6	103.7

Source: Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central Statistical Office.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

ANALYSIS BY AREA AND COUNTRY

IMPORTS (£ million)

MONTHLY AVERAGE	DOLLAR AREA				NON-DOLLAR LATIN AMERICA	NON-STERLING O.E.E.C. COUNTRIES							
	TOTAL	CANADA	U.S.A.	DOLLAR LATIN AMERICA		TOTAL*	SWEDEN	DENMARK, FAROEES AND GREENLAND	WESTERN GERMANY†	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	FRANCE	OTHER*
1938	17.9	6.8	9.8	1.2	5.1	18.3	2.0	3.2	2.5	2.4	1.6	2.0	4.6
1950	40.0	15.0	17.6	7.2	14.2	54.6	5.5	8.4	3.5	7.1	3.6	9.1	17.4
1951	64.5	21.7	31.7	10.7	17.0	83.9	11.4	9.6	6.2	10.8	7.6	11.3	27.0
1952	60.1	26.6	26.2	6.5	8.3	71.3	9.3	9.9	7.5	8.5	8.5	7.2	20.4
1953	52.9	25.5	21.1	5.9	14.5	64.1	9.7	10.7	5.8	7.4	5.2	6.8	18.5
1954	51.6	22.7	23.6	5.0	13.7	68.2	9.7	10.4	6.5	9.1	4.5	8.1	19.9

MONTHLY AVERAGE	STERLING AREA										SOVIET EASTERN EUROPE	REST OF THE WORLD§	COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES AND THE IRISH REPUBLIC
	TOTAL	UNITED KINGDOM COLONIES†	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	INDIA	PAKISTAN	CEYLON	AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND	IRISH REPUBLIC	OTHER§			
1938	23.9	3.7	1.2	8.2	4.2	1.0	6.0	3.9	1.9	2.0	4.4	7.0	30.2
1950	82.4	21.0	4.0	21.7	2.2	2.3	18.4	11.2	5.2	9.9	5.3	20.7	98.2
1951	116.5	33.8	5.2	31.7	3.4	3.6	21.0	13.7	5.8	17.3	7.9	35.4	141.4
1952	119.7	31.7	5.4	29.6	2.4	2.9	18.9	13.8	7.5	27.5	7.0	23.4	143.7
1953	125.3	29.0	6.0	29.5	2.6	2.5	24.5	14.1	8.7	28.4	6.1	15.7	146.1
1954	125.0	29.6	7.0	29.4	2.2	3.4	19.7	14.7	8.6	27.4	6.1	17.0	144.8

* Including dependencies. Excluding Netherlands New Guinea in 1938 and Spanish Protectorate of Morocco and Tangier from 1953.

† Including Eastern Germany before 1951.

‡ Including Bahrain in 1938.

§ For 1938 Jordan, Kuwait, Trucial Oman and Qatar are excluded from "Other Sterling Area" and included in "Rest of the World".

|| Excluding Eastern Germany before 1951.

Source: Board of Trade.

EXPORTS

MONTHLY AVERAGE	DOLLAR AREA				NON-DOLLAR LATIN AMERICA	NON-STERLING O.E.E.C. COUNTRIES							
	TOTAL	CANADA	U.S.A.	DOLLAR LATIN AMERICA		TOTAL*	SWEDEN	DENMARK, FAROEES AND GREENLAND	WESTERN GERMANY†	NETHERLANDS	BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG	FRANCE	OTHER*
1938	4.3	2.0	1.7	0.5	2.5	9.9	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.8
1950	23.5	10.5	9.5	3.3	9.4	45.6	6.7	5.4	3.7	6.1	4.3	3.7	15.7
1951	27.1	11.4	11.4	3.9	9.3	51.4	7.9	4.9	4.2	6.0	4.7	4.5	19.2
1952	28.3	10.8	12.2	4.4	8.2	54.3	6.9	5.4	4.2	5.9	4.8	5.1	22.0
1953	32.1	13.1	13.2	4.7	4.5	57.9	7.5	6.6	4.9	7.8	4.7	5.5	20.9
1954	30.0	11.0	12.4	5.0	4.8	60.3	7.7	6.9	5.9	8.3	4.6	5.4	21.5

MONTHLY AVERAGE	STERLING AREA										SOVIET EASTERN EUROPE	REST OF THE WORLD§	COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES AND THE IRISH REPUBLIC
	TOTAL	UNITED KINGDOM COLONIES†	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	INDIA	PAKISTAN	CEYLON	AUSTRALIA	NEW ZEALAND	IRISH REPUBLIC	OTHER§			
1938	17.7	3.4	3.3	8.1	2.8	0.3	3.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	3.1	19.1
1950	86.5	20.5	10.1	21.7	3.4	1.4	21.3	7.2	7.2	7.3	2.1	14.1	95.1
1951	109.3	26.9	13.8	31.7	3.8	2.0	27.0	9.2	8.1	8.9	1.3	16.7	118.3
1952	105.9	30.7	12.1	29.6	4.7	2.2	18.4	9.6	7.4	11.4	1.3	17.3	114.2
1953	104.5	30.0	13.2	29.5	2.8	2.0	17.7	8.4	7.7	13.2	1.3	14.9	113.8
1954	110.8	28.3	13.0	29.4	3.8	1.6	23.2	10.5	8.4	12.4	2.0	14.9	118.1

* Including dependencies. Excluding Netherlands New Guinea in 1938 and Spanish Protectorate of Morocco and Tangier from 1953.

† Including Eastern Germany before 1951.

‡ Including the Protected States of Bahrain and Qatar in 1938.

§ For 1938 Jordan, Kuwait and Trucial Oman are excluded from "Other Sterling Area" and included in "Rest of the World".

|| Excluding Eastern Germany before 1951.

Source: Board of Trade.

TRANSPORT

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION

GROSS RECEIPTS OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL CARRYING ACTIVITIES.

(£ thousands)

	TOTAL	BRITISH RAILWAYS					ROAD HAULAGE BY BRITISH ROAD SERVICES	LONDON TRANSPORT			ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES OF PROVINCIAL AND SCOTTISH GROUPS
		PASSENGER TRAIN		FREIGHT TRAIN				TOTAL	ROAD	RAIL	
		Passen- gers	Parcels, mails, etc,	Merchan- dise and livestock	Minerals	Coal and Coke					
1939	321,691	113,963	28,786	81,364	29,681	67,987	36,597	56,914	42,205	14,709	35,511
1950	336,211	106,611	30,683	88,599	32,497	77,822	61,039	56,241	41,316	14,924	38,395
1951	367,932	107,023	33,052	99,777	36,761	91,320	76,669	59,485	43,388	16,097	43,616
1952	398,423	111,881	36,005	106,663	42,193	101,680	76,015	66,664	48,695	17,969	47,951
1953	416,424	114,769	38,571	108,833	45,254	108,996	78,491	68,421	50,107	18,314	50,198
1954	430,232	116,617	40,778	110,848	46,012	115,978	71,492	70,070	50,858	19,212	51,084

Source: Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

MERCHANT VESSELS REGISTERED IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Excluding Foreign-owned Vessels on Bareboat Charter or Requisition and Miscellaneous Craft
(Thousand Gross Tons)

END OF PERIOD	NON-TANKERS						TANKERS					
	1,600 gross tons and over			500-1,599 gross tons			1,600 gross tons and over			500-1,599 gross tons		
	Total	United Kingdom or Colonial Registers	Other Commonwealth Registers	Total	United Kingdom or Colonial Registers	Other Commonwealth Registers	Total	United Kingdom or Colonial Registers	Other Commonwealth Registers	Total	United Kingdom or Colonial Registers	Other Commonwealth Registers
1939 Dec.*	14,138	13,181	957	1,003	846	157	3,248	3,079	169	68	60	8
1950 Dec.	14,681	12,959	1,722	796	641	155	4,046	3,873	173	103	89	14
1951 Dec.	14,375	12,669	1,706	805	644	161	4,282	4,112	170	106	94	12
1952 Dec.	14,203	12,509	1,694	812	649	163	4,576	4,395	181	104	91	13
1953 Dec.	14,106	12,510	1,596	822	653	169	4,798	4,633	165	103	89	14
1954 Dec.	14,135	12,678	1,457	826	660	166	5,220	5,046	174	98	84	14

* Includes tonnage on register of Irish Republic.

Source: Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

UNITED KINGDOM AIRLINES

MONTHLY AVERAGES	ALL SERVICES				DOMESTIC SERVICES				INTERNATIONAL SERVICES			
	AIR-CRAFT MILES	PASSENGERS	MAIL	FREIGHT	AIR-CRAFT MILES	PASSENGERS	MAIL	FREIGHT	AIR-CRAFT MILES	PASSENGERS	MAIL	FREIGHT
	Thousands		Short Tons†		Thousands		Short Tons†		Thousands		Short Tons†	
1938	1,102	18.3	293	232	256	12.1	55	57	845	6.1	238	175
1947	3,294	48.9	280	471	591	28.5	63	90	2,703	20.3	217	381
1948	3,684	59.5	396	757	455	31.7	105	104	3,229	27.7	291	653
1949	3,688	76.8	494	1,321	501	37.7	115	164	3,188	39.0	379	1,157
1950	4,025	96.4	605	1,806	579	40.5	132	213	3,446	55.9	473	1,592
1951	4,371	118.0	744	3,119	520	44.0	198	242	3,852	73.9	546	2,877
1952	4,845	114.4	791	2,897	611	55.7	201	222	4,233	88.6	590	2,675
1953	5,143	180.0	816	5,241	702	69.4	200	291	4,442	110.6	616	4,950
1954†	4,837	203.1	861	6,050	754	82.5	225	356	4,083	120.6	636	5,694

* Scheduled services only. † Short tons of 2,000 lb. ‡ 1954 figures are provisional.

Source: Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation.

THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION

THE United Kingdom is a Constitutional Monarchy. In the ninth century, when England was first united under a Saxon King, the Monarchy was the only central power and the Constitution did not exist. To-day, the Sovereign acts on the advice of her Ministers which she cannot, constitutionally, ignore; power, which has been at various times and in varying degrees in the hands of kings, feudal barons, ministers, councils and parliaments, or of particular groups or sections of society, is vested in the people as a whole and the Sovereign is an essential part of the machinery of government which has gradually been devised to give expression to the popular will.

Both the powers of the Government and the functions of the Sovereign are determined by the Constitution, by the body of fundamental principles on which the State is governed and the methods, institutions and procedures which give them effect. But the United Kingdom has no written constitution. There is no document, no one law or statute, to which reference can be made. The Constitution is organic, it is an accumulation of convention, precedent and tradition which, although continually changing as the times change, is at any one moment binding and exact.

Some of the principles and many of the practices are secured by Statute, some are avowed by Declaration or Manifesto and many are incorporated in the Common Law. The Reform Bill of 1832 dramatically broadened the basis of representative government and prepared the way for further changes, the Bill of Rights of 1689 ended the long era of rivalry between Crown and Parliament and began the story of their co-operation; and Magna Carta, in 1215, began the process by which the law of the land acquired a status of its own, independent of King and Parliament and, as Professor G. M. Trevelyan has put it, "gave expression to the spirit of individual liberty as it has ever since been understood in England". But the Constitution is above all based on usage. It has been, and will continue to be, moulded and modified to match changing customs and to meet successive situations. Any one Parliament could, if it chose, revise or repeal every law and disown every convention that has constitutional significance. It could destroy the whole fabric of political and social existence, including its own, because, according to the Constitution, Parliament, which represents the people, is supreme. The work of one Parliament is not binding on its successors, except in so far as changes must be made by constitutional means. Parliament cannot disobey the law, but it can change it.

This evolutionary Constitution has come into being only because the United Kingdom emerged and consolidated over long years when change was slow, and because she escaped any violent revolution. New countries, which grow up in the conditions of the twentieth century, when education, science and outside influences can change the face of political life inside a generation, and older countries which have suffered violence, have no time to allow constitutions to evolve. Nigeria in 1954, like France in 1789 or Germany in 1919 and 1945, had need of a new constitution overnight, if life was not to stand still and then disintegrate. It is perhaps paradoxical that the United Kingdom, which has no written constitution herself, should provide a model for so many new constitutions in such various lands. In some respects the modern con-

stitution makers have the best of several worlds: they can apply their own skill and judgment, unhindered by preceding legislation; and they can draw on the experience of a long past and see its results.

It would be impossible to enumerate the principles which are extant in the British Constitution. It would also be misleading, because declarations of general principles are quite out of character. In constitutional as in legal practice, the way has been to admit the general principle in quite practical terms related to specific practical problems: the *Habeas Corpus* Act, which establishes the principle of no imprisonment without trial, makes no mention of the principle itself but lays down in most concrete terms the punishments that shall be inflicted on a judge, or other law officer, if he fails to issue the Writ (commanding the prisoner to be brought before the court) when applied for. The principles of the Constitution and constitutional practice are in fact inherent in the Common Law on the one hand and in the structure, functions and procedures of the various instruments of government, on the other of the Crown, of Parliament, of the Privy Council, of the Government and the Cabinet and of the Government Departments.

THE SOVEREIGN

The Queen's title in the United Kingdom is "Elizabeth II, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith". The title varies slightly for different parts of the Commonwealth. In each country, with the exception of India, the Queen is represented by a Governor-General whom she appoints on the advice of the Ministers of the country concerned. He may be a national of that country, or of any other Commonwealth country, and he fulfils the same constitutional position, according to the constitution, laws and customs of the country in which he serves, as the Queen fills in the United Kingdom. If the Queen visits a Commonwealth country she can of course take over the functions of the Governor-General.

The monarchy is hereditary, descending to the sons of the Sovereign in order of seniority or, if there are no sons, to the daughters.

Her constitutional position as head of the state, quite apart from her position as Head of the Commonwealth, demands of the Queen that she keep herself informed on all aspects of the life of her subjects, that she maintain absolute impartiality and that she should personally visit the different parts of her realm as often as it is possible for her to do so, but she has also quite specific functions: she summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament; she must give Royal Assent to a Bill which has passed through both Houses of Parliament, before it becomes law, she is head of the judiciary (although the judiciary is now quite independent of the executive); she appoints, on ministerial advice, all important state officials, including judges, officers of the forces and representatives abroad, and she confers honours and awards. Her formal consent is necessary before a Minister can take up office or a Cabinet be formed, and before a Treaty may be concluded, war declared or peace made. These are some of the more essential functions. But the Queen has also endless residuary responsibilities, such as the guardianship of infants

UNITED KINGDOM

and persons of unsound mind, the creation of corporations, granting of printing rights for the Bible and Prayer Book and for state documents; and her signature and consent are necessary to many important state papers. Constitutional government cannot in fact be carried on without her, so much so that provision has been made by Act of Parliament for the appointment of a Regent should the Sovereign be incapacitated or under age and for Counsellors of State to act in the temporary absence of the Queen.

PARLIAMENT

The Queen in Parliament—the House of Commons and the House of Lords—is the supreme legislative authority in the United Kingdom. Under the Parliament Act of 1911 the maximum life of one Parliament was fixed at five years: if, that is, Parliament has not meanwhile been dissolved for any other reason, such as the fall of the government in power, then a general election is at the end of five years necessary by law. During its lifetime, the power of Parliament is theoretically absolute, it can make or unmake any law. In practice of course it must take account of the electorate. Parliament is prorogued at intervals during its life, which therefore consists of a number of sessions by present custom, a session has normally 160 sitting days and is divided into five periods, from November (when the session is opened) until Christmas (about 30 days), from January till Easter (50), from Easter till Whitsun (30), from Whitsun until the end of July (40) and 10 days in October.

The House of Commons. The House of Commons has 630 members, each elected for one geographical constituency. The Speaker, who is elected by the members immediately a new parliament meets, presides. Members of Parliament may be elected either at a general election or at a by-election (held in the event of the death, resignation, or expulsion of the sitting member) and in either case hold their seats during the life of the existing parliament. All British subjects over 21 (and subjects of any Commonwealth country and of the Irish Republic who are resident in the United Kingdom) have the vote unless legally barred (e.g. for insanity). Anyone who has the vote may stand as a candidate for election except clergymen of the Church of England, the established Churches of Scotland and Northern Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church, and certain officers of the Crown; Civil Servants wishing to stand must resign from the Service for the period of the election.

The House of Lords. There are about 800 peers who have the right to a seat in the House of Lords, including Princes of the Royal Blood (who, by tradition, take no part in the proceedings), hereditary peers of England and of the United Kingdom (peerages created since the Act of Union of England and Scotland of 1707 are all peerages of the United Kingdom), several Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (appointed for life to carry out the judicial duties of the House); 16 representative Scottish and 5 representative Irish peers (since 1920 no new Irish peers have been created), and the two archbishops and the 24 senior bishops of the Church of England. All except the spiritual and judicial peerages are hereditary. The Lord Chancellor is the Speaker of the House.

The Party System. Members of Parliament whose views coincide form groups which agree in each case to support the policies put forward by their chosen leaders, and to present a common front on all important issues both in Parliament and to the electorate. This system evolved during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and is now essential to the working of the British Constitution.

Under the party system, the Queen sends for the leader of the party which wins the majority of seats (al-

THE CROWN AND THE CONSTITUTION

though not necessarily of votes) at a general election and asks him to form a Government. The party which wins the second largest number of seats forms the Opposition, which has quite specific functions. Members of other minority parties and independents may support the Government or Opposition as they choose. Each party has its own Whips, officials whose duty it is to arrange, in consultation with the Whips of other parties, matters of procedure and organisation, to see to it that Members attend debates and to muster for their party its maximum voting strength, and each has its own national and local organisations outside Parliament.

Parliamentary Procedure. Parliamentary procedure, like the Constitution itself, is determined by rules, customs, forms and practices which have accumulated over many centuries. The Speaker is responsible for their application, and generally for controlling the course of business and debates in the house.

It is the duty of Parliament to make the laws which govern the life of the community, to appropriate the necessary funds for the various services of state and to criticise and control the Government. Parliament is also consulted before the ratification of certain international treaties and agreements.

Legislation may with some exceptions be initiated in either House and on either side of the House. In practice, most Bills are introduced into the House of Commons by the Government in power (the chief exceptions are Private Members' Bills) as the result of Cabinet decisions. Each Bill which is passed by the Commons at its third reading is sent to the House of Lords, who either accept it or return it to the Commons with suggested amendments. The Lords cannot in any instance prevent Bills passed by the Commons from becoming law: over Money Bills or Bills affecting the duration of Parliament, they have no power at all, and by the Parliament Act of 1949 any other Bill passed by the Commons in two successive sessions may be presented for Royal Assent without the consent of the Lords provided one year has elapsed between the date of the second reading in the Commons and the date of its final passing. In practice, the House of Lords is extremely unlikely to push things thus far, and its main function is to scrutinise the work of the Commons, to caution and suggest. Bills of a non-controversial kind are sometimes introduced initially in the House of Lords.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The power of the Privy Council has declined with the development of the Cabinet and its main function to-day is to give effect to decisions made elsewhere. There are at present over 300 Privy Counsellors, including Cabinet Ministers (who are automatically created Privy Counsellors), and people who have reached eminence in some branch of public affairs. Meetings are presided over by the Lord President of the Council, an office which since 1600 has always been held by a member of the party in power, who is usually also a leading member of the Cabinet. The Privy Council is responsible for making Orders in Council, of which there are two kinds, those made in virtue of the Royal prerogative, e.g. the ratification of treaties and those which are authorised by Act of Parliament and are in fact a form of delegated legislation. It has also various advisory functions which cover such subjects as scientific, industrial, medical and agricultural research. An important organ of the Privy Council is the Judicial Committee (see page 80).

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

The Government is headed by the Prime Minister, who is also the leader of the Party which holds the majority

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

in the House of Commons. It includes Ministers who are in charge of Government departments and those who hold traditional offices which involve no special departmental duties; the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Lord Chancellor, who are specially responsible for financial and economic, and legal affairs respectively, the law officers of the Crown (the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate for Scotland and the Solicitor-General for Scotland), the Ministers of State, who are usually appointed to assist Ministers in charge of departments, and Parliamentary Secretaries and Under-Secretaries.

The Cabinet. The Cabinet system developed during the eighteenth century from the informal meetings of Privy Counsellors who were also ministers and who formed a committee of manageable size which, it was gradually

realised, could take decisions far more quickly and simply than larger bodies. The cabinet to-day has between 15-25 members at the discretion of the Prime Minister,—its main duty is to formulate policy for submission to Parliament.

Ministerial responsibility. The doctrine of ministerial responsibility has also evolved gradually but was generally accepted by the middle of the last century. Each Minister must take full responsibility for the work of his own department, particularly in Parliament; if his department fails over any important matter, he will be expected to resign. Ministers also assume collective responsibility for the work of the Government and for any advice which it may offer to the Crown.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Her Majesty Queen ELIZABETH II (ELIZABETH ALEXANDRA MARY), succeeded to the Throne February 6th, 1952; heir Prince CHARLES PHILIP ARTHUR GEORGE, Duke of CORNWALL, born November 14th, 1948.

THE MINISTRY

(Conservative Government, formed April 7th, 1955; modified December 20th, 1955)

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury: The Rt. Hon. Sir ANTHONY EDEN, K.G., M.C., M.P.

Lord President of the Council: The Most Hon. The Marquess of SALISBURY, K.G.

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Commons: The Rt. Hon. R. A. BUTLER, C.H., M.P.

Chancellor of the Exchequer: The Rt. Hon. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P.

Lord Chancellor: The Rt. Hon. Viscount KILMUIR, G.C.V.O.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: The Rt. Hon. SELWYN LLOYD, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.

Secretary of State for the Home Department and Minister for Welsh Affairs: Major The Rt. Hon. GWILYM LLOYD-GEORGE, M.P.

Secretary of State for Scotland: The Rt. Hon. JAMES STUART, M.V.O., M.C., M.P.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of HOME.

Secretary of State for the Colonies: The Rt. Hon. ALAN LENNOX-BOYD, M.P.

Minister of Defence: The Rt. Hon. Sir WALTER MONCKTON, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Housing and Local Government: The Rt. Hon. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P.

President of the Board of Trade: The Rt. Hon. PETER THORNEYCROFT, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food: The Rt. Hon. D. HEATHCOAT AMORY, M.P.

Minister of Education: The Rt. Hon. Sir DAVID ECCLES, K.C.V.O., M.P.

Minister of Labour and National Service: The Rt. Hon. IAIN MACLEOD, M.P.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of SELKIRK, O.B.E., A.F.C.

Minister of Works: The Rt. Hon. PATRICK BUCHAN-HEPBURN, M.P.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

First Lord of the Admiralty: The Rt. Hon. J. P. L. THOMAS, **Secretary of State for War:** The Rt. Hon. ANTONY HEAD, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Secretary of State for Air: The Rt. Hon. NIGEL BIRCH, O.B.E., M.P.

Minister of Pensions and National Insurance: The Rt. Hon. JOHN BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P.

Minister of Supply: The Rt. Hon. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P.

Minister of Health: The Rt. Hon. R. H. TURTON, M.C., M.P.

Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: The Rt. Hon. HAROLD WATKINSON, M.P.

Minister of Fuel and Power: The Rt. Hon. AUBREY JONES, M.P.

Postmaster-General: Dr. The Rt. Hon. CHARLES HILL, M.P.

Minister without Portfolio: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of MUNSTER.

Paymaster-General: (To be appointed).

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: The Most Hon. The Marquess of READING, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Minister of State, Board of Trade: The Rt. Hon. A. R. W. LOW, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: The Rt. Hon. ANTHONY NUTTING, M.P.

Minister of State, Scottish Office: The Rt. Hon. Lord STRATHCLYDE.

Minister of State for Colonial Affairs: The Rt. Hon. JOHN HARE, O.B.E., M.P.

LAW OFFICERS

Attorney-General: The Rt. Hon. Sir REGINALD MAN-NINGHAM-BULLER, Q.C., M.P.

Lord Advocate: The Rt. Hon. W. R. MILLIGAN, Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General: Sir HARRY HYLTON-FOSTER, Q.C., M.P.

Solicitor-General for Scotland: WILLIAM GRANT, Q.C., M.P.

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Argentina: Sir FRANCIS EVANS, K.C.M.G.; Buenos Aires (A).
Austria: Sir GEOFFREY WALLINGER, K.C.M.G.; Vienna (A).
Belgium: Sir GEORGE LABOUCHERE, K.C.M.G.; Brussels (A).
Bolivia: Sir JOHN LOMAX, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.; La Paz (A).
Brazil: Sir GEOFFREY THOMPSON, K.C.M.G.; Rio de Janeiro (A).
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Cambodia: R. P. HEPPEL; Pnom Penh (A).
Chile: Sir CHARLES EMPSON, K.C.M.G.; Santiago (A).
China: Hon. C. D. W. O'NEILL, C.M.G.; Peking (Chargé d'Affaires).
Colombia: E. J. JOINT, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Bogota (A).
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Cuba: W. H. GALLIENNE, C.B.E.; Havana (A).
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Egypt: Sir HUMPHREY TREVELYAN, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.; Cairo (A).
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Haiti: S. SIMMONDS, O.B.E.; Port-au-Prince (A).
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Indonesia: O. C. MORLAND, C.M.G.; Djakarta (A).
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Iraq: Sir MICHAEL WRIGHT, K.C.M.G.; Baghdad (A).
Irish Republic: Sir ALEXANDER CLUTTERBUCK, G.C.M.G., M.C.; Dublin (A).
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Nepal: R. B. B. TOLLINTON, C.B.E.; Katmandu (A).

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Norway: Sir PETER SCARLETT, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Oslo (A).
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Paraguay: JOSEPH ROBINSON, C.B.E.; Asuncion (A).
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Portugal: Sir CHARLES STIRLING, K.C.M.G.; Lisbon (A).
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Sudan: P. G. D. ADAMS; Khartoum (Chargé d'Affaires).
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Turkey: Sir JAMES BOWKER, K.C.M.G.; Ankara (A).
Uruguay: Sir KEITH JOPSON, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Montevideo (A).
U.S.S.R.: Sir WILLIAM HAYTER, K.C.M.G.; Moscow (A).
U.S.A.: Sir ROGER MAKINS, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Washington (A).
Vatican City State: Sir DOUGLAS HOWARD, K.C.M.G., M.C.; Rome (M).
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Yugoslavia: Sir FRANK ROBERTS, K.C.M.G.; Belgrade (A).

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Canada: Lt.-Gen. Sir ARCHIBALD NYE, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.; Ottawa.
Ceylon: Sir CECIL SYERS, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.; Colombo.
India: Rt. Hon. MALCOLM MACDONALD, P.C., Delhi.
New Zealand: Gen. Sir GEOFFREY SCOONES, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; Wellington.
Pakistan: Sir ALEXANDER SYMON, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Karachi.
Rhodesia and Nyasaland: M. R. METCALF, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Salisbury.
South-East Asia: Sir ROBERT SCOTT, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.; Singapore.
Union of South Africa, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland: Sir PERCIVALE LIESCHING, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
United Nations: Sir PIERSON DIXON, K.C.M.G., C.B.; New York (Permanent Delegate).
N.A.T.O.: Sir CHRISTOPHER STEEL, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.; Paris (Permanent Representative).
O.E.E.C.: Sir HUGH ELLIS REES, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Paris (Permanent Representative).

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS

CABINET OFFICE Great George Street, S.W.1

Secretary of the Cabinet: The Rt. Hon. Sir NORMAN BROOK, G.C.B.

Civil Secretariat:

Under Secretary: H. O. HOOPER, C.M.G.

Assistant Secretary: P. R. ODGEK, M.B.E.

Defence Secretariat:

Deputy Secretary: R. C. CHILVER, C.B.

Under Secretary: J. M. WILSON.

Central Statistical Office:

Director: H. CAMPION, C.B., C.B.E.

War Histories Branch:

Chief Historians: Professor J. R. M. BUTLER, M.V.O., O.B.E. (*Military*); Sir KEITH HANCOCK (*Civil*); A. B. ACHESON, C.M.G.

Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer: S. P. ANDERSON, M.B.E.

TREASURY 10, Downing Street, S.W.1

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury: The Rt. Hon. Sir ANTHONY EDEN, K.G., M.C., M.P.

Great George Street, S.W.1

Chancellor of the Exchequer: The Rt. Hon. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P.

Lords Commissioners: M. REDMAYNE, D.S.O., J.P., M.P.; R. H. M. THOMPSON, M.P.; G. WILLS, M.B.E., M.P.; Hon. P. LEGH, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: The Rt. Hon. E. R. G. HEATH, M.B.E., M.P.

Financial Secretary: The Rt. Hon. HENRY BROOKE, M.P.

Economic Secretary: Sir EDWARD BOYLE, Bt., M.P.

Permanent Secretary: The Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD BRIDGES, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.

Second Secretaries: Sir BERNARD GILBERT, G.C.B., K.B.E. (*Deputy to Permanent Secretary*); Sir LESLIE ROWAN, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Sir THOMAS PADMORE, K.C.B.; Sir HERBERT BRITAIN, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Economic Adviser to H.M. Government: Sir ROBERT L. HALL, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Third Secretaries: E. G. COMPTON, K.B.E., C.B.; Sir ALEXANDER JOHNSTON, K.B.E., C.B.; E. W. PLAYFAIR, C.B.; D. H. F. RICKETT, C.B., C.M.G.; W. STRATH, C.B.; A. J. D. WINNIFRITH, C.B.; R. W. B. CLARKE, C.B., C.B.E.

Head of Information Division: S. C. LESLIE, C.B.E.

OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL
7, Old Palace Yard, S.W.1

Parliamentary Counsel: Sir JOHN ROWLATT, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., M.C., Q.C.; N. K. HUTTON, C.B.; J. S. FIENNES, C.B.; P. H. SEE, C.B.; C. H. CHORLEY; S. M. KRUSIN; J. C. P. ELLISTON, T.D.

H.M. PROCURATOR-GENERAL AND TREASURY
SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT

3, Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park, S.W.1

H.M. Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor: Sir HAROLD S. KENT, K.C.B.

Deputy Treasury Solicitor: Sir FRANCIS ENEVER, C.B., M.C., LL.D.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD Buckingham Palace, S.W.1

Lord Chamberlain: The Earl of SCARBROUGH, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.

Lord Steward: The Duke of HAMILTON and BRANDON, K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C., LL.D.

Master of the Horse: The Duke of BEAUFORT, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Treasurer of the Household: Hon. T. G. D. GALBRAITH, M.P.

Comptroller of the Household: H. D. OAKSHOTT, M.B.E., M.P.

Vice-Chamberlain of the Household: HENRY STUDHOLME, C.V.O., M.P.

Private Secretary to the Queen: Lt.-Col. The Rt. Hon. Sir MICHAEL ADEANE, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Assistant Private Secretaries to the Queen: Major EDWARD FORD, C.B., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. MARTIN CHARTERIS, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Press Secretary: Cdr. RICHARD COLVILLE, C.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen: Brigadier the Lord TRYON, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Master of the Household: Major MARK MILBANK, M.V.O., M.C.

Crown Equerry: Brigadier WALTER SALE, C.V.O., O.B.E.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE
St. James's Palace, S.W.1

Comptroller: Lt.-Col. Sir TERENCE NUGENT, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Assistant Comptroller: Brigadier Sir NORMAN GWATKIN, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Secretary: ALBERT J. GALPIN, O.B.E., M.V.O.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps: Maj.-Gen. Sir GUY SALISBURY-JONES, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C. (Buckingham Palace).

Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps: MARCUS CHEKE, C.M.G., C.V.O. (Foreign Office).

ADMIRALTY
(Established 1708)
Whitehall, S.W.1

First Lord: The Rt. Hon. J. P. L. THOMAS.

First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff: Admiral The Earl MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., LL.D., D.C.L., D.Sc.

Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel: Admiral Sir CHARLES LAMBE, K.C.B., C.V.O.

Third Sea Lord and Controller: Admiral of the Fleet Sir RALPH A. B. EDWARDS, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport: Rear-Admiral R. D. WATSON, C.B.E.

Fifth Sea Lord (Air): Rear Admiral A. N. C. BINGLEY, O.B.E.

Vice-Chief of Naval Staff: Vice-Admiral W. W. DAVIS, C.B., D.S.O.

Deputy Chief of Naval Staff: Vice-Admiral E. G. A. CLIFFORD, C.B., C.B.E.

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary: Hon. G. R. WARD, M.P.

Civil Lord: S. WINGFIELD DIGBY, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: Sir JOHN G. LANG, G.C.B.

Deputy Secretary: C. G. JARRETT, C.B., C.B.E.

Principal Under-Secretary: J. D. MORRIS, C.B., O.B.E.

UNITED KINGDOM

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

(Established 1899)

3 and 10, Whitehall Place, S.W.1

Dean Bradley House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1

Minister: The Rt. Hon. D. HEATHCOAT AMORY, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretaries: Earl ST. ALDWYN, T.D.; H. NICHOLLS, J.P., M.P.; G. R. H. NUGENT, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: Sir ALAN HITCHMAN, K.C.B.

Deputy Secretaries: Sir GEORGE S. DUNNETT, K.B.E., C.B.; H. HARDMAN, C.B.; E. G. HARWOOD, C.B.; A. R. MANKTELOW, C.B.

Legal Adviser and Solicitor: Sir A. ASTLEY WESTON, C.B.E.

Chief Scientific Advisers: Professor H. G. SANDERS, M.A., PH.D. (Agriculture); N. C. WRIGHT, C.B., M.A., D.Sc., PH.D., F.R.I.C. (Food).

Chief Veterinary Officer: J. N. RITCHIE, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Director Agricultural Land Service: D. CHRISTY, C.B.E., F.L.A.S.

Director, National Agricultural Advisory Service: Professor R. RAE, C.B., B.AGRIC.

Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew: Sir EDWARD J. SALISBURY, C.B.E., D.Sc.

ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT
Chessington, Surbiton, Surrey

Director-General: Major-Gen. J. C. T. WILLIS, C.B.E.

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(Established 1931)

Cunard Building, 15, Regent Street, S.W.1

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 1950 HOLLAND, Hon. SIDNEY
 GEORGE, C.H.
 1950 HOLLOWAY, Hon. EDWARD
 JAMES (Appointed).
 1953 HOLT, Hon. HAROLD EDWARD.
 1951 HOME, Earl of.
 1952 HOPKINSON, HENRY LENNOX
 D'AUBIGNÉ, C.M.G.
 1935 HORE-BELISHA, Lord.
 1945 HORSBRUGH, Dame FLORENCE,
 G.B.E.
 1946 HOWE, Hon. CLARENCE DE-
 CATUR
 1929 HOWE, Earl of, C.B.E., V.R.D.
 1938 HUDSON, Viscount, C.H.
 1946 HUMPHREYS, Sir TRAVERS.
 1946 ILSLEY, Hon. JAMES LORIMER.
 1947 INMAN, Lord.
 1945 ISAACS, GEORGE ALFRED.
 1951 ISMAY, Lord, G.C.B., C.H., D.S.O.
 1952 JAY, DOUGLAS PATRICK THOMAS.
 1939 JAYAKAR, MUKUND RAMRAO.
 1949 JENKINS, Sir DAVID LLEWEL-
 LYN
 1931 JOHNSTON, THOMAS, C.H.
 1955 JONES, AUBREY.
 1946 JORDAN, Sir WILLIAM JOSEPH,
 K.C.M.G.
 1931 JOWITT, Earl
 1953 KEITH of AVONHOLM, JAMES
 KENNET, Lord, G.B.E., D.S.O.,
 D.S.C.
 1947 KEY, CHARLES WILLIAM.
 1941 KILLEARN, Lord, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
 M.V.O.
 1945 KILMUIR, Viscount, G.C.V.O.
 1954 KOTELAWALA, Hon. Sir JOHN
 LIONEL, K.B.E.
 1912 LAMBERT, Viscount
 1943 LASCELLES, Sir ALAN FREDER-
 ICK, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.,
 M.C.
 1933 LATHAM, Hon. Sir JOHN GREIG,
 G.C.M.G.
 1945 LAWSON, Lord
 1949 LEACH, Sir ALFRED HENRY
 LIONEL
 1941 LEATHERS, Lord, C.H.
 1951 LENNOX-BOYD, ALAN TINDAL
 1946 LISTOWEL, Earl of
 1941 LLEWELLIN, Lord, C.B.E., M.C.,
 T.D.
 1943 LLOYD, GEOFFREY WILLIAM
 1951 LLOYD, JOHN SELWYN BROOKE,
 C.B.E., T.D.
 1941 LLOYD-GEORGE, Major GWILYM.
 1956 LONDON, Bishop of.
 1933 LORAINE, Sir PERCY LYHAM,
 Bt., G.C.M.G.
 1954 LOW, AUSTIN RICHARD WIL-
 LIAM, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
 1944 MABANE, Sir WILLIAM, K.B.E.

1952 MACANDREW, Col. Sir CHARLES
 GLEN, T.D.
 1945 MCCORQUODALE, Lord.
 1947 MACDERMOTT, Lord, M.C.
 1951 MACDONALD of GWAENYSGOR,
 Lord, K.C.M.G.
 1935 MACDONALD, MALCOLM JOHN.
 1953 McEWEN, Hon. JOHN.
 1948 McKELL, Hon. Sir WILLIAM
 JOHN, G.C.M.G.
 1952 MACLAY, Hon. JOHN SCOTT,
 C.M.G.
 1952 MACLEOD, IAIN NORMAN.
 1942 MACMILLAN, MAURICE HAROLD.
 1951 MANNINGHAM-BULLER, Major
 Sir REGINALD.
 1947 MALVERN, Viscount, C.H.,
 K.C.M.G.
 1933 MARGESSON, Viscount, M.C.
 1949 MARQUAND, HILARY ADAIR
 1941 MASSEY, Hon. VINCENT, C.H.
 1947 MATHERS, Lord
 1955 MAUDLING, REGINALD.
 1937 MAUGHAM, Viscount.
 1920 MEIGHEN, Hon. ARTHUR
 1937 MENZIES, Hon. ROBERT GOR-
 DON, C.H.
 1933 MERRIMAN, Lord, G.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 1946 MERSEY, Viscount, C.M.G., C.B.E.
 1955 MILLIGAN, WILLIAM RANKINE.
 1945 MILNER of LEEDS, Lord, M.C.,
 I.D.
 1951 MONCKTON, Sir WALTER TUR-
 NER, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C.
 1923 MONSELL, Viscount, G.B.E.
 1951 MORRIS, Sir JOHN WILLIAM,
 C.B.E., M.C.
 1931 MORRISON, HERBERT STANLEY,
 C.H.
 1936 MORRISON, WILLIAM SHEPHERD,
 M.C.
 1944 MORTON of HENRYTON, Lord,
 M.C.
 1947 MOUNTBATTEN of BURMA, Earl,
 K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
 G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 1954 MUNSTER, Earl of
 1941 NAIR, Sir CHETTUR MADHAVAN
 1946 NASH, Hon. WALTER
 1946 NATHAN, Lord, T.D.
 1948 NICHOLLS, GEORGE HEATON
 1945 NOEL-BAKER, PHILIP JOHN.
 1936 NORFOLK, Duke of, K.G., G.C.V.O.
 1933 NORMAND, Lord
 1954 NUTTING, HAROLD ANTHONY
 1944 OAKSEY, Lord, D.S.O., I.D.
 1951 OGMORE, Lord, T.D.
 1929 PAGE, Hon. Sir EARLE CHRIS-
 MAS GRAFTON, G.C.M.G., C.H.
 1948 PAKENHAM, Lord
 1944 PALING, WILFRID
 1954 PARKER, Sir HUBERT LISTER
 1949 PATRICK, WILLIAM DONALD
 1943 PEAKE, OSBERT
 1924 PERCY of NEWCASTLE, Lord
 1937 PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Lord.
 1938 PORTER, Lord, G.B.E.
 1918 QUICKSWOOD, Lord.
 1949 RADCLIFFE, Lord, G.B.E.
 1937 RATHCAN, Lord
 1953 READING, Marquess of

PRIVY COUNCIL

1941 REID, Lord.
 1940 REITH, Lord, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.,
 C.B., T.D.
 1936 RICH, Hon. Sir GEORGE ED-
 WARD, K.C.M.G.
 1947 RINFRET, Hon. THIBAudeau.
 1951 ROBENS, ALFRED.
 1934 ROCHE, Lord.
 1951 ROMER, Sir CHARLES ROBERT
 RITCHIE, O.B.E.
 1945 ROSEBERY, Earl of, K.T., D.S.O.,
 M.C.
 1941 RUFFSIDE, Viscount.
 1946 ST. LAURENT, Hon. LOUIS
 STEPHEN
 1940 SALISBURY, Marquess of, K.G.
 1941 SALTER, Lord, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 1908 SAMUEL, Viscount, G.C.B., G.B.E.
 1944 SANDYS, DUNCAN
 1952 SCARBROUGH, Earl of, K.G.,
 G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.
 1929 SELBORNE, Earl of, C.H.
 SELKIRK, Earl of, O.B.E., A.F.C.
 1922 SHAFTESBURY, Earl of, K.P.
 1945 SHAKESPEARE, Sir GEOFFREY
 HITHERSAY, Bt.
 1946 SHAWCROSS, Sir HARTLEY WIL-
 LIAM.
 1945 SHINWELL, EMANUEL.
 1945 SILKIN, Lord
 1944 SIMONDS, Viscount.
 1948 SINGLETON, Sir JOHN EDWARD.
 1929 SLESSER, Sir HENRY HERMAN.
 1943 SMITH, Sir BEN, K.B.E.
 1938 SOMERVELL, Lord, O.B.E.
 1948 SOSKICE, Sir FRANK
 1939 SOULBURY, Viscount, G.C.V.O.,
 G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 1953 SPENS, Sir (WILLIAM) PATRICK,
 K.B.E.
 1929 STANHOPE, Earl, K.G., D.S.O., M.C.
 1932 STANMORE, Lord, K.C.V.O.
 1929 STANSGATE, Viscount, D.S.O.,
 D.F.C.
 1950 STOKES, RICHARD RAPIER, M.C.
 1946 STRACHEY, EVELYN JOHN ST.
 LOE.
 1953 STRATCHCLYDE, Lord.
 1947 STRAUSS, GEORGE RUSSELL.
 1939 STUART, Hon. JAMES GRAY,
 M.V.O., M.C.
 1949 SUMMERSKILL, Dr. EDITH.
 1936 SUTHERLAND, Duke of, K.T.
 1922 SWINTON, Earl, G.B.E., C.H.,
 M.C.
 1922 TEMPLEWOOD, Viscount, G.C.S.I.,
 G.B.E., C.M.G.
 1951 THOMAS, JAMES PURDON LEWES.
 1945 THOMSON, GEORGE REID
 1951 THORNEycroft, Capt. GEORGE
 EDWARD PETER
 1931 THURSO, Viscount, K.T., C.M.G.
 1924 TREVELYAN, Sir CHARLES
 PHILIPS, Bt.
 1945 TUCKER, Lord
 1955 TURTON, ROBERT HUGH, M.C.
 1940 VANSITTART, Lord, G.C.B.,
 G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 1945 VANZYL, Hon. GIDEON BRAND
 1950 WALKER, PATRICK CHRESTIEN
 GORDON.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

1945	WAND, Rt. Rev. JOHN WILLIAM CHARLES, K.C.V.O.	1932	WIGRAM, Lord, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.	1924	WINTERTON, Earl, T.D. (Baron TURNOUR).
1944	WATERHOUSE, Captain CHARLES, M.C.	1945	WILLIAMS, Sir EDWARD JOHN, K.C.M.G.	1941	WOMERSLEY, Sir WALTER JAMES, Bt.
1943	WATERMEYER, Hon. ERNEST FREDERICK (Appointed).	1941	WILLIAMS, THOMAS.	1947	WOODBURN, ARTHUR.
1955	WATKINSON, HAROLD ARTHUR.	1943	WILLINK, HENRY URMSTON, M.C.	1940	WOOLTON, Earl of, C.H.
1938	WAVERLEY, Viscount, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1945	WILMOT of SELMESTON, Lord.	1932	WRIGHT, Lord, G.C.M.G.
1950	WEBB, MAURICE.	1947	WILSON, JAMES HAROLD, O.B.E.	1956	YORK, Archbishop of, G.C.V.O.
1918	WEIR, Viscount, G.C.B.	1922	WILSON, Sir LESLIE ORME, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	1951	YOUNGER, Hon. KENNETH GILMOUR.
1947	WHEATLEY, JOHN.	1945	WINSTER, Lord, K.C.M.G.	1922	ZETLAND, Marquess of, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
1945	WHITE, HENRY GRAHAM				

HOUSE OF LORDS

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Viscount KILMUIR,
G.C.V.O.

Chairman of Committees: Rt. Hon. The Earl of DROGHEDA, P.C., K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the Parliaments: Sir FRANCIS W. LASCELLES,
K.C.B., M.C.

Clerk Assistant: V. M. R. GOODMAN, C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod: Lieut.-Gen Sir BRIAN G. HORROCKS, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod: Capt. K. L. MACKINTOSH, R.N.

Serjeant-at-Arms: Air Vice-Marshal Sir PAUL MALTBY,
K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Librarian: CHARLES TRAVIS CLAY, C.B., F.S.A

SUMMARY

Peers of the Blood Royal	4
Archbishops	2
Dukes	21
Marquesses	27
Earls	133
Viscounts	102
Bishops	24
Barons	541
Scottish Representative Peers	16
Irish Representative Peers	5
TOTAL (including 20 minors)	875
of whom 855 have therefore a right to a seat in the House of Lords.	

LIST OF PEERS

C = Conservative; L = Liberal; La = Labour; NL = National Liberal; Ind. = Independent.

Lord ABERCONWAY	Earl AMHERST, M.C. (L)	Rt. Hon. Lord BALFOUR OF INCHRYE, M.C., T.D. (C)
Duke of ABERCORN	Lord AMHERST OF HACKNEY (C)	Lord BANBURY OF SOUTHAM (C)
Lord ABERDARE, G.B.E. (C)	Rt. Hon. Lord AMMON (La)	Lord BARNARD, C.M.G., M.C. (C)
Marquess of ABERDEEN and TEMAIR, O.B.E. (C)	Lord AMPHILL, C.B.E. (C)	Lord BARNBY, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D. (C)
Marquess of ABERGAVENNY, O.B.E. (C)	Lord AMULREE (L)	Viscount BARRINGTON (C)
Lord ABINGER (C)	Lord AMWELL, C.B.E. (La)	Lord BASING (C)
Lord ACTON (C)	Earl of ANCASTER, T.D. (C)	Marquess of BATH (C)
Lord ADAMS, O.B.E. (La)	Marquess of ANGLESEY (C)	Bishop of BATH AND WELLS
Lord ADDINGTON, O.B.E., T.D. (C)	Lord ANNALY, M.C. (C)	Earl BATHURST (C)
VISCOUNT ADDISON	Lord ARCHIBALD (La)	Viscount BEARSTEAD, T.D. (C)
Lord ADRIAN, O.M.	Duke of ARGYLL (C)	Earl BEATTY, D.S.C. (C)
Marquess of AILESBUURY, D.S.O. (C)	Lord ARMSTRONG (C)	Earl BEAUCHAMP (NL)
Marquess of AILSA (C)	Rt. Hon. Earl of ARRAN, K.P. (L)	Rt. Hon. Duke of BEAUFORT, K.G., G.C.V.O. (C)
Lord AILWYN (C)	Lord ASHBORNE, C.B., D.S.O. (C)	Rt. Hon. Lord BEAVERBROOK (C)
Lord AIREDALE, D.S.O., M.C. (L)	Lord ASHBURTON (C)	Duke of BEDFORD
Earl of AIRLIE, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C. (C)	Lord ASHCOMBE (C)	Lord BELPER (C)
Field-Marshal Viscount ALANBROOKE, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Lord ASHTON OF HYDE (C)	Lord BELSTEAD (C)
Earl of ALBEMARLE, M.C. (C)	Viscount ASTOR (C)	Lord BENNETT OF EDGBASTON, O.B.E. (C)
Lord ALDENHAM (C)	Rt. Hon. Earl of ATHLONE, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	Rt. Hon. Earl of BESSBOROUGH, G.C.M.G. (C)
Rt. Hon. Viscount ALEXANDER OF HILLSBOROUGH, C.H. (La)	Duke of ATHOLL (C)	Lord BETHELL (C)
Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl ALEX- ANDER OF TUNIS, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.	Earl ATTLEE, O.M., C.H. (La)	Lord BEVERIDGE, K.C.B. (L)
Viscount ALLENBY (C)	Lord AUCKLAND, M.B.E. (L)	Lord BICESTER (C)
Viscount ALLENDALE, K.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (L)	Lord AUDLEY, M.B.E. (C)	Lord BIDDULPH (C)
Lord ALLERTON (C)	Lord AVEBURY	Lord BILSLAND, K.T., M.C., D.L., LL.D.
Lord ALTRINCHAM.	Earl of AYLESFORD	Lord BIRDWOOD, M.V.O. (C)
Lord ALVINGHAM (C)	Lord BADEN-POWELL (C)	Earl of BIRKENHEAD (C)
	Lord BAGOT (C)	Lord BLACKFORD (C)
	Lord BAILLIEU, K.B.E., C.M.G. (C)	Rt. Hon. Viscount BLEDISLOE, G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (C)
	Earl BALDWIN OF BEWDLEY (La)	
	Earl of BALFOUR (C)	
	Lord BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH (C)	

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Lord BLYTH (C)
Viscount BOLINGBROKE AND ST. JOHN
Lord BOLTON (C)
Lord BORWICK
Lord BOSTON (C)
Lord BOYD-ORR, D S O., M C., F R.S.,
LL D.
Viscount BOYNE
Rt. Hon. Lord BRABAZON OF TARA,
G B.E., M.C. (C)
Lord BRABOURNE
Rt. Hon. Viscount BRACKEN (C)
Lord BRADBURY
Earl of BRADFORD (C)
Lord BRAINTREE (La)
Lord BRAND, C M G. (C)
Lord BRASSEY OF APETHORPE (C)
Lord BRAYBROOKE (C)
Lord BRAYE (C)
Earl of BREADALBANE AND HOLLAND,
M C (C)
Viscount BRENTFORD (C)
Maj.-Gen. Viscount BRIDGEMAN, K B E ,
C.B., D S O , M C (C)
Viscount BRIDPORT (C)
Bishop of BRISTOL
Marquess of BRISTOL
Lord BROADBRIDGE
Lord BROCKET (C)
Rt. Hon. Viscount BROOKEBOROUGH,
C B E., M.C., D L.
Lord BROUGHAM AND VAUX
Lord BROUGHSHANE (C)
Lord BROWNLOW (C)
Rt Hon Viscount BRUCE OF MEL-
BOURNE, C H , M C.
Lord BRUNTISFIELD, M C (C)
Rt Hon. Duke of BUCCLEUCH AND
QUEENSBERRY, K T , G C V O (C)
Earl of BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (C)
Viscount BUCKMASTER (C)
Lord BURDEN, C B E (La)
Lord BURGH
Lord BURNHAM, C B , D S O , M C., T D .
(C)
Marquess of BUTE, K T. (C)
Lord BYRON

Lord CADMAN
Earl CADOGAN, M C
Earl CAIRNS (C)
Brig. the Earl of CAITHNESS, C B E ,
D S O (C)
Viscount CALDECOTE, D S C (C)
Lord CALTHORPE (C)
Lord CALVERLEY (La)
Marquess of CAMBRIDGE, G C V O
Marquess CAMDEN (C)
Lord CAMOYS (C)
Lord CAMPION, G C B.
Viscount CAMROSE, T D (C)
Rt. Hon. Archbishop of CANTERBURY,
G C V O
Lord CAREW (C)
Marquess of CARISBROOKE, G.C.B.,
G C V O
Bishop of CARLISLE
Earl of CARLISLE (C)
Earl of CARNARVON (C)
Lord CARNOCK, D S O , R N. (L)
Earl of CARRICK (C)

Lord CARRINGTON, M.C. (C)
Earl CATHCART, D.S.O., M.C.
Rt. Hon. Lord CATTO, C.B.E. (L)
Earl CAWDOR (C)
Lord CAWLEY
Rt. Hon Viscount CECIL OF CHEL-
WOOD, Q C (C)
Rt. Hon Viscount CHANDOS, D S.O.,
M.C. (C)
Viscount CHAPLIN (C)
Adm. of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Lord
CHATFIELD, G.C.B., O M , K C M G.,
C V O.
Viscount CHELMSFORD (C)
Rt Hon Lord CHERWELL, C.H., F.R.S.
(C)
Lord CHESHAM (C)
Lord CHETWODE (a minor, born 1937)
Lord CHEYLESMORE, D S O.
Earl of CHICHESTER (a minor, born
1944)
Bishop of CHICHESTER
Viscount CHILSTON (C)
Marquess of CHOLMONDELEY, G C.V.O
(C)
Lord CHORLEY (La)
Viscount CHURCHILL (C)
Lord CHURSTON (C)
Rt. Hon Lord CITRINE, K B E (La)
Earl of CLANCARTY (C)
Earl of CLANWILLIAM (C)
Earl of CLARENDON
Viscount CLIFDEN, K C V O (L)
Lord CLIFFORD OF CHUDLEIGH (C)
Rt Hon Lord CLINTON, G C V O. (C)
Lord CLITHEROE (C)
Lord CLWYD
Lord CLYDESMUIR, M.B.E., T D
Viscount COBHAM (C)
Lord COCHRANE OF CULTS, D S O
Rt Hon Lord COHEN
Rt. Hon Lord COLERAINE (C)
Lord COLERIDGE
Lord COLGRAIN, M C.
Viscount COLVILLE OF CULROSS
Lord COLWYN (L)
Viscount COMBERMERE (C)
Lord CONESFORD, Q C (C)
Lord CONGLETON
Marquess CONYNGHAM (C)
Rt Hon Lord COOPER OF CULROSS,
O B E
Earl of CORK AND ORRERY, G.C.B.,
G C V O (C)
Duke of CORNWALL (a minor, born
1948)
Lord CORNWALLIS, K B.E., M C (C)
Earl of COTTENHAM (C)
Lord COTTESLOE, C.B. (C)
Earl of COURTOWN, O B E. (C)
Earl of COVENTRY
Viscount COWDRAY
Earl COWLEY
Lord COZENS-HARDY (C)
Viscount CRAIGAVON (C)
Lord CRAIGMYLE (C)
Earl of CRANBROOKE, C.B.E (C)
Lord CRANWORTH, K.G., M C (C)
Earl of CRAVEN (C)
Earl of CRAWFORD AND BALCARRES,
K.T., G.B.E. (C)

Lord CRAWSHAW (C)
Lord CROFT (C)
Earl of CROMER, M B.E (C)
Lord CROMWELL, D.S.O., M.C. (C)
Lord CROOK (La)
Rt. Hon. Viscount CROOKSHANK, (C)
Viscount CROSS (C)
Lord CULLEN OF ASHBOURNE, M B E
(C)
Lord CUNLIFFE
Adm of the Fleet Viscount CUNNING-
HAM OF HYNDHOPE, K T., G.C.B.,
O M., D S O.

Earl of DALHOUSIE, M.C. (C)
Lord DARESBUURY (C)
Lord DARLING
Earl of DARNLEY
Earl of DARTMOUTH, G C.V O , T.D. (C)
Lord DARWEN
Lord DARYNGTON (C)
Rt Hon Viscount DAVIDSON, G.C.V.O.,
C.H., C B (C)
Lord DAVIES (a minor, born 1940)
Lord DE CLIFFORD, O B E. (La)
Lord DE FREYNE
Lord DELAMERE (C)
Rt Hon Earl DE LA WARR (C)
Rt Hon Viscount DE L'ISLE, V C (C)
Lord DE MAULEY (C)
Earl of DENBIGH (C)
Lord DENHAM (C)
Lord DENMAN
Lord DERAMORE (C)
Lord DE RAMSEY (L)
Earl of DERBY, M.C. (C)
Bishop of DERBY
Lord DERWENT (C)
Lord DE SAUMAREZ (C)
Viscount DE VESCI (C)
Lord DE VILLIERS
Earl of DEVON (C)
Viscount DEVONPORT (C)
Duke of DEVONSHIRE, M C. (C)
Lord DICKINSON
Lord DIGBY, D S O , M C (C)
Lord DINEVOR (C)
Marquess of DONEGALL (C)
Earl of DONOUGHMORE (C)
Lord DORCHESIER, O B E. (C)
Lord DORMER (C)
Lord DOUGLAS OF BARLOCH, K C M G.,
(La)
Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord
DOUGLAS OF KIRTLESIDE, G C B ,
M C , D F C (La)
Lord DOVERCOURT
Air Chief Marshal Lord DOWDING,
G C B., G C V O , C M.G.
Viscount DOWNE, O B E. (C)
Marquess of DOWNSHIRE (C)
Rt Hon Earl of DROGHEDA, K.C.M.G.
Earl of DUCIE
Earl of DUDLEY, M C. (C)
Lord DUDLEY (C)
Marquess of DUFFERIN AND AWA (a
minor, born 1938)
Lord DULVERTON, O B.E. (C)
Earl of DUNDEE (C)
Lord DUNLEATH, C.B.E., D.S.O. (C)

UNITED KINGDOM

HOUSE OF LORDS

Earl of DUNMORE, v.c., d.s.o., m.v.o.
(C)
Earl of DURHAM (C)
Bishop of DURHAM

Lord EBBISHAM, T.D. (C)
Lord EBURY, D.S.O.
Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.B.E.
Earl of EFFINGHAM
Lord EGERTON (C)
Earl of EGLINTON
Earl of EGMONT
Earl of ELDON, K.C.V.O. (C)
Earl of ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.T.,
C.M.G. (NL)

Viscount ELIBANK, C.M.G., D.S.O. (L)
Lord ELLENBOROUGH (C)
Earl of ELLESMERE (C)
Lord ELPHINSTONE
Lord ELTON (Ind)
Bishop of FLY
Marquess of ELY
Lord ENNISDALE, O.B.E. (NL)
Earl of ENNISKILLEN, C.M.G. (C)
Earl of ERNE (a minor, born 1937)
Lord ERSKINE (C)
Viscount ESHER, G.B.E. (L)
Lord ESSENDON
Earl of ESSEX
Marquess of EXETER, K.G., C.M.G. (C)
Bishop of EXETER
Viscount EXMOUTH (C)

Lord FAIRFAX OF CAMERON (C)
Lord FAIRHAVEN (C)
Viscount FALMOUTH (C)
Lord FARINGDON (La)
Lord FARNHAM, D.S.O. (C)
Lord FARRER
Earl FERRERS
Earl of FEVERSHAM, D.S.O. (C)
Earl of FINGALL, M.C.
Lord FISHER, D.S.C.
Viscount FITZALAN OF DERWENT,
O.B.E. (C)
Lord FITZWALTER (C)
Earl FITZWILLIAM
Lord FOLEY (C)
Lord FORBES
Lord FORESTER (C)
Lord FORRES
Rt. Hon. Earl FORTESCUE, K.G., C.B.,
O.B.E., M.C. (C)
Lord FORTEVIOT, M.B.E. (C)
Adm. of the Fleet Lord FRASER OF
NORTH CAPE, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Lt.-Gen. Lord FREYBERG, V.C., G.C.M.G.,
K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Viscount FURNESS (C)

Viscount GAGE, K.C.V.O. (C)
Lord GAINFORD
Earl of GAINSBOROUGH (L)
Earl of GALLOWAY (C)
Viscount GALWAY
Lord GEDDES (C)
Lord GERARD, M.C. (C)
Comr. Lord GIFFORD, R.N. (C)
Lord GISBOROUGH (C)
Lord GLANUSK (C)
Earl of GLASGOW, D.S.O. (C)

Lord GLENARTHUR, O.B.E. (C)
Lord GLENNAVY (C)
Lord GLENCONNER (L)
Lord GLENDYNE (C)
Lord GLENTANAR (C)
Lord GLENTORAN
Rt. Hon. Duke of GLOUCESTER, K.G.,
K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Bishop of GLOUCESTER
Lord GLYN, M.C. (C)
Rt. Hon. Lord GODDARD
Lord GORELL, C.B.E., M.C.
Viscount GORMANSTON (a minor, born
1939)
Viscount GOSCHEN, O.B.E. (C)
Earl of GOSFORD, O.B.E.
Viscount GOUGH (a minor, born 1941)
Earl of GOWRIE (a minor, born 1939)
Duke of GRAFTON (C)
Earl of GRANARD, A.F.C.
Lord GRANTCHESTER, O.B.E. (L)
Lord GRANTLEY, M.C.
Earl GRANVILLE, M.C.
Lord GREENHILL, O.B.E., J.P. (La)
Lord GREENWAY (C)
Viscount GREENWOOD (C)
Lord GRENFELL (C)
Lord GRETTON, O.B.E. (C)
Lord GREVILLE
Earl GREY (C)
Lord GREY DE RUTHYN
Lord GRIDLEY, K.B.E. (C)
Lord GRIMTHORPE (C)
Earl of GUILFORD

Lord HACKING (C)
Earl of HADDINGTON, K.T., M.C. (C)
Lord HADEN-GUEST (La)
Earl HAIG (C)
Rt. Hon. Lord HAILEY, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.
Viscount HAILSHAM, Q.C. (C)
Rt. Hon. Earl of HALIFAX, K.G., O.M.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., T.D. (C)
Rt. Hon. Viscount HALL (La)
Earl of HALSBURY (Ind)
Viscount HAMBLEDEN (C)
Rt. Hon. Duke of HAMILTON AND
BRANDON, K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (C)
Lord HAMILTON OF DALZELL, M.C. (C)
Viscount HAMPDEN, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.,
C.M.G. (C)
Lord HAMPTON, D.S.O. (C)
Rt. Hon. Lord HANKEY, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Viscount HANWORTH (C)
Viscount HARCOURT, O.B.E. (C)
Viscount HARDINGE, M.B.E. (C)
Rt. Hon. Lord HARDINGE OF PENS-
HURST, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C. (Ind.)
Earl of HARDWICKE (C)
Earl of HAREWOOD
Rt. Hon. Lord HARLECH, K.G., G.C.M.G.,
(C)
Lord HARMSWORTH (L)
Earl of HARRINGTON
Lord HARRIS, M.C. (C)
Earl of HARROWBY (C)
Lord HARVEY OF TASBURGH, G.C.M.G.,
G.C.V.O., C.B.
Lord HASTINGS (C)

Lord HATHERTON (C)
Lord HAWKE (C)
Lord HAYTER (C)
Lord HAZLERIGG, M.C.
Marquess of HEADFORT (C)
Lord HEMINGFORD (C)
Lord HEMPHILL (L)
Rt. Hon. Lord HENDERSON (La)
Rev. Lord HENEAGE
Lord HENLEY (L)
Lord HENNIKER (C)
Viscount HEREFORD (C)
Bishop of HEREFORD
Lord HERSCHELL
Marquess of HERTFORD
Lord HESKETH (a minor, born 1950)
Viscount HEWART
Lord HEYTESBURY
Lord HEYWORTH
Viscount HILL, D.S.O. (C)
Lord HILLINGDON (C)
Lord HINDLIP (C)
Lord HIVES, C.H., M.B.E.
Lord HOLLENDEN (C)
Lord HOLM PATRICK
Rt. Hon. Earl of HOME (C)
Viscount HOOD, C.M.G. (C)
Lord HORDER
Rt. Hon. Lord HORE-BELISHA (C)
Lord HOTHFIELD (C)
Lord HOWARD DE WALDEN (C)
Lord HOWARD OF GLOSSOP, M.B.E. (C)
Lord HOWARD OF PENRITH
Rt. Hon. Earl HOWE, C.B.E., V.R.D. (C)
Rt. Hon. Viscount HUDSON, C.H. (C)
Lord HUNGARTON (La)
Earl of HUNTINGDON (La)
Marquess of HUNTLY (C)
Lord HURCOMB, G.C.B., K.B.E.
Lord HYLTON (C)
Viscount HYNDLEY, G.B.E.

Earl of IDDESLEIGH (C)
Earl of ILCHESTER, G.B.E. (C)
Lord ILIFFE, G.B.E. (C)
Earl of INCHCAPE (C)
Rt. Hon. Lord INMAN (La)
Lord INVERCLYDE (C)
Rt. Hon. Lord INVERFORTH
Field-Marshal Lord IRONSIDE, G.C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O.
Rt. Hon. Lord ISMAY, G.C.B., C.H.,
D.S.O.
Earl of IVEAGH, K.G., C.B., C.M.G. (C)
Gen. Lord JEFFREYS, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
C.M.G. (C)
Earl JELlicoe, D.S.O., M.C.
Earl of JERSEY (C)
Lord JESSEL (C)
Lord JOICEY, D.S.O. (C)
Rt. Hon. Earl JOWITT (La)

Rt. Hon. Lord KEITH OF AVONHOLM
Viscount KEMSLEY (C)
Lord KENILWORTH, C.B.E., T.D. (C)
Rt. Hon. Lord KENNET, G.B.E., D.S.O.,
D.S.C.
Lord KENSINGTON (C)
Lord KENSWOOD (La)
Duke of KENT (a minor, born 1935)
Lord KENYON (C)

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Lord KERSHAW, O.B.E. (La)
 Lord KEYES (C)
 Lord KILBRACKEN, D.S.C.
 Lord KILLANIN, M.B.E. (Ind)
 Rt. Hon. Lord KILLEARN, G.C.M.G.,
 C.B., M.V.O. (C)
 Lord KILMARNOCK, M.B.E. (C)
 Rt. Hon. Earl of KILMOREY, O.B.E. (C)
 Rt. Hon. Viscount KILMUIR, G.C.V.O.
 Earl of KIMBERLEY
 Lord KINDERSLEY, C.B.E., M.C.
 Lord KINNAIRD, K.B.E. (C)
 Earl of KINNOULL (a minor, born 1935)
 Lord KINROSS (C)
 Earl of KINTORE (C)
 Lord KIRKWOOD
 Earl KITCHENER
 Viscount KNOLLYS, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.,
 D.F.C. (C)
 Viscount KNUTSFORD (C)

Rt. Hon. Viscount LAMBERT (NL)
 Marquess of LANSDOWNE (C)
 Lord LATHAM (La)
 Lord LATYMER (C)
 Lord LAWRENCE (C)
 Rt. Hon. Lord LAWSON (La)
 Lord LAYTON, C.H., C.B.E. (L)
 Rt. Hon. Viscount LEATHERS, C.H. (C)
 Lord LECONFIELD (C)
 Duke of LEEDS (C)
 Earl of LEICESTER, M.V.O. (C)
 Lord LEIGH (C)
 Duke of LEINSTER (C)
 Viscount LEVERHULME, T.D. (C)
 Earl of LICHFIELD (C)
 Lord LILFORD
 Earl of LIMERICK, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Bishop of LINCOLN
 Earl of LINDSAY (C)
 Lord LINDSAY OF BIRKER
 Earl of LINDSEY AND ABINGDON
 Marquess of LINLITHGOW, M.C. (C)
 Rt. Hon. Earl of LISTOWEL (La)
 Earl of LIVERPOOL, D.S.O.
 Bishop of LIVERPOOL
 Rt. Hon. Lord LLEWELLIN, G.B.E.,
 M.C., T.D. (C)
 Lord LLOYD, M.B.E. (C)
 Earl LLOYD-GEORGE OF DWYFOR
 Lord LOCH
 Lord LONDESBOURGH, M.B.E.
 Bishop of LONDON
 Marquess of LONDONDERRY (C)
 Viscount LONG, T.D. (C)
 Earl of LONGFORD
 Earl of LONSDALE (C)
 Marquess of LOTHIAN (C)
 Lord LOVAT, D.S.O., M.C. (C)
 Earl of LOVELACE (C)
 Earl of LUCAN, M.C. (La)
 Lord LUCAS OF CHILWORTH (La)
 Lord LUKE (C)
 Lord LURGAN (C)
 Lord LYELL (a minor, born 1939)
 Lord LYLE OF WESTBOURNE (C)
 Earl of LYTTON
 Lord LYVEDEN

Rt. Hon. Lord McCorquodale (C)
 Earl of MACCLESFIELD (C)

Rt. Hon. Lord MACDERMOTT, M.C.
 Rt. Hon. Lord MACDONALD OF GWAEN-
 YSGOR, K.C.M.G. (La)
 Lord McGOWAN, K.B.E. (C)
 Lord MACKINTOSH OF HALIFAX
 Lord MACLAY, K.B.E.
 Lord McNAIR, C.B.E., Q.C.
 Lord MACPHERSON OF DRUMOCHTER
 (La)
 Lord MAGHERAMORNE (C)
 Earl of MALMESBURY, T.D. (C)
 Rt. Hon. Viscount MALVERN, C.H.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Bishop of MANCHESTER
 Duke of MANCHESTER, O.B.E.
 Lord MANCROFT, M.B.E., T.D. (C)
 Lord MANNERS, M.C. (C)
 Earl of MANSFIELD (C)
 Lord MANTON
 Lord MARCHAMLEY (L)
 Viscount MARCHWOOD, M.B.E.
 Rt. Hon. Viscount MARGESSON, M.C. (C)
 Duke of MARLBOROUGH (C)
 Lord MARLEY
 Viscount MASSEREENE AND FERRARD,
 D.S.O. (C)
 Rt. Hon. Lord MATHERS, D.L. (La)
 Rt. Hon. Viscount MAUGHAM (C)
 Lord MAY
 Earl of MEATH (C)
 Lord MELCHETT (C)
 Viscount MELVILLE (C)
 Rt. Hon. Lord MERRIMAN, G.C.V.O.,
 O.B.E.
 Lord MERRIVALE (C)
 Rt. Hon. Viscount MERSEY, C.M.G.,
 C.B.E. (L)
 Lord MERTHYR, T.D. (C)
 Lord MESTON (L)
 Lord METHUEN (L)
 Lord MICHELHAM (C)
 Lord MIDDLETON, M.C. (C)
 Earl of MIDDLETON, M.C. (C)
 Lord MILFORD (C)
 Marquess of MILFORD HAVEN, O.B.E.,
 D.S.C.
 Lord MILNE (C)
 Rt. Hon. Lord MILNER OF LEEDS, M.C.,
 T.D., LL.B. (La)
 Lord MILVERTON, G.C.M.G. (NL)
 Earl of MINTO (C)
 Viscount MONCK (C)
 Lord MONCREIFF (C)
 Lord MONK BRETTON (C)
 Lord MONKSWELL (C)
 Rt. Hon. Viscount MONSELL, G.B.E. (C)
 Lord MONSON (C)
 Lord MONTAGU OF BEAULIEU (C)
 Lord MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON
 Field-Marshal Viscount MONTGOMERY
 OF ALAMEIN, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Duke of MONTROSE
 Lord MORAN, M.C.
 Earl of MORAY (C)
 Earl of MORLEY (C)
 Lord MORRIS
 Lord MORRIS OF KENWOOD
 Lord MORRISON
 Rt. Hon. Lord MORTON OF HENRYTON,
 M.C.
 Lord MOSTYN (C)

Lord MOTTISTONE
 Admiral Rt. Hon. Earl MOUNTBATTEN
 OF BURMA, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.,
 G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Earl of MOUNT EDGCUMBE, M.V.O. (C)
 Lord MOUNTEVANS, K.C.B., D.S.O.,
 LL.D. (La)
 Viscount MOUNTGARRET (C)
 Lord MOWBRAY, SEGRAVE AND STOUR-
 TON, M.C. (C)
 Lord MOYNE (C)
 Lord MOYNIHAN, O.B.E. (L)
 Rt. Hon. Earl of MUNSTER (C)

Lord NAPIER AND ETTRICK
 Lord NAPIER OF MAGDALA (C)
 Rt. Hon. Lord NATHAN, T.D. (La)
 Earl NELSON
 Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord
 NEWALL, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 (C)
 Duke of NEWCASTLE, O.B.E. (C)
 Bishop of NEWCASTLE, D.S.O., M.C.
 Lord NEWTON (C)
 Lord NOEL-BUXTON (La)
 Rt. Hon. Duke of NORFOLK, K.G.,
 G.C.V.O. (C)
 Marquess of NORMANBY, M.B.E. (Ind)
 Rt. Hon. Lord NORMAND
 Earl of NORMANTON (C)
 Marquess of NORTHAMPTON, D.S.O. (C)
 Lord NORTHBOURNE (L)
 Lord NORTHBROOK (C)
 Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND (C)
 Lord NORTON
 Bishop of NORWICH, K.C.V.O.
 Viscount NORWICH
 Viscount NUFFIELD, G.B.E.
 Lord NUNBURNHOLME (L)

Rt. Hon. Lord OAKSEY, D.S.O., T.D.
 Rt. Hon. Lord OGMORE, T.D. (La)
 Lord O'HAGAN (C)
 Lord O'NEILL
 Earl of ONSLOW, M.C. (C)
 Lord ORANMORE AND BROWNE (C)
 Lord ORMATHWAITE (C)
 Marquess of ORMONDE, M.C. (C)
 Earl of OXFORD AND ASQUITH

Rt. Hon. Lord PAKENHAM (La)
 Lord PALMER (C)
 Lord PARMOOR
 Earl PEEL (C)
 Earl of PEMBROKE AND MONTGOMERY,
 M.V.O. (C)
 Lord PENDER, C.B.E. (C)
 Lord PENRHYN (C)
 Lord PENTLAND (C)
 Rt. Hon. Lord PERCY OF NEWCASTLE
 Lord PERRY, K.B.E. (NL)
 Earl of PERTH
 Rt. Hon. Lord PETHICK-LAWRENCE
 (La)
 Lord PETRE
 Lord PHILLIMORE (a minor, born 1939)
 Lord PIERCY, C.B.E. (La)
 Lord PLUNKET, M.V.O. (C)
 Earl of PLYMOUTH (C)
 Lord POLTIMORE (C)

UNITED KINGDOM

Lord POLWARTH (C)
 Lord PONSONBY OF SHULBREDE (L)
 Marshal of the Royal Air Force Vis-
 count PORTAL OF HUNGERFORD, K.G.,
 G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C.
 Rt. Hon. Lord PORTER, G.B.E.
 Duke of PORTLAND, K.G. (C)
 Viscount PORTMAN (C)
 Earl of PORTSMOUTH (C)
 Earl POULETT (C)
 Viscount POWERSCOURT (C)
 Earl of POWIS, C.B.E., T.D. (C)
 Lord QUIBELL (La)
 Rt. Hon. Lord QUICKSWOOD (C)
 Rt. Hon. Lord RADCLIFFE, G.B.E.
 Earl of RADNOR, K.C.V.O. (C)
 Lord RAGLAN (C)
 Lord RAMSDEN, O.B.E. (C)
 Earl of RANFURLY, K.C.M.G. (C)
 Lord RANKEILLIOW, G.C.I.E., M.C. (C)
 Rt. Hon. Lord RATHCAVAN (C)
 Lord RATHCREEDAN (La)
 Lord RAVENSWORTH
 Lord RAYLEIGH (C)
 Lord REA, O.B.E. (L)
 Rt. Hon. Marquess of READING, C.B.E.,
 M.C., T.D., Q.C. (C)
 Lord REAY
 Lord REDESDALE (C)
 Rt. Hon. Lord REID
 Rt. Hon. Lord REITH, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.,
 C.B.T.D.
 Lord REMNANT, M.B.E. (C)
 Lord RENNELL, K.B.E., C.B. (C)
 Lord REVELSTOKE (C)
 Duke of RICHMOND AND GORDON (C)
 Viscount RIDLEY, C.B.E. (C)
 Bishop of RIPON
 Lord RITCHIE OF DUNDEE (C)
 Lord RIVERDALE, G.B.E. (C)
 Lord ROBOROUGH
 Lord ROCHDALE, O.B.E., T.D. (C)
 Rt. Hon. Lord ROCHE (C)
 Bishop of ROCHESTER, O.B.E., M.C.
 Lord ROCHESTER
 Lord ROCKLEY (C)
 Earl of RODEN
 Lord RODNEY (C)
 Lord ROLLO (C)
 Lord ROMILLY
 Earl of ROMNEY (C)
 Rt. Hon. Earl of ROSEBERY, K.T.,
 D.S.O., M.C. (NL)
 Earl of ROSSLYN (C)
 Lord ROSSMORE (C)
 Viscount ROTHERMERE (C)
 Lord ROTHERWICK (C)
 Earl of ROTHES (C)
 Lord ROTHSCHILD, G.M., F.R.S. (La)
 Lord ROWALLAN, K.B.E., M.C. (L)
 Duke of ROXBURGHE
 Rt. Hon. Viscount RUFFSIDE (C)
 Lord RUGBY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
 C.S.I., C.I.E. (C)
 Viscount RUNCIMAN OF DOXFORD,
 O.B.E., A.F.C. (NL)
 Lord RUSHOLME (La)
 Earl RUSSELL, O.M. (La)
 Lord RUSSELL OF LIVERPOOL, C.B.E.,
 M.C. (C)

Lord RUTHVEN OF GOWRIE, C.B., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O. (C)
 Duke of RUTLAND (C)
 Lord SACKVILLE, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 (C)
 Duke of ST. ALBANS (L)
 Earl ST. ALDWYN (C)
 Lord ST. AUDRIES (C)
 Viscount ST. DAVIDS (La)
 Earl of ST. GERMANS, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 (C)
 Lord ST. JOHN OF BLETSO (C)
 Lord ST. JUST (C)
 Lord ST. LEONARDS (C)
 Lord ST. LEVAN (C)
 Lord ST. OSWALD (C)
 Viscount ST. VINCENT (C)
 Rt. Hon. Marquess of SALISBURY, K.G.
 Bishop of SALISBURY
 Rt. Hon. Lord SALTER, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 (C)
 Lord SALTOUN, M.C. (C)
 Rt. Hon. Viscount SAMUEL, G.C.B.,
 G.B.E. (L)
 Lord SANDFORD (C)
 Lord SANDHURST, O.B.E. (C)
 Earl of SANDWICH (C)
 Lord SANDYS (C)
 Lord SAVILE (C)
 Lord SAYE AND SELE, M.C. (L)
 Rt. Hon. Earl of SCARBROUGH, K.G.,
 G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (C)
 Viscount SCARSDALE (C)
 Lord SCHUSTER, G.C.B., C.V.O. (C)
 Earl of SEFTON
 Rt. Hon. Earl of SELBORNE, C.H. (C)
 Viscount SELBY
 Rt. Hon. Earl of SELKIRK, O.B.E., A.F.C.
 (C)
 Lord SELSDON, D.S.C. (C)
 Lord SEMPILL, A.F.C. (C)
 Rt. Hon. Earl of SHAFESBURY, K.P.,
 G.C.V.O., C.B.E. (C)
 Earl of SHANNON
 Lord SHAUGHNESSY
 Bishop of SHEFFIELD
 Lord SHEPHERD
 Lord SHERBORNE (C)
 Lord SHERWOOD (L)
 Earl of SHREWSBURY AND WATERFORD
 (C)
 Lord SHUTTLEWORTH, M.C.
 Viscount SIDMOUTH
 Rt. Hon. Lord SILKIN (La)
 Viscount SIMON, C.M.G.
 Lord SIMON OF WYTHENSHAW (La)
 Rt. Hon. Viscount SIMONDS
 Lord SINCLAIR, M.V.O. (C)
 Lord SINHA (L)
 Lord SKELMERSDALE, M.C.
 Marquess of SLIGO
 Lord SOMERLEYTON, M.C. (C)
 Lord SOMERS (U)
 Duke of SOMERSET
 Rt. Hon. Lord SOMERVELL OF HARROW,
 O.B.E.
 Earl SONDES (C)
 Rt. Hon. Viscount SOULBURY, G.C.M.G.,
 G.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Lord SOUTHAMPTON, O.B.E. (C)

HOUSE OF LORDS

Lord SOUTHBOROUGH
 Earl of SOUTHESK, K.C.V.O. (C)
 Bishop of SOUTHWARK
 Bishop of SOUTHWELL
 Earl SPENCER (C)
 Lord STAFFORD (C)
 Earl of STAIR, K.T., D.S.O. (C)
 Earl of STAMFORD
 Lord STAMP (L)
 Rt. Hon. Earl STANHOPE, K.G., D.S.O.,
 M.C. (C)
 Lord STANLEY OF ALDERLEY
 Rt. Hon. Lord STANMORE, K.C.V.O. (L)
 Rt. Hon. Viscount STANSFORD, D.S.O.,
 D.F.C. (La)
 Viscount STONEHAVEN (C)
 Lord STRABOLGI (L)
 Lord STRACHIE
 Earl of STRADBROKE (C)
 Earl of STRAFFORD (C)
 Lord STRANG, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Lord STRATHALMOND, C.B.E.
 Lord STRATHCARRON (C)
 Rt. Hon. Lord STRATHCLYDE, R.N.
 (C)
 Lord STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL
 (C)
 Lord STRATHEDEN AND CAMPBELL (C)
 Earl of STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE
 (C)
 Lord STRATHSPEY (C)
 Lord SUDELEY (a minor, born 1939).
 Lord SUFFIELD
 Earl of SUFFOLK AND BERKSHIRE (a
 minor, born 1935)
 Rt. Hon. Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.T.
 (C)
 Lord SWANSEA
 Lord SWAYTHLING (L)
 Lord SWINFEN (C)
 Rt. Hon. Earl of SWINDON, G.B.E., C.H.,
 M.C. (C)
 Lord SYSONBY, D.S.O. (C)
 Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE
 Earl of TANKERVILLE (C)
 Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord
 TEDDER, G.C.B.
 Earl TEMPLE OF STOWE
 Lord TEMPLEMORE (C)
 Rt. Hon. Viscount TEMPLEWOOD,
 G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G. (C)
 Lord TENNYSON
 Lord TERRINGTON, K.B.E. (L)
 Lord TEVIOT, D.S.O., M.C. (NL)
 Lord TEYNHAM, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (C)
 Brigadier Lord THURLOW, D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Rt. Hon. Viscount THURSO, K.T., C.M.G.
 (L)
 Lord TOLLEMACHE, M.C.
 Viscount TORRINGTON
 Admiral of the Fleet Lord TOVEY,
 G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Marquess TOWNSHEND (C)
 Lord TREDEGAR
 Lord TREFGARNE (Ind)
 Viscount TRENCHARD, G.C.B., O.M.,
 G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (C)
 Lord TRENT, K.B.E. (L)
 Lord TREVETHIN, D.S.O. (C)
 Lord TREVOR (C)

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Lord TRYON, K.C.V.O., D.S.O. (C)	Lord WEBB-JOHNSON, G.C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D. (C)	Earl of WINCHELSEA AND NOTTING- HAM (a minor, born 1936)
Rt. Hon. Lord TUCKER	Lord WEDGWOOD (C)	Lord WINDLESHAM
Marquess of TWEEDDALE (C)	Rt. Hon. Viscount WEIR, G.C.B. (C)	Duke of WINDSOR, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C.
Lord TWEEDSMUIR, O.B.E. (C)	Duke of WELLINGTON, K.G. (C)	Rt. Hon. Lord WINSTER, K.C.M.G. (La)
Viscount ULLSWATER (a minor, born 1942)	Earl of WEMYSS AND MARCH (C)	Rt. Hon. Earl WINTERTON, T.D. (C)
Lord UVEDALE OF NORTH END (La)	Lord WESTBURY	Lord WISE (La)
Rt. Hon. Lord VANSITTART, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Duke of WESTMINSTER	Lord WOLVERTON (C)
Lord VERNON	Earl of WESTMORLAND (C)	Rt. Hon. Earl of WOOLTON, C.H. (C)
Earl of VERULAM	Lord WESTWOOD (C)	Lord WRAXALL
Lord VESTEY (a minor, born 1941)	Earl of WHARNCLIFFE (a minor, born 1935)	Lord WRENBURY
Lord VIVIAN (C)	Lord WHARTON (C)	Rt. Hon. Lord WRIGHT, G.C.M.G. (C)
Bishop of WAKEFIELD	Lord WHITBURGH (L)	Lord WROTTESELEY (C)
Lord WAKEHURST, K.C.M.G. (C)	Rt. Hon. Lord WIGRAM, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.	Lord WYFOLD (C)
Earl WALDEGRAVE (C)	Lord WILLIAMS (La)	Lord WYNFORD, M.B.E. (C)
Lord WALERAN (C)	Marquess of WILLINGDON (C)	“
Lord WALPOLE (C)	Lord WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE, M.C., A.F.C. (C)	Earl of YARBOROUGH, M.C. (C)
Lord WALSINGHAM, D.S.O. (C)	Rt. Hon. Lord WILMOT OF SELMESTON (La)	Rt. Hon. Archbishop of YORK
Lord WARDINGTON	Field Marshal Lord WILSON, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.	Viscount YOUNGER OF LECKIE, O.B.E. (C)
Earl of WARWICK and Earl BROOKE (C)	Earl of WILTON (C)	Earl of YPRES (C)
Marquess of WATERFORD	Viscount WIMBORNE, O.B.E. (L)	
Rt. Hon. Viscount WAVERLEY, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.	Marquess of WINCHESTER (C)	Rt. Hon. Marquess OF ZETLAND, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (C)
	Bishop of WINCHESTER	

HOUSE OF COMMONS

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

Speaker : Rt. Hon. WILLIAM SHEPHERD MORRISON, M.C.,
Q.C., M.P.

Chairman of Committees : Col. Sir CHARLES MACANDREW,
T.D., M.P.

Deputy Chairman of Committees : Sir R. HOPKIN MORRIS,
Q.C., M.P.

Clerk : Sir EDWARD FELLOWES, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.

Clerk Assistant : D. J. GORDON, C.B.

Serjeant-at-Arms : Brigadier Sir CHARLES ALFRED
HOWARD, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Librarian : STRATHEARN GORDON, O.B.E.

Chaplain : Rev. Prebendary CHRISTOPHER CHESHIRE

Editor of Official Report of Debates : L. W. BEAR.

SUMMARY

ENGLAND	<i>Members</i>
London	42
Boroughs	247
Counties	222
	511
• WALES AND MONMOUTH	
Boroughs	10
Counties	26
	36
SCOTLAND	
Boroughs	32
Counties	39
	71
NORTHERN IRELAND	
Boroughs	4
Counties	8
	12
TOTAL :	630

STATE OF THE PARTIES IN THE HOUSE

(After the General Election of May 26th, 1955)

Conservatives	314
Labour	277
National Liberal Conservatives	21
Ulster Unionists	12
Liberals	6
TOTAL .	630

LIST OF MEMBERS

C = Conservative ; L = Liberal ; La = Labour ; N.L.C. = National Liberal and Conservative ; U.U. = Ulster Unionist.

AGNEW, Cmdr. P. G. (C, Worcester, S.)	ARBUTHNOT, JOHN, M.B.E., T.D. (C, Dover)	BALDWIN, A. E., M.C. (C, Leominster)
AINSLEY, J. W. (La, Durham, NW.)	ARMSTRONG, C. W. (U.U., Armagh)	BALFOUR, ALFRED (La, West Stirling)
AITKEN, WILLIAM T. (C, Bury St. Edmunds)	ASHTON, H., M.C., M.A., D.L. (C, Chelmsford)	BALNIEL, The Lord (C, Hertford)
ALBU, AUSTEN (La, Edmonton)	ASTOR, The Hon. J. J., M.B.E. (C, Plymouth, Sutton)	BANKS, Col. CYRIL, M.B.E. (C, Pudsey)
ALLAN, R. A., D.S.O., O.B.E. (C, Paddington, S)	ATKINS, HUMPHREY E. (C, Merton and Morden)	BARBER, ANTHONY, T.D. (C, Doncaster)
ALLAUN, FRANK (La, Salford, E.)	AWBERY, S. S. (La, Bristol, Central)	BARLOW, Sir JOHN, Bt. (C, Middleton and Prestwich)
ALLEN, ARTHUR C. (La, Bosworth)		BARTER, JOHN (C, Ealing, N.)
ALLEN, S. SCHOLEFIELD, Q.C. (La, Crewe)		BARTLEY, PATRICK (La, Chester-le-Street)
ALPORT, C. J. MCCALL, T.D. (C, Colchester)		BAXTER, Sir A. BEVERLEY (C, Southgate)
AMERY, JULIAN (C, Preston, N.)	BACON, Miss ALICE, C.B.E. (La, Leeds, SE.)	BEAMISH, Maj. T., M.C. (C, Lewes)
ANDERSON, FRANK (La, Whitehaven)	BAIRD, Capt. J. (La, Wolverhampton, NE.)	BELL, P. INGRESS, T.D., Q.C. (C, Bolton, E.)
ANSTRUTHER-GRAY, Maj. W. J., M.C., D.L. (C, Berwick and E. Lothian)	BALDOCK, J. M. (C, Harborough)	BELL, RONALD M. (C, Buckinghamshire, South)

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

- BELLENGER, Rt. Hon. F. J. (La, Basset-law)
- BENCE, C. R. (La, Dunbartonshire, E.)
- BENN, Hon. ANTHONY WEDGWOOD (La, Bristol, SE.)
- BENNETT, F. M. (C, Torquay)
- BENNETT, Surgn. Lt.-Comdr. R. F. B., V.R.D., M.A. (C, Gosport and Fareham)
- BENSON, GEORGE (La, Chesterfield)
- BESWICK, FRANK (La, Uxbridge)
- BEVAN, Rt. Hon. A. (La, Ebbw Vale)
- BEVINS, J. R. (C, Toxteth)
- BIDGOOD, JOHN C. (C, Bury and Radcliffe)
- BIGGS-DAVISON, JOHN (C, Chigwell)
- BIRCH, Rt. Hon. NIGEL, O.B.E. (C, Flint, W.)
- BISHOP, F. P. (C, Harrow, Central)
- BLACK, C. WILSON, J.P., C.C., F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I. (C, Wimbledon)
- BLACKBURN, F. (La, Stalybridge and Hyde)
- BLENKINSOP, A. (La, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, E.)
- BLYTON, Wm. R. (La, Houghton-le-Spring)
- BOARDMAN, HAROLD (La, Leigh)
- BODY, RICHARD (C, Billericay)
- BOOTHBY, Sir ROBERT, K.B.E. (C, Aberdeen, E.)
- BOSSOM, Sir ALFRED, Bt. (C, Maidstone)
- BOTTOMLEY, Rt. Hon. A. G., O.B.E. (La, Rochester and Chatham)
- BOWDEN, HERBERT W., C.B.E. (La, Leicester, SW.)
- BOWEN, Capt. E. R., Q.C. (L, Cardigan)
- BOWLES, F. G. (La, Nuneaton)
- BOYD, T. CHRISTOPHER (La, Bristol, NW)
- BOYD-CARPENTER, Rt. Hon. JOHN (C, Kingston-upon-Thames)
- BOYLE, Sir EDWARD, Bt. (C, Handsworth)
- BRADDOCK, Mrs. E. M. (La, Liverpool, Exchange)
- BRAINE, BERNARD (C, Essex, SE.)
- BRAITHWAITE, Sir ALBERT, D.S.O., M.C., (C, Harrow, W.)
- BROCKWAY, A. FENNER (La, Eton and Slough)
- BROMLEY-DAVENPORT, Lt.-Col. W. H. (C, Knutsford)
- BROOKE, Rt. Hon. HENRY (C, Hampstead)
- BROOMAN-WHITE, R. C. (C, Rutherglen)
- BROUGHTON, Dr. A. D. D. (La, Batley and Morley)
- BROWN, Rt. Hon. GEORGE A. (La, Belper)
- BROWN, TOM J., J.P. (La, Ince)
- BROWNE, J. N., C.B.E. (C, Craigton)
- BRYAN, PAUL (C, Howden)
- BUCHAN-HEPBURN, Rt. Hon. P. G. T. (C, Beckenham)
- BULLUS, Wg.-Comdr. E. E. (C, Wembley, N.)
- BURDEN, F. F. A. (C, Gillingham)
- BURKE, WILFRED A. (La, Burnley)
- BURTON, Miss ELAINE (La, Coventry, S.)
- BUTCHER, Sir HERBERT (NLC, Holland-with-Boston)
- BUTLER, H. W. (La, Hackney, Central)
- BUTLER, Mrs. JOYCE (La, Wood Green)
- BUTLER, Rt. Hon. R. A., C.H. (C, Saffron Walden)
- CALLAGHAN, L. JAMES (La, Cardiff, SE.)
- CAMPBELL, Sir DAVID, K.B.E., C.M.G. (UU, Belfast, S.)
- CARMICHAEL, JAMES (La, Bridgeton)
- CARR, ROBERT (C, Mitcham)
- CARY, Sir ROBERT, Bt. (C, Withington)
- CASTLE, Mrs. B. A. (La, Blackburn)
- CHAMPION, A. J. (La, Derbyshire, SE.)
- CHANNON, H. (C, Southend, W.)
- CHAPMAN, DONALD (La, Northfield)
- CHETWYND, Capt. G. R. (La, Stockton-on-Tees)
- CHICHESTER-CLARK, ROBERT (UU, Londonderry)
- CHURCHILL, Rt. Hon. Sir WINSTON, K.G., O.M., C.H., D.L. (C, Woodford)
- CLARKE, Brig. T. H., C.B.E. (C, Portsmouth, W.)
- CLUNIE, JAMES (La, Dunfermline)
- COLDRICK, W. (La, Bristol, NE.)
- COLE, N. J. (NLC, Bedfordshire, S.)
- COLLICK, P. H. (La, Birkenhead)
- COLLINS, VICTOR (La, Shoreditch and Finsbury)
- CONANT, Sir ROGER, Bt., C.V.O. (C, Rutland and Stamford)
- COOKE, R. GRESHAM, C.B.E. (C, Twickenham)
- COOPER, A. E., M.B.E. (C, Ilford, S.)
- COOPER-KEY, Maj. E. McNEILL (C, Hastings)
- CORBET, Mrs. F. K. (La, Peckham)
- CORDEAUX, Lt.-Col. J. K. (C, Nottingham C.)
- CORFIELD, Capt. F. V. (C, Gloucester, S.)
- COVE, W. G. (La, Aberavon)
- CRADDOCK, BERESFORD (C, Spelthorne)
- CRADDOCK, G. (La, Bradford, S.)
- CRONIN, JOHN, F.R.C.S. (La, Loughborough)
- CROSSMAN, R. H. S. (La, Coventry, E.)
- CROTHWAITE-EYRE, Col. O. E. (C, New Forest)
- CROUCH, R. F. (C, Dorset, N.)
- CROWDER, F. PETRE (C, Ruislip-Northwood)
- CROWDER, Sir JOHN (C, Finchley)
- CULLEN, Mrs. ALICE (La, Gorbals)
- CUNNINGHAM, S. KNOX (UU, Antrim, S.)
- CURRIE, G. B. H. (UU, Down, N.)
- DAINES, PERCY (La, East Ham, N.)
- DALTON, Rt. Hon. HUGH (La, Bishop Auckland)
- DANCE, JAMES (C, Bromsgrove)
- DARLING, GEORGE (La, Hillsborough)
- DARLING, Sir WILLIAM Y., C.B.E., M.C., D.L., J.P., LL.D. (C, Edinburgh, S.)
- DAVIDSON, Viscountess, D.B.E. (C, Hemel Hempstead)
- DAVIES, Rt. Hon. CLEMENT E., Q.C. (L, Montgomery)
- DAVIES, ERNEST A. J. (La, Enfield, E.)
- DAVIES, HAROLD (La, Leek)
- DAVIES, S. O. (La, Merthyr Tydfil)
- D'AVIGDOR-GOLDSMID, Sir HENRY (C, Walsall, S.)
- DEEDES, WILLIAM, M.C. (C, Ashford)
- DEER, GEORGE (La, Newark)
- DE FREITAS, GEOFFREY (La, Lincoln)
- DELARGY, Capt. H. J. (La, Thurrock)
- DIGBY, S. WINGFIELD (C, Dorset, W.)
- DODDS, N. N. (La, Erith and Crayford)
- DODDS-PARKER, A. D. (C, Banbury)
- DONALDSON, Cmdr. C. E., V.R.D., R.C.N.(R) (C, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles)
- DONNELLY, D. (La, Pembroke)
- DOUGHTY, CHARLES J. A., Q.C. (C, Surrey, E.)
- DRAYSON, G. B. (C, Skipton)
- DUGDALE, Rt. Hon. J. (La, West Bromwich)
- DUGDALE, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir THOMAS, Bt. (C, Richmond, Yorks.)
- DUNCAN, Capt. J. A. L. (NLC, South Angus)
- DUTHIE, W. S., O.B.E. (C, Banff)
- DYE, SIDNEY (La, Norfolk, SW.)
- ECCLES, Rt. Hon. Sir DAVID McADAM, K.C.V.O. (C, Chippenham)
- EDE, Rt. Hon. J. CHUTER, C.H. (La, South Shields)
- EDELMAN, MAURICE (La, Coventry, N.)
- EDEN, Rt. Hon. Sir ANTHONY, K.G., M.C. (C, Warwick and Leamington)
- EDEN, JOHN B. (C, Bournemouth, W.)
- EDWARDS, Rt. Hon. JOHN, O.B.E. (La, Brighouse and Spenborough)
- EDWARDS, Rt. Hon. NESS (La, Caerphilly)
- EDWARDS, ROBERT (La, Bilston)
- EDWARDS, W. J. (La, Stepney)
- ELLIOT, Rt. Hon. WALTER E., C.H., M.C. (C, Kelvingrove)
- EMMET, Hon. Mrs. EVELYN (C, E. Grinstead)
- ERRINGTON, Sir ERIC (C, Aldershot)
- ERROLL, F. J. (C, Altrincham and Sale)
- EVANS, ALBERT (La, Islington SW.)
- EVANS, EDWARD, C.B.E. (La, Lowestoft)
- EVANS, STANLEY N. (La, Wednesbury)
- FAREY-JONES, F. W. (C, Watford)
- FELL, A. (C, Yarmouth)
- FERNYHOUGH, E. (La, Jarrow)
- FIENBURGH, W., M.B.E. (La, Islington, N.)
- FINCH, H. J. (La, Bedwellty)
- FINLAY, G. B. (C, Epping)
- FISHER, NIGEL T. L., M.C. (C, Surbiton)
- FLEETWOOD-HESKETH R., T.D., D.L. (C, Southport)
- FLETCHER, E. G. M. (La, Islington, E.)

UNITED KINGDOM

FLETCHER-COOKE, C. (C, Darwen)
 FORMAN, J. C., J.P. (La, Springburn)
 FORT, RICHARD (C, Clitheroe)
 FOSTER, J. G., Q.C. (C, Northwich)
 FRASER, Hon. H. C. P. J., M.B.E. (C, Stafford and Stone)
 FRASER, Sir IAN, C.H., C.B.E. (C, Morecambe and Lonsdale)
 FRASER, TOM (La, Hamilton)
 FREEMAN, PETER (La, Newport)
 FREETH, DENZIL K. (C, Basingstoke)

GAITSKELL, Rt. Hon. H. T. N., C.B.E. (La, Leeds, S)
 GALBRAITH, Hon. T. G. D. (C, Hillhead)
 GAMMANS, Sir DAVID (C, Hornsey)
 GARNER-EVANS, E. H. (NLC, Denbigh)
 GEORGE, JOHN, C.B.E. (C, Pollok)
 GIBSON, C. W., J.P. (La, Clapham)
 GLOVER, Col. DOUGLAS, T.D. (C, Ormskirk)
 GODBER, J. B. (C, Grantham)
 GOMME-DUNCAN, Sir ALAN, M.C. (C, Perth and E. Perthshire)
 GOOCH, E. G., C.B.E. (La, Norfolk, N.)
 GORDON WALKER, Rt. Hon. P. C. (La, Smethwick)
 GOUGH, C. F. H., M.C., T.D. (C, Horsham)
 GOWER, H. R. (C, Barry)
 GRAHAM, Sir FERGUS, Bt. (C, Darlington)
 GRANT, WILLIAM, Q.C. (C, Woodside)
 GRANT-FERRIS, Wg.-Cmdr. R. G. (C, Nantwich)
 GREEN, ALAN (C, Preston, S)
 GREENWOOD, A. W. J. (La, Rossendale)
 GRENFELL, Rt. Hon. D. R., C.B.E., J.P. (La, Gower)
 GREY, C. F. (La, Durham)
 GRIFFITHS, DAVID (La, Rother Valley)
 GRIFFITHS, Rt. Hon. J. (La, Llanelly)
 GRIFFITHS, Capt. W. D. (La, Manchester, Exchange)
 GRIMOND, J. (L, Orkney and Shetland)
 GRIMSTON, Hon. JOHN (C, St Albans)
 GRIMSTON, Sir ROBERT V., Bt. (C, Westbury)
 GROSVENOR, Lt.-Col. ROBERT G. (UU, Fermanagh and S. Tyrone)
 GURDEN, HAROLD (C, Selly Oak)

HALE, C. L. (La, Oldham, W)
 HALL, JOHN, O.B.E. (C, Wycombe)
 HALL, Rt. Hon. W. GLENVIL (La, Colne Valley)
 HAMILTON, W. W. (La, Fife, W)
 HANNAN, W. (La, Maryhill)
 HARE, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. J. H., O.B.E. (C, Sudbury and Woodbridge)
 HARRIS, F. W. (C, Croydon, NW)
 HARRIS, R. READER (C, Heston and Isleworth)
 HARRISON, A. B. C. (C, Maldon)
 HARRISON, JAMES (La, Nottingham, N.)
 HARRISON, Col. J. H., T.D., M.A. (C, Eye)
 HARVEY, Air-Cmdr. A. V., C.B.E. (C, Macclesfield)

HARVEY, IAN (C, Harrow, E.)
 HARVEY, JOHN E. (C, Walthamstow, E.)
 HARVIE-WATT, Sir GEORGE S., Bt., Q.C., T.D. (C, Richmond, Surrey)
 HASTINGS, Dr. SOMERVILLE (La, Bark- ing)
 HAY, JOHN (C, Henley)
 HAYMAN, F. H. (La, Falmouth and Camborne)
 HEAD, Rt. Hon. ANTONY, C.B.E., M.C. (C, Carshalton)
 HEALD, Rt. Hon. Sir LIONEL, Q.C. (C, Chertsey)
 HEALEY, DENIS W. (La, Leeds, E)
 HEATH, Rt. Hon. E. R. G., M.B.E. (C, Bexley)
 HEATHCOAT AMORY, Rt. Hon. D. (C, Tiverton)
 HENDERSON, Rt. Hon. A., Q.C. (La, Rowley Regis and Tipton)
 HENDERSON, JOHN (C, Cathcart)
 HERBISON, Miss MARGARET (La, Lan- arkshire, N.)
 HEWITSON, Capt. MARK (La, Kingston- upon-Hull, W.)
 HICKS-BEACH, Maj. W. W. (C, Chelt- enham)
 HILL, Dr. Rt. Hon. CHARLES (NLC, Luton)
 HILL, Mrs. E., J.P. (C, Wythenshawe)
 HILL, J. E. B. (C, Norfolk, S)
 HINCHINGBROOKE, Viscount (C, Dor- set, S)
 HIRST, G. A. N., T.D. (C, Shipley)
 HOBSON, C. R. (La, Keighley)
 HOLLAND-MARTIN, C. J. (C, Ludlow)
 HOLMAN, P. (La, Bethnal Green)
 HOLMES, H. E., D.C.M. (La, Hems- worth)
 HOLT, A. F. (L, Bolton, W)
 HOPE, Lord JOHN (C, Pentlands)
 HORNSBY-SMITH, Miss PATRICIA (C, Chislehurst)
 HOROBIN, Sir IAN (C, Oldham, E)
 HORSBRUGH, Rt. Hon. Dame FLOR- ENCE, G.B.E. (C, Moss Side)
 HOUGHTON, DOUGLAS (La, Sowerby)
 HOWARD, Hon. GREVILLE (NLC, St. Ives)
 HOWARD, J. M. (C, Test)
 HOWARD, S. G., Q.C. (C, Cambridge- shire)
 HOWELL, CHARLES A. (La, Perry Barr)
 HOWELL, D. H. (La, All Saints)
 HOY, JAMES H. (La, Leith)
 HUBBARD, T. F. (La, Kirkcaldy)
 HUDSON, Sir AUSTIN, Bt. (C, Lewisham N)
 HUDSON, W. R. A. (C, Kingston-upon- Hull, N)
 HUGHES, CLEDWYN (La, Anglesey)
 HUGHES, EMRYS (La, S Ayrshire)
 HUGHES, HECTOR, Q.C., (La, Aberdeen, N.)
 HUGHES-HALLETT, Vice-Adml. JOHN, C.B., D.S.O. (C, Croydon, NE.)
 HUGHES-YOUNG, MICHAEL (C, Wands- worth C.)
 HULBERT, Wg.Cmdr. Sir N. J. (C, Stockport, N.)
 HUNTER, A. E. (La, Feltham)

HOUSE OF COMMONS

HURD, ANTHONY R. (C, Newbury)
 HUTCHISON, Sir IAN CLARK (C, Edin- burgh, W.)
 HUTCHISON, Sir J., Bt., D.S.O., T.D., J.P. (C, Scotstoun)
 HYDE, H. MONTGOMERY (UU, Belfast, N.)
 HYLTON-FOSTER, Sir HARRY, Q.C. (C, York)
 HYND, H., J.P. (La, Accrington)
 HYND, JOHN B. (La, Attercliffe)
 IREMONGER, T. L. (C, Ilford, N.)
 IRVINE, A. J. (La, Edge Hill)
 IRVINE, BRYANT G. (C, Rye)
 IRVING, SYDNEY (La, Dartford)
 ISAACS, Rt. Hon. G. A., J.P. (La, Southwark)
 JANNER, BARNETT (La, Leicester, NW.)
 JAY, Rt. Hon. DOUGLAS (La, Batter- sea, N.)
 JEGER, GEORGE (La, Goole)
 JEGER, Mrs. LENA, B.A., L.C.C. (La, Holborn and St. Pancras, S.)
 JENKINS, ROBERT C. D., J.P. (C, Dul- wich)
 JENKINS, ROY (La, Stechford)
 JENNINGS, JOHN C. (C, Burton)
 JENNINGS, Sir ROLAND (NLC, Hallam)
 JOHNSON, Dr. D. McI. (C, Carlisle)
 JOHNSON, E. S. T., M.C. (C, Blackley)
 JOHNSON, HOWARD S. (C, Kemptown)
 JOHNSON, JAMES (La, Rugby)
 JOHNSTON, DOUGLAS H., Q.C. (La, Paisley)
 JONES, Rt. Hon. AUBREY (C, Hall Green)
 JONES, Rt. Hon. A. CREECH (La, Wakefield)
 JONES, DAVID T. (La, Hartlepool)
 JONES, F. ELWYN, Q.C. (La, West Ham, S)
 JONES, IDWAL (La, Wrexham)
 JONES, J. H. (La, Rotherham)
 JONES, T. W. (La, Merioneth)
 JOYNSON-HICKS, Hon. Sir L. W. (C, Chichester)
 KABERRY, DONALD, T.D. (C, Leeds, NW.)
 KEEGAN, DENIS M. (C, Nottingham, S)
 KENYON, C. (La, Chorley)
 KERBY, Capt. H. B. (C, Arundel and Shoreham)
 KERR, HAMILTON W. (C, Cambridge)
 KERSHAW, ANTHONY (C, Stroud)
 KEY, Rt. Hon. C. W. (La, Poplar)
 KING, H. M., B.A., PH.D. (La, Itchen)
 KIRK, P. M. (C, Gravesend)
 LAGDEN, GEOFFREY W. (C, Horn- church)
 LAMBERT, Hon. GEORGE (NLC, Tor- ington)
 LAMBTON, Viscount (C, Berwick-upon- Tweed)
 LANCASTER, Col. C. G. (C, South Fylde)
 LANGFORD-HOLT, J. A. (C, Shrewsbury)
 LAWSON, G. M. (La, Motherwell)
 LEATHER, E. H. C. (C, Somerset, N.)
 LEAVEY, J. A. (C, Heywood and Royton)

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

- LEBURN, W. G. (C, Kinross and W. Perth)
 LEDGER, RON (La, Romford)
 LEE, FREDK. (La, Newton)
 LEE, Miss JENNIE (La, Cannock)
 LEGGE-BOURKE, Maj. E. A. H. (C, Isle of Ely)
 LEGH, Hon. PETER (C, Petersfield)
 LENNOX-BOYD, Rt. Hon. ALAN (C, Mid-Bedfordshire)
 LEVER, L. M. (La, Ardwick)
 LEVER, Flg.-Officer N. H. (La, Cheet- ham)
 LEWIS, A. W. J. (La, West Ham, N.)
 LINDGREN, G. S. (La, Wellingborough)
 LINDSAY, Hon. JAMES (C, Devon, N.)
 LINDSAY, MARTIN, C.B.E., D.S.O. (C, Solihull)
 LINSTAD, Sir HUGH, O.B.E. (C, Putney)
 LIPTON, Lt.-Col. M., J.P. (La, Brixton)
 LLEWELLYN, DAVID (C, Cardiff, N)
 LLOYD, Maj. Sir GUY, D.S.O., D.L. (C, Renfrew, E.)
 LLOYD, Rt. Hon. GEOFFREY (C, Sutton Coldfield)
 LLOYD, Rt. Hon. SELWYN, C.B.E., T.D., q.c. (C, Wirral)
 LLOYD-GEORGE, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. (NLC, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, N)
 LOGAN, D. G., C.B.E. (La, Liverpool, Scotland)
 LONGDEN, GILBERT, M.B.E. (C, Hert- fordshire, SW.)
 LOW, Rt. Hon. A. R. W., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D. (C, Blackpool, N)
 LUCAS, Maj. Sir JOCELYN, Bt., M.C. (C, Portsmouth, S.)
 LUCAS, P. B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (C, Brent- ford and Chiswick)
 LUCAS-TOOTH, Sir HUGH, Bt. (C, Hendon, S)
 MABON, Dr. J. DICKSON (La, Green- ock)
 MCADDEN, S. J. (C, Southend, E.)
 MACANDREW, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES, T.D. (C, Bute and N. Ayr- shire)
 MCCALLUM, Maj. Sir DUNCAN, M.C. (C, Argyll)
 MACCOLL, J. E. (La, Widnes)
 MACDONALD, Sir PETER D., K.B.E. (C, Isle of Wight)
 MCGHEE, H. G. (La, Penistone)
 MCGOVERN, JOHN (La, Shettleston)
 MCINNES, J., M.B.E., J.P. (La, Glas- gow, C.)
 MCKAY, JOHN (La, Wallsend)
 MACKESON, Sir HARRY, Bt. (C, Folke- stone and Hythe)
 MCKIBBIN, Lt.-Col. A. J., O.B.E., D.L. (UU, Belfast, E.)
 MACKIE, JOHN H. (C, Galloway)
 McLAUGHLIN, Mrs. PATRICIA (UU, Bel- fast, W.)
 MACLAY, Rt. Hon. J. S., C.M.G. (NLC, Renfrew, W.)
 MACLEAN, FITZROY, C.B.E. (C, Lan- caster)
 McLEAN, Lt.-Col. NEIL, D.S.O. (C, Inverness)
 McLEAVY, F. (La, Bradford, E.)
 MACLEOD, Rt. Hon. IAIN (C, Enfield, W.)
 MACLEOD, Capt. JOHN (NLC, Ross and Cromarty)
 MACMILLAN, Rt. Hon. H. (C, Brom- ley)
 MACMILLAN, M. K. (La, Western Isles)
 MACMILLAN, MAURICE (C, Halifax)
 MACPHERSON, MALCOLM (La, Stirling and Falkirk)
 MACHPHERSON, NIALL (NLC, Dum- fries)
 MADDAN, MARTIN (C, Hitchen)
 MAHON, SIMON (La, Bootle)
 MAINWARING, W. H. (La, Rhondda, E.)
 MAITLAND, Cmdr. J. F. W., R.N. (retd.) (C, Horncastle)
 MAITLAND, PATRICK F. (C, Lanark)
 MALLALIEU, E. L., q.c. (La, Brigg)
 MALLALIEU, J. P. W. (La, Hudders- field, E)
 MANN, Mrs. JEAN (La, Coatbridge and Airdrie)
 MANNINGHAM-BULLER, Rt. Hon. Sir REGINALD, q.c. (C, Northampton, S.)
 MARKHAM, Sir FRANK (C, Buckingham)
 MARLOWE, A. A. H., q.c. (C, Hove)
 MARPLES, ERNEST (C, Wallasey)
 MARQUAND, Rt. Hon. H. A. (La, Middlesbrough, E)
 MARSHALL, Cmdr. DOUGLAS (C, Bod- min)
 MASON, ROY (La, Barnsley)
 MATHEW, ROBERT (C, Honiton)
 MAUDE, ANGUS E. U. (C, Ealing, S.)
 MAUDLING, Rt. Hon. R. (C, Barnet)
 MAWBY, RAY (C, Totnes)
 MAYDON, Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C., D.S.O., D.S.C. (C, Wells)
 MAYHEW, C. P. (La, Woolwich, E.)
 MEDLICOTT, Sir FRANK, C.B.E. (NLC, Norfolk, C.)
 MELLISH, R. J. (La, Bermondsey)
 MESSER, Sir FREDERICK, C.B.E. (La, Tottenham)
 MIKARDO, IAN (La, Reading)
 MILLIGAN, Rt. Hon. W. R., q.c. (C, Edinburgh, N.)
 MITCHISON, G. R., C.B.E., q.c. (La, Kettering)
 MOLSON, HUGH (C, High Peak)
 MONCKTON, Rt. Hon. Sir WALTER, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., q.c. (C, Bristol, W.)
 MONSLOW, WALTER (La, Barrow-in- Furness)
 MOODY, ARTHUR S. (La, Gateshead, E.)
 MOORE, Lt.-Col. Sir THOMAS, C.B.E. (C, Ayr)
 MORRIS, P. (La, Swansea, W.)
 MORRIS, Sir R. HOPKIN, q.c. (L, Car- marthen)
 MORRISON, Rt. Hon. H. S., C.H. (La, Lewisham, S.)
 MORRISON, Maj. J. G., T.D., D.L., J.P. (C, Salisbury)
 MORRISON, Rt. Hon. W. S., M.C., q.c. (C, Cirencester and Tewkesbury)
 MORT, D. L. (La, Swansea, E.)
 MOSS, R. (La, Meriden)
 MOTT-RADCLYFFE, Maj. C. E. (C, Windsor)
 MOYLE, ARTHUR, C.B.E. (La, Oldbury and Halesowen)
 MULLEY, FRED W. (La, Park)
 NABARRO, G. (C, Kidderminster)
 NEAL, HAROLD (La, Bolsover)
 NEAVE, AIREY, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (C, Abingdon)
 NICHOLLS, HARMAR, J.P. (C, Peter- borough)
 NICHOLSON, G. (C, Farnham)
 NICOLSON, NIGEL (C, Bournemouth, E., and Christchurch)
 NIELD, BASIL, C.B.E., q.c. (C, City of Chester)
 NOBLE, Cmdr. ALLAN, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (retd.) (C, Chelsea)
 NOEL-BAKER, FRANCIS (La, Swindon)
 NOEL-BAKER, Rt. Hon. P. J. (La, Derby, S.)
 NUGENT, G. R. H. (C, Guildford)
 NUTTING, Rt. Hon. ANTHONY (C, Melton)
 OAKSHOTT, H. D., M.B.E. (C, Bebington)
 O'BRIEN, TOM (La, Nottingham, W.)
 OLIVER, G. H., q.c. (La, Ilkeston)
 O'NEILL, The Hon. PHELM R. H. (UU, Antrim, N.)
 ORAM, A. E. (La, East Ham, S.)
 ORBACH, MAURICE (La, Willesden, E.)
 ORMSBY-GORE, The Hon. W. D. (C, Oswestry)
 ORR, Capt. L. P. S. (UU, Down, S.)
 ORR-EWING, CHARLES I. (C, Hendon, N.)
 ORR-EWING, Sir IAN (C, Weston-super- Mare)
 OSBORNE, C. (C, Louth)
 OSWALD, THOS. (La, Edinburgh, Cen.)
 OWEN, WILL (La, Morpeth)
 PADLEY, WALTER E. (La, Ogmores)
 PAGE, R. GRAHAM (C, Crosby)
 PAGET, R. T., q.c. (La, Northampton)
 PALING, Rt. Hon. WILFRED (La, Dearne Valley)
 PALING, WILLIAM T. (La, Dewsbury)
 PALMER, A. M. F. (La, Cleveland)
 PANNELL, NORMAN A. (C, Kirkdale)
 PANNELL, T. C. (La, Leeds, W.)
 PARGITER, GEORGE A. (La, Southall)
 PARKER, JOHN (La, Dagenham)
 PARKIN, BEN (La, Paddington, N.)
 PARTRIDGE, E., C.B.E. (C, Battersea, S.)
 PATON, JOHN (La, Norwich, N.)
 PEARSON, ARTHUR, C.B.E. (La, Ponty- pridd)
 PEART, T. F. (La, Workington)
 PEYTON, J. W. W. (C, Yeovil)
 PICKTHORN, K. W. M. (C, Carlton)
 PILKINGTON, Capt. R. A., M.C. (C, Poole)
 PITMAN, I. J. (C, Bath)
 PITT, Miss EDITH (C, Edgbaston)
 PLUMMER, Sir LESLIE (La, Deptford)
 POPPLEWELL, E., C.B.E. (La, New- castle-upon-Tyne, W.)

UNITED KINGDOM

POTT, H. PERCIVALL (C, Devizes)
 POWELL, J. ENOCH, M.B.E. (C, Wolverhampton, SW.)
 PRICE, DAVID (C, Eastleigh)
 PRICE, HENRY A. (C, Lewisham, W.)
 PRICE, J. T. (La, Westthoughton)
 PRICE, M. PHILIPS (La, Gloucestershire, W.)
 PRIOR-PALMER, Brig. O. L., D.S.O. (C, Worthing)
 PROBERT, A. (La, Aberdare)
 PROCTOR, W. T. (La, Eccles)
 PROFUMO, J. D., O.B.E. (C, Stratford-on-Avon)
 PRYDE, D. J., J.P. (La, Midlothian)
 PURSEY, Cmdr. H., R.N. (La, Kingston-upon-Hull, E.)
 RAIKES, Sir VICTOR, K.B.E. (C, Garston)
 RAMSDEN, J. (C, Harrogate)
 RANDALL, H. E. (La, Gatshead, W.)
 RANKIN, J. (La, Govan)
 RAWLINSON, PETER (C, Epsom)
 REDMAYNE, MARTIN, D.S.O., J.P. (C, Rushcliffe)
 REES-DAVIES, W. R. (C, Isle of Thanet)
 REEVES, J. (La, Greenwich)
 REID, WM., J.P. (La, Provan)
 REMNANT, Hon. P. F. (C, Wokingham)
 RENTON, DAVID L.-M., Q.C. (NLC, Huntingdon)
 RHODES, HERVEY, D.F.C. (La, Ashton-under-Lyne)
 RIDSDALE, JULIAN (NLC, Harwich)
 RIPPON, GEOFFREY (C, Norwich, S.)
 ROBENS, Rt. Hon. ALFRED (La, Blyth)
 ROBERTS, ALBERT (La, Normanton)
 ROBERTS, G. O. (La, Caernarvon)
 ROBERTS, Sir P., Bt (NLC, Heeley)
 ROBERTSON, Sir DAVID (C, Caithness and Sutherland)
 ROBINSON, KENNETH (La, St. Pancras, N.)
 ROBINSON, Sir ROLAND (C, Blackpool, S.)
 ROBSON-BROWN, WILLIAM (C, Esher)
 RODGERS, JOHN C. (C, Sevenoaks)
 ROGERS, G. H. R. (La, Kensington, N.)
 ROPER, Sir HAROLD, C.B.E., M.C. (C, Cornwall, N.)
 ROPNER, Col. Sir LEONARD, Bt., M.C., O.S.J., T.D., D.L. (C, Barkston Ash)
 ROSS, W. (La, Kilmarnock)
 ROYLE, CHARLES (La, Salford, W.)
 RUSSELL, RONALD S. (C, Wembley, S.)
 SANDYS, Rt. Hon. DUNCAN (C, Streatham)
 SCHOFIELD, Lt.-Col. WENTWORTH (C, Rochdale)
 SCOTT-MILLER, Cmdr. R., V.R.D. (C, King's Lynn)
 SHARPLES, RICHARD, O.B.E., M.C. (C, Sutton and Cheam)
 SHAWCROSS, Rt. Hon. Sir HARTLEY, Q.C. (La, St. Helens)
 SHEPHERD, WM. S. (C, Cheadle)
 SHINWELL, Rt. Hon. E. (La, Easington)
 SHORT, Capt. E. W. (La, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Central)
 SHURMER, P. L. E. (La, Sparkbrook)

SILVERMAN, JULIUS (La, Aston)
 SILVERMAN, S. S. (La, Nelson and Colne)
 SIMMONS, C. J. (La, Brierley Hill)
 SIMON, J. E. S., Q.C. (C, Middlesbrough, W.)
 SKEFFINGTON, ARTHUR M. (La, Hayes and Harlington)
 SLATER, Mrs. H. (La, Stoke-on-Trent, N.)
 SLATER, JOSEPH, B.E.M. (La, Sedgefield)
 SMITH, ELLIS (La, Stoke-on-Trent, S.)
 SMITHERS, PETER, V.R.D., D.PHIL. (C, Winchester)
 SMYTH, Brig. Sir J., V.C., M.C. (C, Norwood)
 SNOW, JULIAN (La, Lichfield and Tanworth)
 SOAMES, Capt. C., C.B.E. (C, Bedford)
 SORESENSEN, Rev. R. W. (La, Leyton)
 SPARKS, J. A. (La, Acton)
 SPEARMAN, A. C. M. (C, Scarborough and Whitby)
 SPEIR, RUPERT M. (C, Hexham)
 SPENCE, Maj. H. R., O.B.E. (C, Aberdeen)
 SPENCER-NAIRN, D. L. (C, Central Ayrshire)
 SPENS, Rt. Hon. Sir PATRICK, K.B.E., Q.C. (C, Kensington, S.)
 STANLEY, Hon. RICHARD (C, North Fylde)
 STEELE, TOM (La, Dunbarton, W.)
 STEVENS, G. P., F.C.A. (C, Langstone)
 STEWARD, H. M. (C, Stockport, S.)
 STEWARD, Sir W. A. (C, Woolwich, W.)
 STEWART, J. HENDERSON (L. and C, Fife, E.)
 STEWART, MICHAEL (La, Fulham)
 STODDART-SCOTT, Col. M., O.B.E., T.D., M.D. (C, Ripon)
 STOKES, Rt. Hon. R. R., M.C. (La, Ipswich)
 STONES, WILLIAM (La, Consett)
 STOREY, S. (C, Stretford)
 STRACHEY, Rt. Hon. J. (La, Dundee, W.)
 STRAUSS, Rt. Hon. G. R. (La, Vauxhall)
 STROSS, Dr. B. (La, Stoke-on-Trent, C.)
 STUART, Rt. Hon. JAMES, M.V.O., M.C. (C, Moray and Nairn)
 STUDHOLME, Maj. H. G., C.V.O. (C, Tavistock)
 SUMMERS, G. S. (C, Aylesbury)
 SUMMERSKILL, Dr. The Rt. Hon. EDITH (La, Warrington)
 SUMNER, DONALD (C, Orpington)
 SWINGLER, S. T. (La, Newcastle-under-Lyme)
 SYLVESTER, GEORGE O. (La, Pontefract)
 TAYLOR, Sir CHARLES S. (C, Eastbourne)
 TAYLOR, H. B. (La, Mansfield)
 TAYLOR, J. (La, West Lothian)
 TAYLOR, W. J., C.B.E., D.L., J.P. (NLC, Bradford, N.)
 TEELING, W. (C, Pavilion)

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THOMAS, I. RHYS (La, Rhondda, W.)
 THOMAS, LESLIE M., M.B.E. (C, Canterbury)
 THOMAS, PETER J. M. (C, Conway)
 THOMAS, T. GEORGE (La, Cardiff, W.)
 THOMPSON, K. P. (C, Walton)
 THOMPSON, R. H. M. (C, Croydon, S.)
 THOMSON, G. M. (La, Dundee, E.)
 THORNECROFT, Capt. Rt. Hon. PETER (C, Monmouth)
 THORNTON, E., M.B.E. (La, Farnworth)
 THORNTON-KEMSLEY, C. N., O.B.E., T.D. (NLC, N. Angus and Mearns)
 TILEY, ARTHUR (NLC, Bradford, W.)
 TILNEY, J. D. R. T., T.D., J.P. (C, Wavertree)
 TIMMONS, J. (La, Bothwell)
 TOMNEY, F. (La, Hammersmith, N.)
 TOUCHE, Sir GORDON C. (C, Dorking)
 TURNER, H. F. L. (C, Oxford)
 TURNER-SAMUELS, M., Q.C. (La, Gloucester)
 TURTON, Rt. Hon. R. H., M.C. (C, Thirsk and Malton)
 TWEEDSMUIR, Lady (C, Aberdeen, S.)
 UNGOED-THOMAS, Sir LYNN, Q.C., (La, Leicester, NE.)
 USBORNE, H. C. (La, Yardley)
 VANE, W. M. F. (C, Westmorland)
 VAUGHAN-MORGAN, J. K. (C, Reigate)
 VIAN, S. P., C.B.E. (La, Willesden, W.)
 VICKERS, Miss J. H. (NLC, Devonport)
 VOSPER, D. F., B.A., T.D. (C, Runcorn)
 WADE, DONALD W. (L, Huddersfield, W.)
 WAKEFIELD, E. B., C.I.E. (C, Derbyshire, W.)
 WAKEFIELD, Sir W. W. (C, St. Marylebone)
 WALKER-SMITH, D. C., Q.C. (C, Hertford, E.)
 WALL, Maj. P. H. B., M.C., R.M. (C, Haltemprice)
 WARBEY, WILLIAM N. (La, Ashfield)
 WARD, Dame IRENE, D.B.E. (C, Tyne-mouth)
 WARD, The Hon. G. R. (C, Worcester)
 WATERHOUSE, Capt. Rt. Hon. C., M.C. (C, Leicester, SE.)
 WATKINS, TUDOR E. (La, Brecon and Radnor)
 WATKINSON, Rt. Hon. HAROLD (C, Woking)
 WEBBE, Sir HAROLD, C.B.E. (C, Cities of London and Westminster)
 WEITZMAN, DAVID, Q.C. (La, Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.)
 WELLS, PERCY L. (La, Faversham)
 WELLS, W. T., Q.C. (La, Walsall, N.)
 WEST, D. G. (La, Pontypool)
 WHEELDON, W. E. (La, Small Heath)
 WHITE, Mrs. EIRENE (La, Flint, E.)
 WHITE, HENRY (La, Derbyshire, NE.)
 WHITELAW, WILLIAM (C, Penrith and The Border)
 WIGG, GEORGE (La, Dudley)
 WILCOCK, Gp.-Capt. C. A. B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (La, Derby, N.)

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

WILKINS, W. A. (La, Bristol, S.) WILLEY, F. T. (La, Sunderland, N.) WILLIAMS, D. J. (La, Neath) WILLIAMS, G. W. (C, Tonbridge) WILLIAMS, Rev. LLYWELYN (La, Aber- tillery) WILLIAMS, PAUL (C, Sunderland, S.) WILLIAMS, R. D. (C, Exeter) WILLIAMS, R. W. (La, Wigan) WILLIAMS, Rt. Hon. T. (La, Don Valley)	WILLIAMS, W. R. (La, Openshaw) WILLIAMS, W. T. (La, Barons Court) WILLIS, E. G. (La, Edinburgh, E.) WILLS, GERALD, M.B.E. (C, Bridg- water) WILSON, GEOFFREY (C, Truro) WILSON, Rt. Hon. J. H., O.B.E. (La, Huyton) WINTERBOTTOM, R. E. (La, Brightside) WOOD, Hon. RICHARD F. (C, Bridling- ton)	WOODBURN, Rt. Hon. A. (La, Clack- mannan and E. Stirling) WOOLLAM, J. V. (C, W. Derby) YATES, V. F. (La, Ladywood) YATES, W. (C, The Wrekin) YOUNGER, Rt. Hon. K. G. (La, Grimsby) ZILLIACUS, K. (La, Gorton)
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POLITICAL PARTIES

THE CONSERVATIVE AND UNIONIST PARTY

The Conservative and Unionist Party is the lineal descendant of the old Tory Party, transformed and modernised by the genius of Disraeli, who was the real founder of modern Conservatism, and modified by the inclusion of Liberals, led by the late Duke of Devonshire and Joseph Chamberlain, who refused to follow Mr. Gladstone in his conversion to Home Rule for Ireland. To Disraeli, who consistently supported Lord Shaftesbury (then Lord Ashley) in his factory legislation, is owing the strong programme of social progress, for the modern interpretation of which the Party is indebted to Sir Winston Churchill and Mr. R. A. Butler; and Joseph Chamberlain was the founder of the party's imperial policy.

The aims of the Conservative Party are to uphold the Christian religion and resist all attacks upon it, to defend our monarchical constitution, to defend and develop Empire trade, to support as a general rule free enterprise and initiative against state trading and nationalisation, to maintain and improve standards of life and full employment and to develop a property-owning democracy.

PARTY POLICY

Foreign Affairs:

(a) to make the United Nations an effective instrument of the rule of law;

(b) to enable the Council of Europe to perform its proper functions in bringing the Western peoples closer together;

(c) to bring about the close association of the British Empire and Commonwealth with the United States of America and Western Europe as the surest hope for world peace;

(d) to preserve peace by a firm foreign policy based on sufficient strength and capable of inducing respect for our position as a major world power and at the same time to strive for real world disarmament.

Imperial Affairs:

(a) to retain and develop the great and unique brotherhood of the British Empire and Commonwealth, to promote its unity, strength and progress, as a first task of British statesmanship;

(b) to improve, perfect and to uphold the principle of racial partnership; make the fullest use of Commonwealth machinery for joint consultation and action, and to promote a unity of peoples and not only of leaders;

(c) to develop the rich and varied resources of the Empire and Commonwealth and so bring about increasing prosperity and plenty;

(d) to encourage the greatest possible volume of trade within the Empire and Commonwealth, retaining Imperial Preference, and granting the Empire producer a place in the home market second only to the home producer;

(e) to work to raise living standards and to guide the Colonial peoples along the road to self-government within the framework of the British Commonwealth and Empire.

(f) to seek the promotion of capital investment in the improvement of Colonial communications, the extraction of minerals and the modernisation of agriculture, with emphasis on peasant production, and to help the Colonies in their assault on ignorance, want and disease.

Economic and Industrial Policy:

(a) to encourage free competitive enterprise and work for price stability with freedom and efficiency as the keys to abundance and lower costs;

(b) to reduce the burden of taxation on the individual, the family and on industry;

(c) To encourage proper rewards for extra initiative, skill, effort and responsibility, and co-partnership and profit sharing schemes where desirable;

(d) to maintain free and independent trade unions as an essential part of the industrial system and to consult with their leaders on all economic matters;

(e) to pursue a policy of economic expansion and full employment, and to curb inflation;

(f) to move towards a freer system of world trade and payments, and to strengthen Britain's defences against unfair international trade practices;

(g) to launch a vigorous drive to promote the health, welfare, and safety of the working population, and to safeguard the employment of children;

(h) to press ahead speedily with a programme of nuclear power stations on a commercial scale;

(i) to expand scientific and technological training, and to promote and encourage research both in private and state industries;

(j) to promote good farming by support prices, deficiency payments, orderly marketing, etc., to uphold the principles of the 1947 Agriculture Act and to resist nationalisation of the land.

Social Policy:

(a) to promote the ideal of a property-owning democracy by encouraging home ownership, fostering personal thrift and stimulating partnership in industry;

(b) to ensure that every family has a decent house and to pull down slums at an increasing rate;

(c) to better the standard of education by reducing the size of classes, improving existing buildings and equipment, and extending facilities for scientific and technical training,

(d) to provide the best Health Service the nation can afford, to build new hospitals, extend and modernise existing ones, promote progress in all forms of preventive work, and remove restrictions on voluntary hospital work;

(e) to give constant attention to the needs and interests of all pensioners and encourage the provision of "half-way houses" for the old;

(f) to give effect to a national "clear-air" policy;

(g) to strike a just balance between the interests of the individual and those of the community, and improve the machinery of tribunals, public inquiries and departmental decisions affecting individual interests and property.

ELECTORAL POSITION

At the General Election of May, 1955, 13,286,566 votes were cast for the Party and its Liberal and National Liberal associates, 624 seats were contested and 344 Members of Parliament (including 21 associates of the party) returned.

PRINCIPAL ORGANISATIONS

The Conservative and Unionist Central Office: Abbey House, 2-8 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; t. 1870;

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Chair. OLIVER POOLE, C.B.E.; Vice-Chair. Mrs. HENRY BROOKE; DONALD KABERRY, T.D., M.P.; Joint Treas. C. J. HOLLAND-MARTIN, M.P., Gen. Dir. Sir STEPHEN PIERSSENE; Chief Org. Officer. T. F. WATSON, C.B.E., M.C.; Dir. of Publicity GUY SCHOFIELD.

National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations: Abbey House, 2-8, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Pres. Mrs. LORNE SAYERS, C.B.E., J.P.; Chair. Hon. Mrs. EVELYN EMMET, J.P., M.P.; Chair. Exec. Cttee. Sir ERIC ERRINGTON, J.P., M.P., Sec. C. S. STREATFIELD.

The Primrose League: 54, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f.1883; Grand Master Rt. Hon. Sir WINSTON CHURCHILL, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.; Chancellor Lord FAIRFAX OF CAMERON; Sec. Miss E. M. KILLBY, O.B.E.

The Scottish Unionist Association: 9, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh; f. 1912; Pres. A. D. BUCHANAN-SMITH, C.B.E., T.D., D.L., D.Sc.; Secs. IAN M. MOWAT (Eastern Council), JOHN CRANNA, C.B.E., J.P. (Western Council).

The Association of Conservative Clubs: 2-8, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1894; Pres. Council R. A. BUTLER, M.P.; Vice-Pres. F. H. KELLY; Chair. Earl of MUNSTER; Sec. Col. R. E. FELLOWS.

CLUBS

Carlton: 69, St James' Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1832.

The 1912 Club: 112 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.; Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord BICESTER; Chair. F. W. ROBERTS; Hon. Sec. D. JEAN C. BOWDEN.

The Ladies' Carlton Club: 5, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1., f. 1906; Sec. NOEL BACKWELL.

THE LABOUR PARTY

HISTORY

The Labour Party was formed in 1900 as a federation of trade unions, socialist societies, local trades councils and Co-operative societies. It owes its origin to a resolution of the Trades Union Congress which, in 1899, instructed its Parliamentary Committee to invite the co-operation of the working-class organisations named, in devising ways and means of securing the return of an increased number of Labour members to Parliament. Previous attempts to form an independent Labour Party had not succeeded, though there were a number of Labour members in Parliament; but this resolution of Congress led to the establishment of a Labour Representation Committee, whose aims at first went no further than the organisation of a distinct Labour group in Parliament which would "co-operate with any party which for the time being may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of Labour, and be equally ready to dissociate themselves from any Party having an opposite tendency".

In the first year of its existence the Labour Representation Committee reported the affiliation of some forty trade unions with an aggregate membership of about 350,000; some half dozen local trades councils with a combined membership of about 100,000; and three Socialist societies, with a total membership of less than 23,000. It fought its first General Election in the year of its birth and was able to place only fifteen candidates in the field, of whom no more than two were elected to Parliament. Subsequent General Elections showed a steady rate of growth, and a phenomenal expansion began in 1918, when the Party was re-organised and the basis of membership broadened to include not only affiliated organisations but also individual members. It thus ceased to be a federation of affiliated organisations, and became a political party, in which membership was open to any person who desired to join it.

MEMBERSHIP AND ELECTORAL POSITION

Total membership, including organisations and individual members, was 6,498,027 in 1954.

At the General Election of 1955, 12,369,532 votes were cast for the Party, 617 seats contested and 277 Members of Parliament returned.

POLICY

National: The following is a summary of the objects of the Party as defined in its constitution:

(a) To secure for the producers by hand or by brain the full fruits of their industry and the most equitable distribution thereof that may be possible, upon the basis of the common ownership of the means of production and the best obtainable system of popular administration and control of each industry or service

(b) Generally to promote the political, social and economic emancipation of the people, and more particularly of those who depend directly upon their own exertions by hand or by brain for the means of life.

Inter-Dominion: To co-operate with the Labour and Socialist organisations in the Dominions and the Dependencies with a view to promoting the purposes of the Party and to take common action for the promotion of a higher standard of social and economic life for the working population of the respective countries.

International: To co-operate with the Labour and Socialist organisations in other countries and to assist in organising a federation of nations for the maintenance of freedom and peace, for the establishment of suitable machinery for the adjustment and settlement of international disputes by conciliation or judicial arbitration, and for such international legislation as may be practicable.

ORGANISATION

Relations with the Trades Union Congress and the Co-operative movements are maintained through the National Council of Labour, representing the T.U.C. General Council, the National Executive of the Labour Party, the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Co-operative Union.

The supreme authority in the Labour Party is vested in the annual conference of delegates. It meets during October each year. Reports are submitted to it on the work of the year by the National Executive and the Parliamentary Party, and resolutions from the affiliated organisations are considered with a view to the formulation of the Party's policy.

HEADQUARTERS

The Labour Party: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; Sec. MORGAN PHILLIPS; National Agent A. L. WILLIAMS; Chief Woman Officer MARY SUTHERLAND.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Treasurer: Rt. Hon. HUGH GAITSKELL, C.B.E., M.P.

Chairman: E. G. GOOCH, C.B.E., M.P.

Leader of the Parliamentary Party: Rt. Hon. HUGH GAITSKELL, C.B.E., M.P.

AFFILIATED ORGANISATIONS

(Details concerning trade unions will be found in the *Industry and Commerce Section*.)

Fabian Society: 11, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1, f. 1884. A centre for free and independent research and discussion within the Socialist movement. Among its early leaders were Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells.

Executive Committee: JOHN PARKER, M.P. (Chair). AUSTEN ALBU, M.P., T. BALOGH, RITCHIE CALDER, Mrs. MARGARET COLE, C. A. R. CROSLAND, R. H. S. CROSSMAN, M.P., JOHN DIAMOND (Hon. Treas.), Lord FARINGDON, Rt. Hon. HUGH GAITSKELL, M.P., H. D. HUGHES, ROY JENKINS, M.P., T. E. M. MCKITTERICK, IAN MIKARDO, M.P., ARTHUR SKEFFINGTON, M.P., Mrs. MARY STEWART, Mrs. EIRENE WHITE, M.P., Rt. Hon. HAROLD WILSON, M.P., Rt. Hon. KENNETH YOUNGER, M.P.

Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society (Political Purposes Cttee.): 147, Powis Street, Woolwich, S.E.18; f. 1921; 366,000 members. It is affiliated nationally and locally to the Labour Party as well as to the Co-operative Party, and it has a representative on the National Labour Party Executive. It seeks the adoption of its nominees as parliamentary and local government candidates through the local Labour Party machinery; they run as Labour and Co-operative candidates. Sec. EDWIN FURNESS, B.A., F.R.ECON.SOC., K.C.C.

THE LIBERAL PARTY

Many influences have played their part in the formulation of the Liberal political philosophy. The seventeenth-century struggles of the common law against the Crown, and of Puritanism against the Church; the Whig assertion of the sanctity of contract, the fervour of eighteenth-century Nonconformity; the Radicalism that was inspired by the French Revolution; the economic philosophy of the Manchester School—all have contributed something.

Modern Liberalism, however, dates—if it can be dated at all—from the beginning of the present century. The Liberal Government which took office in 1905 and which remained in office until a coalition was formed during the Great War gave a new orientation to domestic policy. Social reform was the keynote of their activities. Among other policies initiated were the provision of pensions for the aged, minimum wage legislation, the insurance of the worker against sickness and unemployment, and the recasting of our system of direct taxation along progressive lines. Trade unions were encouraged and education and health services developed.

The circumstances of the war, and the difficulties which the post-war Coalition Government had to meet, broke the continuity of Liberal traditions and the Party suffered from internal dissensions, which culminated in a split over the tariff policy of the National Government in 1931. In 1935 one section of the Party broke away and formed the National Liberal Party.

Until the outbreak of war Liberal M.P.s made a striking stand against the Government's appeasement policy, both in the House and the country.

After the 1945 General Election, the Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, Q.C., M.P., became Leader of the Liberal Parliamentary Party.

The Liberal Party supported the Labour Government's social security measures and the nationalisation of coal, gas, electricity and rail transport. It opposed all measures affecting the liberty of the individual, such as direction of labour, conscription, the "closed shop" and diminishing powers of Parliament.

The preamble to the party Constitution states: "The Liberal Party exists to build a Liberal Commonwealth in which every citizen shall possess liberty, property and security, and none shall be enslaved by poverty, ignorance or unemployment. Its chief care is for the rights and opportunities of the individual, and in all spheres it sets freedom first."

After the 1951 election Mr. Churchill offered Mr. Clement Davies a post in the new Conservative Government. This offer was refused. The Liberal Parliamentary Party, however, agreed to support the Government in all measures conceived in the national interest, while at the same time preserving their complete independence as a party.

At the General Election of 1955, 722,395 votes were cast for the Party, 110 seats were contested and 6 Members of Parliament returned.

PRINCIPAL ORGANISATIONS

Liberal Party Organisation: 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Founded June 1936 in accordance with the Report of the Re-Organisation Commission set up after the General Election of 1935, which recommended that an "all-important step towards rebuilding the Party is to endow it with a strong and united Headquarters", and that the National Liberal Federation, which had existed since 1877, should be wound up and merged in a new system.

Acting Pres. LEONARD F. BEHRENS; Vice-Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord BEVERIDGE, K.C.B., Lady VIOLET BONHAM CARTER, D.B.E., ELLIOTT DODDS, FRANK BYERS, O.B.E., Sir ANDREW MCFADYEAN, Dr. NATHANIEL MICKLEM, M.A., D.D., Sir RONALD WALKER; Dir-Gen. H. F. P. HARRIS, B.COM., B.SC., ECON; Hon. Treasurers: The Rt. Hon. Lord GRANTCHESTER, Major-Gen. W. H. GREY, C.B., C.M.G., PHILIP FOTHERGILL.

EXECUTIVE

Chairman: GEOFFREY ACLAND

Vice-Chairman: G. GRANVILLE SLACK, B.A., LL.M.

Publications: EDWIN MALINDINE

Liberal Central Association: Official organisation and headquarters of the Liberal Parliamentary Party; 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1860; Chair. FRANK BYERS, O.B.E.; Chief Liberal Whip JOSEPH GRIMOND, M.P.; Treasurers Lord SHERWOOD, Major-Gen. GREY, C.B., C.M.G.; Hon. Sec. Rt. Hon. Lord STANMORE, K.C.V.O.; Sec. T. D. NUDDS.

Liberal Publication Department: 54 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. f. 1887; this dept is under the direction of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Party Organisation; Sec. REGINALD SMITH; publ. *Liberal News*.

Woman's Liberal Federation: 54, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1919; Pres. and Chair. Hon. Mrs. WHITAMORE; Hon. Sec. Mrs. IVY O'SULLIVAN.

National League of Young Liberals: 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1903; Chair. Dr. ROY DOUGLAS; Hon. Sec. TIMOTHY JOYCE; Hon. Treas. EDRYD JONES.

Liberal Candidates' Association: 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1950, c. 200 mems. Pres. Lord STRABOLGI; Chair. EDWIN MALINDINE; Hon. Secs. LUCIEN FIOR, Miss IVY THURSTON, A.C.A., A.A.C.C.A.

CLUBS

National Liberal Club: Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1. f. 1882, with W. E. Gladstone as its first President; membership 3,700; Chair. Gen. Cttee. HAROLD J. GLANVILLE, J.P.; Vice-Chair. Capt. FRANCIS GRIERSON, G. GRANVILLE SLACK; Sec. C. BILLSON; Chair. Political Cttee. EDWIN MALINDINE; Hon. Sec. T. D. NUDDS; Hon. Librarian L. J. HUMPHREY.

Eighty Club: 11, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4; f. 1880 with the object of promoting Liberal education among the electorate; Pres. Rt. Hon. Viscount THURSO, K.T., C.M.G.; Chair. Lord GRANTCHESTER, O.B.E., Hon. Treas. Lt.-Col. H. K. SADLER; Sec. Hon. JOHN W. BENSON.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY

National Liberal Organisation: 2, Lambeth Palace Road, London, S.E.1. The administrative centre of the Liberals who co-operate with the Conservatives and Unionists.

CENTRAL OFFICE

Chair Lt.-Col. Lord TEVIOT, D.S.O., M.C.; Vice-Chair. Lord ENNISDALE, O.B.E., Sir HERBERT BUTCHER, M.P.; Hon. Treas. Sir LEIGHTON SEAGER, Bt., C.B.E., D.L., J.P.; Gen. Sec. PETER ENSOR WALTERS; Political Sec. JACK CHERRY.

NATIONAL LIBERAL COUNCIL

Pres. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ROSEBERY, K.T., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D.; Vice-Pres. The Dowager Viscountess RUNCIMAN, J.P.; The Dowager The Hon. Lady BARLOW; Rt. Hon. ERNEST BROWN, C.H., M.C.; Lord DOVERCOURT; Sir FREDERIC HAMILTON, Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM MABANE, K.B.E.; Sir HENRY MORRIS-JONES, M.C., D.L., J.P.; Col. Sir ALFRED MOWAT, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., J.P.; Sir HENRY PRICE, Bt.; Sir LEIGHTON SEAGER, Bt., C.B.E., D.L., J.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir GEOFFREY SHAKESPEARE, Bt.; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. Lord MILVERTON, G.C.M.G.; Vice-Chair. of Exec. Cttee. Hon. DAVID RHYS; Hon. Sec. and Treas. PETER ENSOR WALTERS.

COMMUNIST PARTY

The Party was formed in 1920 as a result of the coming together of sections of various Socialist organisations on the basis of their agreement with the aims and constitution of the Third (Communist) International (disbanded in 1943). The Party is organised in Districts, some of the larger of which are subdivided. Each district covers a suitable geographical and industrial area, and embraces a number of local branches which are based on towns or groups of adjacent villages or constituencies. Party members are organised in branches based on their place of work or residence, and work either in factory groups or area or ward groups. Membership of the Party involves payment of dues, acceptance of Party policy, and willingness to carry out, according to individual circumstances, activity in furtherance of the Party's objects.

The Party Congress elects the Executive Committee, which elects the Political Committee that is responsible for conducting the day-to-day leadership of Party activity.

The object of the Party is to achieve a Socialist Britain, in which the public ownership of the means of production and exchange shall replace the existing capitalist system, and it believes that this aim can be attained only by the will of the great majority of the people, led by the organised working class.

Its policy for the British Commonwealth, as projected in its programme *The British Road to Socialism*, is national independence of the British people and of all peoples of the British Empire, united in a voluntary and fraternal association to promote mutually beneficial economic exchange and co-operation. Seventeen candidates, none of whom was successful, contested the General Elections of 1955.

Headquarters: 16, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2; Secretary HARRY POLLITT; press organ; the *Daily Worker*; weekly: *World News and Views*.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY

Founded in 1839 under the leadership of Keir Hardie, for the propagation of Socialism, the Party took a prominent part in the creation of the Labour Party in 1900. It worked as an affiliated organisation within the Labour Party, giving special support to its own members who ran as Labour candidates, until 1932, when it disaffiliated in order to have freedom to pursue a more revolutionary Socialist policy. Since then it has put forward its own candidates for parliamentary election.

National Administrative Council: ANNIE MAXTON (Chair). ANNE GILL (Treas.), JIM GRAHAM, STAN BIRKETT, DON BATEMAN, JACK SCOTT, BERT VALLANCE, MARK SADLER, CISSIE SMITH, JOHN GILL, DICK BARNES, FRED MOREL, HARRY HARDCASTLE, STAN IVESON.

General and Political Secretary: WILFRED WIGHAM.

Headquarters: 318, Regent's Park Road, London, N.3.

Press Organ: *The Socialist Leader* (Weekly).

Head Office: 48 Dundas Street, Glasgow, C 1.

THE CO-OPERATIVE PARTY

The Party, which is the political organisation of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain, was founded in 1917. It administers the Co-operative Political Fund and seeks to stimulate co-operative and political thought and to secure the election of Co-operative members to the House of Commons and to local government bodies. It is not affiliated to the Labour Party nationally, but there is a joint sub-committee representative of the two executives, and from time to time joint campaigns are conducted. Local Co-operative Parties are eligible for affiliation to divisional Labour Parties, and are usually so affiliated. Co-operative candidates for Parliament are nominated through the machinery of the divisional Labour Parties. The policy and programme of the Co-operative Party is finally determined by the Annual Congress of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain. In December 1954 there were 647 affiliated societies with a total membership of 9,644,701.

Headquarters: 56, Victoria Street, London, S W 1; Sec. J. BAILEY.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

One of the most cherished liberties of the ordinary British citizen is his freedom from arbitrary arrest and his knowledge that the law regards him as innocent unless he can be proved guilty. Arbitrary arrest and imprisonment were abolished when the famous Habeas Corpus Act was passed in 1679; in its present-day form this Act obliges the officers of the law, on pain of severe penalties, to produce the accused in court within forty-eight hours, to inform him of the exact nature of the charge to be preferred against him and to provide him with the names of the witnesses called against him.

Two factors help to ensure a fair trial: the independence of judges, who are outside the control of the executive and can be removed from office only by a vote of both Houses of Parliament; and the participation of private citizens in all important cases, in the form of a jury of twelve persons (or eight, in some civil cases) with certain property qualifications, who make the actual decision as to the defendant's guilt. Their verdict must be unanimous, otherwise the case must be retried with another jury.

Two kinds of law are administered in the law courts, Statute Law, which is written law and consists mainly of Acts of Parliament, and Common Law, which originated in ancient usage and has not been formally enacted.

Scottish common and statute law differ in some respects from that current in the rest of the United Kingdom, owing to Scotland's retention of her own legal system under the Act of Union with England of 1707.

CRIMINAL COURTS

Petty Sessions, or Magistrates' Courts, the courts of lowest jurisdiction, are presided over by Justices of the Peace, who are unpaid laymen appointed by the Crown. They have power to try all non-indictable offences, and some of the less serious indictable offences, if the accused so desires. The trial of all criminal offences must begin by a hearing in the Petty Sessions. The Justices must decide whether the evidence is sufficient for the accused to be remitted for trial at the Quarter Sessions or Assizes, according to the seriousness of the offence.

Magistrates also have power to grant, renew, transfer or withdraw licences for the sale of intoxicating drinks and to see that the regulations governing the construction of licensed premises are carried out.

Suitably qualified Justices of the Peace are chosen in each large borough or county to conduct trials of young offenders in special juvenile courts, from which the public is excluded.

In large towns, where there is too much work for unpaid Justices to manage, a stipendiary magistrate or, in London, a Metropolitan Magistrate, is appointed by the Crown to carry out the functions of a magistrates' court.

Quarter Sessions. The Court of Quarter Sessions of a county is composed of the Justices of the Peace for the county under the presidency of a legally qualified Chairman (a barrister or solicitor of experience). In large towns a Recorder, who is a salaried barrister, sits alone.

Quarter Sessions have jurisdiction over the less serious indictable offences excluding, among others, those carrying the penalties of death or life imprisonment.

Assizes. Sessions of the Courts of Assize, which try the most serious indictable offences, are held in county towns and the larger cities three times a year and are presided

over by a judge of the Queen's Bench Division (*see* "High Court of Justice" below) or a Commissioner of Assize, i.e. a barrister commissioned to act as a judge. The Central Criminal Court in London (the Old Bailey) acts in the main as the Assize Court for London and its environs.

From the Quarter Sessions or Assizes appeal lies to the **Court of Criminal Appeal**, consisting of three Queen's Bench judges, one of whom is normally the Lord Chief Justice.

The final court of appeal in the United Kingdom for both criminal and civil cases is the **House of Lords**, sitting as a Law Court. The only peers who have a right to take part in these sessions are the Lord Chancellor, ex-Lord Chancellors, ex-judges who are peers and seven Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, who are paid judges with life peerages.

CIVIL COURTS

County Courts. A high proportion of civil actions are tried in these courts, which are presided over by a paid judge, sitting alone, except when he allows an application, by one of the parties to the trial, for a jury which, in these cases, consists of eight persons instead of the twelve usual in criminal courts. Subjects coming under the jurisdiction of County Courts include rent restriction, agricultural holdings and all common law cases except those involving the personal reputation of the defendant. Some divorce cases are at present heard in County Courts.

High Court of Justice. Certain civil cases are heard in the three divisions of this court—Chancery, Queen's Bench and Probate, Divorce and Admiralty. Chancery deals with enforcement of trusts, mortgages and contracts to sell land, construction of wills, and company, bankruptcy, revenue and patent proceedings. Queen's Bench tries civil actions for damages for breach of contract or for tort and deals with some divorce cases. The judges of this division hear also criminal cases at Assizes (*see above*). The third division deals with probate of wills, matrimonial causes and shipping cases, such as disputes over collisions and claims for salvage.

The judges of these three divisions have the title of Justice of the High Court.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

CHANCERY DIVISION

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Viscount KILMUIR, G.C.V.O.

Judges

Hon. Sir HARRY BEVIR VAISEY.
Hon. Sir RONALD FRANCIS ROXBURGH.
Hon. Sir HENRY WYNN-PARRY.
Hon. Sir CHARLES EUSTACE HARMAN.
Hon. Sir HAROLD OTTO DANCKWERTS.
Hon. Sir GEORGE HAROLD LLOYD-JACOB.
Hon. Sir GERALD RITCHIE UPJOHN, C.B.E.

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION

Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord GODDARD.

Judges

Hon. Sir GEORGE MALCOLM HILBERY.
Hon. Sir ROLAND GIFFARD OLIVER, M.C.
Hon. Sir WINTRINGHAM NORTON STABLE, M.C.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Hon. Sir JAMES DALE CASSELS.
Hon. Sir HUGH IMBERT PERIAM HALLETT, M.C.
Hon. Sir GONNE ST. CLAIR PILCHER, M.C.
Hon. Sir GEORGE JUSTIN LYNSEY.
Hon. Sir AUSTIN ELLIS LLOYD JONES, M.C.
Hon. Sir LAWRENCE AUSTIN BYRNE.
Hon. Sir FREDERIC AKED SELLERS, M.C.
Hon. Sir DONALD LESLIE FINNEMORE.
Hon. Sir GEOFFREY HUGH BENBOW STREATFEILD, M.C.
Hon. Sir BENJAMIN ORMEROD.
Hon. Sir GERALD OSBORNE SLADE.
Hon. Sir EDWARD HOLROYD PEARCE.
Hon. Sir PATRICK ARTHUR DEVLIN.
Hon. Sir WILLIAM GORMAN.
Hon. Sir PATRICK REDMOND JOSEPH BARRY, M.C.
Hon. Sir TERENCE NORBERT DONOVAN.
Hon. Sir WILLIAM LENNOX MCNAIR.
Hon. Sir COLIN HARGREAVES PEARSON, C.B.E.
Hon. Sir CECIL ROBERT HAVERS
Hon. Sir HILDRETH GLYN-JONES.
Hon. Sir KENNETH DIPLOCK.
Hon. Sir JOHN PERCY ASHWORTH, M.B.E.

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

President : Rt. Hon. Lord MERRIMAN, G.C.V.O., O.B.E., LL.D.

Judges

Hon. Sir HUBERT JOSEPH WALLINGTON.
Hon. Sir HENRY WILLIAM BARNARD.
Hon. Sir HENRY FORDON WILLMER, O.B.E.
Hon. Sir CHARLES ARTHUR COLLINGWOOD.
Hon. Sir SEYMOUR EDWARD KARMINSKI.
Hon. Sir WILLIAM ARTHIAN DAVIES.
Hon. Sir ERIC SACHS, M.B.E., T.D.

Court of Appeal. Appeal lies in civil cases to this court from County Courts and from the High Court of Justice. The Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice together constitute the Supreme Court of Judicature.

The Master of the Rolls is the effective head of the Court of Appeal, and is assisted by eight Lords Justices of Appeal. The Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice are among the *ex-officio* members.

COURT OF APPEAL

Ex-Officio Judges

Lord High Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Viscount KILMUIR, G.C.V.O.
Lord Chief Justice of England: Rt. Hon. Lord GODDARD.
Master of the Rolls: Rt. Hon. Sir FRANCIS RAYMOND EVERSLED.
President of Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division: Rt. Hon. Lord MERRIMAN, G.C.V.O., O.B.E., LL.D.

Lords Justices of Appeal

Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN EDWARD SINGLETON, P.C.
Rt. Hon. Sir ALFRED THOMPSON DENNING, P.C.
Rt. Hon. Sir DAVID LLEWELYN JENKINS, P.C.
Rt. Hon. Sir (WILLIAM) NORMAN BIRKETT.
Rt. Hon. Sir FRANCIS LORD CHARLTON HODSON, M.C.
Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN WILLIAM MORRIS, C.B.E., M.C.
Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES ROBERT RITCHIE ROMER, C.B.E.
Rt. Hon. Sir HUBERT LISTER PARKER.

In civil, as in criminal, cases the **House of Lords** is the final court of appeal.

HOUSE OF LORDS

President: The LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary

Rt. Hon. Viscount SIMONDS.

Rt. Hon. Lord OAKSEY, D.S.O., T.D.
Rt. Hon. Lord MORTON, M.C.
Rt. Hon. Lord REID.
Rt. Hon. Lord TUCKER.
Rt. Hon. Lord RADCLIFFE, G.B.E.
Rt. Hon. Lord COHEN
Rt. Hon. Lord KEITH.
Rt. Hon. Lord SOMERVELL.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This standing committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Law Lords of the United Kingdom (the Lord Chancellor, ex-Lord Chancellors and Lords of Appeal in Ordinary) and other Privy Counsellors who have held high judicial office, is the highest court of appeal on certain issues concerning Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon and United Kingdom dependent territories. The Lord Chancellor selects a board of three or five from the Committee by invitation for each particular case.

The following represent the Commonwealth:

Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN GREIG LATHAM, G.C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. Sir GEORGE EDWARD RICH, K.C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. N. J. DE WET.
Rt. Hon. H. V. EVATT.
Rt. Hon. E. F. WATERMEYER.
Rt. Hon. THIBADEAU RINFRET.
Rt. Hon. Sir HAROLD ERIC BARROWCLOUGH.
Rt. Hon. Sir OWEN DIXON, K.C.M.G.

SCOTTISH LEGAL SYSTEM

CRIMINAL COURTS

Minor offences, as in the rest of the United Kingdom, are dealt with in magistrates' courts.

Sheriff Court. Most criminal actions, including all but the most serious offences, are heard in this court. Each of the twelve sheriffdoms of Scotland has a Sheriff and a number of Sheriffs-Substitute, who conduct the proceedings.

The **High Court of Justiciary** is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. All the most serious criminal cases are taken there in the first instance and appeal may be made to it from the Sheriff Court; there is, however, no further appeal to the House of Lords.

The judges of this court are known as Lord Commissioners of Justiciary and are headed by the Lord Justice General. Apart from their criminal jurisdiction in this court, these same fourteen judges are also judges of the Court of Session (see below) in civil cases. The Lord Justice General is also the President of the Court of Session.

CIVIL COURTS

The **Sheriff Court** tries civil as well as criminal cases, its civil side being roughly equivalent to the English County Courts. Appeal may be made to the Court of Session.

Court of Session. This is the supreme civil court in Scotland. It has an Inner House and an Outer House. The Inner House, which has two divisions of equal standing, each consisting of three judges under the presidency of the Lord President and the Lord Justice Clerk respectively, is mainly an appeal court, whence further appeal may be made to the House of Lords. The Outer House deals with the major civil cases and all divorce actions.

The judges are those of the High Court of Justiciary, sitting in a civil capacity as judges of the Court of Session.

UNITED KINGDOM

COURT OF SESSION
INNER HOUSE—FIRST DIVISION

Lord President: Rt. Hon. Lord CLYDE.

Judges

Lord CARMONT.
Lord RUSSELL.
Lord SORN.

INNER HOUSE—SECOND DIVISION

Lord Justice Clerk: Rt. Hon. Lord THOMSON.

Judges

Lord PATRICK.
Lord MACKINTOSH.
Lord BLADES

LEGAL SYSTEM

OUTER HOUSE

Judges

Lord STRACHAN.
Lord GUTHRIE.
Lord HILL WATSON.
Lord MIGDALE.
Lord WHEATLEY.
Lord WALKER.
Lord CAMERON.

RELIGION

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The Church of England is the Established Church, and as such acknowledges the authority of Parliament in matters in which secular authority is competent to exercise control. Queen Elizabeth I was declared "supreme Governor in earth" of the Church of England, and the Sovereign is consecrated to this office at his coronation.

In England there are two Provinces, Canterbury and York. The former contains 29, the latter 14, dioceses. Each Province has its ancient Houses of Convocation, the Upper House consisting of the Diocesan Bishops, and the Lower House of Deans of cathedrals, the two senior Archdeacons of each diocese in each Province, and the elected representatives of the clergy in each diocese.

By the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919 (usually called the Enabling Act) the Constitution of the National Assembly of the Church of England ("Church Assembly") received statutory recognition in 1920, with power, subject to the control and authority of Parliament, of initiating legislation on all matters concerning the Church of England. In the discharge of this duty the Assembly has passed since its establishment 117 Measures (August 1954) which have received the Royal Assent, and these have the force of Acts of Parliament.

The Church Assembly consists of three Houses; the House of Bishops, composed of 43 diocesan Bishops; the House of Clergy, consisting of the Lower Houses of Convocation of Canterbury and York, numbering 344 members; and the House of Laity, consisting of 344 elected diocesan representatives.

The Archbishops and the 24 senior Bishops sit in the House of Lords.

The Province of Canterbury

Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan: Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. GEOFFREY FRANCIS FISHER, P.C., D.D.

The Province of Canterbury includes 29 dioceses:

London	Rt. Rev. H. C. MONTGOMERY-CAMPBELL, M.C., D.D.
Winchester	Rt. Rev. A. T. P. WILLIAMS, D.D.
Bath and Wells	Rt. Rev. H. W. BRADFIELD, D.D.
Birmingham	Rt. Rev. J. L. WILSON, C.M.G., D.D.
Bristol	Rt. Rev. F. A. COCKIN, D.D.
Chelmsford	Rt. Rev. S. F. ALLISON, D.D.
Chichester	Rt. Rev. G. K. A. BELL, D.D.
Coventry	(Vacant)
Derby	Rt. Rev. A. E. J. RAWLINSON, D.D.
Ely	Rt. Rev. H. E. WYNN, D.D., S.T.D.
Exeter	Rt. Rev. R. C. MORTIMER, D.D.
Gloucester	Rt. Rev. W. M. ASKWITH, D.D.
Guildford	(Vacant)
Hereford	Rt. Rev. TOM LONGWORTH, D.D.
Leicester	Rt. Rev. R. R. WILLIAMS, D.D.
Lichfield	Rt. Rev. A. S. REEVE, D.D.
Lincoln	Rt. Rev. M. H. HARLAND, D.D.
Norwich	Rt. Rev. P. M. HERBERT, D.D.
Oxford	Rt. Rev. H. J. CARPENTER, M.A.
Peterborough	Rt. Rev. SPENCER LEESON, D.D.
Portsmouth	Rt. Rev. W. S. L. FLEMING, D.D.
Rochester	Rt. Rev. C. M. CHAVASSE, O.B.E., M.C., D.D.

St. Albans	Rt. Rev. E. M. GRESFORD JONES, D.D.
St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich	Rt. Rev. A. H. MORRIS, D.D.
Salisbury	Rt. Rev. W. L. ANDERSON, D.S.C., D.D.
Southwark	Rt. Rev. B. F. SIMPSON, M.C., D.D.
Truro	Rt. Rev. E. R. MORGAN, M.A.
Worcester	Rt. Rev. L. M. CHARLES-EDWARDS.

The Province of York

Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan:

The Most Rev. A. M. RAMSEY, D.D.

The Province of York includes 14 dioceses:

Durham	(Vacant)
Blackburn	Rt. Rev. W. H. BADDELEY, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., S.T.D.
Bradford	Rt. Rev. F. D. COGGAN, M.A., B.D.
Carlisle	Rt. Rev. THOMAS BLOOMER, D.D.
Chester	Rt. Rev. G. A. ELLISON, M.A.
Liverpool	Rt. Rev. C. A. MARTIN, D.D.
Manchester	Rt. Rev. W. D. L. GREER, D.D.
Newcastle	Rt. Rev. N. B. HUDSON, D.S.O., M.C., D.D.
Ripon	Rt. Rev. G. A. CHASE, M.C., D.D.
Sheffield	Rt. Rev. L. S. HUNTER, D.D.
Sodor and Man	Rt. Rev. B. POLLARD, D.D.
Southwell	Rt. Rev. F. R. BARRY, D.S.O., D.D.
Wakefield	Rt. Rev. R. P. WILSON, D.D.

Suffragan Bishops

There are also 38 Suffragan Bishops of the Church of England. In the following list the dioceses to which they are respectively attached are placed in parentheses.

Dover (Canterbury)	Rt. Rev. A. C. W. ROSE, M.A.
Croydon (Canterbury)	Rt. Rev. C. K. N. BARDSLEY, C.B.E.
Taunton (Bath and Wells)	Rt. Rev. M. A. HODSON, B.A.
Malmesbury (Bristol)	Rt. Rev. IVOR STANLEY WATKINS, M.A.
Colchester (Chelmsford)	Rt. Rev. F. D. V. NARBOROUGH, M.A., B.D.
Barking (Chelmsford)	Rt. Rev. H. R. GOUGH, O.B.E., T.D., M.A., D.L.
Lewes (Chichester)	Rt. Rev. G. H. WARDE, M.A.
Crediton (Exeter)	Rt. Rev. W. A. E. WESTALL, B.A.
Plymouth (Exeter)	Rt. Rev. N. H. CLARKE, M.A.
Tewkesbury (Gloucester)	Rt. Rev. E. B. HENDERSON, M.A.
Shrewsbury (Lichfield)	Rt. Rev. R. L. HODSON, M.A.
Stafford (Lichfield)	Rt. Rev. L. D. HAMMOND, D.D.
Grimsby (Lincoln)	Rt. Rev. A. I. GREAVES, D.D.
Grantham (Lincoln)	Rt. Rev. A. OTTER, M.A.
Stepney (London)	Rt. Rev. JOOST DE BLANK, M.A.
Kensington (London)	Rt. Rev. C. EASTAUGH, M.C.
Willesden (London)	Rt. Rev. E. INGLE, M.A.
Fulham (London)	Rt. Rev. R. W. STOPFORD, C.B.E., D.C.L.
Thetford (Norwich)	Rt. Rev. M. P. G. LEONARD, D.S.O., M.A.
Buckingham (Oxford)	Rt. Rev. R. M. HAY, M.A., B.D.
Dorchester (Oxford)	Rt. Rev. KENNETH RICHES, M.A.
Reading (Oxford)	Rt. Rev. E. H. KNELL, M.C., M.A.

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Bedford (St. Albans)	Rt. Rev. A. C. MACINNES, M.A.
Dunwich (St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich)	Rt. Rev. T. H. CASHMORE.
Sherborne (Salisbury)	Rt. Rev. J. M. KEY, M.A.
Woolwich (Southwark)	Rt. Rev. R. W. STANNARD, M.A.
Kingston-upon-Thames (Southwark)	Rt. Rev. W. P. GILPIN, M.A.
Southampton (Winchester)	Rt. Rev. K. E. N. LAMPLUGH, M.A.
Selby (York)	Rt. Rev. C. F. KNYVETT, O.B.E., M.A.
Hull (York)	Rt. Rev. H. T. VODDEN, M.A.
Whitby (York)	Rt. Rev. P. W. WHEELDON, O.B.E., M.A.
Burnley (Blackburn)	Rt. Rev. G. E. HOLDERNESS, M.A.
Lancaster (Blackburn)	Rt. Rev. A. L. E. HOSKYNs-ABRAHAM.
Penrith (Carlisle)	Rt. Rev. H. V. TURNER, M.A.
Stockport (Chester)	Rt. Rev. D. H. SAUNDERS DAVIES, M.A.
Jarrow (Durham)	Rt. Rev. J. A. RAMSBOTHAM, M.A.
Warrington (Liverpool)	Rt. Rev. C. ROBERT CLAXTON, M.A.
Hulme (Manchester)	Rt. Rev. K. V. RAMSEY, M.A., B.D.
Middleton (Manchester)	Rt. Rev. FRANK WOODS, M.A.
Knaresborough (Ripon)	Rt. Rev. H. V. V. DE CANDOLE, M.A.
Pontefract (Wakefield)	Rt. Rev. G. W. CLARKSON, M.A.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

THE PROVINCE OF WALES

The Province of Wales was created as a result of the Welsh Church Act of 1914, which took effect on March 31st, 1920, and forcibly separated the four Welsh Dioceses from the Province of Canterbury. On January 6th, 1920, the Governing Body passed a resolution approving the creation of a new Province, and requesting the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury to make such provisions as were in his power.

On April 1st, 1920, His Grace issued the necessary decree and on April 7th the Welsh bishops met in the Old Parish Church at Llandrindod and elected the Rt. Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D., Bishop of St. Asaph, as the first Archbishop of Wales. This election was approved by the Governing Body of the Church in Wales on April 8th, 1920, by acclamation, and confirmed by the Welsh bishops in Synod at Holy Trinity Church, Llandrindod, on the same day. On June 1st, 1920, the Archbishop was enthroned at St. Asaph by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Province is practically coterminous with Wales and Monmouthshire, with the exception of a few border parishes which, under the Welsh Church Act, voted themselves out of the Church in Wales.

The Province comprises six dioceses, viz.,

St. Asaph, St. David's, Bangor, Llandaff, Monmouth, and Swansea and Brecon.

There are 14 Archdeaconries, 82 Rural Deaneries, 908 Incumbencies, and approx. 450 Assistant Curacies in the Province. It comprises an area of 5,164,111 acres, and the population, according to the census of 1951, numbered 2,596,986. There are approx. 1,700 churches.

General Office: The Representative Body of the Church in Wales, 39 Cathedral Road, Cardiff. Sec. and Treas. L. S. WHITEHEAD.

Archbishop of Wales and Bishop of Llandaff: The Most Rev. JOHN MORGAN, D.D.

Assistant Bishop in Wales: (Vacant).

RELIGION

The Church in Wales now comprises 6 dioceses; those, other than Llandaff, being:

St. David's	Rt. Rev. W. T. HAVARD, M.C., D.D.
Monmouth	Rt. Rev. A. E. MORRIS, M.A., D.D.
Bangor	Rt. Rev. J. C. JONES, M.A., D.D.
St. Asaph	Rt. Rev. D. D. BARTLETT, D.D.
Swansea and Brecon	Rt. Rev. W. G. H. SIMON, M.A.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Roman Catholic population of Great Britain is estimated at over 3,800,000.

There are six Archbishoprics:

Westminster: His Eminence Cardinal BERNARD GRIFFIN.

Birmingham: Most Rev. FRANCIS GRIMSHAW.

Liverpool: Most Rev. WILLIAM GODFREY.

Cardiff: Most Rev. MICHAEL McGRATH.

St. Andrews and Edinburgh: Most Rev. GORDON GRAY.

Glasgow: Most Rev. DONALD CAMPBELL.

The following is a list of the Roman Catholic Bishops in Great Britain (14 England and Wales, 6 Scotland):

Aberdeen	Rt. Rev. FRANCIS WALSH, W.F.
Argyll and the Isles	Rt. Rev. KENNETH GRANT.
Brentwood	Rt. Rev. BERNARD WELL.
Clifton	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH RUDDERHAM.
Dunkeld	Rt. Rev. W. A. HART.
Galloway	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MCGEE.
Hexham and Newcastle	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH MCCORMACK.
Lancaster	Rt. Rev. THOMAS EDWARD FLYNN.
Leeds	Rt. Rev. JOHN CARMEL HEEMAN.
Menevia	Rt. Rev. JOHN PETIT.
Middlesbrough	(Vacant)
Motherwell	Rt. Rev. JAMES SCANLAN.
Northampton	Rt. Rev. J. LEO PARKER.
Nottingham	Rt. Rev. EDWARD ELLIS.
Paisley	Rt. Rev. JAMES BLACK.
Plymouth	Rt. Rev. CYRIL RESTIAUX.
Portsmouth	Most Rev. JOHN HENRY KING.
Salford	Rt. Rev. GEORGE ANDREW BECK, A.A.
Shrewsbury	Rt. Rev. JOHN A. MURPHY.
Southwark	Rt. Rev. CYRIL COWDEROY.

Auxiliary Bishops

Birmingham	Rt. Rev. HUMPHREY BRIGHT, Bishop of Soli.
Lancaster	Rt. Rev. THOMAS B. PEARSON, Bishop of Sinda.
Liverpool	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH HALSALL, Bishop of Zabi.
Middlesbrough	Rt. Rev. GEORGE BRUNNER, Bishop of Elide.
Westminster	Most Rev. EDWARD MYERS, Archbishop of Beraca. Rt. Rev. GEORGE CRAVEN, Bishop of Sebastopolis.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES

The Church of Scotland: 121 George Street, Edinburgh.

The National Church of Scotland was reformed in 1560, and became Presbyterian in doctrine and constitution. From 1572 to 1592 the Church was rent by the struggle between the forces of Presbyterianism and Episcopacy; but in the latter year it was again established on a Presbyterian basis. This settlement endured until the Restoration of King Charles II; and then from 1660 to 1688 Episcopacy was forced upon the Church by Royal and Parliamentary authority. The Revolutionary settlement of 1690, however, restored to the

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Church the constitution of 1592. In 1921 "The Church of Scotland Act" was passed, by which the articles declaring the full spiritual freedom of the Church are recognised as lawful. In May, 1925, "The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act" became law, and made over to the Church churches, manse and endowments in absolute property, vesting the future control of them in Trustees. Immediately the General Assemblies of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church appointed a Committee to prepare a basis and plan of union, and the union of the two Churches was effected in 1929. The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for 1956 is the Rt. Rev. Dr. R. F. V. SCOTT, D. LITT., D. D., and the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly The Duke of HAMILTON; 1,292,127 members; publ. *Life and Work* (monthly).

The United Free Church of Scotland: 11 Newton Place, Glasgow, C.3; f. 1929; Moderator General Assembly (1955) Rev. J. HOWIE HALDANE; Sec. Mrs. WM. BELL; organs *Steadfast*, *Cheerio* (monthlies) Congregations 118, ministers and missionaries 100, members 24,688.

The Free Church of Scotland: 15 North Bank Street, Edinburgh; Moderator General Assembly Rev. J. M. MORRISON, Gen. Treas. J. W. BAXTER, B. COM.; Deputy Treas. G. J. BREWSTER; Assembly Clerk Rev. WM. MACLEOD, M.A., J.P.; Deputy Clerk Rev. Prof. W. J. CAMERON, B.D.; 160 congregations; publs. *Monthly Record*, *The Instructor* (monthly).

The Episcopal Church in Scotland: was once the Established Church of Scotland, was disestablished and disendowed in 1689, and thereafter suffered great persecution for 100 years; is in full communion with all branches of the Anglican Communion and is organised in 7 dioceses—those of Aberdeen and Orkney, Argyll and The Isles, Brechin, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Galloway, Moray, Ross and Caithness, St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane. There is a Bishop in each diocese; one of them is elected by the other Bishops as The Primus; Churches, mission stations, etc. 379, parsonages 128, clergy 331, communicants 55,601. The following is a list of the Bishops: Argyll, T. HANNAY, D.D. (Primus); Aberdeen, (Vacant); Brechin, ERIC GRAHAM, D.D.; Edinburgh, KENNETH C. H. WARNER, D.S.O., D.D.; Glasgow, Most Rev. F. H. MONCRIEFF, M.A.; Moray, D. MACINNES, M.B.E., M.C.; St. Andrews, J. W. A. HOWE, M.A., B.D.; Registrar, DONALD B. SINCLAIR, W.S., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh.

THE FREE CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland: Baptist Church House, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; Pres. (1955-56) Rev. HENRY COOK, M.A.; Sec. Rev. E. A. PAYNE, M.A., D.D.

The Baptists have a similar form of government to the Congregationalists, but differ from them in the practice of baptism by immersion of believers. They are grouped in associations of Churches, the majority of which belong to the Union; f. 1813; members in British Isles (1954) 325,896. Press organ *The Baptist Times*, weekly.

Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales: f. as separate Church 1811; churches 1,437, ministers 742, members 152,305; Moderator General Assembly Rev. J. R. EVANS, B.A., B.D., Cardiff. Sec. Rev. H. R. WILLIAMS, B.A., Dol Gaer, Gaerwen, Anglesey.

The Church of Christ, Scientist: Established by Mary Baker Eddy in Boston, U.S.A., in 1892, where it still has its headquarters, the Church has 347 branch churches and

societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Governing Body of The Mother Church in Boston is The Christian Science Board of Directors. The Christian Science Publishing Society includes among its publications *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel* (weekly), *The Christian Science Quarterly*, the international daily newspaper *The Christian Science Monitor*; British Isles Bureau: Connaught House, 163-164 Strand, London, W.C.2.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: 149 Nightingale Lane, London, S.W.12; Pres. of British Mission CLIFTON G. M. KERR. Publ. *Millennial Star* (monthly).

Congregational Union of England and Wales: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4; Chair. Rev. W. GORDON ROBINSON, M.A., PH.D. (1955-56); Chair-Elect Rev. ELSIE CHAMBERLAIN; Sec. Rev. S. M. BERRY, M.A., D.D.

The leading feature of Congregational policy is the autonomous character of the local church, the right of each individual member to take part in the church's government, and its independence of all external ecclesiastical authority. Two orders only are recognised; that of the pastor or minister elected by the free vote of the members of each individual church; and deacons (laymen or women, elected by the membership of the church), who supervise its temporal affairs and assist the minister in the administration of the Lord's Supper and in such pastoral work as may be necessary.

In the British Isles there are 2,537 Congregational ministers, 4,037 churches and 339,257 communicants.

Free Church Federal Council: 27 Tavistock Square, London W.C.1; central Council for the co-ordination of the work of the Free Churches throughout the country; Moderator (1955-56) Rev. F. P. COPLAND SIMMONS, M.A.; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. D. HARCUS, O.B.E., M.A., D.D.; Asst. Sec. Rev. D. HUBERT THOMAS, M.A.; Financial Sec. R. J. SPENCER, F.C.C.S.; Youth Sec. Rev. KENNETH HYDE, B.D.

General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches: 15 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1; Pres. (1955-56) Rev. F. A. BULLOCK; Hon. Treas. RONALD P. JONES, M.A.; Sec. Rev. JOHN KIELTY; est. 1928.

There are between three and four hundred congregations included in the Assembly, some twenty of which are in the Dominions. Adult membership is estimated at 30,000. The congregations are self-governing, but for common purposes and mutual benefit they are united in District Associations and the General Assembly. Publs. *The Inquirer* (weekly), *The Unitarian* (monthly).

The Methodist Church: 1 Central Buildings, London, S.W.1. The Church was founded in 1932 by the union of the Wesleyan Methodist, Primitive Methodist and United Methodist Churches. The Wesleyan Methodist Church was founded in 1739 as a result of the evangelical mission work conducted by Rev. John Wesley, M.A., a priest of the Church of England, and others, including his brother, Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A. The doctrinal standards are contained in certain of John Wesley's sermons and his Notes on the New Testament. The Primitive Methodist Church was founded in 1807 by Hugh Bourne and William Clowes, two officials of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, who were excommunicated for conducting open-air services in defiance of the expressed will of the Conference. The Methodist Churches throughout the world represent a total membership of over thirteen million.

The chief court of the Church is the Annual Conference, which consists of ministers and laymen. The

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Church throughout Great Britain is divided into 46 Districts, and these hold their Synod Meetings in September and May. The Districts are divided into Circuits, which hold a Quarterly Meeting, made up of representatives from the churches within the Circuit. There are also local church courts.

Pres. of the Methodist Church and of the Conference 1955-56 Rev. LESLIE D. WEATHERHEAD, M.A., D.D., PH.D., D.LITT.; Pres. Designate Rev. HAROLD C. WALTERS; Sec. Rev. ERIC W. BAKER, M.A., PH.D.

The chief Methodist press organs are the *Methodist Recorder* and *Joyful News* (weeklies), *The Methodist Magazine* (monthly).

Moravian Church in Great Britain and Ireland: temporary address, 42 Onslow Gardens, Muswell Hill, London, N. 10. The Unitas Fratrum was founded in 1457 in Bohemia by Brother Gregory amongst those who followed the teaching of John Hus. The first English congregation was organised in London in 1742 amongst members of the Fetter Lane Society, founded by James Hutton and developed by Wesley and Bohler. Communicant members in England and Ireland number 3,247. Chair. Admin. Church Board Rev. F. E. BIRTILL; Treas. Rev. J. H. FOY; Sec. Rev. L. J. BRITTON. Publ. *Moravian Missions* (monthly), *Moravian Messenger* (monthly), *Moravian Almanack* (annual).

Presbyterian Church of England: Presbyterian Church House, 134 George Street, London, W.1; Trinitarian and Evangelical; mems 69,513 (Dec 31st, 1954); congregations 334; Moderator (1955-56) Rt. Rev. R. E. FENN, B.A.; Moderator Designate Rev. K. D. KEAY, M.A.; Gen. Sec. Rev. F. G. HEALEY, M.A.; publ. *Presbyterian Messenger* (monthly).

The Religious Society of Friends: Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1; founded by George Fox, about the middle of the 17th century, the Friends ("Quakers") number in Great Britain 21,194; Clerk (Chair) HAROLD REED; Recording Clerk (Sec) STEPHEN J. THORNE. The Society, as a religious organisation, works actively for social reform and international peace and justice.

Its chief unofficial press organ is *The Friend* (weekly).

Salvation Army: Memorial Training College, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5. General of the Army WILFRED KITCHING; Chief of Staff Commissioner EDGAR DIBDEN; Int. Secs. Commr. JOSEPH B. SMITH (British Dominions and the Americas), Commr. GORDON SIMPSON (EUROPE), Commr. ERNEST BIGWOOD (Asia and Africa); Commr. W. EBBS (International Public Relations Chief). The aim of the Army is personal salvation through belief in Jesus Christ. Founded in 1865, by the Rev. William Booth, as a Christian Mission in the East End of London, the first headquarters ("Eastern Star") was opened in 1876 in Whitechapel Road, London, E. In 1878 it became the Salvation Army, and William Booth assumed the title of General, the uniform being introduced throughout the Army in 1879. In 1880 the Army extended to U.S.A., in 1881 to France, and since then its operations have extended to 85 countries and colonies. In addition to its purely evangelical work, the Army has branches for Social Work, Migration, Insurance, etc. During the war years, welfare work among Service men and women greatly increased, and specially trained Salvation Army officers are now at work in the distressed areas of Europe and the East. Publs. in Great Britain include *The War Cry*, *The Young Soldier*, *The Musician*, *All the World*, *The Warrior*, *The Deliverer*, *The Musical Salvationist*, etc. The number of periodicals published in various languages totalled 129 in 1955.

RELIGION

The Spiritualists' National Union Ltd.: 12 Tib Lane, Manchester, 2; Pres. HARRY DAWSON; Gen. Sec. RICHARD ELLIDGE. An organisation of 509 Spiritualist churches, societies and 22,000 individual members, founded in 1891 (and incorporated 1901) for the advancement of Spiritualism as a religion and religious philosophy; is a Trust Corporation officially recognised as the central and national body representing the Spiritualists of Great Britain.

BUDDHISM

Buddhist Society, The: 16 Gordon Square, W.C.1; f. 1924; the Society studies every phase of Buddhism and the whole field of philosophy and religion from the Buddhist point of view, holds members' classes and public lectures at headquarters and publishes books on Buddhism; groups have been established in Brighton and Cambridge, Founder-Pres. CHRISTMAS HUMPHREYS; Vice-Pres. Miss. I. B. HORNER, Dr. E. CONZE, RONALD FUSSELL; Gen. Sec. Miss JOAN P. POPE; publ. *The Middle Way* (quarterly).

ISLAM

The Muslim community in the United Kingdom, which is estimated to number about 75,000, consists mainly of persons of foreign origin but includes a few hundred British converts. The chief concentrations of Muslims are in London, South Wales, Liverpool and Manchester. There are at present five mosques and a sixth is under construction. The chief centre of Islam in the United Kingdom is the Shah Jehan Mosque at Woking, Surrey, which was founded in 1889, Imam Dr. P. M. ABDULLAH.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jewish Community of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is estimated to number 450,000 (including refugees).

The Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Commonwealth of Nations is Rabbi ISRAEL BRODIE, B.A., B.LITT. Office, 4 Creechurch Place, Aldgate, London, E.C.3. Sec. M. WALLACH, B.Sc. (ECON.)

The Court of the Chief Rabbi (Beth Din) is at Adler House, Adler Street, London, E.1; Clerk to the Court M. CARR.

The religious organisation falls into the following main divisions.

Federation of Synagogues: f. 1887; Pres. H. LEDERMAN, Exec. Dir. JULIUS JUNG, 64 Leman Street, London, E.1; Sec. SIMON WILSACK, F.C.C.S.; has some 69 constituent and affiliated synagogues with a total membership of about 15,000 families.

Liberal Synagogues: Liberal Jewish Synagogue, 28 St. John's Wood Road, London, N.W.8; f. 1910 by Jewish Religious Union, Pres. Col. Sir LOUIS GLUCKSTEIN, T.D., Q.C., D.L.; Sec. J. M. DUPARC; 2,200 members. Publ. *Liberal Jewish Monthly*.

Spanish and Portuguese Jews' Congregation: Vestry Offices, 4 Heneage Lane, London, E.C.3; f. 1657; Pres. of the Elders CHARLES E. SEBAG-MONTEFIORE; Sec. DAVID MELLOWS.

Union of Liberal and Progressive Synagogues (Jewish Religious Union): 28 St. John's Wood Road, London, N.W.8; f. 1902; Pres. Hon. LILY H. MONTAGU, O.B.E., J.P.; Sec. HERBERT RICHER, B.A.; 17 constituent synagogues. Publ. *Liberal Jewish Monthly*.

The United Synagogue: Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1870 by Act of Parliament, Pres. of the Council Hon. EWEN E. S. MONTAGU, C.B.E., D.L., Q.C.; Vice-Pres. HENRY GLEDHILL, Alderman

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BERNARD N. WALEY-COHEN; Sec. **ALFRED H. SILVERMAN**, A.S.A.A.; 32,000 members.

West London Synagogue of British Jews: 33 Seymour Place, London, W.1; f. 1840; Pres. **OWEN E. MOCATTA**; **ALAN SILVERMAN**; Senior Minister Rabbi **Harold F. REINHART**, D.D.; about 2,000 members. Publ. *Synagogue Review* (monthly).

CHRISTIAN SOCIETIES (excluding Roman Catholic)

Baptist Missionary Society: 93 Gloucester Place, London, W.1; f. 1792; Foreign Sec. Rev. V. E. W. **HAYWARD**, M.A.; Home Sec. Rev. J. B. **MIDDLEBROOK**, M.A. Works in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Congo, the West Indies, Brazil, Hong Kong and Malaya, in 95 stations and sub-stations, through 351 European missionaries and 3,066 native workers. Its church membership is 93,007 and its Christian community 554,247. Its annual expenditure is £270,000.

British Council of Churches: 10 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1942 to carry on the work formerly done separately by the Council on the Christian Faith and Common Life, the Commission of the Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility, and the British Section of the World Conference on Faith and Order. Composed of representatives of the Christian Churches of Great Britain and Ireland (except the Roman Catholic Church) and of Inter-denominational Organisations. Functions: (i) to facilitate common action by the Churches in evangelistic enterprise, in promotion of international friendship, in stimulating a sense of social responsibility and in guiding the activities of the Churches for the welfare of youth; (ii) to promote co-operation in study and to ensure adequate British participation in the studies promoted by the World Council of Churches, (iii) to assist the growth of ecumenical consciousness in the members of all Churches and generally to promote Christian unity. The Council works through Education, Inter-Church Aid, International, Social Responsibility, Faith and Order, and Youth Departments. Pres. The Archbishop of **CANTERBURY**, Vice-Pres. Very Rev. Prof. **JAMES PITT WATSON**, D.D., Mrs. **M. B. RIDLEY**; Chair of Exec. Committee (Vacant), Chair of Committee on Finance and Administration Rev. Dr. **HUGH MARTIN**, C.H.; Gen. Sec. Rev. **KENNETH SLACK**, M.B.E.

Brotherhood Movement (Inc.): f. 1875; Nat. Pres. **G. R. THOMAS**, M.P.; Nat. Sisterhood Pres. Mrs. **G. GIBBS**; Gen. Sec. **A. E. H. GREGORY**, 17 Broadlands Road, Hockley, Essex, 70,000 members; publ. *Outlook* (monthly).

Objects: To extend the principles and practice of Christian brotherhood into every department of human life at home and abroad. To promote the establishment of Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods and kindred societies. To promote international peace and the fellowship of nations.

China Inland Mission: Newington Green, London, N.16; f. 1865; Home Dir. Rev. **G. A. SCOTT** (acting); 475 members; publ. *China's Millions*.

Object: Missionary work in Inland China and other parts of the Far East.

Christian Evidence Society (Inc.): f. at Lambeth Palace 1870; Central Office, Rectory Chambers, St. Mary-at-Hill, London, E.C.3; Pres. The Archbishop of **CANTERBURY**; Chair. of the Society Lord **SELBORNE**, C.H., P.C.; Sec. Rev. **F. H. E. HARFITT**, O.C.F., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A., M.R.S.L., Rector, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.

Object: Defence of the Christian faith.

Church Army: 55 Bryanston Street, London, W.1; f. 1882, inc. 1892; the main object of the Society was to give scope to laymen and women for full-time Christian work within the Church of England, and this characteristic has been maintained ever since. The Church Army works on the principle of combined spiritual and temporal influence. All work is done under Episcopal authority and in co-operation with the clergy. The Society conducts homes, hostels, and clubs of many kinds for men, women, girls, and children. It has a Training College for Evangelists and Sisters. In the spiritual sphere it has itinerant mission vans, news teams, Evangelists and Sisters in parishes, workers in the foreign field, daughter societies in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and U.S.A. Church Army Housing Ltd. has built over 800 houses and flats which are let at low rents to small wage-earners with large families. "Churchill" houses are being purchased and adapted for letting as one- and two-roomed flatlets to elderly people with small means. Chief Sec. Rev. **E. WILSON CARLILE**, B.D., A.C.A.; publs. *Gazette* (weekly), *Review* (bi-monthly).

Church Lads' Brigade: 58 Gloucester Place, London, W.1; f. 1891; Governor and Commandant Air Marshal Sir **AUBREY B. ELLWOOD**, K.C.B., D.S.C.; Gen. Sec. Rev. **J. H. S. BURTON**, M.A.; 20,000 mems. (excluding overseas mems.); publ. *The Brigade* (quarterly).

Object: To extend the Kingdom of Christ among lads and to make them faithful members of the Church of England or any Episcopal Church in communion with the Church of England.

Church Missionary Society: 6 Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4; f. in 1799 to spread the Christian Gospel in Africa and the East. Its annual expenditure is over £500,000. Pres. Sir **KENNETH G. GRUBB**, C.M.G., LL.D.; Gen. Sec. Rev. Canon **M. A. C. WARREN**, D.D.; Treas. **S. KINGSLEY TUBBS**, F.C.A.; pub. *C.M.S. Outlook* (monthly).

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society: Cromwell House, Highgate Hill, London, N.6; f. 1880; evangelistic, educational and medical work among the women of India, Pakistan, and Malaya; Pres. Hon. Lady **SMITH**; Gen. Sec. Rev. **JOHN BATES**, B.Sc.; publ. *Looking East*.

Church Pastoral-Aid Society: 7 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. in 1836 for the purpose of making grants to incumbents in English and Welsh parishes for the payment of the stipends of curates, lay agents and women workers. It has also an Augmentation Fund, for increasing the endowment of poor livings which are in the gift of the Society; an Ordination Fund, for helping candidates to be trained for the Ministry, and a Camps and Holidays Fund for providing evangelistic camps for children. In addition there is a Bursary Fund for helping women candidates in training for full-time parish work. Secs. Rev. **T. G. MOHAN**, Rev. **T. C. RALPH**, Rev. **E. G. H. SAUNDERS**, **M. H. McQUEEN**; publ. *Church and People* (bi-monthly).

Church Society: Dean Wace House, 7 Wine Office Court, London, E.C.4; f. 1950 by amalgamation of Church Association (f. 1865) and National Church League (f. 1899) for maintenance of the Reformed Faith of the Church of England, Pres. Hon. Sir **L. W. JOYNSON-HICKS**, M.P.; Sec. Rev. **T. HEWITT**, B.D., M.Th.; publs. *Churchman* (quarterly), *Church Gazette* (bi-monthly).

Church Union, The: Lord Halifax House, 6 Hyde Park Gate, London, S.W.7; f. in 1859 to uphold the doctrine and discipline of the Church and to extend the knowledge of the Catholic faith. Pres. The Rt. Rev. **K. D.**

MACKENZIE; Sec. Rev. HAROLD RILEY; Hon. Treas. RICHARD K. COWIE; publs. *The Fiery Cross* (monthly), *Church Observer* (monthly).

Colonial and Continental Church Society: 13 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1823 for the purpose of supplying the ministrations of the Church to British communities on the Continent of Europe and to pioneer settlers in the British Commonwealth and Empire; Pres. Lord LUKE; Chair. Rev. Canon J. C. BANHAM, M.A.; Sec. Rev. Canon GILBERT H. WILLIAMS, L.Th., D.D.; publs. *Greater Britain Messenger* (quarterly), *Outposts* (quarterly, Youth Dept. Magazine).

Colonial Missionary Society, Inc.: 202 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1836 for support of Congregational churches in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa; responsibility for Congregational churches in Jamaica and British Guiana; care of emigrants; 72 stations in Jamaica and British Guiana, with 25 ministers; Chair. Rev. C. B. COCKETT, M.A., B.D.; Sec. Rev. RALPH F. G. CALDER, M.A., B.D.; publ. *The British Missionary* (quarterly).

Girls' Life Brigade (Inc.): f. 1902; 8 Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1; Patron HRH The Duchess of GLOUCESTER; Pres. Lady MACDERMOTT; Brigade Sec. Miss IRENE BOSWORTH; approx 93,000 mems.

Object. To help and encourage girls to become responsible, self-reliant and useful Christian women.

Industrial Christian Fellowship: 195 New Kent Road, London, S.E.1; Hon. Treas. JOHN RYAN and W. H. P. COLERIDGE; Gen. Dir. Rev. S. F. LINSLEY; publ. *Man Today* (monthly), and various pamphlets.

The I.C.F. is a home missionary society, seeking by the power of the Holy Spirit to convert men and women to the Gospel of Jesus Christ and to influence for good the society in which they work, play and live.

International Missionary Council: Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W.1; and 156 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, N.Y., U.S.A.; Chair. Dr. JOHN A. MACKAY (U.S.A.); Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. C. W. RANSON; Secs. Dr. J. W. DECKER, Rev. R. K. ORCHARD, Rev. Dr. J. R. Wilson, Dr. GLORA M. WYSNER; Research Secs. Rev. ERIK W. NIELSEN, E. J. BINGE; publ. *The International Review of Missions* (quarterly).

Object. To help to co-ordinate the activities of the national missionary organisations and Christian councils of different countries and to help to unite the Christian forces of the world in seeking justice in international and inter-racial relations.

Inter-Varsity Fellowship of Evangelical Unions, The: 39 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1919; Pres. (1955) A. S. ALDIS, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. JOHN SKINNER, B.A.; Gen. Sec. DOUGLAS JOHNSON, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; publs. (Publishing Sec. RONALD INCHLEY), *Inter-Varsity Magazine* (f. 1927; in terms, three times a year), *Christian Graduate* (quarterly), religious and theological books and pamphlets. An interdenominational federation of University Christian Unions, office-bearers of which subscribe to a conservative statement of evangelical belief.

London Missionary Society: Livingstone House, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1; f. 1795, the Society carries on missionary work in Hong Kong, Malaya, India, Madagascar, Africa, the South Seas and Papua; Gen. Sec. Rev. M. O. JANES, B.A., B.D.; Overseas Secs. Rev. C. S. CRAIG, B.A., Mrs. F. M. BOWERS, B.A., Rev. A. F. GRIFFITHS; Home Sec. Rev. H. L. HURST.

Modern Churchmen's Union for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought: 9 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2;

f. 1898; Pres. Sir HENRY SELF, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.Sc., B.D.; Chair. Rev. HARRY BAILEY, M.A.; Dir. and Sec. Rev. C. O. RHODES, M.A.; 1,100 mems.; publ. *The Modern Churchman* (quarterly).

National Society for Promoting Religious Education in Accordance with the Principles of the Church of England: 69 Great Peter Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1811. The Society is in association with the Church of England Council for Education and is concerned with day and Sunday schools and Church Training Colleges. It aids the building and repair of Church Schools and gives legal advice to Church School Managers. Pres. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY; Gen. Sec. Rev. Canon R. BAILEY.

National Sunday School Union: Central Hall Buildings, Durnsford Road, London, S.W.19; Pres. (1955-56) A. G. B. OWEN, C.B.E., F.R.S.A.; Chair. of Council ARNOLD S. CLARK, J.P., Sec.-Gen. A. W. ANDREWS. Formerly the Sunday School Union, an interdenominational organisation founded in 1803 and representing 8,500 Sunday schools grouped in 314 district unions throughout England and Wales. The Governing Body consists of voluntary officers. The Union assists by means of loans in the establishment of Sunday schools, promotes their efficiency by means of conferences, lectures and demonstrations, issues educational publications and conducts evangelical missions and children's services; publ. *Sunday School Chronicle* (weekly).

Scripture Gift Mission (Inc.): Eccleston Hall, Victoria, London, S.W.1; f. 1888, Chair. F. E. HENMAN; Sec. C. ASHLEY BAKER, F.C.I.S.

Object. To produce the New Testament, Gospels and smaller portions of Holy Scripture, attractively printed, for Missionaries, Chaplains, Scripture Readers or personal workers.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: Central Offices, S.P.C.K., House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2; f. 1698, Dir. Rev. F. N. DAVEY, M.A.; publs. *Theology* (monthly), *Church Quarterly Review*, *East and West Review* (quarterly missionary magazine), *Bulletin Anglican* (review in French of current Anglican theology).

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts: 15 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1; f. in 1701; one of the oldest and for nearly one hundred years the only missionary society connected with the Church of England; has engaged in evangelism, education and medical work among 38 different nations; Sec. Rt. Rev. B. C. ROBERTS, D.D.

Student Christian Movement: Annandale, North End Road, London, N.W.11; 244 branches, 7,449 members; Gen. Sec. Rev. PHILIP LEE-WOOLF; publ. *Student Movement* (five times between October-June).

Swedenborg Society (Inc.): Swedenborg House, 20-21 Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1; f. 1810; Pres. (1955-56) F. G. COLLEY PRYKE; Chair. of Council DAN CHAPMAN, M.B.E.; Hon. Sec. Mrs. FREDA GRIFFITH, Ph.D., B.Sc.; approx. 650 mems.

Object. Translation and publication of the works of Emanuel Swedenborg.

Toc H.: 47 Francis Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1915 by Rev. P. B. CLAYTON, C.H., M.C.; a movement in which every man of goodwill, whatever his education or occupation, can help to spread the Christian ideal. There are 1,500 groups and branches, 400 being overseas; during the war over 350 Service clubs were opened; publ. *Toc H Journal* (monthly).

Toc H (Women's Association): Crutched Friars House, London, E.C.3

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (U.M.C.A.): Central Africa House, 35 Great Peter Street, Westminster, S.W.1; the sole Anglican missionary agency for the support and extension of the Church in Nyasaland, N. Rhodesia, Zanzibar, half of Tanganyika Territory and a large part of Portuguese East Africa; Pres. Hon. RICHARD WOOD, M.P.; Chair. The Dean of WINDSOR; Sec. Rev. Dr. GERALD BROOMFIELD, O.B.E.; Asst. Sec. Rev. A. WEBSTER-SMITH; publs. *Central Africa, African Tidings*.

Young Men's Christian Association: National Council, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1844; Pres. Sir EWART GREAVES; Gen. Sec. N. S. TUCKER, is responsible for the national activities of the movement and co-ordinates the work of local Associations throughout England, Ireland and Wales.

Young Women's Christian Association: Bedford House, 108 Baker Street, London, W.1; f. 1855; Pres. The Countess FORTESCUE; Nat. Sec. Miss RUTH WALDER; in Britain, works mainly through clubs and hostels; publs. *The Blue Triangle* (alternate months).

ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES

Association for the Propagation of the Faith: 23 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1; Pres. The Archbishop of WESTMINSTER; Nat. Dir. Rt. Rev. Mgr. S. M. SHAW; Hon. Treas. C. GROBEL; publ. *Missions and Missionaries* (quarterly).

Bellarmino Society: Heythrop College, Chipping Norton, Oxon.; f. 1924 as the "Catholic Action Society" and changed its name to the "Bellarmino Society" in 1932; provides information regarding Catholic Doctrine by means of correspondence, leaflets, and through the Press; communications to the Hon. Sec.

Catholic Truth Society: 38-40 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1884; Pres. His Eminence Cardinal GRIFFIN, Archbishop of Westminster; Chair. Very Rev. Mgr. Canon C. COLLINGWOOD; Gen. Sec. THOMAS H. RITTNER; 23,326 mems.; publ. *Catholic Truth* (quarterly).

Catholic Union of Great Britain: Farrar's Building, London, E.C.4; Pres. The Duke of NORFOLK, K.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.; Sec. Hon. HENRY HOPE, K.C.S.G.

Catholic Women's League: 29 Ebury Street, London, S.W.1; non-political national organisation for promoting religious and intellectual interests; Pres. Mrs. HUGH VINER; Gen. Sec. Miss. H. PENFOLD.

Catholic Young Men's Society of Great Britain: Cathedral Buildings, 152 Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, 3; f. 1849; Chaplain-Gen. Rev. JOSEPH CLEARY; Pres. K. I. MACKEY; Vice-Pres. W. WATKINS; Hon. Gen. Sec. Major D. C. HENNESSY; Hon. Treas. J. McKEOWN; 35,000 mems.; publ. *The Catholic Young Man* (bi-monthly).

National Board of Catholic Women, The: The Board exists to promote and co-ordinate Catholic Action among the Catholic women of England and Wales and to allocate work, chiefly in connection with the problems of women, children, the family and old age, to its constituent bodies, viz. The Catholic Women's League, The Union of Catholic Mothers, The Catholic Action Girls' Organisation, The Grail, The Ladies of Charity, The Catholic Nurses' Guild, The Quills, The British Federation of Notre Dame Associations and delegates from other societies; Chair. The Countess of ELDON, O.B.E.; Hon. Sec. Mrs. A. C. F. BEALES, 8 Carlton Drive, London, S.W.15.

Oxford and Cambridge Catholic Education Board: 61 Wood Lane, Osterley, Middlesex; f. 1895 by direction of Holy See to provide spiritual safeguards for Catholic undergraduates at Oxford and Cambridge; Chair. Archbishop of BIRMINGHAM; Sec. and Treas. W. WOOLLEN, K.C.S.G., M.A.

OTHER SOCIETIES

Ethical Union: 13 Prince of Wales Terrace, London, W.3; f. 1894 to promote the study and the application of ethical principles; Pres. MORRIS GINSBURG, Gen. Sec. H. J. BLACKHAM; publs. *The Plain View* (quarterly), *News and Notes* (monthly).

Theosophical Society in England: 50 Gloucester Place, London, W.1; Gen. Sec. C. R. GROVES. A section of the world organisation founded in New York in 1875 and incorporated in India, with Headquarters at Adyar, Madras. The world society has approximately 32,200 members organised in 51 national societies, the English society having a membership of 3,200 and 150 Lodges and Centres.

The Theosophical Society is a non-sectarian body whose objects are: To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour; to encourage the study of Comparative Religion, Philosophy and Science; to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man; publs. *Theosophical News and Notes* (bi-monthly); Pres. N. SRI RAM.

THE PRESS

PRESS COUNCIL

1 Bell Yard, Fleet Street, London, W.C.2

The General Council of the Press, a voluntary body consisting of fifteen editorial and ten managerial representatives, elected or nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Newspaper Society, the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the National Union of Journalists, the Institute of Journalists and the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, was set up in June 1953. Its aims are to safeguard the freedom of the Press, to build up a high professional code of integrity (dealing with any complaints it may receive about the conduct of the Press or of any persons towards the Press), to facilitate research and establish common services where desirable and to represent the Press in dealing with outside organisations.

Members: Sir LINTON ANDREWS (Chair.) H. AINSWORTH, H. BATE, T. BLACKBURN, KENNETH BROWN, W. EMSLEY CARR, E. M. CLAYSON, A. L. CRANFIELD, W. T. CURTIS-WILLSON, F. J. T. DIDYMUS, CHARLES EADE, G. R. FRENCH, A. J. GIBSON, R. P. T. GIBSON, FRANCIS GRAVES, CYRIL HAMNETT, FREDERICK M. JOHNSTON, STUART McCLEAN, GEORGE MURRAY, J. L. PALMER, JOHN SHERRET, J. TAYLOR, A. C. TROTTER, WILLIAM VEITSH, C.B.E., R. E. WILSON; Sec. ALAN PITT ROBBINS, C.B.E.

CIRCULATION FIGURES OF THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS

MORNING PAPERS

<i>Daily Express</i>	4,071,035	(August 1955)
<i>Daily Herald</i>	1,759,098	(1955)
<i>Daily Mail</i>	2,068,167	(1955)
<i>Daily Mirror</i>	4,720,579	(June 1955)
<i>Daily Sketch</i>	1,034,000	(1955)
<i>Daily Telegraph</i>	1,048,776	(July 1955)
<i>Manchester Guardian</i>	156,000	(June 1955)
<i>News Chronicle</i>	1,252,868	(June 1955)
<i>The Times</i>	221,996	(1955)

SUNDAY PAPERS

<i>Empire News</i>	2,049,880	(1955)
<i>News of the World</i>	8,134,826	(1955)
<i>Reynolds News</i>	627,780	(1955)
<i>Sunday Chronicle</i>	830,631	(1955)
<i>Sunday Dispatch</i>	2,676,037	(1955)
<i>Sunday Express</i>	3,227,709	(August 1955)
<i>Sunday Graphic</i>	1,220,056	(1955)
<i>Sunday Pictorial</i>	5,560,880	(June 1955)
<i>Sunday Times</i>	577,869	(1955)
<i>The Observer</i>	564,307	(June 1955)
<i>The People</i>	5,167,445	(1955)

EVENING PAPERS

<i>Evening News</i>	1,318,701	(1955)
<i>Evening Standard</i>	673,415	(August 1955)
<i>The Star</i>	1,103,467	(1955)

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPER GROUPS

ROTHERMERE GROUP

Associated Newspapers, Ltd.: Carmelite House, E.C.4.; cap., authorised £5,600,000, issued £5,322,078; Chair.

Viscount ROTHERMERE; Managing Dir. STUART McCLEAN

This company was registered in 1905 by Sir Alfred Harmsworth (afterwards Lord Northcliffe) and his brother Harold Harmsworth, to acquire *The Daily Mail*, the *Illustrated Mail*, *Overseas Daily Mail*, *The Evening News*, and *Sunday Dispatch*; and it represented an amalgamation of the Daily Mail Publishing Co., Ltd., the Evening News, Ltd., and the Newspaper Syndicate, Ltd. The company bought the *Daily Graphic* (now the *Daily Sketch and Daily Graphic*) from Kemsley Newspapers in December 1952.

Daily Mail and General Trust, Ltd.: New Carmelite House, E.C.4.; f. 1922; ord. cap. £2,494,059; "A" ord. £1,662,706; pref. £1,200,000; Chair. Viscount ROTHERMERE, Dirs. ARTHUR S. FULLER, Earl of CROMER, E. A. SURSHAM, Major ROBERT O'BRIEN, M.V.O., T.D., D. C. W. WALSH.

This company, apart from general investments, owns a controlling interest in Associated Newspapers, Ltd.

KEMSLEY GROUP

The group of newspapers and other periodicals and publications controlled by Viscount Kemsley and his associates includes daily newspapers, evening papers, Sunday papers, weekly papers and periodicals, and other publications.

Morning daily papers include *Sheffield Telegraph*, *Press and Journal* (Aberdeen), *Newcastle Journal and North Mail*, *Western Mail* (Cardiff).

Evening daily papers. *Manchester Evening Chronicle*, *Newcastle Evening Chronicle*, *South Wales Echo and Evening Express*, *Evening Gazette* (Middlesbrough), *Evening Express* (Aberdeen), *The Star* (Sheffield), *Northern Daily Telegraph* (Blackburn).

Sunday papers: *Sunday Graphic*, *Sunday Times*, *Empire News* and *Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester), *Sunday Sun* (Newcastle).

The following are the companies which constitute the Kemsley Group.

Kemsley Newspapers, Ltd.: Cap. £9,250,000; Chair. Viscount KEMSLEY; Deputy Chair. Hon. LIONEL BERRY, Dirs. Viscountess KEMSLEY, Hon. W. NEVILLE BERRY; Hon. DENIS G. BERRY, T.D., Hon. ANTHONY BERRY, Marchioness of HUNTLY, WILLIAM VEITCH, C.B.E., Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM MABANE, K.B.E., C.B. LIVINGSTONE, C.D. HAMILTON, D.S.O., E.W. CHEADLE, A.M. BURNETT-STUART, MICHAEL RENSHAW; Sec. I.C.N. WHEADON, A.S.A.

The company was registered in 1924 to acquire the *Daily Dispatch*, *Evening Chronicle*, *Sunday Chronicle*, *Empire News*, *Athletic News*, and other publications, along with the printing business of E. Hulton, Ltd., and the copyright and goodwill of the *Sunday Times*.

Kemsley Northern Newspapers, Ltd.: Chair. Viscount KEMSLEY.

This company was registered in 1925 and acquired in addition to the entire issued capital of Associated Scottish Newspapers, Ltd., and £100,000 share capital and £800,000 of debenture stock of Newcastle Chronicle and Journal Ltd., all the share capital of J. M. Smith, Ltd., and five-sixths of the capital of the Daily Graphic and Sunday Graphic, Ltd. (now Sunday Graphic Ltd. (see below), the *Daily Graphic* having been bought by Associated Newspapers Ltd., in 1952.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Newcastle Chronicle and Journal, Ltd. (formerly Newcastle Chronicle, Ltd.); Chair. Viscount KEMSLEY.

This company, registered as a private concern in 1925, was formed to acquire the publications of Newcastle Chronicle, Ltd., and its £100,000 share capital is owned by Kemsley Newspapers, Ltd., which also holds £800,000 of its £1,111,000 of debenture stock. It owns the *Journal and North Mail*, *Weekly Chronicle*, *Evening Chronicle* and *Sunday Sun*.

North-Eastern Evening Gazette Ltd. (formerly North-Eastern Newspapers (1926), Ltd.): Chair. Viscount KEMSLEY.

The Northern Daily Telegraph, Ltd. (formerly North-Western Newspaper Co. Ltd.): Chair. Viscount KEMSLEY.

The Sheffield Telegraph and Star, Ltd. (formerly Sheffield Newspapers, Ltd.): Chair. Viscount KEMSLEY.

The Stockport Express, Ltd. (formerly Connell & Bailey, Ltd.) Chair. Viscount KEMSLEY.

Sunday Graphic, Ltd. (formerly The Daily Graphic and Sunday Graphic, Ltd.). Chair. Viscount KEMSLEY.

Western Mail and Echo, Ltd.: Chair. Viscount KEMSLEY.

This company was formed in 1896 as Western Mail, Ltd., name was changed in August, 1930, when it acquired the *Western Mail*, *Evening Express*, the *Weekly Mail* and the Tudor Press, it has since acquired the *South Wales News* and the *South Wales Echo*, owned by David Duncan and Sons, Ltd.

Aberdeen Journals, Ltd.: Chair. Viscount KEMSLEY.

Macclesfield Times, Ltd.: Chair. Viscount KEMSLEY.

BEAVERBROOK GROUP

The newspaper properties controlled by Lord Beaverbrook are represented by four companies

Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd.: 121-128 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; cap. £3,025,000, Chair. E. J. ROBERTSON; Vice-Chair. Hon. M. AITKEN and T. BLACKBURN, Sec. JAMES S. HURCHISON.

Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd., in which the bulk of the voting shares are held by Lord Beaverbrook, publishes the *Daily Express*, which prints simultaneously in London, Manchester, and Glasgow.

Sunday Express, Ltd.: This company is controlled by Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd. It owns and publishes the *Sunday Express*.

Evening Standard Co., Ltd.: This company is controlled by Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd., and owns and publishes the *Evening Standard*.

Evening Citizen, Ltd.: This company is controlled by Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd., and owns and publishes the *Evening Citizen*.

WESTMINSTER PRESS GROUP

This group controls, *inter alia*, one London suburban and 13 provincial newspaper companies; among its chief publications are the *Birmingham Gazette*, *Yorkshire Observer* (Bradford), *Northern Echo* (Darlington), *Evening Despatch* (Birmingham), *Telegraph and Argus* (Bradford), *Shields Gazette* (South Shields), *Evening News* (North Shields), *Oxford Mail*, *Northern Despatch* (Darlington), *North-Western Evening Mail* (Barrow-in-Furness), *Evening Advertiser* (Swindon), *Yorkshire Evening Press*, *Sunday Mercury* (Birmingham).

Head offices are at The Newspaper House, Fleet Street, E.C.4. The directors of this company are The Hon. Mrs. R. CAMPBELL-PRESTON (Chair.), R. P. T. GIBSON (Vice-Chair. and Managing Director), W. R. DERWENT, H. L. HOWARTH (Managing Director), J. B. MORRELL, D. L. POLLOCK, A. WOOD.

FINANCIAL GROUP

The appearance of this group, in the middle of 1928, marks the beginning of the organisation of newspapers and journals concerned with finance, banking, and business interests. Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. was formed in 1928 with a capital of £550,000 to hold the properties of the group. This company was liquidated in January 1935, its properties being transferred to Financial News, Ltd., formerly its subsidiary.

Financial News, Ltd.: 72 Coleman Street, E.C.2; cap. ord. £117,542, pref. £225,000; Dirs. Viscount BRACKEN, P.C. (Chair.), Col. O. E. CROSTHWAITE-EYRE, M.P., Viscount MOORE, O.B.E. (Managing Dir.)

This company owns a 46 per cent interest in the Financial Times, Ltd., which acquired the copyright and goodwill of *Financial News*, September 29th, 1945, one-half of the shares in the *Economist*, and the entire share capital of *Investor's Chronicle* and *Money Market Review* and *The Banker*. In the case of the *Economist*, half the shares are held by the company and half by individual shareholders, including merchants and bankers of standing in London. Under a definite charter the journal is to retain complete independence on its editorial side, a board of trustees being set up with the right to veto the appointment or dismissal of any Editor, the latter having sole responsibility for the policy of the paper as long as he retains office; the board has also the right to veto the transfer of shares in the company and is represented on its directorate. The business management is in the hands of the company.

Financial Times, Ltd.: 72 Coleman Street, E.C.2; cap. £1,500,000; Chair. Viscount BRACKEN, P.C.

Company registered 1928 to acquire business of the Financial Times, Ltd. (registered 1888); owns St. Clement's Press, Ltd.

OTHER PROPRIETARY COMPANIES

The Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd.: Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4; issued cap. £3,600,000; Chair. CECIL H. KING.

This company has interests in Sunday Pictorial Newspapers (1920), Ltd., Pictorial Publications, Ltd., Reville Newspapers, Ltd., Albert E. Reed & Co. Ltd. (paper manufacturers), and valuable investment in the Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., in Canada.

In November 1955 it acquired from Kemsley Newspapers Ltd., the controlling interest in the Scottish Daily Record and Evening News Ltd.

Daily News Ltd., The: 12-22 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; f. 1901; parent company controlling and printing the *News Chronicle* and *The Star*; Dirs. L. J. CADBURY (Chair.), Lord LAYTON, C.H., C.B.E. (Vice-Chair.), Maj. EGBERT CADBURY, D.S.C., D.F.C., D.L., R. J. CRUIKSHANK, C.M.G., A. L. CRANFIELD.

Illustrated Newspapers, Ltd.: Ingram House, 195-198 Strand, W.C.2; cap. £3,200,000; Dirs. H. DAVENPORT PRICE, M.C., J.P. (Chair), CHARLES SNELLING (Vice-Chair), Capt. Sir B. S. INGRAM, O.B.E., M.C., E. BRIDGES WEBB, W. C. NISBETT, ANGUS C. S. IRWIN, J. HEITNER, W. W. J. STUDD.

This company was registered in 1926 to acquire from the Inveresk Paper Co., Ltd., for £3,167,079, the copyright and goodwill of the *Graphic*, *Drapers' Record*, *Sphere*, *Tatler*, *Men's Wear*, *Eve*, and *Bystander*, and certain shareholdings. It has a controlling interest in the Illustrated London News and Sketch, Ltd.

Manchester Guardian and Evening News Ltd.: 3 Cross Street, Manchester; cap. £270,001; Dirs. L. P. SCOTT, A. P. WADSWORTH, T. E. HENRY, C. I. MARKWICK.

Formerly a private company, representing the Scott

family, it is now a public company, controlled by trustees, publishing *The Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Evening News*, and *The Manchester Guardian Weekly*.

Odhams Press, Ltd.: Cap. issued £3,240,000; Dirs. A. C. DUNCAN, F.C.A. (Chair.), W. SURREY DANE, W. H. PARRACK (Managing Dirs.), J. S. RUTTLE (Vice-Chair.): J. CHESTER, H. L. GIBSON, A.C.A., G. L. McLELLAN, C. L. SHARD, C. E. S. WOOD (Executive Dirs.); G. C. ODHAMS, J. W. DUNBAR, H. AINSWORTH.

This company owns or controls *The People*, *The Daily Herald*, *Debrett's Peerage*, *The Sporting Life*, *John Bull*, *Ideal Home*, *Picturegoer*, *Kinematograph Weekly*, *Everywoman*, *Melody Maker*, *Mother*, *Illustrated Woman*, *Horse and Hound*, *The Poultry Farmer*, *Hairdressers' Weekly Journal*, *Electrical and Radio Trading*, *Ruff's Guide*, *Mickey Mouse*, *Dean's Toy Books*, *The Railway Gazette*, *Shipbuilding and Shipping Record*, *Building*, *Industrial Chemist*, *The New Commonwealth*, etc.

PRINCIPAL LONDON DAILIES

Daily Express: 121-128 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1900; Independent; Editor A. CHRISTIANSEN; Proprs. Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd. (Companion Sunday paper, *Sunday Express*. Companion evening paper, *Evening Standard*); also *Junior Express* (weekly).

Daily Herald: 2 Endell Street, W.C.2; f. 1912; Labour; Editor S. ELLIOTT; Proprs. The Daily Herald (1929) Ltd.; a joint directorate representing Odhams Press Ltd., who hold 51 per cent of the shares, and the Trades Union Congress General Council, who hold 49 per cent and decide editorial policy.

Daily Mail: Northcliffe House, Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1896; Chair. Viscount ROTHERMERE; Managing Dir. STUART McCLEAN; Editor ARTHUR WAREHAM, Independent; Proprs. Associated Newspapers, Ltd (Companion Sunday paper, *Sunday Dispatch*; companion evening paper, *The Evening News*).

Daily Mirror: Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1903; Editor J. NENER; also *Junior Mirror* (weekly).

Daily Sketch: New Carmelite House, E.C.4; f. 1909; formerly a Kemsley newspaper and published as the *Daily Graphic*; sold to Associated Newspapers, Ltd in Dec. 1952; Editor HERBERT GUNN

Daily Telegraph and Morning Post: 135 Fleet Street, E.C.4; (*Daily Telegraph* f. 1855, *Morning Post* f. 1772); (amalgamated 1937), Conservative; Managing Editor COLIN R. COOTE; Proprs. Daily Telegraph, Ltd; Principal Proprs. Viscount CAMROSE (Chair.), Hon. W. MICHAEL BERRY (Editor-in-Chief)

Daily Worker: William Rust House, 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1, f. 1930 by Communist Party; co-operatively owned since 1945; Communist, Editor J. R. CAMPBELL.

Evening News: Carmelite House, Carmelite Street, E.C.4; f. 1881, Independent Right Wing, Editor C. R. WILLIS; Proprietors, Associated Newspapers, Ltd

Evening Standard: 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4; f. 1827; Independent; Editor P. ELLAND, Propr. Beaverbrook Express Newspapers Ltd.

Financial Times: 72 Coleman Street, E.C.2; f. 1888, incorporates *The Financial News*; Proprs. The Financial Times, Ltd; Editor GORDON NEWTON.

Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette: Lloyd's, E.C.3; f. 1734; Editor GEORGE BRYANT

Morning Advertiser: 18 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4; f. 1794; organ of the licensed trade and published by the Society of Licensed Victuallers; Editor DON QUICK.

News Chronicle: 12-22 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; f. as the *Daily News* 1846, now incorporates *Daily News*, *Westminster Gazette* and *Daily Chronicle*; northern edition incorporates the *Daily Dispatch*, acquired from Kemsley Newspapers Ltd., in 1955; Liberal; Proprietors News Chronicle, Ltd.; Managing Dir. and Editor MICHAEL CURTIS (Companion evening paper, *The Star*).

The Sporting Life and Sportsman: 93 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1822; Editor A. B. CLEMENTS; devoted to a record of the Turf and of sport in general.

Star, The: 12-22 Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1888; Liberal, evening; Proprs. Star Newspaper Co. Ltd.; Managing Editor A. L. CRANFIELD.

Times, The: Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1785; Independent; widely regarded as the leading and representative English newspaper; Editor Sir WILLIAM HALEY, K.C.M.G. The proprietor is The Times Publishing Co. Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; cap. £1,100,000; Dirs. Col The Hon. J. J. ASTOR (Chair.), JOHN WALTER, Sir CAMPBELL STUART, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Lord BRAND, C.M.G., Brig.-Gen. Sir HAROLD HARTLEY, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S., JOHN WALTER, Jnr., Hon. DAVID BOWES-LYON, Major-Gen. Sir MILES GRAHAM, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., LAURENCE H. F. IRVING, O.B.E., GAVIN ASTOR, G. GODFREY PHILIPS, C.B.E.; Sec. P. E. CLARKE.

This company, registered in 1908, publishes *The Times*, and is owned mainly by Col. Astor and Mr. John Walter. The articles of association provide for an independent committee to safeguard the transfer of controlling shares in the company, with the object of guaranteeing the independence of *The Times* as a newspaper.

PRINCIPAL SUNDAY PAPERS

Empire News and Sunday Chronicle: Kemsley Newspapers, Ltd; Withy Grove, Manchester, and Kemsley House, London, W.C.1; f. 1884, amalgamated with *Sunday Chronicle* 1955, Independent, Editor G. GRAFTON GREEN

News of the World: 30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; f. 1843; Editor REGINALD CUDLIPP; Proprs. News of the World Ltd

Observer, The: 22 Tudor Street, E.C.4, f. 1791; Independent, owned since 1945 by the Observer Trust, mems. of which are Lord PORTAL of HUNGERFORD, K.G., DINGLE FOOT, Sir KEITH MURRAY, Mrs. MARY STOCKS, Lieut.-Col. C. H. GOLDING, E. M. NICHOLSON Chair. of Dirs. DINGLE FOOT; Dirs. Lord ASTOR, J. E. BERRIDGE, R. J. BUTTERWORTH, J. THOMSON, Editor Hon. DAVID ASTOR

People, The: 93 Long Acre, W.C.2; f. 1881; Independent; Editor H. AINSWORTH, Proprs. Oldhams Press, Ltd.

Reynolds News and Sunday Citizen: Pioneer House, Wicklow Street, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, f. 1850, Co-operative; Editor W. R. RICHARDSON; Chief Proprs. Co-operative Press, Ltd, gives generous support to the Co-operative and working-class movements

Sunday Dispatch: Northcliffe House, E.C.4; f. 1801; Editor CHARLES EADE; Proprs. Associated Newspapers, Ltd. Associated with the *Daily Mail*

Sunday Express: Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1918; Independent; Editor JOHN JUNOR; Proprs. Beaverbrook Express Newspapers, Ltd; Sunday companion of the *Daily Express*.

Sunday Graphic: Kemsley House, W.C.1; f. 1915; *Sunday Graphic*, 1927, absorbed in 1931 the *Sunday News*; Editor J. G. MCKENZIE.

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Sunday Mercury: Birmingham Gazette and Despatch, Ltd., Corporation Street, Birmingham; London Office: 167-170 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1918 (as *Birmingham Weekly Mercury* 1884), incorporating *Sunday News* f. 1919; Editor F. P. WHITEHEAD.

Sunday Pictorial: Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1915; Editor C. VALDAR.

Sunday Times: Kemsley House, W.C.1; f. 1822; Independent; Proprs Kemsley Newspapers, Ltd; Editor H. V. HODSON; Chief Literary Contributor RAYMOND MORTIMER; Dramatic Critic HAROLD HOBSON; Music Critic ERNEST NEWMAN; printed simultaneously in London and Manchester.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

(The following list is necessarily confined to a few only of the oldest and most representative of those provincial newspapers which have a fairly large circulation.)

Birmingham Gazette: Gazette Buildings, Corporation Street, Birmingham; London Office: 167-170 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1741; Independent; Editor M. CHEESEWRIGHT.

Birmingham Mail: The Birmingham Post and Mail, Ltd., 38 New Street, Birmingham, 2; London Office. 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1870, Independent; evening; Editor H. R. G. WHATES

Birmingham Post: 38 New Street, Birmingham; London Office: 88 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1857; Independent; Editor W. V. REYNOLDS. Companion papers: *Birmingham Mail* (evening) and *Birmingham Weekly Post*.

Derby Evening Telegraph and Express: Derby Daily Telegraph, Ltd., Northcliffe House, Derby; London Office: Carmelite House, E.C.4; Advertisement Dept.: 163 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; f. 1932 (incorporating *Derby Daily Telegraph* 1879, *Derby Daily Express* 1884); Independent, Editor CHARLES FORREST; circ. over 83,000.

East Anglian Daily Times: Carr Street, Ipswich; f. 1874; Independent; Companion papers. *Evening Star*, *Suffolk Chronicle and Mercury*, and the *Felixstowe Times*.

Evening Citizen: Albion Street, Glasgow, C.1; London Offices: Beaverbrook Newspapers, Ltd., Fleet Street, E.C.4 (Adverts); *Evening Standard*, Shoe Lane, E.C.4 (Editorial); f. 1842; Independent; circulation over 200,000; Editor W. SINCLAIR.

Evening Despatch: Birmingham Gazette and Despatch, Ltd., Corporation Street, Birmingham, London Office: 167-170 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1891; Independent; Editor A. J. JOSEY.

Glasgow Herald: 65-69 Buchanan Street, Glasgow; f. 1783; Independent; Editor JAMES HOLBURN.

Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph: Charles Birchall and Sons, Ltd., 17 James Street, Liverpool, 2; London Office, 6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.3; (f. as *Shipping Telegraph*, 1826, *Journal of Commerce*, 1860); morning, daily; Shipbuilding and Engineering Edition, Thursday; Editor E. BIRCHALL, M.A.

Liverpool Daily Post: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Ltd., 46-58 Victoria Street, Liverpool; London Office: 132-134 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1855 (incorporating *Liverpool Mercury* 1811); Independent; morning; Editor-in-Chief ALLAN JEANS; Editor IAN HOSIE.

Liverpool Echo: Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Ltd., 46-58 Victoria Street, Liverpool; London Office: 132-134 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1879; Independent; evening; Editor-in-Chief ALLAN JEANS; Editor W. SHAND.

Liverpool Evening Express: 55 Victoria Street, Liverpool; f. 1870; Independent, but constitutional; Gen. Manager J. R. SPENCER; Editor M. J. TRENCH, M.A.

Manchester Evening News: 3 Cross Street, Manchester; f. 1868; Independent; Chair. and Managing Dir. L. P. SCOTT; Editor T. E. HENRY; circ. 346,000.

Manchester Guardian: 3 Cross Street, Manchester; f. 1821; Liberal; Chair. and Managing Dir. L. P. SCOTT; Editor A. P. WADSWORTH; London Editor G. F. A. FAY. Ranks as the leading provincial daily, and as a standing equal to that of the chief London newspapers; circ. 156,000.

Newcastle Journal and North Mail: Kemsley House, Westgate Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; f. 1711; Editor R. CLOUGH.

Northern Echo: North of England Newspaper Co., Ltd., Priestgate, Darlington; London Office: 167-170 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1869; Independent; Gen. Manager SHANNAN STEVENSON; Editor REGINALD GRAY.

Scotsman: North Bridge, Edinburgh; f. 1817; Independent; Editor ALASTAIR M. DUNNETT; Dirs. R. H. THOMSON, PETER FINDLAY, COLIN N. MACKINNON, K. R. THOMSON, JAMES WHITTON, JAMES MUIR, EDGAR W. SMITH; Sec. J. NOBLE

Sheffield Telegraph: High Street, Sheffield; The Sheffield Telegraph & Star, Ltd.; f. 1855; Conservative; Editor F. K. GARDINER.

Telegraph and Argus, Bradford: Bradford and District Newspaper Co., Ltd., Hall Ings, Bradford, London Office: 167-170 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1898 (incorporating *Bradford Daily Telegraph* 1868, *Yorkshire Evening Argus* 1892), evening; Editor-in-Chief O. B. STOKES, OBE, JP

Western Mail and South Wales News: 102-105 St. Mary Street, Cardiff; f. 1869; Conservative, Editor DAVID PROSSER. Companion evening paper, *South Wales Echo and Evening Express*.

Western Morning News, The: Leicester Harmsworth House, New George Street, Plymouth; f. 1860; incorporating *Western Daily Mercury* (1921) and *Devon and Exeter Daily Gazette* (1932); Editor N. A. T. VINSON. Companion evening paper, *Western Evening Herald* Editor J. B. PATERSON

Yorkshire Observer: 6 Hall Ings, Bradford; London Office: 167-160 Fleet Street, E.C.4, f. 1834 as *Bradford Observer*; Proprs Bradford and District Newspaper Co., Ltd; Editor R. D. CHAPMAN.

Yorkshire Post: Albion Street, Leeds 1; f. 1754; Conservative; Proprs Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper Co., Ltd; Editor Sir LINTON ANDREWS.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES, BI-WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

The following are weeklies unless otherwise stated:

Advertiser's Weekly: 180 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1913; Thurs.; Editor W. A. CATHLES; circ. 9,463.

Aeroplane, The: Temple Press, Ltd., Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1; f. 1911; Fri.; Editor THURSTAN JAMES.

Architects' Journal: 9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; f. 1895; Thurs.; Editorial Dir. H. de C. HASTINGS; Exec. Editor D. A. C. A. BOYNE.

Baptist Times: 4 Southampton Row, W.C.1; f. 1853; Thurs.

Board of Trade Journal: H.M.S.O., York House, Kingsway, W.C.2; Editorial Office: Board of Trade, Horseguards Avenue, S.W.1; f. 1886; Sat.

Bookseller, The: 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1858; Sat.; Editor EDMOND SEGRAVE; incorporates *Ben's Literary Advertiser* (f. 1801).

British Dental Journal: 13 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. 1; f. 1903 (as *Journal of British Dental Association* 1880); 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Editor LESLIE J. GODDEN, F.D.R.C.S.; circ. 14,000.

British Medical Journal: British Medical Assn. House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1; f. 1840; Sat.; Editor Dr. HUGH ANTHONY CLEGG, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Business Managing MAURICE WEBB; Advertisement Dir. C. W. FRANCIS; Publishing Managing WILLIAM H. MOSS, circ. 77,000.

British Weekly: 11 Buckingham Street, W.C.2; f. 1886; religious, political and literary review; Thurs; Editor SHAUN HERRON.

Cambridge Review: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd, 3-4 Petty Curry, Cambridge; f. 1879; Sat. during term.

Catholic Herald: 67 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1888; Catholic weekly newspaper; Fri; Editor MICHAEL DE LA BEDOYERE.

Catholic Times: 12 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1859; Independent Catholic; Fri; Managing Dir. and Editor JAMES WALSH, PH.D., A.S.A.

Children's Newspaper: Amalgamated Press, Ltd., Farringdon Street, E.C.4; f. 1919.

Christian World: Christian World, Ltd., 110 Fleet Street E.C.4; f. 1857; Thurs; Editor ERNEST H. JEFFS.

Church of England Newspaper and The Record: 33 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4, f. 1894; Fri; represents the Evangelical and liberal viewpoints in the Church of England; Editor Rev CLIFFORD O RHODES

Church Times: 7 Portugal Street, W.C.2; f. 1863; Anglo-Catholic; Fri; Editor Miss ROSAMUND ESSEX.

Country Life: George Newnes, Ltd, Tower House, Southampton Street, W.C.2; f. 1897; Thurs; Editor FRANK WHITAKER.

Economist, The: 22 Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1; f. 1843; half of the shares bought in 1928 by the Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd, now Financial News, Ltd., and half by an influential group of individual shareholders; Sat., Editor DONALD TYERMAN; circ. 50,640

English Churchman: English Churchman Trust, Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1843; no politics; Fri; Editor Rev F. W. MARTIN.

Esquire: Strato Publications, Ltd, 39 Upper Brook Street, W. 1; British edition f. 1954; illustrated magazine for men, with general articles and fiction; Editor and Publisher of British edition RICHARD D. KRAVITZ.

Everybody's: 114 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1927; illustrated; Editor JOHN HONE.

Farmer and Stock-breeder: Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1; f. 1843; Managing Dir. Sir RICHARD HADDON, C.B.E.

Farmer's Weekly: Hulton Press, 43-44 Shoe Lane, E.C.4; f. 1934; Editor MALCOLM MESSER.

Field, The: Harmsworth Press, 8 Stratton Street, W.1; f. 1853; Editor Capt. WILSON STEPHENS.

Flight (and Aircraft Engineer): Iliffe & Sons, Ltd., Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1; f. 1909; Fri.; Editor MAURICE A. SMITH.

Forward: 308 Clyde Street, Glasgow, C.1; f. 1906; Socialist; Fri.; Editor JOHN H. HARRIS.

Friend: British Periodicals, Ltd., 46-47 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; Editorial Office: Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1; f. 1843; Fri; Editor BERNARD CANTER.

Gardeners' Chronicle, Gardeners' Chronicle, Ltd., 33 John Street, Theobalds Road, W.C.1; f. 1841; Sat.; Editor ROY HAY.

Illustrated: 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1939; Editor CONNERY CHAPPELL.

Illustrated London News: Ingram House, 195-198 Strand, W.C.2; f. 1843; Sat.; Editor Capt. Sir BRUCE STIRLING INGRAM, O.B.E., M.C.

Investors' Chronicle and Money Market Review: 11 Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry, E.C.2; f. as *Money Market Review* 1860; amalgamated with *Investors' Chronicle* 1914; independent financial and economic review; Sat.; Editor H. IS. WINCOTT

Jewish Chronicle: Jewish Chronicle, Ltd., 32 Fournival Street, E.C.4; f. 1841; Fri; Editor J. M. SHAFTELESLEY.

John Bull: 189 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1906; popular weekly journal; Sat.; Proprs. Odhams Press, Ltd.; Editor HUBERT COLE.

Lancet: 7 Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.2; f. 1823; medical; Editor T. F. FOX, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Law Journal: Butterworth & Co. (Publishers), Ltd, 88 Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1822; Fri. for Sat.

Law Times: 4 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; f. 1843; Fri.; Editor F. GRAHAM GLOVER.

Liberal News: Liberal Publication Department, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1; official organ; Editor REGINALD SMITH.

Listener, The: Broadcasting House, W.1; f. 1929; radio and literary journal; published by British Broadcasting Corporation; Thurs; Editor ALAN THOMAS

London Gazette: publ. by H.M. Stationery Office at York House, Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1665; the oldest existing European newspaper; Government journal of official announcements; Tues and Fri.

Manchester Guardian Weekly: 3 Cross Street, Manchester; f. 1919; Thurs; Editor J. R. TOWNSEND; circ. 40,000.

Methodist Recorder: 116 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1861; an independent national weekly newspaper; Thurs.; Managing Editor R. G. BURNETT.

Municipal Journal: Municipal Journal, Ltd, 3 Clement's Inn, W.C.2; f. 1893; Fri; Editor D. I. HARRISON, M.C.; circ. 7,000.

Nature: Macmillan & Co, Ltd, St Martin's Street, W.C.2; f. 1869; scientific; Sat, Editors A. J. V. GALE, M.A., L. J. F. BRIMBLE, B.Sc., F.L.S.

New Statesman and Nation: 10 Great Turnstile, W.C.1; independent progressive; Editor KINGSLEY MARTIN. *The New Statesman* (f. 1913), *Nation* (f. 1907) and *Athenaeum* (f. 1828) (*Nation* and *Athenaeum* were amalgamated in 1921) were amalgamated in 1931; *Week-end Review* (f. 1930) amalgamated with *New Statesman* and *Nation* 1934.

Picture Post: 43-44 Shoe Lane, E.C.4; f. 1938; illustrated; Sat; Proprs. Hulton Press. Ltd.

Punch: 10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; f. 1841; Bradbury Agnew & Co. Ltd; Editor MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE; Art Editor RUSSELL BROCKBANK.

Queen: Burleigh Street, Strand, W.C.2; f. 1861; fortnightly; Editor HECTOR CAIRD.

Radio Times: 35 Marylebone High Street, W.1; f. 1923; Journal of the B.B.C.; Fri; Editor D. GRAEME WILLIAMS.

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Railway Gazette: 33 Tothill Street, S.W.1; f. 1835 as *Herapath's Railway Magazine* (incorporating *Transport* 1892, which became *Transport and Railroad Gazette* 1904, *Railway Times* 1837; *Railway News* 1864, and *Railway Engineer* 1880); Fri.

Shipbuilding and Shipping Record: 33 Tothill Street, S.W.1; f. 1913; Thurs.

Sketch: Ingram House, 195-198 Strand, W.C.2; f. 1893; fortnightly; Editor Miss H. ROGERS.

Spectator: 99 Gower Street, W.C.1; f. 1828; independent political and literary review; Fri.; Editor IAN GILMOUR; Managing Dir. H. S. JANES.

Sphere: Ingram House, 195-198 Strand, W.C.2; f. 1900; illustrated weekly; Sat.; Editor. J. HEITNER.

Sport and Country: Ingram House, 195-198 Strand, W.C.2; fortnightly; Editor T. K. HODDER.

Statist, The: 51 Cannon Street, E.C.4; f. 1878; an independent journal of finance and trade; Sat.; Proprs. The Statist Co. Ltd; Editor T. J. HICKEY.

Stock Exchange Gazette: 330 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.2; f. 1901; investment, commerce, private enterprise, banking, insurance, etc.; publ. Fri.; Proprs. Thomas Skinner and Co. (Publishers), Ltd; Editor S. T. RYDER, circ. over 20,000

Tablet, The: 128 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1840; Catholic newspaper and review; Sat.; Editor DOUGLAS WOODRUFF.

Tatler and Bystander: Ingram House, 195-198 Strand, W.C.2; f. 1901 *Tatler*, 1903 *Bystander*, Wed; Editor P. YOUNGMAN-CARTER.

Time and Tide: Time and Tide Publishing Co., 32 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1; f. 1920; Independent; Sat.; Editor Viscountess RHONDDA.

Times Educational Supplement, The: The Times Publishing Co., Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1910; Sat.; Editor A. W. JAMES

Times Literary Supplement, The: The Times Publishing Co., Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1902; weekly journal of literary criticism; Sat.; Editor A. P. PRYCE-JONES

Times Weekly Review, The: The Times Publishing Co., Ltd., Printing House Square, E.C.4; f. 1951; Wed.; Editor W. R. A. EASTHOPE.

Tribune: 222 Strand, W.C.2; f. 1937; Socialist; Editor R. J. EDWARDS.

Truth: 10 Carteret Street, S.W.1; political literary and financial weekly, f. 1877 by the late Henry Labouchere, M.P.; Fri.; Editor GEORGE SCOTT

Universe, The: Field House, Breams Buildings, E.C.4; f. 1860; Proprs. The Associated Catholic Newspapers (1912), Ltd; an illustrated Catholic newspaper and review; Fri.; Managing Editor D. C. HENNESSY; circ. 275,000

World's Press News and Advertiser's Review: 9-10 Old Bailey, E.C.4; f. 1929; Proprs. World's Press News Publishing Co. Ltd; a review of the press, advertising and printing; Fri.; Editor W. W. WEAL.

MONTHLIES

Air Pictorial and Air Reserve Gazette: Londonderry House, Park Lane, W.1; f. 1941; Publishers, Rolls House Publishing Co. Ltd., Bream's Buildings, E.C.4; Editor F. N. HILLIER.

Apollo: 10 Vigo Street, W.1; f. 1925; art comments, collector subjects, sale-room prices; Editor W. JENNINGS.

Architectural Review: 9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1; f. 1896; Directing Editors J. M. RICHARDS, NIKOLAUS PEVSNER, H. DE C. HASTINGS, HUGH CASSON; Exec. Editor IAN MCCALLUM.

Art and Industry: Studio, Ltd., 66 Chandos Place, Bedford Street, W.C.2; f. 1936 (as *Commercial Art and Industry* 1922); 16th of the month; Editor RATHBONE HOLME.

Band Wagon: 610-620 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2; f. 1939; journal of leisure; bi-monthly; Editor NORMAN KARK.

Banker, The: Editorial address: 22 Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1; f. 1926; economic and financial policy, banking and monetary technique, home and foreign; Editor WILFRED KING.

Blackfriars: Blackfriars, St. Dominic's Priory, N.W.5; f. 1920; religious and cultural; Editor Rev. ILLTUD EVANS, O.P.

Blackwood's Magazine: 45 George Street, Edinburgh, and 1 Bateman's Buildings, Soho, W.1; f. 1817; Editor G. D. BLACKWOOD.

Britannia and Eve: Ingram House, 195-198 Strand, W.C.2; f. 1929; short stories, articles, home and fashion, etc.; Editor JESSE HEITNER.

British Abstracts: Bureau of Abstracts, Colquhoun House, Broadwick Street, W.1; f. 1926; three sections: (a) Pure Chemistry (monthly), (b) Applied Chemistry (monthly), (c) Analysis and Apparatus (monthly): (a) and (b) each have three sections; registered as a company limited by guarantee and not having a share capital 1945; Editor H. S. ROOKE.

British Book News: British Council, 65 Davies Street, W. 1; f. 1940; circ. 10,000; Editor PATRICIA BINGHAM

Burlington Magazine: 12 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1903; all forms of art, ancient and modern; Editor BENEDICT NICHOLSON.

Chambers's Journal: W. & R. Chambers, Ltd., 6 Dean Street, W.1; Editorial. 11 Thistle Street, Edinburgh 2; f. 1832; Editor J. M. DICKIE, M.A.

Church Record: Epworth Press, 25-35 City Road, E.C.1; f. 1891; Editor J. ALAN KAY, M.A.

Contemporary Review incorporating *The Fortnightly* 46-47 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; f. 1866; publishers, British Periodicals, Ltd; Editor G. P. GOOCH, D. LIT., F.B.A.

Countrywoman, The: 167 Kensington High Street, W.8; f. 1934; international and rural interest; Editor E. GRAHAM WHITE.

Courier, The: 610-620 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2; f. 1937; fiction, art, satire; Editor NORMAN KARK

Encounter: Panton House, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1; f. 1953; literature, arts, current affairs; Editor STEPHEN SPENDER.

English-Speaking World: English-Speaking Union, 37 Charles Street, W.1; f. 1938 (as *Landmark* 1919); monthly; Editor FRANK O. DARVALL.

Envoy: India and Britain Publications Ltd, 48 Strand, London, W.C.2; f. 1955 by V. K. Krishna Menon to promote friendship between India and Britain; illustrated monthly, art, literary criticism, features, fiction, poetry, Executive Editor RUTH VICTORIA GREY.

Geographical Journal: John Murray, 50 Albemarle Street, W.1; f. 1893; issued quarterly; Editor The Director, Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, S.W.7

UNITED KINGDOM

PRESS

Geographical Magazine, The: 91 St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2; f. 1935; Editor MICHAEL HUXLEY.

Good Housekeeping: Editorial Offices: 33 Ashley Place, S.W.1; Head Office: 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1; f. 1922 (incorporating *Nash's Pall Mall Magazine* 1909); 25th of the month; Editor OLIVER ROBINSON.

Gramophone, The: 49 Ebrington Road, Kenton, Middlesex; f. 1923; Editor Sir COMPTON MACKENZIE, circ. 62,000.

Great Britain and the East: 58 Farringdon Street, E.C.4; f. 1911; current affairs, industry, finance, and commerce of Great Britain, the Near, Middle and Far East, and India; Associate Editor JOHN M. BEE.

Harper's Bazaar: 19 Queen Street, W.1; f. 1929; international fashion, fiction, general features; Editor EILEEN DICKSON.

History Today: 72 Coleman Street, E.C.2; f. 1951; illustrated historical magazine; Editors PETER QUENNELL, ALAN HODGE; circ. 15,000.

Homes and Gardens: George Newnes, Ltd., Tower House, Southampton Street, W.C.2, f. 1923 (incorporating *Our Homes and Gardens* 1919, with which are incorporated *Home Magazine* 1893 and *Garden* 1871); 15th of the month; Editor Lady GEORGINA COLERIDGE.

Imperial Review: 58 Farringdon Street, E.C.4; f. 1920; circulates through Dominion countries and Crown colonies; Dirs WILLIAM J. BRITTAIN, ALFRED E. MORGAN.

International Labour Review: Agents, G Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 40 Museum Street, W.C.1; f. 1921; for International Labour Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, S.W.1; edited in Geneva.

Islamic Review, The: The Mosque, Oriental Road, Woking, Surrey; f. 1912; Editor ABDUL MAJID, M.A., B.T.; circ. 7,000.

Labour: Trades Union Congress, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1; f. 1933; official organ of the T.U.C.; Editor C. H. HARTWELL.

Labour Monthly: 124 Ballards Lane, N.3; f. 1931; Marxist; Editor R. PALME DUTT.

Latin American World: 58 Farringdon Street, E.C.4; est. 1921; circulates throughout Latin American Republics.

London Magazine, The: Chatto and Windus, 42 William IV Street, W.C.2; f. 1954, literary; Proprs The Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd; Editor JOHN LEHMANN.

Manager, The: Management Publications, Ltd, 8 Hill Street, W.1; f. 1932 (as *Industry Illustrated*), Editor PHILIP F. DYER; circ. 9,672.

Methodist Magazine: Epworth Press, 25-35 City Road, E.C.1; f. 1778; Editor J. ALAN KAY M.A.

Musical Opinion: Musical Opinion, Ltd., 26 Hatton Garden, E.C.1; f. 1887; Editor LAURANCE SWINYARD; circ. 8,000.

Musical Times: Novello & Co., Ltd, 160 Wardour Street, W.1; f. 1844; 1st of the month; Editor MARTIN COOPER.

National and English Review, The: Rolls House, 2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4; f. 1883; Independent Conservative; Editor Lord ALTRINCHAM.

Navy: Navy League, Inc., Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2; f. 1895; 1st of the month.

New Commonwealth (incorporating the *Crown Colonist*): 33 Tothill Street, S.W.1; f. 1931; fortnightly.

Photography: 9-10 Old Bailey, E.C.4; f. 1937; Proprs. The Press Centre Ltd.; a monthly journal for all photographers, professional and amateur; 1st of month; Editor NORMAN HALL.

Practitioner: 5 Bentinck Street, W.1; f. 1868, medical; Editors Sir HENEAGE OGILVIE, K.B.E., D.M., M.C.H., F.R.C.S., WILLIAM A. R. THOMSON, M.D.; Consultant Editor in U.S.A. JOSEPH GARLAND, M.D.; circ. 24,099.

Reader's Digest: Reader's Digest Association, Ltd., 27 Albemarle Street, W.1; f. 1939; 1st of the month.

Scope: Creative Journals, Ltd., 9 Grosvenor Street, W.1; f. 1942; Editor J. M. RYAN.

Studio: Studio, Ltd., 66 Chandos Place, Bedford Street, W.C.2; f. 1893; 16th of the month; Editor F. A. MERCER.

Today: 610-620 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2; f. 1939, art, Empire, industry; bi-monthly; Editor NORMAN KARK.

Vogue: The Condé Nast Publications, Ltd, 37 Golden Square, W.1; f. 1916, Editor AUDREY WITHERS.

World Digest: Amalgamated Press, Ltd, 22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4; f. 1939; 23rd of the month.

World Today: Chatham House, St James's Square, S.W.1; f. 1924 as *Bulletin of International News*; current international affairs; Editor MURIEL GRINDROD.

QUARTERLIES

Army Quarterly: W. Clowes & Sons, Ltd., Little New Street, E.C.4; f. 1890 (as *United Service Journal* 1829, as *United Service Magazine* 1890).

Asian Review: East and West, Ltd, 3 Victoria Street, S.W.1, f. 1953 (as *Asiatic Quarterly Review* 1886, as *Imperial and Asiatic Review* 1891, as *Asiatic Review* 1913).

British Journal for the Philosophy of Science: T Nelson & Sons, Ltd; Parkside Works, Edinburgh, 9, f. 1950; Editor Dr. J. O. WISDOM.

British Journal of Nutrition: Cambridge University Press, 200 Euston Road, N.W.1; f. 1947, Editor Dr. K. KON; circ. 1,390.

British Journal of Psychology: Cambridge University Press, 200 Euston Road, N.W.1; f. 1904; Editor Prof. JAMES DREVER.

British Journal of Sociology: London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2; f. 1950; Editors Prof. T. H. MARSHALL, Prof. M. GINSBERG; circ. 1,200.

British Management Review: Management Publications, Ltd., 8 Hill Street, W.1; f. 1933; Editor PHILIP F. DYER; circ. 4,000.

British Medical Bulletin: British Council, 65 Davies Street, W.1; f. 1943; publ. Jan, May and Sept; each number contains papers on one special aspect of medical or scientific research, contributed by authorities on the subject; Advisory Editor Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR, K.C.B., F.R.C.P., M.D., circ. 5,000.

Church Quarterly Review: S.P.C.K., Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2; f. 1875, Editor Rt. Rev. J. W. C. WAND, D.D.

Churchman, The: 7 Wine Office Court, E.C.4; f. 1879; Anglican theological quarterly; evangelical; Editor Rev. J. C. POLLOCK, M.A.

Classical Quarterly: Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4; f. 1907; Editors G. E. F. CHILVER, M.A., DR. PHIL. B. W. LUCAS, M.A.

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Cornhill Magazine: John Murray, 50 Albemarle Street, W.1; f. 1860; First Editor W. M. THACKERAY; essays, criticism, fiction, verse.

Countryman: Countryman, Ltd., 10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4; Editorial, Burford, Oxford; f. 1927; Independent; Editor JOHN CRIPPS; circ. exceeds 80,000.

Economica: London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2; f. 1921; Editor Prof. R. S. SAYERS; circ. 2,500.

Economic Journal: published for the Royal Economic Society, 4 Portugal Street, W.C.2, by Macmillan & Co. Ltd., St. Martin's Street, W.C.2; f. 1891; Editors R. F. HARROD, F.B.A., and E. A. G. ROBINSON, C.M.G., O.B.E.

English Historical Review: Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd., 6-7 Clifford Street, W.1; f. 1886; Editors J. G. EDWARDS, M.A., and R. PARES, C.B.E., M.A.

Hibbert Journal: 40 Museum Street, W.C.1; f. 1902; religion, theology, philosophy; Editor L. A. GARRARD.

International Affairs: Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1; f. 1922; papers, articles, and reviews, of publications on current international affairs; Editor MARGARET CLEEVE, O.B.E.

International Review of Missions: Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4; f. 1911; Editor E. J. BINGLE, M.A. 2 Eaton Gate, S.W.1.

Journal of Mental Science: 104 Gloucester Place, W.1; f. 1855; original articles, reviews, bibliography, and epitome; Editor G. W. T. H. FLEMING, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Law Quarterly Review: Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 119-120 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; f. 1885; Editor Prof. A. L. GOODHART, K.B.E., Q.C.

Library: Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4; f. 1889; Editor J. C. T. OATES, University Library, Cambridge.

London Quarterly and Holborn Review: 25-35 City Road, E.C.1; f. 1933; Editor J. ALAN KAY, M.A.

Mind (Philosophy): Mind Association, c/o T. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Parkside Works, Edinburgh, 9; f. 1876; Editor Prof. GILBERT RYLE.

Modern Churchman: Basil Blackwell, 49 Broad Street, Oxford; f. 1911; Editor H. D. A. MAJOR.

Modern Language Review: Cambridge University Press, 200 Euston Road, N.W.1; f. 1904; Editor Prof. A. GILLIES.

Modern Law Review: Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 119-120 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; f. 1937; 6 parts a year; Editor Lord CHORLEY, M.A.

Oversea Education: Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1; f. 1929; education in tropics and sub-tropics; Editor W. E. F. WARD, circ. 2,000.

Political Quarterly: Turnstile Press, Ltd., Great Turnstile, W.C.1; f. 1930, non-party; progressive; Editors LEONARD WOOLF and W. A. ROBSON.

Quarterly Review: 50 Albemarle Street, W.1; f. 1809; politics, literature, travel, history, religion, science; Editor Sir JOHN MURRAY, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., F.S.A.

Review of English Studies: Oxford University Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4; f. 1925; Editors PETER ALEXANDER, M.A., F.B.A., NORMAN DAVIS, M.B.E., c/o Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Round Table: The Round Table, Ltd., 15 Ormond Yard, Duke of York Street, S.W.1; f. 1910; conducted by a group of experts on imperial and international affairs; Editor DERMOT MORRAH.

Town and Country Planning: Town and Country Planning Association, 28 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2; f. 1932; Hon. Editor F. J. OSBORN.

Universities Quarterly: Turnstile Press, Ltd., Great Turnstile, W.C.1; f. 1946; Editor BORIS FORD.

Connoisseur: 28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1; f. 1901; a magazine for collectors; art; Proprs. The National Magazine Co. Ltd.; nine times a year; Editor L. G. G. RAMSEY, F.S.A.

Scottish Historical Review: T. Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Parkside Works, Edinburgh, 9; twice yearly; Editor Prof. W. CROFT DICKINSON.

NEWS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Associated Press, Ltd., The: 83-86 Farringdon Street, E.C.4; f. 1939; delivers a world-wide foreign news service to Commonwealth and foreign papers; Chair. J. F. STARZEL; Managing Dir. LLOYD STRATTON; Sec. JOHN LLOYD; Photo. Editor E. K. BUTLER; Asst. Sec. R. R. BOOTH.

British United Press, Ltd.: London office 30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4 (Head Office Montreal); f. 1922; supplies overseas news service to Press of United Kingdom and British Commonwealth; Pres. HUGH BAILLIE; Managing Editor F. H. FISHER.

Central News, Ltd., The: 17 Moorgate, E.C.2; f. 1871; publicity and advertising agents; Chair. Brig.-Gen. S. M. ANDERSON, D.S.O., Managing Dir. E. HUGH HERBERT; Dirs. WILLIAM C. STEVENS, CHARLES WILLS; Sec. T. F. WATSON.

Central Press, Ltd., The: 80 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1863; this features agency supplies extensive political, diplomatic, women's and children's material and newspaper features of all kinds to a large number of provincial and overseas newspapers; London Letter services; special signed articles; sport; Managing Dir. PETER L. DAVIS, B.A.; Chief Editor MARTIN WORTH.

Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd., The: 64 Cannon Street, E.C.4; f. 1872; news agency dealing with every description of news; Chair. and Managing Dir. WILLIAM C. STEVENS; Dirs. The Earl of SANDWICH, HORACE, L. HOTCHKISS, Jnr. CHARLES WILLS, LINDSAY S. FISHER, J. P. R. GLYN, THOMAS F. WATSON (Asst. Manager); Editor PHILIP E. BURN; Sec. ERIC H. MARTIN.

Press Association, Ltd.: 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4; supplies all classes of current news to the Press in London and the British Isles. Formed in 1868 when Act was passed empowering the state to take over the telegraph system; Chair. HARRY LINDLEY (*Huddersfield Examiner*); Gen. Manager EDWARD W. DAVIES; Editor-in-Chief C. E. JERVIS; Sec. E. J. HARVEY.

Reuters, Ltd.: 85 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1851; telegraphic news services, general, financial, commercial and trade; branches and correspondents throughout the world. Reuters is owned and operated on a non-profit-making basis by the Press of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. A Reuters Trust was set up in 1941, the present Trustees being: A. C. DUNCAN, Viscount ROTHERMERE, Lord LAYTON, Viscount KEMSLEY, M. GRAHAM, ALLAN JEANS, A. MCLEAN EWING, JAMES HENDERSON, R. A. HENDERSON (Australia), E. A. BLUNDELL (New Zealand); Dirs. J. L. BURGESS, A. J. JEANS, HARRY LINDLEY, GAVIN ASTOR, CECIL H. KING, Lord BURNHAM, D. F. H. PACKER (Australia and New Zealand); Gen. Manager Sir CHRISTOPHER CHANCELLOR; Sec. H. B. CARTER.

PRESS INSTITUTIONS

Institute of Journalists, The: Hall of the Institute, 2-4 Tudor Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1883. Object: To look after the general welfare and interests of the profession. Pres. (1954-55) BRIAN R. ROBERTS; Vice-Pres. D. C. STEPHEN, A. J. CUMMINGS, NORMAN ROBSON; Gen. Sec. and Editor the *Journal* STEWART NICHOLSON.

International Organisation of Journalists: 33 Haymarket, W.1; f. 1941 as International Federation of Journalists of Allied or Free Countries and reconstituted 1946; Pres. ARCHIBALD KENYON; Sec.-Treas. KEITH F. BEAN.

National Union of Journalists: 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1; f. 1907; 12,600 mems.; Pres. ALLAN LOFTS; Vice-Pres. C. REED; Gen. Sec. H. J. BRADLEY; publ. *The Journalist* (monthly; Editor G. A. HUTT).

Newspaper Society, The: Whitefriars House, 6 Carmelite Street, E.C.4; f. 1836; Organisation for the provincial morning and evening and the provincial and London suburban weekly newspapers; Pres. MALCOLM GRAHAM *Express and Star*, Wolverhampton; Dir. H. R. DAVIES; Deputy Dir. WILLIAM G. RIDD, M.V.O., F.C.I.S.

Newspaper Proprietors' Association, Ltd: (London newspaper proprs); 85 Fleet Street E.C.4; f. 1906; 16 mems., 25 newspapers; Chair. Viscount ROTHERMERE; Vice-Chair. Lord BURNHAM; Sec. BERNARD ALTON, M.V.O., F.C.I.S.; Labour Adviser L. J. CUMNER.

Press Club: 7 St. Brides House, Salisbury Square, E.C.4; f. 1882; Pres. Col. the Hon. J. J. ASTOR; Chair. TREVOR EVANS; Sec. A. LAZENBY; 1,800 mems.

Scottish Newspaper Proprietors' Association: 4A St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh; Sec. and Treas. J. FORBES FOWLER, M.A., LL.B., S.S.C.

Newspaper Press Fund: Bouverie House, Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1864; 4,101 mems.; Pres. Col. the Hon. J. J. ASTOR, *The Times*; Sec. Miss E. MEIKLEREID.

Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution: 45-47 Memorial Hall Buildings, Farringdon Street, E.C.4; f. 1839; to assist in time of need all engaged in the publishing and distribution of newspapers and magazines, and their dependents; Sec. Lieut.-Col. S. C. W. DISNEY, O.B.E., M.C.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER REPRESENTATIVES IN LONDON

Foreign Press Association in London, The: 11 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1; f. 1888, united with the Society of Journalists 1913; Pres. Mrs. H. THORBURN-MACFARLANE; Vice-Pres. A. DE. SEGONZAC, J. MENNESSIER; Hon. Sec. RICHARD JOKEL; Sec. Miss T. VON HOLZER.

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BROH, RICHARD (*Welt der Arbeit; Wirtschaft und Wissen*, Cologne; *Tagesspiegel*, etc.), 111 Palace Road, S.W.2.

BUENO, DR. GUY (*Prensa y Radio Espanola*, Madrid), 11 Green Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.

BUNKHOLDT, BJÖRN (*Aftenposten*, Oslo), *Daily Telegraph*, Fleet Street, E.C.4.

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CHAMPAGNE, JACQUES (*Le Parisien Libéré*, *Daily Mirror*, Fetter Lane, E.C.4).

CHARENDORF, S. J. (*Jewish Morning Journal*, New York; Jewish World News Agency, London; *El Diario Israelita*, Buenos Aires; 66 Woodlands, N.W.11).

CHESI, VITTORIO (Radiotelevisione Italiana), Bush House, W.C.2.

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DENÈVE, MAURICE (*La Dernière Heure*, Brussels), 33 Queensborough Terrace, W.2.

DILLON, EDOUARD (Agence France Presse, Paris), 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

DOGANIS, THEODORE (*Greek-American Tribune*, New York; Greek Section-Warsaw Radio), 376 Grays Inn Road, W.C.1.

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- DWINGER, Miss JONNA (*Politiken*, Copenhagen), *Daily Telegraph*, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- EGLI, Dr. HANS WERNER (*Neue Zuercher Zeitung*, Zürich), 51 Tothill Street, S.W.1.
- EHRENMARK, TORSTEN (*Aftonbladet*, Stockholm), 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
- ENDO, KOSUKE (*Asahi Shimbun*, Tokyo), *Times*, Printing House Square, E.C.4.
- ERDELY, Dr. EUGENE (Radio Free Europe, New York, *Schweizerische Politische Korrespondenz*, Berne), 11 Whitehall Lodge, Pages Lane, N.10.
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- HEYMANN, HEINZ (Financial Correspondent, *Neue Zuercher Zeitung*), 51 Tothill Road, S.W.1.
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- HOORMOUZIOS, S. L. (Agence d'Athènes), 34 Hyde Park Square, W.2.
- HUIZINGA, JAMES H. (*Nieuwe Rotterdams Courant*), 8 Lennox Gardens Mews, S.W.1.
- JOEKES, T. H. (*Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, *Algemeen Dagblad*, Rotterdam), 41-42 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
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- KITAGAWA, MASAO (Chief Correspondent: *Sangyo Keizai Shimbun*, Tokyo), *News Chronicle* Building, 12-22 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
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- *Pan Books, Ltd.:** 8 Headfort Place, S.W.1; f. 1944; cheap reprints; Dirs. A. D. FORSHAW (Chair.), JOHN ATTENBOROUGH, J. H. BARRETT, W. A. R. COLLINS, COLIN DE LA MARE, A. DWYDE EVANS, GEORGE KAMM, LOVAT DICKSON, RALPH VERNON-HUNT.
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- *Phoenix House, Ltd.:** 38 William IV Street, W.C.2; and Letchworth, Herts. f. 1928; general publishers; Dirs. JOHN BAKER, E. F. BOZMAN, F. J. M. DENT, A. J. HOPPE, A. E. PIGOTT, W. G. TAYLOR; Sec. C. G. NASH; associated organisations; Readers Union Ltd., Country Book Club, Ltd., Sportsman's Book Club, which publish reprints; also Phoenix Gallery, publishers of colour prints.
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- Richards Press, Ltd.:** 8 Charles II Street, S.W.1; f. 1896; general; Dirs. MARTIN SECKER, GRAEME HUTCHISON.
- *Rivingtons':** 34 King Street, W.C.2; f. 1889; general, educational; Partners, G. C. RIVINGTON, J. M. RIVINGTON, B. RIVINGTON.
- *Routledge and Kegan Paul, Ltd.:** Broadway House, 68-74 Carter Lane, E.C.4; f. 1834; general and academic, specialising in science, sociology, and economics; publ. *British Journal of Sociology* (quarterly); Dirs. CECIL A. FRANKLIN (Chair.), Sir HERBERT READ, JOHN G. CARTER, ELLIS A. FRANKLIN, NORMAN FRANKLIN, COLIN E. FRANKLIN.
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- *Sweet and Maxwell, Ltd.:** 3 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; f. 1799; law books and periodicals; Managing Dir. M. W. MAXWELL; Dirs. P. AGNEW, J. BURKE, R. HILARY STEVENS.
- *Sylvan Press:** Museum House, Museum Street, W.C.1; f. 1946; educational, handicraft, essays, printing, etc.; Dirs. H. V. STRONG (Chair.), C. ROSNER (Managing), A. MARTIN.
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- *University Tutorial Press, Ltd.:** Clifton House, Euston Road, N.W.1; inc. 1901; educational textbooks for schools, colleges, technical institutes, and teachers' training colleges.
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- *A. Wheaton and Co., Ltd.:** 143 Fore Street, Exeter; f. ca. 1780; educational; Dirs. F. WHEATON (Chair), R. WHEATON, A. J. WHEATON (Managing Dirs), H. WHEATON, A. E. WHEATON, L. A. R. RICH, C. MIDGLEY.
- *Whitaker and Sons, Ltd.:** 13 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1841; publ. *Whitaker's Almanack*, *Whitaker's Cumulative Book List*, *The Reference Catalogue of Current*

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

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BROADCASTING

British Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, London, W.1; Governors: Chair. The Rt. Hon. Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Vice-Chair. Sir PHILIP MORRIS, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D.; Rt. Hon. THOMAS JOHNSTON, C.H., LL.D. (National Governor for Scotland); The Rt. Hon. the Lord MACDONALD OF GWAENYSGOR, K.C.M.G., LL.D. (National Governor for Wales); The Rt. Hon. Sir HARRY MULHOLLAND, Bt. D.L. (National Governor for Northern Ireland); The Rt. Hon. the Lord ROCHDALE, O.B.E., T.D. D.L.; Mrs. BARBARA WOOTTON, M.A., L.H.D., J.P.; Lady RHYS-WILLIAMS, D.B.E.; Sir EDWARD BENTHALL, K.C.S.I., Board of Management: Dir.-Gen. Sir IAN JACOB, K.B.E., C.B.; Dir. of Administration Air Chief Marshal Sir NORMAN BOTTOMLEY, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.; Dir. of Television Broadcasting Sir GEORGE BARNES; Dir. of External Broadcasting J. B. CLARK, C.B.E.; Chief Assistant to the Dir.-Gen. H. G. J. GRISEWOOD; Dir. of Technical Services Sir HAROLD BISHOP, C.B.E.; Dir. of Home Sound Broadcasting R. E. L. WELLINGTON, C.B.E.

The British Broadcasting Company which was formed in 1922 was superseded in 1927 by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Originally, sound programmes were provided for the British Isles; later, sound broadcasts to Commonwealth and foreign countries, and television, were introduced.

The objects of the Corporation under its Royal Charter (Cmd. 8605) include the provision of a public service of broadcasting as a means of information, education and entertainment and the development and exploitation of the service to the best advantage and in the national interest. The Governors of the B.B.C. are appointed by Her Majesty in Council; they are "the Corporation" and are responsible for all its activities. Three of the Governors are designated as the National Governors for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland respectively. The Governors for Scotland and Wales preside over the National Broadcasting Councils for those countries; the Governor for Northern Ireland will preside over the Council for that country if and when a Council is established.

The Corporation's stations in the United Kingdom are operated under a licence from the Postmaster-General (Cmd. 8579), which prohibits the B.B.C. from broadcasting commercial advertisements or sponsored programmes except with his consent.

The Postmaster-General's licence is required to instal and operate broadcast receiving apparatus. The annual fee for a licence covering television and sound is £3; for sound only the fee is £1. For the conduct of its Home Services (Sound and Television) the B.B.C. receives a Parliamentary grant equal to the amount of licence revenue remaining after deduction of Post Office expenses and of a stated sum retained by the Treasury. The B.B.C. External Services are financed by a Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid.

The number of broadcast receiving licences current at the end of June 1955 was 14,035,867, including 275,910 for cars and 4,676,422 for television and sound combined.

PROGRAMMES

The Home Service programmes are transmitted on 10 different medium waves to listeners throughout the United

Kingdom. The service provides some special programmes from the seven regional departments: London, Midland, North, West, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

The Light Programme is transmitted over one long wave, receivable over most of the United Kingdom, and also uses a medium wave for certain urban areas.

The Third Programme is transmitted over two medium wavelengths.

VHF SOUND BROADCASTING

The coverage of the three programmes on long and medium waves is to be reinforced by additional transmitting stations operating in the very high frequency range, 87.5–100 mc/s. An initial group of ten such stations, which will cover 83 per cent of the population, is under construction, and all are to be in service by the end of 1956. The first is at Wrotham, Kent (May 1955), to be followed by Pontop Pike (Co. Durham), Divis (near Belfast), Meldrum (near Aberdeen), Sutton Coldfield, Holme Moss, Wenvoe, Norwich, South Devon and West Wales.

The following services are maintained on short wavelengths for listeners overseas:

The General Overseas Service (in English), directed for twenty-one hours daily, to all areas of the world in turn. Specialised services to:

The Pacific Area	In English.
The Far Eastern Area	In English, Burmese, Cantonese, Indonesian, Japanese, Kuoyu, Malay, Thai, Vietnamese.
India, Pakistan, Ceylon	In English, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Marathi, Sinhalese, Tamil.
The Middle East and North Africa	In Arabic.
Africa and the Mediterranean Area	In English, Afrikaans, Maltese.
The Western Hemisphere	In English, French for Canada, Portuguese for Brazil, Spanish for Latin America, Mexico.
Israel	In Hebrew.
Persia	In Persian.

Services in the following tongues are maintained on medium and short waves, for listeners in Europe:

English, Albanian, Bulgarian, Czech and Slovak, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rumanian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, Yugoslav (Serbo-Croat and Slovene).

TELEVISION

By September 1955 the following television stations were in operation: Alexandra Palace, Divis, Holme Moss, Truleigh Hill (temporary), North Hessary Tor (temporary), Kirk o'Shotts, Norwich (temporary), Rowridge, Sutton Coldfield, Channel Islands, Meldrum, Wenvoe, Douglas, Pontop Pike (temporary).

The following television stations are scheduled for service in 1956 or 1957: Crystal Palace (to replace Alexandra Palace), Dover Area, Londonderry area, North

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Hessary Tor (permanent), Rosemarkie (NE. Scotland), Blaen Plwy (W. Wales), Norwich (permanent), Carlisle area, Isle of Man (to replace Douglas in 1957), Pontop Pike (late 1955).

Independent Television Authority (I.T.A.): 13-14 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7; Chair. Sir KENNETH CLARK; Deputy Chair. Sir RONALD MATTHEWS; Lord ABERDARE OF DUFFRYN (Wales), Dr. T. J. HONEYMAN (Scotland), Lieut.-Col. ARTHUR CHICHESTER (Northern Ireland), Sir HENRY HINCHCLIFFE, Lord LAYTON, Miss MARGARET E. POPHAM, Miss DILYS POWELL, G. B. THORNEYCROFT; Dir.-Gen. Sir ROBERT FRASER.

On July 30th, 1954, the Television Act came into force, providing that an Independent Television Authority should be established for a term of ten years. Its members are appointed by the Postmaster-General; three of them make the interests of Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland respectively their special care.

The programmes will, in general, be provided by programme contractors; contracts will not be given for foreign individuals or companies, or to persons in control of or employed by an advertising agency. The whole, but not

part, of any one series of B.B.C. party political broadcasts (in sound only) may be relayed; the Postmaster-General may make regulations, subject to Parliamentary approval, granting facilities to the B.B.C. and the I.T.A. and its programme contractors for "sporting or other events of national interest". Programmes may include advertisements, provided they are "clearly distinguishable as such and recognisably separate from the rest of the programme", subject to restrictions on content and timing. The Authority will be required to set up advisory committees on religious transmissions, advertisements and children's programmes.

The Postmaster-General is authorised to make a grant of not more than £750,000 per annum to the I.T.A. He has power also to make a loan of not more than £2,000,000 within five years. An annual report must be presented to the Postmaster-General, who will lay it before Parliament.

The I.T.A. opened its first station, at Croydon, to serve the London area, in September 1955. It hopes to open a station early in 1956 to serve the Midlands, followed by two others, to cover the Lancashire and Yorkshire areas respectively.

FINANCE

Abbreviations: brs. = branches; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; subs. = subscribed.

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of England: Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; incorporated by Royal Charter in 1694, and nationalised by Act of Parliament on March 1st, 1946; is the Government's banker and on its behalf manages the note issue and the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control Regulations; also the central bank of the country and the bankers' bank; mem. of the Clearing House; brs. at Birmingham, Bristol, Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Southampton and Law Courts Branch, Temple Bar, W.C.2; cap. authorised, issued and p.u. £14,553,000, which is held by the Treasury; Governor C. F. COBBOLD; Deputy Governor H. C. B. MYNORS; Dirs. Sir GEORGE E. B. ABELL, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., Sir GEORGE L. F. BOLTON, K.C.M.G., L. J. CADBURY, O.B.E., G. C. R. ELEY, C.B.E., Sir CHARLES J. HAMBRO, K.B.E., M.C., Sir JOHN C. HANBURY-WILLIAMS, E. C. HAWKER, W. J. KESWICK, Lord KINDERSLEY, C.B.E., M.C., Sir ANDREW NAESMITH, C.B.E., J.P., Sir KENNETH O. PEPIATT, K.B.E., M.C., Lord PIERCY, C.B.E., Sir HARRY PILKINGTON, BASIL SANDERSON, M.C., M. J. BABINGTON-SMITH, C.B.E., The Hon. R. H. VIVIAN SMITH; Heads of Departments: Chief Cashier L. K. O'BRIEN, Chief Accountant W. D. SIMPSON, Secretary A. W. C. DASCOMBE, Chief of Establishments H. G. ASKWITH; Advisers W. M. ALLEN, J. L. FISHER, J. B. RICKATSON-HATT, The Hon. A. M. STAMP, L. P. THOMPSON-McCAUSLAND; Discount Office: Principal H. S. CLARKE; Branch Banks Office: Principal A. S. CRAIG; Statistics Office: Principal R. T. NIGHTINGALE.

PRINCIPAL BANKS INCORPORATED IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM

Bank of British West Africa Ltd.: 37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1894; bankers to the Governments of The Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria; cap. authorised £4,000,000, issued and fully paid £2,500,000, res. £1,900,000 (July 29th, 1955); branches in Liverpool, Manchester, Hamburg and in the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Cameroons, Morocco; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord HARLECH, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Gen. Manager J. C. READ.

Bank of Scotland: The Mound, Edinburgh, 1; London Office: 30 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; f. 1695; cap. p.u. £4,500,000, res. £4,500,000 (March 1st, 1955); Gov. Sir JOHN CRAIG, C.B.E., D.L., LL.D.; Deputy Gov. The Lord BILSLAND, K.T., M.C., D.L., LL.D.; brs. Scotland 443, London 6; now incorporates the Union Bank of Scotland.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. as a private bank before 1694; cap. issued and p.u. £22,914,703, res. £16,750,000 (1955); Chair. A. W. TUKE, Deputy Chair. Sir F. C. ELLERTON; Vice-Chair. C. FITZ-HERBERT, A. C. BARNES, D.S.O., O.B.E.; brs. over 2,000; Gen. Managers R. G. THORNTON, J. D. COWEN, M.C., and E. BRIMELOW; Gen. Manager (Staff) A. G. BOYD; Sec. H. G. TICKLE, M.C.; Associated Companies: Barclays Bank D.C.O., Barclays Bank (Canada), Barclays Trust Co. of Canada, Barclays Bank (France) Ltd., Barclays Overseas Development Corp'n. Ltd.,

Barclays Bank Executor and Trustee Co. (Channel Islands) Ltd. and The British Linen Bank.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1836, cap. auth. £15,000,000, issued £10,776,875, res. £10,050,000 (Sept. 30th, 1954); has 850 branches in 42 countries; Chair. JULIAN STANLEY CROSSLEY; Deputy Chairmen ANTHONY CHARLES BARNES, D.S.O., O.B.E., The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY COKAYNE GIBBS, K.C.M.G.; Gen. Managers R. D. SMITH, D. CARTER, J. F. CADE, B. F. MACDONA; Sec. C. F. S. PRINGLE.

British and French Bank (for Commerce and Industry) Ltd.: Imrie House, 33-36 King William Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1947 to acquire business of the London Branch of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et L'Industrie; cap. auth. and fully paid £1,000,000 (1955); Chair. Sir SAMUEL FINDLATER STEWART, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., LL.D.; Gen. Manager HERVÉ LAROCHE.

British Linen Bank: 38 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; f. 1740 (in 1919 practically whole of stock acquired by Barclays Bank Ltd.); cap. auth. £1,500,000; issued; £1,250,000; res. £2,500,000 (September, 1955); Gov. The Earl of AIRLIE, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Deputy Gov. The Duke of HAMILTON, K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C., D.L.; Gen. Manager A. P. ANDERSON; Sec. J. A. LANG; brs. over 200.

Glydesdale and North of Scotland Bank Ltd.: affiliated to Midland Bank; 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1; f. 1838; p.u. cap. £2,441,000; res. £3,700,000; Chair. Sir HAROLD E. YARROW, Bt., C.B.E., LL.D.; Deputy Chair. ROBERT LAIDLAW; Gen. Manager JOHN J. CAMPBELL.

Commercial Bank of Scotland Ltd., The: 14 George Street, Edinburgh; London Office: 62 Lombard Street, E.C.3; f. 1810; subs. cap. £7,500,000; p.u. £2,600,000; res. £4,400,000; Gov. The Rt. Hon. Lord ROTHERWICK OF TYLNEY, D.L.; Gen. Manager IAN W. MACDONALD; Sec. PETER ADAMS; over 300 offices and sub-offices.

Co-operative Wholesale Society Ltd.: Head Office: 1 Balloon Street, Manchester, 4; London Office: 99 Leman Street, E.1; 20 brs.; f. 1863 (banking business began 1872); cap. p.u. (January, 1955) £27,481,064; res. £13,365,513; Pres. Lord WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. N. WOOD; Sec. H. BUCKLEY; Bank Manager S. TYLDESLEY.

Coutts and Company: 440 Strand, London, W.C.2; City Office: 15 Lombard Street, E.C.3; f. 1692 and incorp. 1892 as a Joint Stock Co.; affiliated to National Provincial Bank Ltd., 1920; cap. issued and p.u. £1,000,000; res. £1,000,000; Chair. Rt. Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, M.C.; Sec. A. C. E. MUSK; brs. 4.

District Bank Ltd: Head Office: Spring Gardens, Manchester, 2; London Office: 75 Cornhill, E.C.3; f. 1829; cap. auth. £10,560,428; cap. issued £2,976,428; res. £3,800,000; Chair. Sir THOMAS D. BARLOW, G.B.E.; Deputy Chair. Sir ROBERT A. BURROWS, K.B.E. and Lt.-Col. T. MARSHALL BROOKS, D.L.; Sec. J. F. HORN-BROOK, A.C.A.; brs. nearly 550.

Glyn, Mills and Co.: 67 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1753; subs. cap. £1,200,000; p.u. £1,200,000; res. £1,200,000 (1955); Managing Dirs. Sir FRANCIS M. G. GLYN, K.C.M.G. (Chair), M. J. BABINGTON SMITH, C.B.E.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

(Deputy Chair.), E. O. FAULKNER, M.B.E., J. P. R. GLYN, J. N. HOGG, C. G. RANDOLPH; Sec. M. BAIRD; brs. 2.

Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 54 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1828; cap. £500,000; res. £350,000; deposits £24,893,094 (Dec. 31st, 1954); share capital owned by National Bank of India Ltd.; Chair. Lord COLGRAIN, M.C.; Sec. B. E. H. PRICE.

Lloyds Bank Limited: 71 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; inc. as Joint Stock Co. 1865; issued cap. £73,302,076; p.u. £19,403,491; res. £14,500,000; Chair. Rt. Hon. Sir OLIVER FRANKS, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.; Deputy Chair. Sir JEREMY RAISMAN, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Vice-Chair. A. H. ENSOR, HARALD PEAKE; Chief Gen. Managers E. J. HILL, G. Y. HINWOOD; Sec. J. E. WAY; brs. (approx.) 1,800.

Martins Bank Limited: 4 Water Street, Liverpool, 2 and 68 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1831; authorised cap. £20,791,120; subs. £20,757,326; p.u. £4,315,096; res. £6,000,000, incl. Share Premium Account £445,779; Chair. A. HAROLD BIBBY, D.S.O., D.L.; Deputy Chair. E. R. BOWRING, T. H. NAYLOR; Sec. J. E. DEYES; brs. 596.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Poultry, London, E.C.2; over 2,100 brs; f. 1836; sub. cap. £42,414,871, p.u. cap. £15,158,621 res. £15,158,621; dep. £1,488,501,885 (Dec. 31st, 1954); Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord HARLECH, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.; Deputy Chair. Sir ALEXANDER ROGER, K.C.I.E.; WILLIAM DONALD, C.B.E.; Chief Gen. Manager W. G. EDINGTON, Sec. K. L. BARBER, Affiliations Belfast Banking Co Ltd, Clydesdale and North of Scotland Bank Ltd., Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co Ltd., Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Co (Channel Islands) Ltd.

National Bank Ltd., The: 13-17 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2; 254 brs.; f. 1835; cap. authorised (1954) £7,500,000; cap. p.u. £1,500,000; res. £1,465,000; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord PAKENHAM OF COWLEY, P.C., Deputy Chair. WILLIAM A. ACTON; Chair. of the Irish Board Sir CORNELIUS J. GREGG, K.C.B., K.B.E., LL.D.; has London and Dublin Boards; Sec. H. J. WOOLLARD.

National Bank of Scotland Ltd., The: 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; 166 brs.; f. 1825; subs. cap. £5,400,000; p.u. £1,650,000; res. £2,350,000; Gov. The Rt. Hon. Lord ROWALLAN, K.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.L.; Deputy Gov. Lord BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, D.C.L., D.L.; Gen. Manager J. A. BROWN; Sec. J. S. C. WILLIAMSON.

National Provincial Bank: P.O. Box 34, 15 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 1,423 brs.; f. 1833; subs. cap. £43,617,080; p.u. £9,479,416; res. £13,250,000; Chair. DAVID JOHN ROBERTS; Deputy Chair. Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM LEITH-ROSS, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Chief Gen. Manager L. J. WILLIAMS; Sec. S. B. HEYS.

Reliance Bank Ltd.: 111 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1900; cap. auth. £100,000; p.u. £60,000; res. £88,606; Pres. ALBERT W. T. ORSBORN; Vice-Pres. JOHN J. ALLAN; Chair. and Managing Dir. EDGAR DIBDEN; Sec. RONALD W. WALLACE.

Royal Bank of Scotland, The: St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; 238 brs.; f. 1727; cap. subs. and p.u. £5,950,000; res. £5,050,000; Gov. Duke of BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., LL.D.; Deputy Gov. ALEXANDER MAITLAND, Q.C., D.L.; Gen. Manager W. R. BALLANTYNE; Sec. JAMES THOMSON.

Union Bank of Scotland Ltd.: 110 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2; London Office: 62 Cornhill, E.C.3; 204

brs.; f. 1830; subs. cap. £5,200,000; p.u. £1,200,000; res. £2,400,000; Chair. Lord BILSLAND, M.C., D.L., LL.D.; Gen. Manager WILLIAM WATSON; Sec. JOHN B. RANKIN.

Westminster Bank Ltd.: Head Office, 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2; 1,141 brs.; f. 1836; authorised cap. £33,000,000; p.u. £11,087,904; res. £11,600,000 (1955); Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord ALDENHAM; Deputy Chair. D. A. STIRLING, Sir WILLIAM H. COATES; Chief Gen. Manager A. D. CHESTERFIELD; Sec. W. A. DRY.

Westminster Foreign Bank Ltd.: 41 Lothbury, London, E.C.2 (private company); Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord ALDENHAM; Sec. W. A. DRY.

Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.: Head Office, 38 Mosley Street, Manchester; Chief London Office: 20 Birch Lane, E.C.3; brs.: London 10, Manchester and Salford 39, country 164; f. 1771, limited company est. 1836; cap. auth. £10,000,000, issued £8,125,000, p.u. £1,875,000; res. £2,000,000; Chair. Sir ERIC CARPENTER, O.B.E.; Deputy Chair. Sir WILLIAM C. CURRIE, G.B.E., HAROLD S. KERSHAW, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager J. H. KING; Sec. W. P. LOCKLEY.

Yorkshire Penny Bank Ltd.: 2 Infirmary Street, Leeds; London Office. 97-99 Cheapside, E.C.2; 164 brs.; f. 1859; subs. cap. £2,750,000; p.u. £2,250,000; res. £1,250,000; Chair. Sir ROBERT A. BURROWS, K.B.E.; Deputy Chair. Sir CECIL ELLERTON; Gen. Manager H. ASHWORTH.

PRINCIPAL MERCHANT BANKERS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Baring Bros. and Co. Ltd.: 8 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2 f. 1890; subs. and p.u. cap. (1955) £2,050,000; res. £1,000,000; Managing Dirs. EVELYN B. BARING, Sir EDWARD J. REID, Bt, O.B.E., Lord ASHBURTON, C. H. G. MILLIS, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., J. G. PHILLIMORE, C.M.G., The EARL OF CROMER, M.B.E., A. H. CARNWATH, Hon. J. F. H. BARING; Sec. IAN MACKINTOSH, M.C.

B. W. Blydenstein and Co.: 54-56 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1858, cap. £100,000 provided by The Twentsche Bank (London) Ltd, which has authorised and subs. cap. of £250,000; Partners: R. A. VREDE, J. R. R. WIERDSMA, H. H. OERLEMANS, THE TWENTSCHE BANK (LONDON) LTD, NETHERLANDS TRADING SOC. (LONDON) LTD.

Wm. Brandt's Sons and Co. Ltd.: 36 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, f. 1805; Managing Dirs. H. B. BRANDT, R. E. BRANDT, W. E. BRANDT, H. A. BRANDT, W. A. BRANDT.

Brown, Shipley and Co. Ltd. (private company): Founders Court, Lothbury, London, E.C.2; f. 1810; cap. £1,500,000; Chair. ANGUS MACKINNON, D.S.O., M.C., Gen. Manager GEORGE RONALD TOBITT; Sec. J. C. BLUMER.

Dawnay, Day and Co. Ltd.: 15 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1928; cap. auth. £300,000; p.u. £250,000; Chair. Major-Gen. GUY PAYAN DAWNAY, C.B., C.M.G.; Sec. G. A. McBEAN, A.C.I.S.

Erlangers Ltd. (Bankers): 4 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1859 as Emile Erlanger and Co.; name changed to Erlangers in 1917; registered as limited on July 31st, 1928; cap. auth. £2,000,000; issued £1,600,000; res. £325,000; Chair. LEO F. A. D'ERLANGER; Vice-Chair. GERARD J. R. L. D'ERLANGER, C.B.E.

Antony Gibbs and Sons Ltd.: 22 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; inc. 1948; formerly Antony Gibbs and Sons; f. 1808; Managing Dirs. Lord ALDENHAM (Chair), Hon. GEOFFREY C. GIBBS, C.M.G., H. KENNETH GOSCHEN, C. J. J. CLAY (Sec.), Hon. ANTONY D. GIBBS, D. C. CAMPBELL.

Guinness, Mahon and Co.: 53 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1836; Partners: HENRY SAMUEL HOWARD GUINNESS, EDWARD DOUGLAS GUINNESS, HENRY EUSTACE GUINNESS, DUDLEY RYBOT SCHOLEY, WALTER GEORGE MORRELL HAMILTON, ERIN TRUST LTD.

Hambros Bank Ltd.: 41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; C. J. Hambro and Son, f. 1839; amalgamated with British Bank of Northern Commerce in 1920, style changed as above in 1921; auth. cap. £6,000,000; p.u. £3,000,000; res. £3,000,000 (1955), Chair. R. OLAF HAMBRO, Managing Dirs. SIR CHARLES J. HAMBRO, K.B.E., M.C. (Deputy Chair.), G. L. D'ABO, J. H. HAMBRO, C.M.G., J. O. HAMBRO, M.C., H. N. SPORBORG, C.M.G., J. W. R. WOODROFFE, Sec. W. S. WILLIAMS.

Helbert, Wagg and Co. Ltd.: 41 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1800, nominal capital £430,000, issued and p.u. £426,500; Chair W. LIONEL FRASER, C.M.G.; Sec. and Manager W. G. OAKLEY.

Philip Hill, Higginson and Co. Ltd.: 34 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; private company; f. as Higginson and Co. Ltd. 1907; regd. as unlimited June 30th, 1927; as limited June 8th, 1950; name changed in October 1951; cap. authorised and issued £500,000; the entire capital is owned by Philip Hill Investment Trust Ltd; Chair. RUDOLPH E. F. DE TRAFFORD, O.B.E.; Managing Dirs. KENNETH A. KEITH, HENRY R. MOORE; Sec. A. H. CARUTH.

C. Hoare and Co.: 37 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1673; p.u. cap. and res. £500,000; Partners. HENRY HOARE, SIR P. W. HOARE, Bt., HENRY P. R. HOARE, Lt.-Col. G. L. HOARE, C.B.E., Q. V. HOARE, O.B.E., SIR REGINALD H. HOARE, K.C.M.G., F. A. HOARE, R. E. S. HOARE; Sec. H. L. GROVE.

S. Japhet and Co. Ltd.: 60 London Wall, London, E.C.2; f. 1896; Chair. H. N. HUME, C.B.E., M.C.; Managing Dir. R. A. HARARI, O.B.E.; Sec. G. HOWS.

A. Keyser and Co. Ltd.: 31 Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1868; Dirs. M. M. KEYSER, O.B.E., G. L. SCHLESINGER, E. A. FRANKLIN, O.B.E., C. M. KEYSER, D. E. FRANKLIN, R. A. E. FRANKLIN; Secs. S. G. HALE, C. JACKSON.

Kleinwort, Sons and Co. Ltd.: 20 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3 and 19 Old Hall Street, Liverpool, 3, f. Cuba 1792, England 1830; Dirs. HERMAN ANTON ANDREAE, ERNEST GREVERUS KLEINWORT, CYRIL HUGH KLEINWORT, HERMAN KLEINWORT ANDREAE, IVO FORDE, O.B.E., T.D., DAVID L. M. ROBERTSON; Sec. C. G. ELBRA.

Lazard Bros. and Co. Ltd.: 11 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2; reg. 1919; subs. cap. £3,375,000; p.u. £2,250,000; Chair. LORD KINDERSLEY, C.B.E., M.C.; Sec. D. A. A. GEARD.

London Merchant Securities Ltd.: 16 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1873; cap. authorised £1,500,000; p.u. £1,350,000; Managing Dirs. PHILIP FLEMING, JOHN LOUIS PHILLIP BACK, ANDREW HARROWER PEARSON; Sec. A. H. PEARSON.

Samuel Montagu and Co. Ltd.: 114 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1853; foreign bankers and bullion dealers; Managing Dirs. D. KESWICK, C.M.G., L. FRANCK, C.B.E.; Joint Secs. D. E. L. SAMUEL, C. P. WILSON.

Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd.: 23 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1838; auth. cap. £2,500,000; fully paid £1,500,000; Managing Dirs. LORD BICESTER (Chair), Hon. R. H. V. SMITH, LORD RENNELL, W. W. H. HILL-WOOD, Viscount HARCOURT, Sir GEORGE ERSKINE; Sec. A. C. HUNT.

Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co.: King William House, 2a Eastcheap, London, E.C.3; f. 1826; cap. (1955) £350,000; Partners STEPHEN DEINIOL GLADSTONE, THOMAS STEUART GLADSTONE, GLENDYNE LTD.

Ralli Bros. Ltd.: 25 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.2; f. 1820; Pres. J. A. VLASTO; Vice-Pres. G. V. RALLI, M. TOMBAZI; Sec. F. FIELDING, A.C.A.

P. P. Rodocanachi and Co.: 65 London Wall, London, E.C.2; f. 1860; Partners. ALBERT LORIA, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.E., W. L. BUNDEY.

N. M. Rothschild and Sons: New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1804; Partners: ANTHONY G. DE ROTHSCHILD, EDMUND L. DE ROTHSCHILD, LEOPOLD DAVID DE ROTHSCHILD, ROTHSCHILDS CONTINUATION LTD.

M. Samuel and Co. Ltd.: Shell House, 55 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1831; cap. auth. and p.u. £2,000,000; Chair. VISCOUNT BEARSTED, T.D., D.L.; Manager A. R. STEWART; Sec. A. C. MCCARTHY.

J. Henry Schröder and Co.: 145 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1804; Partners: HELMUT W. B. SCHRÖDER, THE VERITAS TRUST LTD., SCHRÖDER SUCCESSORS LTD.

Seligman Bros.: 18 Austin Friars, London, E.C.2; f. 1864; Partners: REGINALD J. SELIGMAN, GEOFFREY C. SELIGMAN, Major J. H. HIRSCH, S. W. O. SELIGMAN, M.C., SELIGMAN TRUST LTD., NORTH CENTRAL PARTNERSHIP LTD.

Stern Bros.: 6 Angel Court, London, E.C.2; f. 1833; Partners: SIR ALBERT G. STERN, K.B.E., C.M.G., F. C. STERN, O.B.E., M.C.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The Stock Exchange: Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1801; 3580 mems. (The Governing Body is a Council of 36 Members.) Members act either as Brokers or Jobbers: this division of Membership is the basis of a system of trading in stocks and shares which is unique. Brokers act as agents on behalf of the public; Jobbers buy and sell as principals, confining their dealings to markets, such as the gilt-edged market, the industrial market or the mining market; they have no dealings with the public. Brokers' charges are regulated by an official minimum scale; they may share their commission with agents registered with the Council and with certain overseas brokers. Bargains in the gilt-edged market are done for cash; all other bargains are done for settlement on the Account Day: there are twenty-four Account Days during the year. Transfers, except those in respect of British Government stocks, are subject, in general, to a stamp duty of £2 per cent. The Stock Exchange Daily Official List contains about 10,000 different securities with a market value of about £30,000,000,000. Dealings are permitted in these securities and in securities which have been granted a quotation on a Stock Exchange overseas. Chair. SIR JOHN BRAITHWAITE; Sec. C. D. MORLEY.

Associated and Provincial Stock Exchanges of the United Kingdom, Northern Ireland and Eire: The Council of Associated Stock Exchanges is composed of the following Stock Exchanges: Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Nottingham, Sheffield, Swansea; Pres. RICHARD M. SYNGE (Liverpool); Sec. A. L. OWEN (Stock Exchange, Liverpool).

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Alexanders Discount Company Ltd.: 24 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1810 as Alexander and Co. Ltd., name changed as above 1919; cap. auth. £2,600,000; p.u. £1,400,000; res. £2,500,000; Chair. Sir ERIC GORE BROWNE, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Manager ANTONY MACNAUGHTEN; Deputy Manager CHARLES C. DAWKINS; Asst. Managers A. J. McLENNAN, M. L. CREGEEN, I. W. K. SMITH; Sec. F. W. HATCHER; 1,800 mems.

Allen, Harvey and Ross Ltd.: 52 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1888; Regd. unlimited 1934, Regd. Ltd. 1943, public company 1946; cap. issued and fully paid £1,000,000; Sec. P. M. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON.

Cater, Brightwen and Co. Ltd.: 52 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; Regd. 1919 as Cater and Co. Ltd., name changed 1939, cap. (authorised and issued) £1,800,000; Chair. Sir JOHN MUSKER; Sec. A. C. CORNISH.

Gillett Brothers Discount Co. Ltd.: 52 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1867; cap. auth. £1,500,000, issued £1,250,000 (September, 1955); Managing Dirs. R. B. GILLETT (Chair.), H. M. O'CONNOR, O.B.E. (Deputy Chair.), W. L. TAVERNER, C. J. B. CHALKLEY, A.C.A. (and Sec.); 500-600 mems

Jessel, Toynbee and Co. Ltd.: 1 Grocers' Hall Garden, Princes Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1922; Regd. 1943; cap. (auth. and issued) £1,000,000; Chair. R. H. JESSEL; Sec. R. M. BLAND.

King and Shaxson Ltd.: 24 Birch Lane, London, E.C.3; an amalgamation of King and Foa and White and Shaxson, May 1933, regd. 1936; authorised cap. £1,000,000, issued £925,000; Chair. Sir ARTHUR PENN, G.C.V.O., M.C.

National Discount Company Ltd.: 35 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1856; cap. auth. £5,000,000, p.u. £3,458,885; res. £2,341,115; Chair. Comdr. Hon. L. W. COKE, R.N.; Manager WILFRED SHEPHERD; Sec. J. W. G. LEE, D.S.O.; about 4,000 mems

Ryders Discount Co. Ltd.: 38 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Regd. unlimited 1934 as Ryder Parker and Co., converted into public company June 11th, 1954, Regd. Ltd. 1943; cap., authorised £2,500,000 issued £1,885,000, Managing Dirs. H. D. RYDER, M.C., A. K. BROWN, M.B.E., R. T. PAICE, E. D. D. RYDER; Sec. D. F. WEBBER

Secombe, Marshal and Campion Ltd.: 22 Finch Lane, London, E.C.3; f. 1922; Dirs. L. H. SECCOMBE, C.B.E., C. A. G. CAMPION, T. L. SECCOMBE, H. D. SECCOMBE, M. BARING, D. T. PAGE, D. G. CAMPION (and Acting Sec.)

Smith, St. Aubyn and Co. Ltd.: 65 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1891; regd. as private co. 1932; converted to public co. 1943; cap. (auth. and issued) £1,200,000; Chair. DUNCAN MACKINNON; about 300 mems

Union Discount Company of London Ltd.: 39 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1885; cap. authorised £7,500,000, issued £5,544,000; res. £2,456,000; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord KENNET of the DENE, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O.; Dep. Chair. ERIC O. FAULKNER, M.B.E.; Sec. J. H. ALSTON.

CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.: 3 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1945; cap. £25,000,000 (2 per cent. p.u.), subscribed by insurance coys., investment trust coys., Bank of England. Borrowing resources £100,000,000. The F.C.I. is designed to assist in provision of capital for the re-equipment and development of industry; Chair. Viscount BRUCE of MELBOURNE; Manager G. S. NELSON; Sec. J. O. SUMMERS; 261 mems.

Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation Ltd.:

7 Drapers Gardens, London, E.C.2; an institution designed to provide medium and long-term finance to the smaller and medium-sized concern, operating in Great Britain. Usual limits £5,000 to £200,000. Founded in 1945 by the English and Scottish Joint Stock Banks, with authorised share capital of £15 million and reserves of £30 million. A private company, but its accounts are published. Chair. Lord PIERCY, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager J. B. KINROSS; Sec. H. P. B. COX.

United Dominions Trust Ltd.: United Dominions House, Eastcheap, London, E.C.3; f. 1919; cap. auth. £10,000,000, issued and p.u. £4,500,000 (July, 1955); Chair. J. GIBSON JARVIE; Joint Deputy Chairmen D. CARMICHAEL, J. R. D. GIBSON JARVIE; 3,586 mems.

BANKING ORGANISATIONS

Accepting Houses Committee: 16 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1914; Chair. Sir EDWARD REID, Bt, O.B.E. (Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd.); Deputy Chair. Hon. R. H. VIVIAN SMITH (Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd.).

Association of Manchester Clearing Bankers: At District Bank Ltd. (County Bank Branch), 46 Pall Mall, Manchester, 2; f. 1872; Chair. The Agent of the Bank of England (*ex-officio*) (S. G. BARKER).

British Bankers' Association: 10 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1895, reorganised 1919, Pres. Lord ALDENHAM; Vice-Pres. D. J. ROBERTS, D. ALEXANDER, C. L. MESSNER; 59 mem. banks; Sec. A. I. HANCOCK

British Overseas Banks' Association: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; Chair. C. L. MESSNER (Bank of Adelaide).

Committee of London Clearing Bankers: Post Office Court, 10 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. about 1770; reputed to be the oldest organisation of its kind in the world, Chair. Lord ALDENHAM; Sec. A. I. HANCOCK

Institute of Bankers, The: 10 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1879; Pres. Sir GEORGE ERSKINE, C.B.E.; Vice-Pres. (*ex-officio*) Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and 22 others; over 40,000 British and foreign mems.

Institute of Bankers in Scotland: 62 George Street, Edinburgh; f. 1875, Pres. (1955-56) A. P. ANDERSON; approx. 6,500 mems.

Issuing Houses Association: 16 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1945; a consultative and advisory body representing institutions acting as issuing houses; Chair. Exec. Cttee. G. P. S. MACPHERSON, O.B.E., T.D., C.A. (Messrs. ROBERT, BENSON, LONSDALE and Co. LTD.); Deputy Chair. Hon. PETER M. SAMUEL, M.C., T.D. (Messrs. M. SAMUEL and Co. LTD.).

Liverpool and District Bankers' Institute: 3 Cook Street, Liverpool, 2, f. 1894, Hon. Sec. J. H. JENNINGS, A.C.I.S. (MARTINS BANK LTD)

Manchester and District Bankers' Institute: National Bank Chambers, Mosley Street, Manchester; f. 1895; Pres. D. A. STIRLING; Chair. S. G. BARKER.

SAVINGS BANKS

National Savings Committee: 1 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7; f. 1916; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord MACKINTOSH of HALIFAX, D.L., LL.D., J.P.; Sec. E. C. H. JONES, C.B.E.

Post Office Savings Department: Savings Bank Division: Blythe Road, West Kensington, London, W.14; Savings Certificate Division. Manor Gardens, Holloway, London, N.7; f. 1861; Post Office Savings Bank deposits £1,727,380,000; National Savings Certificate holdings,

£1,796,372,000; Government Stock and Bond holdings, £863,925,000 (December 31st, 1954); Dir. of Savings, G. D. FRAZER, C.B.E.

Scottish Savings Committee: York Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2; f. 1916; Chair. Sir JOHN MAXWELL ERSKINE, C.B.E., D.L., J.P.; Sec. A. GARROW, O.B.E.

Trustee Savings Banks Association: Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1887; inc. 1928; statutory recognition in Savings Banks Act 1929; the Association is the central consultative organisation of the Trustee Savings Banks in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the collective funds of the constituent banks exceed £1,100,000,000, with 1,300 offices; depositors exceed 7,000,000; Chair. Sir KENNETH D. STEWART, C.B.E., J.P.; Sec. R. T. H. SCOTT, M.B.E., C.A.

INSURANCE

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £1,000,000; res. £11,671,756; Chair. ANTHONY G. DE ROTHSCHILD; Deputy Chair. T. D. BARCLAY, W. J. KESWICK; Gen. Manager E. C. T. CARDEN; Asst. Manager and Sec. R. L. BARNETT.

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.: 92 Cheapside, London, E.C.2; f. 1808; brs. in U.S.A., Canada, India, Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and South Africa; all classes of insurance, acts as executor and trustee; capital authorised and issued £2,200,000, p.u. £1,100,000; total assets £46,717,585, Chair. RUDOLPH E. F. DE TRAFFORD, O.B.E.; Deputy Chair. W. LIONEL FRASER, C.M.G.; Gen. Manager J. W. J. LEVIEN.

Beacon Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1301 Stratford Road, Hall Green, Birmingham, 28; London Office: 3 Berkeley Square, W.1; f. 1883; Chair. Dr. C. E. GOLDING, F.C.I.I.; Managing Dir. G. K. GREENING, B.COM., F.C.I.I.; Sec. S. PULLAN, F.C.I.I., F.C.I.S.

Blackburn Assurance Co. Ltd.: 151 Dale Street, Kingsway, Liverpool, 2; f. 1839; Chair. JOHN LAYTHAM, O.B.E., J.P.; Gen. Manager HENRY INGHAM, A.C.I.I.; Sec. W. ALAN MAY.

Britannic Assurance Co. Ltd.: Broad Street Corner, Birmingham, 1; f. 1866; Chair. and Managing Dir. J. A. JEFFERSON, F.I.A.

British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd.: Baltic Exchange Buildings, 21 Bury Street, London, E.C.3; inc. 1946; issued cap. £500,000, total assets £2,330,556 (1955); brs. in Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, Central and West Africa; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord INVERFORTH, P.C.; Managers A. G. S. WINN, E. R. TAGENT, F.C.I.I.; Sec. J. G. YOUNG, A.C.A.

British General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 36-44 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1904; cap. auth. £1,000,000; issued £700,000; called up £175,000; Chair. Sir S. HAROLD GILLET, M.C., F.C.A.; Manager A. R. COLWELL; Sec. L. N. WILLS.

Caledonian Insurance Co.: 13 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; London Offices: 5 Lothbury, London, E.C.2 (including Overseas Dept.) and 12 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1805; cap. £1,000,000 fully paid stock. Gen. Manager W. G. ROBERTSON; Overseas Manager D. H. YOUNG; Sec. R. SULLIVAN.

Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society: 15 St. James' Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1824; cap. p.u. £50,000; Chair. Sir FRANCIS H. HUMPHRYS, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Gen. Manager and Actuary JAMES B. H. PEGLER; Joint Secs. E. F. PHILLIPS and L. A. WESTCOTT.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: 24 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1861; cap. issued and p.u. £3,540,000;

gen. res. £5,000,000; contingencies and taxation res. £6,758,104 (1953); Chair. Lieut.-Col. JOHN LESLIE; Manager Sir JOHN MAKINS; Sec. R. K. LOCHHEAD, F.I.A.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1904; cap. auth. £5,500,000, p.u. £3,350,000, total assets £98,000,000; brs. in Australia, Canada, India, Pakistan, S. Africa, New Zealand, Belgium, U.S.A., etc., Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN, Bt.; Joint Gen. Managers R. A. MOORE, H. ROUTH, F.C.I.I.; Sec. H. J. H. SMITH, F.C.I.S., A.C.I.I.

Ecclesiastical Insurance Office' Ltd.: 11 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2; f. 1887; cap. p.u. £50,000; gen. res. £425,000 (1953); Chair. Lt.-Col. Sir ROBERT E. MARTIN, C.M.G., T.D.; Managing Dir. G. S. CAMPBELL, F.F.A.; Sec. A. W. GRANT, M.C., T.D., LL.B.

Edinburgh Assurance Co. Ltd.: 26 George Street, Edinburgh; Chief Administrative Office: 24 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1823, cap. p.u. £100,000; res. £50,000; Gen. Manager Sir JOHN MAKINS; Sec. R. K. LOCHHEAD, F.I.A.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corp'n. Ltd.: Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.4; f. 1880; Managing Dir. The Viscount KNOLLYS; Manager C. E. KEYSSELL; Sec. A. E. GOVER.

Employers' Mutual Insurance Association Ltd.: 12 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, 2; f. 1898, Chair. JAMES SCOTT.

Equitable Life Assurance Society: 19 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1762; Pres. JOHN H. BEVAN; Actuary, Manager and Sec. H. J. TAPPENDEN.

Equity and Law Life Assurance Society: 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1844; Chair. G. GODFREY PHILLIPS, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager and Actuary R. J. KIRTON, M.A., F.I.A.; Sec. M. D. W. ELPHINSTONE, T.D., M.A., F.F.A.

Excess Insurance Co. Ltd.: 40 Lime Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1894; Chair. L. J. TAYLOR; Managing Dir. E. H. GORDON; Sec. F. T. CLEMENS.

Friends' Provident and Century Life Office and The Century Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1832; The Century Insurance Trust Ltd. owns the controlling interest in the capital of eight subsidiary companies. Aggregate funds of the Friends' Provident, the Century and associated companies (Dec. 31st, 1954) £53,988,030. Chair. Rt. Hon. Sir OLIVER FRANKS, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A.; Gen. Manager J. DOUGLAS PRINGLE; Sec. S. A. MILLS, A.C.A.

General Life Assurance Co.: General Buildings, Perth; London Office General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2; f. 1837; cap. p.u. £50,000; Chair. Sir STANLEY NORIE-MILLER, M.C., J.P.; Managing Dir. A. H. PEARSON; Actuary and Sec. LEONARD VINCENT BEARD, F.F.A.

Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society Ltd.: 188-190 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1910; cap. issued £400,000; p.u. £300,000; Chair. Hon. W. B. L. BARRINGTON, Managing Dir. G. W. BRIDGE, F.C.I.I.; Manager and Sec. W. VESTLEY, F.C.I.I.

Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2; f. 1848; Chair. Hon. W. B. L. BARRINGTON; Managing Dir. G. W. BRIDGE, F.C.I.I.; Manager and Sec. W. H. CHAPMAN, F.I.A.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: 68 King William Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1821; cap. sub. and p.u. £2,072,741; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord BLACKFORD, D.S.O., D.L., J.P.; Gen. Manager F. R. NORTON, F.I.A.; Asst. Gen. Manager and Sec. E. F. BIGLAND.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1880; employers' liability, third party and personal accident only; res. £785,506 (Dec. 31st, 1954); Chair. F. C. PYMAN; Gen. Manager A. E. SANSOM.

Iron Trades Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 21-24 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; inc. Jan. 1946; wholly owned and administered by the Iron Trades Employers' Insurance Association Ltd; all classes of insurance; res. £31,962 (Dec. 31st, 1954); Chair. F. C. PYMAN; Gen. Manager A. E. SANSOM.

Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; f. 1806; cap. issued £1,575,000; p.u. £165,000; total assets £18,000,000; Chair. Hon. R. M. PRESTON, D.S.O.; Manager and Actuary A. H. SHREWSBURY, F.I.A.

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd.: 188 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £1,000,000; assets over £230,000,000; Chair. Hon. W. B. L. BARRINGTON; Gen. Manager G. W. BRIDGE, F.C.I.I.; Sec. J. C. FERGUSON, F.C.I.S.

Life Association of Scotland: 82 Princes Street, Edinburgh; London Office. 61-62 Coleman Street, E.C.2; f. 1838; cap. issued £400,000, p.u. £100,000; total assets £11,050,950; Chair. The Earl of AIRLIE, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Manager and Actuary F. J. MCGREGOR, M.A., F.F.A.; Agency Manager W. F. BOBBETT, F.C.I.I.; Sec. J. S. ADAM, F.F.A.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Dale Street, Liverpool, 2; London Office: 1 Cornhill, E.C.3; f. 1836; cap. p.u. £1,062,100; gen. res. £5,000,000; total assets £76,408,174; Chair. Sir JOHN R. HOBHOUSE, M.C.; Deputy Chair. T. H. NAYLOR, F. LESLIE ORME, O.B.E., T.D.; Gen. Manager C. F. TRUSTRAM; Sec. A. M. SMITH.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; f. 1861; cap. £3,639,310; res. £26,771,029; Chair. Hon. R. M. PRESTON, D.S.O.; Gen. Manager F. J. COTTLE; Sec. JOHN H. ROSS.

London and Manchester Assurance Co. Ltd.: 50 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2; f. 1869; Chair. Lord GRANTCHESTER, O.B.E.; Sec. H. L. K. BROWNE, A.C.A.

London and Scottish Assurance Corporation Ltd.: King William Street House, Arthur Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1862; cap. p.u. £120,000; Chair. Major The Hon. V. AGAR-ROBARTS; Manager R. F. JAMES; Sec. J. E. SNARE.

London Assurance: 1 King William Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1720; Gov. R. OLAF HAMBRO; Gen. Manager J. A. POLLEN.

London Guarantee and Accident Co. Ltd.: 4 and 5 King William Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1869; subsidiary of Phoenix Assurance Co Ltd; cap. issued and p.u. £250,000; total assets £12,994,236; Chair. Col. Hon. J. J. ASTOR; Managing Dir. Sir E. B. FERGUSON, F.C.I.I.; Sec. J. G. HILL, A.C.A.

London Life Association Ltd.: 81 King William Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1806; total assets £36,445,719 (1953); Pres. DUNCAN A. STIRLING; Act and Manager F. H. WALES, F.I.A.; Sec. DAVID HOUSEMAN.

Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society: 1 St. Swithun's Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1852; total assets £5,277,332 (1952); Chair. Sir WILLIAM C. CURRIE, G.B.E.; Act and Sec. CHARLES GRAHAM GARDNER, M.C., F.I.A.

Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 159 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1836; cap. £1,000,000; cap. p.u. £600,000; res. £700,000; Chair. Hon. R. M. P. PRESTON, D.S.O.; Manager H. M. MACDAIRMID; Sec. W. F. CRUNDALL, A.S.A.A.

Maritime Insurance Co. Ltd.: India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool, 2; London Office: Lloyd's Building, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3; f. 1864; cap. p.u. £500,000; gen. res. £500,000; all shares owned by the Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., Edinburgh; Chair. E. A. G. CAROE; Underwriter R. H. JONES; Sec. D. A. HOLMES.

National Mutual Life Assurance Society: 39 King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.2; f. 1830; Chair. KENNETH A. E. MOORE, F.C.A.; Actuary and Manager GEORGE HUGH RECKNELL, F.I.A., F.F.A.; Joint Actuary K. A. WOOD, F.I.A.; Agency Manager E. E. G. STREET, M.S.M.A.; Sec. and Investment Manager R. G. GLENN, F.C.I.I.

National Provident Institution: 48 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1835; life assurance and annuity fund £20,535,375; Chair. L. E. D. BEVAN; Manager and Actuary J. F. BUNFORD, M.A., F.I.A.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd.: 61 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1809; cap. subs. and p.u. £4,500,000. Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord BRAND, C.M.G., D.C.L.; Deputy Chair. Hon. ARTHUR O. CRICHTON, H. S. MILLIGAN; Gen. Manager R. G. HARMAN; Sec. H. G. MOORE.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Offices: 1 Moorgate, London, E.C.2 and 1 Union Terrace, Aberdeen; brs. in Africa, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, U.S.A.; f. 1836; total assets exceed £62,000,000; Chair. Lord GLENCONNER; Gen. Manager T. W. HAYNES, F.I.A.; Dep. Gen. Manager and Sec. F. B. JOULE, A.C.I.I.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: Surrey Street, Norwich; London Office, 50 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1797; cap. p.u. £1,100,000; Chair. Sir ROBERT BIGNOLD, D.L.; Gen. Manager J. KIRK, A.C.I.I.; Sec. ERIC F. WILLIAMSON; brs. in Australia, Canada, India, Malaya, New Zealand, Pakistan, S. Africa, Kenya and Rhodesia.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society: Surrey Street, Norwich; f. 1808; a mutual office (no shareholders); assets exceed £115,000,000; brs. in India, Kenya, New Zealand, Pakistan and S. Africa; Pres. Sir ROBERT BIGNOLD, D.L.; Gen. Manager and Actuary BASIL ROBERTS, F.I.A.; Sec. B. O. ROLPH, F.I.A.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: 36-44 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1871; cap. authorised £1,000,000; issued £621,540; called up £172,308; Chair. Sir JEREMIAH COLMAN, Bt.; Manager F. E. P. SANDILANDS; Sec. L. N. WILLS.

Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 37 Lime Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1859; Chair. The Rt. Hon. Lord BRAND, C.M.G., D.C.L.; Underwriter A. W. THEOBALD.

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.: High Holborn, London, W.C.1; f. 1864, cap. issued and p.u. £1,500,000; Chair. G. R. L. TILLEY, M.A., F.C.I.S.; Deputy Chair. G. KITCHEN, T.D., M.A.; Gen. Manager W. L. GRANT, Sec. L. W. RANDALL, F.C.I.S.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Phoenix House, King William Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1782, cap. auth. and subs. £3,792,795; p.u. £1,005,000; total assets £83,389,521; brs. in South Africa, East Africa, Canada, Cuba, United States, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Belgium, Denmark, France and Spain; Chair. Col. Hon. J. J. ASTOR; Deputy Chair. G. TYSER; Deputy Chair. and Managing Dir. Sir E. B. FERGUSON, F.C.I.I.; Manager W. R. MOORE, M.C., F.I.A.; Sec. J. G. HILL, A.C.A.

Pioneer Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 31 Dale Street, Liverpool, 2; f. 1891; cap. auth. and p.u. £100,000; res. £2,268,117;

Chair. J. FULLERTON, F.C.I.S., A.C.I.I.; Vice-Chair. H. K. ORMEROD; Manager and Actuary D. S. CLAYTON, F.I.A.; Asst. Sec. J. B. WHITLOW, A.C.I.I.

Provident Mutual Life Assurance Association: 25-31 Moor-gate, London, E.C.2; f. 1840; Chair. Sir ERIC GORE BROWNE, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Gen. Manager J. M. ROBERTSON.

Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office, Stramongate, Kendal; London Office: 100 Cannon Street, E.C.4; f. 1903; cap. issued and p.u. £650,000; total assets (1955) £9,018,124; brs. in Australia, Canada, Egypt, S. Africa; agencies in Europe, Africa, Near and Far East, West Indies; Chair. F. C. SCOTT; Gen. Manager J. G. HENDERSON; Sec. W. J. SIMPSON.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., The: Holborn Bars, London, E.C.1; f. 1848; cap. authorised £2,250,000; issued and p.u. £1,450,000, Chair. Sir FRANK W. MORGAN, M.C.; Gen. Manager W. F. GARDNER, C.B.E., F.I.A.

Refuge Assurance Co. Ltd.: Oxford Street, Manchester; f. 1864, Pres. (Vacant); Chair WM PROCTOR SMITH.

Royal Exchange Assurance: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; f. 1720, Gov. Rt. Hon. Lord KINDERSLEY; Gen. Manager and Sec. H. A. WALTERS; brs. in Australia, Canada, South, East and West Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, New Zealand, South East Asia; 7 affiliated companies.

British Equitable Assurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3, f. 1854, Chair and Managing Dir. H. A. WALTERS, Actuary S. J. MARTIN; Sec. C. D. BAKER

Car and General Insurance Corporation Ltd.: 83 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, f. 1903, all classes except life; cap. auth. £250,000, issued £130,745; gen. res. £660,000; all ordinary shares owned by Royal Exchange Assurance; Chair L. W. FARROW, C.B.E., F.C.A.; Manager R. J. GWILT; Sec. D. M. HAINES, A.C.A.

Local Government Guarantee Society Ltd.: 7-9 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1, f. 1896; all classes except life; cap. authorised £50,000; issued £15,610, gen. res. £55,000; Chair L. W. FARROW, C.B.E., F.C.A.; Manager R. J. GWILT; Sec. D. M. HAINES, A.C.A.

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10 St. James's Street, S.W.1, f. 1906; all classes except life; cap. authorised £400,000, issued £374,543; res. £1,000,000; Chair. L. W. FARROW, C.B.E., F.C.A., Manager R. J. GWILT; Sec. D. M. HAINES, A.C.A.

National Provincial Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7 Royal Exchange, Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1854, all classes except life; cap. authorised £50,000; issued £50,000; Chair. H. A. WALTERS; Manager and Sec. P. E. HODGE.

State Assurance Co. Ltd.: State Insurance Buildings, Liverpool, 2; f. 1891; all classes except life; cap. authorised and issued £800,000, called up £100,000, Chair. A. B. LEATHER, Manager and Sec. J. A. CRAWFORD

United British Insurance Co. Ltd.: 7-9 St. James' Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1915; fire only; cap. authorised and issued £600,000; gen. res. £25,000, Chair. L. W. FARROW, C.B.E., F.C.A.; Manager R. J. GWILT; Sec. D. M. HAINES, A.C.A.

Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.: 1 North John Street, Liverpool 2; London Office 24-28 Lombard Street, E.C.3; f. 1845, cap. p.u. £5,599,930; gen. res. £10,000,000; total assets

£209,314,355 (1954); Chair. Sir JOHN R. HOBHOUSE, M.C.; Deputy Chair. T. H. NAYLOR, F. LESLIE ORME, O.B.E., T.D.; Gen. Manager C. F. TRUSTAM; Sec. A. M. SMITH.

Royal London Mutual Insurance Society Ltd.: Finsbury Square, London, E.C.2; f. 1861; total assets £117,000,000; Managing Dirs. C. H. SHUTTLEWORTH, F.C.I.I., E. E. HAYNES, F.I.A.; Sec. L. J. WISEMAN, F.C.I.I.

Salvation Army Assurance Society Ltd.: 220-226 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1; f. 1891; assurance fund over £17,000,000; Pres. Gen. WILFRED KITCHING; Chair and Managing Dir. Commissioner RANULPH M. ASTBURY; Gen. Manager Col JOHN HUGHES; Sec. Brig. GEORGE LANGDON, F.C.I.I.

Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society: 35 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1; London Office. 17 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2; f. 1826; Pres. Sir LYNDEN MACASSEY, K.B.E., Q.C.; Gen. Manager A. TREVOR HAYNES, F.F.A., F.I.A.; Sec. T. S. JENKINS, M.A., F.I.A.

Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society: 28 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; London Office: 13 Cornhill, E.C.3; f. 1831; life assurance fund £7,528,645; Pres. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of STAIR, K.T., D.S.O.; Gen. Manager and Actuary J. D. WILLIAMS, F.F.A.; Investment Manager C. M. GULLAND, F.F.A.; Sec. H. A. A. WILLIAMSON, F.F.A.

Scottish Insurance Corporation Ltd.: 113-115 George Street, Edinburgh; London Office: 62-63 Cheapside, E.C.2; f. 1877; cap. auth. £500,000; subs. and p.u. £150,000; gen. res. £200,000; Gen. Manager W. L. P. DUNSTALL, F.C.I.I.; Asst. Gen. Manager and Sec. E. R. PAPPIN, F.C.I.I.

Scottish Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 19 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; London Office: 6 Old Jewry, E.C.2; f. 1881; Chair CHARLES R. MUNRO, C.A.; Gen. Manager COLIN S. PENN, F.F.A., F.I.A.; Sec. J. M. DENHOLM, F.F.A.

Scottish Mutual Assurance Society, The: 109 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2, London Office: 6 Bell Yard, Law Courts, W.C.2; f. 1883; life funds £12,933,451; Chair. Sir JOHN CRAIG, C.B.E., D.L., LL.D.; Manager and Actuary K. K. WEATHERHEAD, M.A., F.F.A.

Scottish Provident Institution, The: 6 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; London Office: 3 Lombard Street, E.C.3; f. 1837; total funds exceed £35,000,000; Chair. Sir HUGH ROSE, Bt, T.D.; Gen. Manager and Actuary J. M. ROSS, F.F.A., F.R.S.E.; Sec. and Actuary D. A. B. SCRIMGEOUR, F.F.A., F.I.A.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.: 35 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; London Office: 20-24 Moorgate, E.C.2, f. 1824; cap. subs. £5,804,090, p.u. £600,000; gen. res. £9,343,141; Chair. C. F. J. YOUNGER, D.S.O., T.D.; Gen. Manager N. J. JOHNSTON, F.C.I.I., A.C.I.S.; Sec. J. S. HENDERSON, F.C.I.I.

Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society: 9 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; London Office: 28 Cornhill, E.C.3; f. 1815; Gen. Manager R. LL. GWILT, C.B.E., F.F.A., F.I.A.

Standard Life Assurance Co.: 3 George Street, Edinburgh; London Office. 3 Abchurch Yard, E.C.4; f. 1825; total assets £140,000,000; Manager and Actuary A. R. REID, M.A., F.F.A., F.I.A.

Sun Insurance Office Ltd.: 63 Threadneedle Street, London E.C.2; f. 1710, cap. auth. £2,500,000; subs. £2,400,000; p.u. £1,200,000; total assets £26,727,492 (1953); Chair.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

C. G. RANDOLPH; Deputy Chair. Hon. CHARLES RHYS, M.C., D.L.; Vice-Chair. Lord RENNELL, K.B.E., C.B., D.L.; Gen. Manager and Sec. S. V. BANGERT.

Sun Life Assurance Society: 63 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1810; Chair. C. G. RANDOLPH; Deputy Chair. Hon. CHARLES RHYS, M.C., D.L.; Vice-Chair. Lord RENNELL, K.B.E., C.B., D.L.; Gen. Manager and Actuary R. MURRELL, F.I.A.

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: 1, 2 Royal Exchange Buildings, London, E.C.3; f. 1714; cap. authorised and subs. £450,000; p.u. £100,000; gen. res. £350,000; contingencies and taxation res. £501,750 (1953); Chair. A. K. GRAHAM; Manager E. L. SHOWELL; Sec. R. K. LOCHHEAD, F.I.A.

Union Marine and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 11 Dale Street, Liverpool 2; f. 1863; auth. cap. £1,500,000, p.u. £163,500; res. £550,000; Chair. F. A. P. ZACHARIAS; Manager C. F. J. MOUNTAIN; Sec. F. M. TROTT.

United Kingdom Provident Institution: 33 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1840; total assets exceed £39,000,000; Chair. and Managing Dir. Sir JOHN BENN, Bt; Sec. and Actuary C. E. KINGHAM, F.I.A.

Wesleyan and General Assurance Society: Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, 4; f. 1841; assets exceed £30,000,000; res. £3,100,000; Chair. A. H. SAYER, M.C., J.P.; Gen. Manager D. R. WOODGATE, M.COM., F.I.A.; Joint Secs. W. J. LOWE, F. W. TROUT, F.F.A., A.I.A.

Yorshire Insurance Co. Ltd., The: St. Helen's Square, York; London Office: 66-67 Cornhill, E.C.3; f. 1824; assets £54,226,773; Chair. Rt.-Hon. Lord MIDDLETON, M.C.; Gen. Managers A. D. GLADWIN, A.C.I.S., F.A.C.C.A., H. T. SILVERSIDES, F.C.I.I.; Sec. C. E. QUICKFALL, F.A.C.C.A.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Accident Offices' Association: 60 Watling Street, London, E.C.4; Chair. GUY F. JOHNSON, C.B.E., M.A.

Associated Scottish Life Offices: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; constituted 1841 as an Association of General Managers of Scottish Offices transacting life assurance business; 11 full mems. and some partial mems; Chair. A. T. HAYNES; Sec. E. WAUGH, F.F.A. (A.S.L.O.).

British Insurance Association: 66 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1917; Objects: Protection, promotion and advancement of the common interests of all classes of insurance business; 212 mems; Chair. J. A. POLLEN (London Assurance); Deputy Chair. C. F. TRUSTAM (Royal Insurance); Sec. R. T. D. WILMOT.

Chartered Insurance Institute, The: 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2; (consists of 76 local Insurance Institutes in Great Britain); f. 1897; inc. 1912; Pres. H. T. SILVERSIDES, F.C.I.I.; Sec. H. A. L. COCKERELL, B.A., F.C.I.I.; approx. 36,000 mems.

Fire Offices' Committee: 65 and 66 Watling Street, London, E.C.4; Chair. A. S. HINSHELWOOD, C.B.E.; Deputy Chair. G. C. PORTEOUS; Sec. J. H. E. HOWORTH; Asst. Secs. A. A. MACLAREN, W. E. PHELP; Chief Technical Officer J. A. ROGANS.

Industrial Life Offices' Association: 1-3 Regent Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1901; Chair. C. H. SHUTTLEWORTH, F.C.I.I.; Vice-Chair. M. WILCOCK OLGATE; Sec. H. L. PETERKIN; assoc. offices 21.

Institute of London Underwriters: 37-39 Lime Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1884; Chair. L. K. SWEET (Phoenix); Sec. W. H. RIDLEY; the institute is representative of British Marine Insurance Companies, 112 of which are mems.

Life Offices' Association, The: 33 King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.2; (which has established with the Associated Scottish Life Offices a Joint Standing Committee); f. 1889; Object: The advancement of the business and the protection of the interests of life assurance; 65 mems.; Chair. C. F. WOOD, F.I.A. (Manufacturers Life); Sec. R. W. BOSS, F.C.I.I.

Liverpool Underwriters' Association: Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, 2; f. 1802; Chair. H. F. THORBURN; Sec. R. A. LLOYD.

ASSOCIATIONS OF ACTUARIES

Faculty of Actuaries, The: 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2; f. 1856; inc. 1868; over 300 Fellows; Pres. K. K. WEATHERHEAD; Sec. E. WAUGH.

Institute of Actuaries, The: Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C.1; f. 1848, inc. 1884; Pres. J. F. BUNFORD; Hon. Secs. N. C. TURNER, H. TETLEY.

Lloyd's: Offices: Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; the coffee house opened by Edward Lloyd in the City of London before 1688 has given the name to a great Corporation, whose members transact almost every kind of insurance. There are over 4,000 Underwriting Members, and 223 firms of Brokers who have universal connections. Lloyd's Agents have been appointed all over the world and send information to Lloyd's for publication in Lloyd's List and Shipping Gazette (est. 1734) and other journals and periodicals. Chair. (1955) Sir MATTHEW DRYSDALE; Deputy Chair. (1955) KENNETH GORDON MCNEIL; Principal Clerk ALFRED H. APPELYARD.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE (1955):

Sir MATTHEW DRYSDALE (Chairman)

KENNETH GORDON MCNEIL (Deputy Chairman)

Sir STANLEY AUBREY	PATRICK W. MILLIGAN
LAURENCE GEOFFREY COX	R. A. J. PORTER
Sir PHILIP D'AMBRUMENIL	The Hon. ELWYN V. RHYS
A. C. GROVER	R. W. STURGE
G. MACGOWAN HARPER	G. E. THOMSON

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Registry of Friendly Societies: Central Office: 17 North Audley Street, London, W.1; Chief Registrar C. B. CRABBE.

Registry of Friendly Societies (Scotland): 19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh; Asst. Registrar J. CRAIG, W.S.

Number of societies on the register (1954) 12,677.

Number of members 6,503,090 Total fund £224,325,000. There are also 107 collecting societies with a membership of 33,072,979 (assurances) and total funds of £232,105,000.

Figures for six leading old-established societies:

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Ancient Order of Foresters: "Elmswood", Bounds Green Road, London, N.11; f. 1834; 516,691 mems.; £20,908,359 funds, including reserves; Sec. JAMES C. LENNOX, O.B.E.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows Manchester Unity Friendly Society: 97 Grosvenor Street, Manchester 1; f. 1810; 713,300 mems.; £34,090,000 funds, including reserves; Grand Master, 1955-56 H. E. LACEY; Deputy-Grand Master C. T. FLOGDELL; Sec. H. A. ANDREWS, O.B.E.; publ. *Odd Fellows Magazine* (monthly).

UNITED KINGDOM

FINANCE

National Deposit Friendly Society: 58-62 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1; f. 1868; 750,000 mems.; £22,500,000 funds, including reserves; Pres. C. J. CONGDON, A.C.I.I.; Chair. C. J. CONGDON, A.C.I.I.; Gen. Sec. D. H. ROPER, F.C.I.S., F.C.I.I., F.A.C.C.A.

COLLECTING SOCIETIES

Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society: Head Office: Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1; f. 1843; funds, including reserves, £111,122,631; policies in force. premium-paying 12,807,000 free and p.u. 3,840,000; Chair. E. J. DORMAN; Sec. F. J. KEMP; Treas. S. V. WHITE.

Royal Liver Friendly Society: Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, 3; f. 1850, funds, including reserves £69,494,143 (1954); premium income £9,948,607 (1954); Sec. THOS. J. FREYNE, F.C.I.S.; Treas. J. FIDLER, F.A.C.C.A.

Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society: 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2; f. 1852; premium-paying policies 2,886,330; free p.u. policies 794,098; funds including reserves £19,520,113.

BUILDING SOCIETIES

There are in Great Britain (1955) 796 Building Societies with a total share capital of £1,535,908,000; Share investors number 2,802,285. The figures for assets for 1954 are: mortgage assets (total borrowers 1,878,890) £1,573,907,000, investments, cash in hand and other assets £293,143,000.

The following is a list of the 17 largest Building Societies:

Abbey National Building Society: Abbey House, Baker Street, London, N.W.1; Abbey Road f. 1874, National 1849, amalgamated 1944, total assets £213,461,000 (Dec. 31st, 1954), Chair Sir HAROLD BELLMAN, D.L., J.P., LL.D.; Managing Dir. Sir R. BRUCE WYCHERLEY, M.C., F.C.I.S.; Deputy Chair STANLEY C. RAMSEY, F.R.I.B.A.; Joint Gen. Managers J. H. ROBERTSON, C.A., W. R. SANDISON, C.A., C. F. ASKEW, F.A.C.C.A.; Sec. L. F. GREGORY.

Alliance Building Society: Princes House, North Street, Brighton, London Office Alliance House, Park Lane, W.1; f. 1867; total assets (Dec. 31st, 1954) £42,945,280, Chair F. L. WELLMAN, J.P.; Managing Dir. LOUIS C. COHEN; Joint Asst. Gen. Managers H. W. LEONARD, A.A.C.C.A., J. W. BAYLEY, J.P.

Bingley Building Society: 4 Park Road, Bingley, Yorks; f. 1851; total assets £22,263,961; res. £1,040,742, 48,820 mems; Pres. Alderman J. H. WRIGHT, J.P.; Vice-Pres. K. M. MOSS, F.C.A.; Joint Secs. R. BAILEY, M.C., F.B.S., E. HUTTON, F.V.I., F.B.S.

Bradford Equitable Building Society: 45-47 Bank Street, Bradford; f. 1851; total assets £28,491,418 (Dec. 31st, 1954), advances outstanding £24,528,725; 55,739 mems; Pres. Sir A. MAXWELL RAMSDEN, C.B., O.B.E., T.D., D.L.; Vice-Pres. J. R. SINGLETON; Gen. Manager FRANCIS E. LUMB, J.P., F.C.I.S.; Sec. T. WALTER JAMES.

Burnley Building Society: 12 Grimshaw Street, Burnley; f. 1850; total assets £42,358,528; res. £1,708,245; Chair. Sir JOHN GREY, J.P.; Vice-Chair. JOSEPH STEPHENSON; Gen. Manager WILLIAM HIRST.

Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society: Clarence Street, Cheltenham; f. 1850; total assets £24,462,697 (Dec. 31st, 1954); res. £1,546,297; due on mortgages £21,052,802; Pres. and Chair. LESLIE W. BAYLEY, C.C., F.A.I.; Gen. Manager and Sec. J. R. MILLICAN, A.C.A., F.B.S.

Co-operative Permanent Building Society: New Oxford House, Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1; f. 1884; total assets £106,275,147 (Dec. 31st, 1954) advances outstanding £88,497,872; 314,914 mems; Pres. HARRY L. SCORE; Gen. Manager and Sec. HERBERT ASHWORTH, LL.B., B.SC.(ECON.).

Halifax Building Society: Permanent Buildings, Commercial Street, Halifax; f. 1853; total assets £237,000,000 (Jan. 31st, 1955); balance due on mortgages £201,000,000; Pres. ALGERNON DENHAM, J.P.; Vice-Pres. D. H. C. BRIGGS, M.A., M.B.E., J.P.; Gen. Manager F. BENTLEY, F.C.I.S.

Huddersfield Building Society: Britannia Buildings, Huddersfield; f. 1864; total assets £26,396,961; advances outstanding £20,548,815; Pres. J. D. EATON SMITH; Vice-Pres. Sir H. GORDON KAYE, Bt., M.A.; Gen. Manager and Sec. ANDREW STEWART, C.A.

Leeds Permanent Building Society: Permanent House, The Headrow, Leeds; f. 1848; total assets £80,000,000; advances outstanding £65,000,000; Pres. Sir CHARLES DAVIES, J.P. (and Gen. Manager); Vice-Pres. DOUGLAS CROCKATT, J.P.; Sec. A. LANCASTER.

Leek and Moorlands Building Society: New Stockwell House, Leek, Staffs; f. 1856; total assets £29,062,498 (Dec. 31st, 1954); due on mortgages £23,822,005; 61,521 mems.; Pres. Sir ERNEST JOHNSON, J.P.; Chair. Councillor GILBERT TATTON; Deputy Chair F. LESLIE DAVENPORT, J.P., Gen. Manager and Sec. HUBERT NEWTON, F.C.I.S.

Leicester Permanent Building Society: Welford House, Welford Place, Leicester; f. 1853, total assets £31,284,602 (Dec. 31st, 1953); advances outstanding £27,300,892; Chair. A. D. CARMICHAEL, C.B.E.; Vice-Chair. ALAN KEMP; Gen. Manager J. G. HALL, A.C.A.

Northampton Town and County Building Society: 85 Abington Street, Northampton; f. 1848; total assets exceed £25,000,000; advances outstanding £20,000,000; Chair. D. H. JELLEY; Deputy Chair. Alderman J. V. COLLIER; Gen. Manager and Sec. J. E. DOLBY, B.A., A.C.A.

Provincial Building Society, The: Provincial House, Albion Street, Leeds, and Equitable House, Market Street, Bradford; f. 1849; total assets £58,677,070 (Dec. 31st, 1954), due on mortgages £48,986,004, Pres. Lt.-Col. F. W. MOORE, D.S.O., M.C.; Vice-Pres. GERVASE L. FORD, Councillor J. CHIPPINDALE, J.P.; Gen. Manager FRANK CLAYTON, F.C.I.S.

Temperance Permanent Building Society: Permanent House, 223-227 Regent Street, London, W.1; f. 1854; total assets £33,604,408; advances outstanding £28,219,248; Chair. CYRIL W. BLACK, J.P., M.P., F.R.I.C.S.; Managing Dir. RONALD BELL, F.B.S.

Westbourne Park Building Society: Westbourne House, Westbourne Grove, London, W.2; f. 1885; total assets £25,000,000; reserves exceed £1,650,000, Chair. JOHN LAWRENCE, F.R.I.C.S., M.R.S.A.I.; Vice-Chair. GEORGE E. JEFFRIES, F.C.I.S., F.B.S.; Gen. Manager and Sec. ARTHUR HALTON, F.C.I.S.

Woolwich Equitable Building Society: Equitable House, Woolwich, London, S.E.18; f. 1847; total assets £115,000,000; advances outstanding £98,000,000; Chair. G. LESLIE WATES, J.P., COMPIEE; Vice-Chair. THOMAS R. CHANDLER, F.I.A.; Gen. Manager ALEXANDER MEIKLE, C.A.; Sec. JOHN LINDSAY, B.L., C.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATION

Building Societies Institute: 14 Park Street, London, W.1; f. 1934 to provide the complete services of a Professional Institute for Building Society officers and members of their staffs. It provides educational, benevolent and social facilities; mems. (Sept. 1st, 1955): Hon. 377, Fellows 291, Assoc. 1,210, Students 408, Subscribing 399, total 2,685; Pres. D. H. DAVENPORT, F.B.S.; Sec. E. C. L. BUTLER, B.SC.(ECON.); publs. *B.S.I. Quarterly* and various volumes on Building Society Work and Administration.

TRADE ORGANISATION

Building Societies Association: 14 Park Street, London, W.1; f. 1869; membership 371, representing 96 per cent of total assets of all Building Societies in Great Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland; Pres. The Duke of DEVONSHIRE, M.C., J.P.; Chair. FRANCIS E. LUMB, D.C.M., J.P., F.C.I.S.; Deputy Chair. F. BENTLEY, F.C.I.S.; Sec. C. G. GARRATT-HOLDEN, T.D., B.A., M.COM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

A. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

GENERAL

Association of British Chambers of Commerce: 14 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1; was formed in 1860 to provide a means whereby the opinions of its member chambers on matters affecting industry and commerce could be co-ordinated and presented at the national level. Approximately 100 U.K. Chambers are affiliated to the Association, together with 16 British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries.

Officers (Sept. 1955):

President: Sir ERIC CARPENTER, O.B.E., J.P.
Deputy President: Hon. R. A. BALFOUR, J.P.
Vice-Presidents: FRANK BOWER, C.B.E., M.A., R. B. DUNWOODY, C.B.E., JOHN HUTCHISON, C.B.E., J. R. H. HUTCHISON, D.S.O., T.D., M.P., Sir PERCY H. MILLS, Bt., K.B.E., BERTRAM NELSON, J.P., F.S.A.A., T. H. SUMMERSON, J.P.

Ex-Presidents Rt. Hon. Lord RIVERDALE G.B.E., LL.D., Rt. Hon. Lord ILIFFE, G.B.E., Sir SAMUEL R. BEALE, K.B.E., Sir RONALD W. MATTHEWS, D.L., J.P., Sir JOHN T. DODD, T.D.; The Rt. Hon. Lord GRINDLEY, K.B.E., John MACLEAN, C.B.E., Sir HENRY HINCHLIFFE, D.L., J.P., HARRY YATES.

Secretary General: ARTHUR R. KNOWLES.

Federation of British Industries: 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1916 and incorporated by Royal Charter 1923 as an association of manufacturers "for the encouragement, promotion, and protection of British industries of all kinds". Its membership includes more than 7,000 firms and associations. The F.B.I.'s most important dealings are with the Government, on industrial matters at home and overseas; 19 Standing Cttees. and 10 Regional Councils submit recommendations to the Grand Council, composed of the President, Past Presidents and representatives of Trade Associations and firms; expert staff offers services and facilities to individual members

Officers (Sept. 1955):

President: Sir GRAHAM HAYMAN
Past-Presidents. Rt. Hon. Lord BAILLIEU, K.B.E., C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Lord BARNBY, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., Sir GEORGE BEHARRELL, D.S.O., Rt. Hon. Lord BENNETT of EDGBASTON, O.B.E., J.P., Sir ARCHIBALD FORBES, Lieut. Col. DUDLEY GORDON, D.S.O., Sir GEORGE NELSON, Bt., Sir HARRY PILKINGTON, Sir ROBERT SINCLAIR, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Director-General: Sir NORMAN V. KIPPING, J.P.
Publs. *F.B.I. Review* (monthly), *F.B.I. Register of British Manufacturers* (annual).

General Secretary: D. L. WALKER, C.B.E.

Directors: W. P. N. EDWARDS, C.B.E. (Home and Information), P. F. D. TENNANT, O.B.E. (Overseas), Dr. J. E. G. HARRIS (Technical)

Economic Adviser: A. A. SHENFIELD.

National Chamber of Trade: 3 Hyde Park Place, London, W.2; f. 1897; 300,000 mems.; affiliates local Chambers of

Trade and Traders' Associations in most towns in the British Isles. Pres. JNO. OLIVER WATKINS, J.P., F.R.I.C.S. F.A.I.; Chair. ROBERT BRADSHAW, J.P.; Gen. Sec. J. W. STEVENSON, F.C.C.S.

National Union of Manufacturers: 6 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1; f. 1915; Dir. C. F. V. WILLIAMS, C.I.E.

EXPORT

Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department: Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1; Minister of State Rt. Hon. A. R. W. Low, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.

Export Licensing Branch: Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

Export Services Branch: Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Import Licensing Branch: 43 Marsham Street, London, S.W.1.

Dollar Exports Council: 41 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; f. 1951 by representatives of British industry, trade, finance and organised labour as an independent self-governing voluntary organisation to help the export drive to Canada and the U.S.A; Chair. Sir WILLIAM ROOTES; Chief Executive CHRISTOPHER BRIDGE; Sec. D. WIDDOWSON

Export Credits Guarantee Department: P.O. Box 272, 9 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; established 1919; a Government department under the President of the Board of Trade, providing insurance to U.K. exporters or merchants against the major risks of export trading; business exceeds £500,000,000 p.a. (1955); Comptroller General ROWLAND OWEN, C.M.G.; Chair. Export Guarantees Advisory Council Sir GEOFFREY C. GIBBS, K.C.M.G.; Deputy Chair. Sir FRANCIS GLYN, K.C.M.G.

Institute of Export: Export House, 14 Hallam Street, London, W.1; f. 1935 as a professional organisation devoted to the development of British export trade and the interests of those associated with it; Pres. LESLIE C. GAMAGE, M.C., M.A.; Dir. and Sec. A. J. TOWNSEND, M.A.; publ. *Export* (monthly).

B. PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

CENTRAL ORGANISATION

British Employers' Confederation: 36 Smith Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1919; recognised as the central employers' organisation for dealing with questions arising out of the relations between employers and their workpeople.

Hon. President: Rt. Hon. Viscount WEIR, G.C.B.

President: CHARLES CONNELL.

Ex-Presidents: Sir EVAN WILLIAMS, Bt., Sir RALPH L. WEDGWOOD, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., ARTHUR DORMAN, Sir HARRY B. SHACKLETON, Sir WALTER BENTON JONES, Bt., BASIL SANDERSON, ANDREW K. MCCOSH, Sir GREVILLE S. MAGINESS, K.B.E., Sir CUTHBERT B. CLEGG, A. G. STEWART.

Vice-Presidents: Sir COLIN S. ANDERSON, Dr. W. H. GARRETT, M.B.E.

Director: GEORGE POLLOCK, Q.C.

Secretaries: F. J. C. HONEY, C.B.E., K. J. BURTON.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

- Asbestos Association, Ltd.:** f. 1918; Secs. CHAS. W. ROOKE, LANE and Co., C.A., 2 and 3 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2; 7 companies are mems.
- Association of British Roofing Felt Manufacturers, Ltd.:** 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; Sec. S. HENDERSON.
- Association of Chemical and Allied Employers:** 166 Piccadilly, London, W.1; Sec. S. CHAPMAN
- Association of Heating, Ventilating and Domestic Engineering Employers:** 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; Sec. Miss L. M. CONWAY.
- Association of Jute Spinners and Manufacturers:** Royal Exchange Buildings, Panmure Street, Dundee, Angus, f. 1918; Sec. GEORGE A. S. CROMBIE; 37 mems.
- Ballast, Sand and Allied Trades Association:** 48 Park Street, London, W.1; Pres. Sir GURNEY BRAITHWAITE, Bt.; Gen. Sec. C. B. MILLS.
- British Brush Manufacturers' Association:** 80 Coleman Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1908; sections include the Brush Export Group (100 subscribers), Sec. J. P. H. WALTON, B.Sc. (ECON.), A.C.I.S., 345 mems.
- British Cast Concrete Federation:** 105 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, London, W.5; f. 1928; Sec. R. W. PARKS; 216 mems. and 53 Scottish mems. affiliated.
- British Federation of Master Printers:** 11 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1; f. 1900, Sec. L. E. KENYON, C.B.E.; over 4,000 mems
- British Film Producers' Association:** 49 Mount Street, London, W.1; Gen. Sec. P. E. TAYLOR
- British Furniture Trade Confederation:** 17 Berners Street, London, W.1; Joint Secs. D. D. MITCHELL, D. W. EDWARDS
- British Hotels and Restaurants Association:** 88 Brook Street, London, W.1; f. 1910, Dir. and Sec. ERIC D. CROFT, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.
- British Iron and Steel Federation:** Steel House, London, S.W.1, Dir. E. SENIOR (Commercial), (Vacant) (Economic), Sir CHARLES GOODEVE (Research); Sec. B. S. KELLING
- British Pottery Manufacturers' Federation:** Federation House, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs., f. 1918; Dir. SAM H. JERRETT (acting); Sec. H. BOWEN
- British Sugar Refiners' Association:** 51 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3; Sec. WM. O'TOOLE, F.C.I.S.
- British Tin Box Manufacturers' Federation:** Dickens House, 15 Took's Court, London, E.C.4, Sec. R. H. BURDON-COOPER.
- British Trawlers' Federation Ltd.:** Fish Dock Road, Fish Docks, Grimsby, Lincs.; Sec. J. H. RAY, O.B.E., F.C.I.S., F.S.S.
- Cable Makers' Association:** High Holborn House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1; f. 1898; Dir. A. H. CAR-MICHAEL; Sec. E. H. WALE.
- Caterers' Association of Great Britain:** 185 Oxford Street, London, W.1, Sec. J. D. G. HOOPER
- Cement Makers' Federation:** Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1; R. E. MCGUIRE, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Conference of Omnibus Companies:** Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, London, W.C.2; Sec. R. L. HOWLETT.
- Co-operative Union, Ltd.:** Holyoake House, Hanover Street, Manchester, 4, f. 1869; national association of 1,109 British Co-operative Societies, with 11,372,958 individual members, Gen. Sec. R. SOUTHERN, C.B.E.
- Corsetry Manufacturers' Association:** 70 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1914; Sec. M. K. REID, M.A., LL.B.
- Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association:** Midland Bank House, 26 Cross Street, Manchester, 2; Dir. G. B. FIELDING, C.B.E.; Sec. A. K. ROBERTS.
- Crucible Steel Makers' Association:** 59 Clarkehouse Road, Sheffield, 10; Pres. J. H. RUSSELL; Sec. T. GODDARD MANDER, O.B.E., J.P.
- Dock and Harbour Authorities' Association:** 8 Barton Street, London, S.W.1; Sec. T. A. MCLOUGHLIN.
- Employers' Association of the Port of Liverpool:** Dock Board Building, Pier Head, Liverpool, 3; Chair. F. H. DAWSON, C.B.E., Sec. A. W. CARTER.
- Employers' Federation of Papermakers and Boardmakers:** Aldwych House, London, W.C.2; Gen. Sec. E. M. AMPHLETT, C.B.E., M.C.
- Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation:** Broadway House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1896; Dir. B. MACARTY.
- Federated Quarry Owners of Great Britain:** Craigs Court House, 25 Whitehall, London, S.W.1, Sec. A. V. DALZELL, O.B.E.
- Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers:** 55-61 Moor-gate, London, E.C.2; Sec. J. B. RANSOME, F.C.A.
- Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors:** Romney House, Tufton Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1919; Pres. Sir GEORGE M. BURT, K.B.E., M.I.C.E.; Chair. ROBIN MCALPINE; Gen. Sec. P. R. O'DAY, B.L.
- Federation of Home and Export Tobacco Manufacturers Ltd.:** 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, Sec. J. G. ALLANBY
- Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, Ltd.:** 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2; f. 1900; Dir. C. HENNIKER-HEATON; Sec. A. H. RIGBY
- Federation of Municipal Passenger Transport Employers:** Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2; Sec. R. E. HYSLOP.
- Glass Manufacturers' Federation:** 19 Portland Place, London, W.1; Sec. DENNIS RIDER
- Incorporated Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland:** 22 Gilbert Street, London, W.1, Dir. A. BARKER
- Incorporated National Association of British and Irish Millers, Ltd.:** 21 Arlington Street, London, S.W.1, Sec. L. CARRINGTON
- International Laundry Association:** 16-17 Lancaster Gate, London, W.2, est. 1950; Dir. D. K. ROLLIE, O.B.E.
- Leather Producers' Association for England, Scotland and Wales:** Leather Trade House, 17-19 Barter Street, Holborn, London, W.C.1, f. 1919; Sec. E. BAINBRIDGE, B.Sc. (ECON.).
- Linoleum and Felt Base Employers' Federation:** 127 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; Sec. C. M. SECREIT
- Motor Agents' Association, Ltd.:** 201 Great Portland Street, London, W.1; Sec. A. W. GRAFTON, O.B.E.
- National Association of Glassworkers' Employers:** 6 Mount Row, London, W.1; Sec. L. F. BRETT, F.C.I.S.
- National Association of Port Employers:** 3 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1920; Gen. Manager J. MORRIS GIFFORD; Sec. GEO. HUTTON.
- National Employers' Association of Rayon Yarn Producers:** 7 Norfolk Street, Manchester, 2; Secs. JONES, CREWDSON & YOUATT, C.A.

UNITED KINGDOM

National Farmers' Union: 45 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1908; 59 county and over a thousand local branches in England and Wales; Pres. Sir JAMES TURNER, B SC. (AGRIC.); Gen. Sec. J. K. KNOWLES.

National Federated Electrical Association: 14 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1; f. 1916; Dir. and Sec. L. C. PENWILL.

National Federation of Box and Packing Case Manufacturers: 20-21 Took's Court, Cursitor Street, London, E.C.4; Sec. M. W. PAYNTER.

National Federation of Building Trades Employers: 82 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1; f. 1878, Sec. C. GORDON ROWLANDS, M.A.; 17,500 mems.

National Federation of Clay Industries: Drayton House, 30 Gordon Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1928; Sec. G. K. TIMPERLEY.

National Federation of Demolition Contractors: 20-21 Prince's Street, Hanover Square, London, W.1; Sec. W. G. F. THOMPSON.

National Federation of Dyers and Cleaners: 11 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1919; Secs. PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & Co.

National Federation of Roofing Contractors: West Bar Chambers, 38 Boar Lane, Leeds, 1; Pres. F. ALLARD; Sec. A. K. DAVIDSON, M.B.E.

National Federation of Vehicle Trades: 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1915; Pres. J. W. SHIRLEY; Sec. W. E. A. ROBINSON.

National Hosiery Manufacturers' Federation: 104 Regent Road, Leicester; f. 1919; Pres. DONALD BYFORD; Dir. H. KENNEWELL, F.C.A.; Sec. H. W. CHANDLER; 800 mems.

National Ironfounding Employers' Federation: 8 Frederick's Place, London, E.C.2; f. 1918; Pres. A. D. MACKENZIE; Vice-Pres. A. W. W. TAYLOR, M. J. GLENNY, R. L. HANDLEY; Secs. MANN, JUDD & Co; approx. 600 mems.

National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation: 145 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2; f. 1911, Sec. I. A. SUTHERLAND, LL.B., B.SC.

National Paint Federation: 79-80 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, Gen. Sec. ERIC G. SANGSTER, B.L.

Newspaper Society: (See Press Institutions, page 97)

Rubber Manufacturing Employers' Association: 236-37 Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2; Sec. A. BABBAGE.

Scottish National Building Trades Federation (Employers): 13 Woodside Crescent, Glasgow, C.3, Sec. DAVID MCCOWAN HILL, M.A., LL.B.

Scottish Tube Makers' Wages Association: 41 Oswald Street, Glasgow, Sec. G. H. T. MACLEOD.

Scottish Woollen Trade Employers' Association: 27 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Sec. J. BARR, M.B.E.

Sheffield Lighter Trades Employers' Association: Light Trades House, Melbourne Avenue, Sheffield, 10, f. 1919; Sec. E. A. TUXFORD.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation: 1 Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1; Sec. WM. WATSON, C.B.E.

Shipping Federation, Ltd.: 52 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1890; Gen. Manager Sir RICHARD SNEDDEN, C.B.E.; Sec. H. W. GREANY.

Shirt, Collar and Tie Manufacturers' Federation: 70 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1913; Sec. M. K. REID, M.A., LL.B.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Silica and Moulding Sands Association: Drayton House, 30 Gordon Street, London, W.C.1; Sec. G. K. TIMPERLEY.

Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Trades Employers' Federation: Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1918; Sec. R. E. W. JOHNSON; 109 mems.

Surgical Textiles Conference: Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield; Sec. C. P. ROBINSON.

Textile Finishing Trades Association, The: 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, 3; f. 1917; Dir. G. R. TAYLOR.

Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom: 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4, Sec. H. JOHN BOCKING.

Wall Paper Manufacturers Employers' Association: King's House, King Street, West, Manchester; f. 1919; Sec. C. F. CARROLL, B.COM., F.C.I.S.

West Coast Hematite Iron Ore Proprietors' Association: 34 Lowther Street, Whitehaven, Cumberland; Sec. R. L. WYLLIE, F.C.A.

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain: 70 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1910; Sec. M. K. REID, M.A., LL.B.

Wool (and Allied) Textile Employers' Council: Lloyds Bank Chambers, Hustlergate, Bradford, Yorks; f. 1919, Sec. T. C. FRASER, M.B.E., T.D.

G. NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES

(Information about the British Transport Commission and the British Airways Corporations will be found in the section on Transport).

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Established under the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act of 1946. Charged with the duties of (a) working and getting the coal in Great Britain to the exclusion of any other person; (b) securing the efficient development of the coal-mining industry; (c) making supplies of coal available of such qualities and sizes, in such quantities and at such prices as may seem to them best calculated to further the public interest in all respects, including the avoidance of any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage.

Chairman: SIR HUBERT HOULDSWORTH (till July, 1956).

Deputy-Chairman: J. BOWMAN, C.B.E. (Chair-Elect)

Board Members: SIR ANDREW BRYAN, FRSE, W. H. SALES (Industrial Relations), J. LATHAM, C.B.E. (Finance), W. REID, PH.D. (Production), R. H. THOMAS, O.B.E. (Marketing and Supplies), A. H. A. WYNN (Science), part-time mems. S. P. CHAMBERS, J. CRAWFORD, W. L. HLEYWOOD, SIR H. WILSON SMITH.

Secretary: C. A. ROBERTS, C.B.E.

Dir.-Gen. of Production: H. A. LONGDEN

Legal Adviser: D. H. HASLAM

Dir.-Gen. of Finance: A. W. JOHN.

Dir.-Gen. of Marketing: R. J. MOFFAT, C.B.E.

Dir.-Gen. of Research: DR. W. IDRIS JONES, C.B.E., B.Sc., PH.D., F.R.I.C., M.I.CHEM.E.

Dir.-Gen. of Industrial Relations: A. WALSH, M.B.E.

Dir.-Gen. of Carbonisation: R. J. MORLEY, PH.D.

Dir.-Gen. of Staff: J. O. BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME

Chief Medical Officer: J. H. ROGAN

Dir. of Opencast Production: J. R. CASELEY, C.B.E.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY AUTHORITY

Central Electricity House, Trafalgar Buildings, London, S.W.1.

Established under the Electricity Act, 1947, to develop and maintain the system of electricity for all parts of Great Britain, except the North of Scotland district, and modified by the Electricity Reorganisation (Scotland) Act, 1954.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

which created the independent South of Scotland Electricity Board to take over the functions of the Authority and Area Boards in that district.

Chairman: Lord CITRINE, P.C., K.B.E., COMP.I.E.E., LL.D.

Board: Sir HENRY SELF, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., COMP.I.E.E. and J. ECCLES, C.B.E., M.M., B.SC., M.I.E.E., M.INST.C.E., M.I.MECH.E. (Deputy Chair.), Dame CAROLINE HASLETT, D.B.E., J.P., COMP.I.E.E., Lt.-Col. E. H. E. WOODWARD, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., B.SC. (ENG.), M.I.E.E., N. ELLIOTT, O.B.E., M.A., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E., C. R. KING, C.B.E., COMP.I.E.E., M.INST.F., L. HOWLES, C.B.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., F.R.S.A., D. H. KENDON, B.SC., M.I.E.E., M.I.MECH.E.

Secretary: E. LONG, F.C.I.S., F.S.A.A., F.I.M.T.A.

Chief Engineer: J. D. PEATTIE, B.SC., F.C.G.I., M.I.E.E. (Acting)

Commercial Manager: W. B. NODDING, M.ENG., M.I.E.E.

Chief Contracts Officer: F. W. SMITH, C.M.G., M.C.

Chief Legal Adviser: R. A. FINN, B.A.

Chief Accountant: A. M. SCOTT, M.C., C.A.

There are twelve Area Boards, the function of which is to acquire from the C.E.A. (or from any other approved source) bulk supplies of electricity and to plan and carry out an efficient and economical distribution in their area.

GAS COUNCIL

1 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

Established under the Gas Act, 1948, to advise the Minister of Fuel and Power on questions affecting the Gas Industry and to promote and assist the efficient exercise and performance by the Area Boards of their functions.

There are twelve Area Gas Boards, whose Chairmen are members of the Gas Council. The main functions of the Boards are to develop and maintain an efficient, co-ordinated, and economical gas supply for their area, an efficient production of coke, and efficient methods of recovering by-products obtained in the manufacture of gas.

Chairman: Col. Sir HAROLD C. SMITH, K.B.E., D.L., M.I.C.E., M.INST.GAS.E.

Deputy Chairman: Sir HENRY F. H. JONES, M.B.E., M.A., M.I.C.E., M.INST.GAS.E.

Council: Sir ANDREW CLOW, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., M.A.; E. CROWTHER, C.B.E., M.ENG., M.I.C.E., M.INST.GAS.E., D. P. WELMAN, M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E.E., R. S. EDWARDS, PH.D., B.SC., A.R.C.S., SYDNEY SMITH, M.INST.GAS.E., M.INST.F., G. LE B. DIAMOND, C.B.E., M.I.MECH.E., M.INST.GAS.E., MERVYN JONES, M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Wales), Sir JOHN STEPHENSON, C.B.E., J.P., M. MILNE-WATSON, C.B.E., B.A., W. K. HUTCHISON, C.B.E., B.A., B.SC., M.INST.GAS.E., M.I.CHEM.E., A. R. MCBAIN, C.B., O.B.E., C. H. CHESTER, C.B.E., M.I.MECH.E., M.INST.GAS.E.

D. TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS

Trades Union Congress: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; founded 1868 by the voluntary association of a number of trade unions for the purpose of defending trade union rights against attacks then pending. Its original membership of less than 120,000 has grown until to-day it has a membership of over 8 million, while the scope of its activity has been greatly enlarged. It not only formulates through its governing body (the General Council) the main policies of trade unionism, but takes part in consultations with other leading economic and industrial bodies, and with Government departments, on topics affecting the lives of wage-earners and salaried employees. It maintains contact with the Labour Party by means of the National

Council of Labour, on which the General Council, the Executives of the Labour Party, and of the Parliamentary Labour Party and the Co-operative Union, have representation.

The T.U.C. is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and nominates the British Workers' Representative to the International Labour Organisation.

Its General Council is elected annually by ballot of the delegates attending Congress, exercising voting power on the basis of the membership of their unions.

Chairman (1955-56): W. B. BEARD, O.B.E.

Gen. Secretary: Sir VINCENT TEWSON, C.B.E., M.C.

Asst. Gen. Secretary: GEORGE WOODCOCK, C.B.E.

Asst. Secretary: V. FEATHER.

Heads of Depts.: R. BOYFIELD (Organisation), C. R. DALE (Social Insurance), D. BOWERS (International), E. PARKIN (Finance), J. V. C. WRAY (Education and Wages Councils), E. FLETCHER (Production), J. A. WALTON (Press), L. MURRAY (Research and Economic), C. H. HARTWELL (Editorial).

Scottish Trades Union Congress: 12 Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C 3; f. 1897; comprises Scottish Unions and Trades Councils, as well as the Scottish membership of British Trade Unions. It affiliates 89 Unions, with a total membership of 800,000; Chair. D. CURRIE (1955-56); Gen. Sec. GEORGE MIDDLETON, C.B.E.

General Federation of Trade Unions: Central House, Upper Woburn Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1899 by the T.U.C., Affiliates 59 organisations, with a total membership of 364,729; Chair. C. HEAP, O.B.E., J.P.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS AFFILIATED TO THE T.U.C.

183 Unions, with a total membership of 8,106,958, were affiliated to the T.U.C. at the beginning of 1954. The following Table shows the number of unions, with membership, in each of the 18 Trade Groups in which affiliated Unions are organised

TRADE GROUP	NUMBER OF UNIONS	MEMBERSHIP
1. Mining and Quarrying	4	719,170
2. Railways	3	530,948
3. Transport (other than Railways)	10	1,355,889
4. Shipbuilding	5	122,761
5. Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building	27	1,388,445
6. Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades	17	198,588
7. Building, Woodworking and Furnishing	19	592,562
8. Printing and Paper	13	305,546
9. Cotton	6	170,166
10. Textiles (other than Cotton)	21	99,000
11. Clothing	6	175,165
12. Leather and Boot and Shoe	6	110,020
13. Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc.	15	470,502
14. Agriculture	1	135,000
15. Public Employees	4	248,447
16. Civil Service	8	457,061
17. Non-Manual	14	233,839
18. General Workers	4	739,849

The following list includes all affiliated Unions whose membership is in excess of 5,000:

UNITED KINGDOM

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twiners:** 115 Newton Street, Manchester; Sec. C. SCHOFIELD, O.B.E.; 19,294 mems.
- Amalgamated Engineering Union:** 110 Peckham Road, London, S.E.15; f. 1920; Pres. ROBERT OPENSHAW; Sec. B. GARDNER, O.B.E.; over 900,000 mems.
- Amalgamated Society of Leather Workers:** 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7; Sec. A. L. BARRETT; 12,102 mems.
- Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers:** Senefelder House, 137 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester, 14; f. 1880; Sec. R. T. WILLIAMS; 8,430 mems.
- Amalgamated Society of Wire Drawers and Kindred Workers:** 13 Stirling Chambers, Campo Lane, Sheffield, 1; f. 1840; Sec. T. SEED; 11,007 mems.
- Amalgamated Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists:** 32 Milton Street, Manchester, 13; f. 1866; Gen. Sec. THOMAS MCANDREW, 30,000 mems.
- Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers:** 551 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester; f. 1860; Sec. J. F. McDERMOTT; 196,200 mems.
- Amalgamated Textile Warehousemen:** Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury, Lancs; f. 1895; Sec. THOMAS ASHE; 6,000 mems.
- Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland:** The Builders, Crescent Lane, South Side, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4; f. 1921; Sec. GEORGE H. LOWTHIAN, M.B.E.; 93,922 mems.
- Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers of Great Britain and Ireland:** 164 Chorlton Road, Brooks's Bar, Manchester, 16; f. 1946 but incorporates 7 original Unions with an exclusive interest in the foundry and continuous history of 150 years, Sec. JAMES GARDNER; nearly 80,000 mems.
- Amalgamated Union of Operative Bakers, Confectioners, and Allied Workers:** 8 Guilford Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1861; Sec. A. E. HALLIDAY, 28,000 mems.
- Amalgamated Weavers' Association:** Chronicle Buildings, 3rd Floor, 74 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4; Sec. LEWIS T. WRIGHT; 85,288 mems.
- Associated Blacksmiths, Forge and Smithy Workers' Society:** 177 Hill Street, Glasgow, C.3; f. 1857; Gen. Sec. WILLIAM J. MICHAEL; 11,001 mems.
- Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen:** 9 Arkwright Road, London, N.W.3; f. 1880, Sec. A. HALLWORTH; 70,000 mems.
- Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians:** 2 Soho Square, London, W.1; f. 1933; Sec. G. H. ELVIN, F.C.I.S.; 5,422 mems.
- Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen:** Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey; f. 1913; Gen. Sec. G. H. DOUGHTY; 50,000 mems.
- Association of Scientific Workers:** 15 Half Moon Street, London, W.1; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. B. SMITH; 12,000 mems.; publ. *Scientific Worker* (every 2 months).
- Association of Supervisory Staffs, Executives and Technicians:** Sutton House, 2-4 Homerton High Street, London, E.9; f. 1917; Sec. H. G. KNIGHT; 16,000 mems.
- British Actors' Equity Association:** 8 Harley Street, London, W.1; Sec. G. SANDISON; 10,018 mems.
- Chemical Workers' Union:** 155 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.11; f. 1912; Sec. BOB EDWARDS; 20,056 mems.
- Civil Service Clerical Association:** 2 Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. L. C. WHITE; 147,000 mems.
- Civil Service Union:** 88 Rochester Row, London, S.W.1; Sec. G. V. CARVELL; 23,485 mems.
- Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union:** 70 St. George's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1891; Sec. F. C. WOODS; 53,000 mems.
- Confederation of Health Service Employees:** 1 Rushford Avenue, Levenshulme, Manchester, 19; f. 1910; Gen. Sec. J. T. WAITE; 55,000 mems.
- Constructional Engineering Union:** 140 Lower Marsh, Waterloo, London, S.E.1; f. 1924; Sec. JACK STANLEY; 21,079 mems.
- Electrical Power Engineers' Association:** 102 St. George's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1913; Sec. H. NORTON; 13,800 mems.
- Electrical Trades Union:** Hayes Court, Hayes, Kent; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. FRANK L. HAXELL; 216,000 mems.
- Fire Brigades Union:** 865 Fulham Road, London, S.W.6; Sec. J. HORNER; 20,500 mems.
- General Union of Associations of Loom Overlookers:** Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury, Lancs; Gen. Sec. F. TITHERINGTON, J.P.; 5,900 mems.
- Guild of Insurance Officials:** 7 St. Thomas Street, London, S.E.1; Secs. R. E. DEWBERRY and H. LEVITT; 17,023 mems.
- Inland Revenue Staff Federation:** 7 St. George's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1892; Sec. A. L. N. D. HOUGHTON, M.P.; 36,000 mems.
- Iron and Steel Trades Confederation:** Swinton House, 324 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1; f. 1917, Gen. Sec. HARRY DOUGLASS; 118,284 mems.
- London Typographical Society:** 7 and 9 St. Bride Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1955 by the amalgamation of the London Society of Compositors and the Printing Machine Managers Trade Society; Joint Gen. Secs. ROBERT WILLIS, P. ASTINS, C.B.E.; 19,580 mems.
- Ministry of Labour Staff Association:** 22 St. George's Drive, London, S.W.1; Sec. E. M. THOMAS; 13,000 mems.
- Musicians' Union:** 29 Catherine Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. HARDIE RATCLIFFE, 28,974 mems.
- National Amalgamated Stevedores and Dockers:** 653 Commercial Road, London, E.14; Sec. R. BARRETT, 7,000 mems.
- National Amalgamated Union of Life Assurance Workers:** 11 Mauldeth Road, Withington, Manchester, 20, f. 1884; Pres. Ald. CLAUDE STANFIELD; Sec. WM. B. HANNAFORD, 7,000 mems.
- National Association of Card, Blowing, and Ring Room Operatives:** 81 Fountain Street, Manchester, 2, Sec. A. ROBERTS, C.B.E.; 53,822 mems.
- National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers:** 59 Essex Park, Finchley, N.3; Sec. B. WALSH, O.B.E.; 33,716 mems.
- National Association of Operative Plasterers:** Clanrye, 1016 Harrow Road, Sudbury, Wembley, Middlesex; f. 1860; Sec. A. DUNNE, 15,994 mems.
- National Association of Theatrical and Kine Employees:** Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.1; Sec. Sir T. O'BRIEN, M.P.; 30,331 mems.
- National Federation of Insurance Workers:** 16 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. P. W. AUTON; 35,595 mems.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

National League of the Blind of Great Britain and Ireland: 262 Langham Road, London, N 15; Sec. T. H. SMITH, M.B.E.; 5,860 mems.

National Society of Coppersmiths, Braziers, and Metal Workers: 437 Strand, London, W.C.2; Sec. H. E. POOLE; 6,000 mems.

National Society of Metal Mechanics: 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham; f. 1872; Sec. A. R. PENNY; 37,000 mems.

National Society of Operative Printers and Assistants: Caxton House, 13-16 Borough Road, London, S.E.1; f. 1889; Gen. Sec. R. W. BRIGINSHAW, 41,571 mems.

National Society of Painters: 4 Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Salford, 7, Lancs; Sec. S. HORSFIELD, O.B.E.; 69,122 mems.

National Society of Pottery Workers: 5 Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs; f. 1825, Gen. Sec. HAROLD HEWITT, O.B.E., J.P.; 32,000 mems.

National Union of Agricultural Workers: Headland House, 308 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1; f. 1906; Gen. Sec. HAROLD COLLISON; 135,000 mems.

National Union of Bank Employees: 28 Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1918, Gen. Sec. T. G. EDWARDS; 47,000 mems.

National Union of Blast Furnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades: 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. L. O'HAGAN; 20,975 mems.

National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives: The Grange, Earls Barton, Northamptonshire; Sec. LIONEL POOLE, J.P.; 82,000 mems.

National Union of Co-operative Officials: Saxone House, 56 Market Street, Manchester, 1; f. 1917; Sec. A. W. POTTS, A.C.I.S.; 7,821 mems.

National Union of Dyers, Bleachers, and Textile Workers: Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford, Yorks; Gen. Sec. W. L. HEYWOOD, O.B.E.; 80,226 mems.

National Union of Enginemen, Firemen, Mechanics and Electrical Workers: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1, Sec. W. J. TUDOR; 35,275 mems.

National Union of Furniture Trade Operatives: Fairfields, Roe Green, Kingsbury, London, N.W.9; f. 1865; Sec. A. G. TOMKINS, C.B.E.; 75,000 mems.

National Union of General and Municipal Workers: 47 Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey, f. 1889; Gen. Sec. T. WILLIAMSON, C.B.E., J.P.; 800,000 mems.

National Union of Hosiery Workers: 55 New Walk, Leicester; Sec. C. G. GROOCCOCK; 41,000 mems.

National Union of Journalists: 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1; f. 1907; Sec. J. BRADLEY; 12,200 mems.

National Union of Mineworkers: 5 Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1; Pres. W. E. JONES; Sec. A. L. HORNER; 717,987 mems.

National Union of Operative Heating and Domestic and Ventilating Engineers and General Metal Workers: 917 Warwick Road, Solihull, Birmingham; f. 1872; Sec. LEONARD GREEN; 17,000 mems.

National Union of Packing-Case Makers (Wood and Tin), Box Makers, Sawyers, and Mill Workers: 95 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1; Sec. S. G. READING; 5,352 mems.

National Union of Printing, Bookbinding, and Paper Workers: 74 Nightingale Lane, London, S.W.12; Sec. W. A. MORRISON; 134,517 mems.

National Union of Public Employees: Civic House, Aberdeen Terrace, London, S.E.3; f. 1907; Sec. BRYN ROBERTS; 185,000 mems.

National Union of Railwaymen: Unity House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, f. 1872; Sec. J. CAMPBELL; 371,896 mems.

National Union of Seamen: Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, London, S.W.4; Gen. Sec. T. YATES, C.B.E.

National Union of Sheet Metal Workers and Braziers: 75-77 West Heath Road, Hampstead, London, N.W.3; Sec. H. G. BROTHERTON, C.B.E.; 40,540 mems.

National Union of Stove Grate and General Metal Workers: Stove Grate Offices, Imperial Buildings, Rotherham; f. 1890; Sec. J. HIGHAM; 6,127 mems.

National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers: 41 Portman Square, London, W.1; f. 1932; Gen. Sec. JOHN E. NEWTON; 123,709 mems.

National Union of Vehicle Builders: 44 High Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13; Sec. H. HALLIWELL; 55,000 mems.

Navigators' and Engineer Officers' Unions: 78 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1936; Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord WINSTER, P.C., K.C.M.G., Sec. D. S. TENNANT, C.B.E.; 12,500 mems.

North Wales Quarrymen's Union: Midland Bank Chambers, Caernarvon; f. 1874; Sec. R. J. JONES; 6,400 mems.

Plumbing Trades Union: 15 Abbeville Road, Clapham, London, S.W.4; f. 1865; Gen. Sec. HUGH KELLEY, O.B.E.; 56,279 mems.

Post Office Engineering Union: Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5; Sec. CHARLES SMITH; 52,000 mems.

Power Loom Carpet Weavers' and Textile Workers' Association: Callows Lane, Kidderminster; f. 1866; Sec. CYRIL YARSLEY; 5,000 mems.

Rossendale Union of Boot, Shoe, and Slipper Operatives: 7 Tenterfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs; f. 1895; Sec. ROBERT DRIVER, J.P.; 7,521 mems.

Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association: Highway House, 308 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1; Sec. J. BRANNIGAN; 18,000 mems.

Scottish Painters' Society: 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauciehall Street, Glasgow, C.3; f. 1898; Gen. Sec. WILLIAM PEAT; 13,171 mems.

Scottish Typographical Association: 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2; f. 1853; Sec. HARRY GIRDWOOD; 7,904 mems.

Scottish Union of Bakers, Confectioners, Biscuit Bakers and Bakery Workers: 5 Burnbank Gardens, Glasgow, N.W.; Sec. W. MOWBRAY; 15,500 mems.

Sheet Metal Workers' Society, Birmingham and Midland: 262-64 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4; Sec. H. TOWNSEND; 7,974 mems.

Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association: 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1; Sec. S. OMBLER; 23,197 mems.

Society of Lithographic Artists, Designers, Engravers, and Process Workers: 54 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1; Gen. Sec. V. M. BUTLER; 12,373 mems.

Society of Technical Civil Servants: 15 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1; Sec. C. COOPER; f. 1948; 8,000 mems.

Tobacco Workers' Union: 22-25 Chain Street, Reading, Berks.; Sec. P. BELCHER; 20,120 mems.

UNITED KINGDOM

Transport and General Workers' Union: Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; Gen. Sec. (Vacant); 1,289,989 mems.

Transport Salaried Staffs' Association of Great Britain and Ireland (formerly Railway Clerks' Association): 25 Euston Road, London, N.W.1; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. W. J. P. WEBBER; 89,446 mems.

Typographical Association: Beechwood, Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14; f. 1849; Sec. F. C. BLACKBURN; 53,000 mems.

Union of Post Office Workers: U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, London, S.W.4; f. 1920; Sec. C. J. GEDDES C.B.E.; 162,000 mems.

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: Oakley, 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14; Sec. J. A. BIRCH; 339,044 mems.

United Patternmakers' Association: 15 Cleve Road, West Hampstead, London, N.W.6; Sec. W. B. BEARD, O.B.E.; 16,337 mems.

United Road Transport Workers' Association of England: 28 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13; f. 1891; Gen. Sec. H. ASHCROFT

United Society of Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Ship-builders: Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2; f. 1834; Sec. E. J. HILL; 85,085 mems.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS NOT AFFILIATED TO THE T.U.C.

National and Local Government Officers' Association: 1 York Gate, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1; f. 1905; Sec. J. H. WARREN, O.B.E., M.A., D.P.A., solicitor, 223,000 mems.

National Union of Teachers: Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, London, W.C.1; Sec. Sir RONALD GOULD, Hon. F.E.I.S., M.A.; 219,000 mems.

E. JOINT NEGOTIATING MACHINERY

There is in British industry a highly developed system of voluntary joint negotiation between employers and workpeople on all matters affecting terms and conditions of employment. In many industries Joint Industrial Councils or Boards have been set up for dealing with such questions on a national or regional basis. There are at present well over 200 such Councils, details of which can be found in the *Directory of Employers' Associations, Trade Unions, Joint Organisations, etc.*, published by H.M.S.O. In some industries, e.g. cotton, joint negotiation is done by local organisations, and disputes which cannot be settled in this way are referred to a Conciliation Committee or Board. The following list contains a selection of Joint Organisations in some of the major industries of the United Kingdom, with a separate section covering the nationalised fuel and power industries.

I. NON-NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES

Where two names are given, the first is Employers' Secretary and the second Workpeople's Secretary.

Asbestos Manufacturing Industry (N.J.I.C.):

CHAS. W. ROOKE, LANE & Co., 2-3 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

C. H. BECKETT, N.U.G. & M.W., 47 Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey

Ballast and Sand Industry (N.J.C.):

C. B. MILLS, 48 Park Street, London, W.1.

T. H. HODGSON, O.B.E., Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Trade (J.I.C.):

A. BARKER, 22 Gilbert Street, London, W.1.

LIONEL POOLE, J.P., The Grange, Earls Barton, Northants.

Building Industry (N.J.C.):

E. JONES, M.A., B.Sc., 82 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1.

Sir RICHARD COPPOCK, C.B.E., Federal House, Cedars Road, London, S.W.4.

Carpet Industry (N. J. Committee):

J. B. RANSOME, F.C.A., 55-61 Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

CYRIL YARSLEY, Callows Lane, Kidderminster, Worcs.

Cast Stone and Cast Concrete Products Industry (N.J.I.C.):

J. D. MORTIMER, F.C.A., 14 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4

T. H. HODGSON, O.B.E., T. & G.W.U., Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1.

Cement Manufacturing Industry (N.J.I.C.)

Sec. Miss N. PEGG, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

Chemical and Allied Industries (J.I.C.):

S. CHAPMAN, 166 Piccadilly, London, W.1

(Vacant) T. & G.W.U., Transport House, Smith Square, London, S.W.1

Cocoa, Chocolate and Sugar Confectionery (J.I.C.):

J. E. CHAPMAN, 11 Green Street, London, W.1

T. H. HODGSON, O.B.E., Transport House, London, S.W.1

Cotton Industry:

Joint Conciliation Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Ltd., and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers:

A. H. RIGBY, 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2.

T. ECCLES, O.B.E., J.P., Thorne House, 279 Wilmslow Road, Rusholme, Manchester, 14

Joint Conciliation Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations Ltd., and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation:

A. H. RIGBY, 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester, 2.

LEWIS T. WRIGHT, Chronicle Buildings, 3rd Floor, 74 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.

Joint Conciliation Committee of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association and the Northern Counties Textile Trades Federation

A. K. ROBERTS, Midland Bank House, 26 Cross Street, Manchester, 2

LEWIS T. WRIGHT, Chronicle Buildings, 3rd Floor, 74 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.

Electrical Cable Making Industry (J.I.C.):

Sec. for Employers Assens., T. H. PIKE, 52-54 High Holborn, London, W.C.1

Sec. for Trades Unions, H. R. NICHOLAS, Transport House, London, S.W.1.

Electrical Contracting Industry (N.J.I.C.):

L. C. PENWILL, 14 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.

F. HAXELL, Hayes Court, West Common Road, Hayes, Kent

Flour Milling Industry (N.J.I.C.):

B. BURRAWAY, 21 Arlington Street, London, S.W.1.

T. J. HEALY, Transport House, London, S.W.1

Furniture Trade (J.I.C.):

D. D. MITCHELL, 17 Berners Street, London, W.1.

A. G. TOMKINS, C.B.E., Fairfields, Roe Green, Kingsbury, London, N.W.9.

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Glass Container Industry (J.I.C.):

W. GOODWIN, 29 East Parade, Leeds.
R. H. HAIGH, T. & G.W.U., 22 Blenheim Terrace, Leeds.

Glass Processing Industry (N.J.I.C.):

L. F. BRETT, F.C.I.S., 54 Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.
B. H. ROCKMAN, O.B.E., J.P., N.U.F.T.O. (London) Hall, 14 Jockey's Fields, London, W.C.1.

Home-Grown Timber Trade (N.J.I.C.):

F. L. FORGE, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
T. J. HEALY, Transport House, London, S.W.1.

Hosiery Trade (N.J.I.C.):

H. W. CHANDLER, 104 Regent Road, Leicester.
C. G. CROOCH, 55 New Walk, Leicester.

Iron Ore Industry (N.J. Board):

P. T. M. WILSON, 48 Meadow Road, Kettering, Northants.
F. HAYDAY, 47 Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey.

Leather Goods and Allied Trades (N.J. Wages Board):

P. A. PLATTEN, C.B.E., 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.
W. COLLINGSO, J.P., 19 Brazennose Street, Manchester 2

National Maritime Board:

Bevis Marks House, E.C.3.
Employers' Chair. Sir DONALD F. ANDERSON.
Workpeople's Chair. D. S. TENNANT, C.B.E. (for 1955).

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Industry (N.J.I.C.):

E. G. SANGSTER, B.L., 79-80 High Holborn, London, W.C.1.
Councillor R. G. COOK, N.U.G.M.W., 47 Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey.

Port Transport Industry (N.J.C.):

J. MORRIS CLIFFORD, 3 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1.
A. BIRD, Transport House, London, S.W.1.

Pottery Industry (N.J.C.):

SAM H. JESSETT, Federation House, Station Road, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.
S. HOBSON, 5A Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.

Printing and Allied Trades (J.I.C.):

L. E. KENYON, 11 Bedford Row, London, W.C.1.
J. FLETCHER, C.B.E., 60 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1.

Quarrying Industry (N.J.I.C.):

Sec. A. V. DALZELL, O.B.E., Craigs Court House, 25 Whitehall, London, S.W.1.

Rayon Producing Industry (Joint Labour Committee):

J. C. BURGESS, 7 Norfolk Street, Manchester, 2
T. H. HODGSON, O.B.E., Transport House, London, S.W.1.

Road Passenger Transport Industry (N.J.I.C.):

R. E. HYSLOP, Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.
F. COYLE, Transport House, London, S.W.1.

Rubber Manufacturing Industry (N.J.I.C.):

A. BABBAGE, 236-37 Royal Exchange, Manchester.
C. H. BECKETT, 47 Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey.

Shirt, Collar and Tie Trade (N.J. Committee):

M. K. REID, 70 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.
JOHN E. NEWTON, 41 Portman Square, London, W.1.

Silica and Moulding Sands Industry (N.J.C.):

G. K. TIMPERLEY, Drayton House, 30 Gordon Street, London, W.C.1.
H. E. MATTHEWS, O.B.E., 47, Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey.

Soap, Candle and Edible Fat Trades (J.I.C.):

R. E. W. JOHNSON, Alliance House, 12 Caxton Street, London, S.W.1.
F. KNOWLES, Oakley, 122 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester.

Surgical Dressings Industry (N.J.I.C.):

C. P. ROBINSON, Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield.
Miss A. B. HORAN, 47 Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey.

Wall Paper Makers' Industrial Council:

C. F. CARROLL, King's House, King Street West, Manchester.
C. HEAP, J.P., 223 Bury New Road, Whitefield, Manchester.

Wholesale Clothing Trade (N.J. Committee):

Sir HERBERT KAY, C.B.E., F.C.I.S., 7 Cavendish Square, London, W.1.
JOHN E. NEWTON, 41 Portman Square, London, W.1.

Wood Box, Packing Case, and Wooden Container Industry (J.I.C.):

M. W. PAYNTER, 20-21 Took's Court, London, E.C.4.
T. McANDREW, 32 Milton Street, Manchester, 13.

2. NATIONALISED INDUSTRIES COAL

National Conciliation Board for the Coal-Mining Industry:

- (a) Joint National Negotiating Committee:
Joint Secretaries:
W. H. SALES, National Coal Board, Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.
A. L. HORNER, National Union of Mineworkers, 5 Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1.
- (b) National Reference Tribunal.
Secretary:
OWEN STABLE, Paper Buildings, 1 Temple Gardens, Temple, London, E.C.4

ELECTRICITY

Electricity Supply Industry (Administrative and Clerical Grades) (N.J.C.):

W. H. HAND, A.C.I.S., C.E.A., Winsley Street, London, W.1.
L. G. MOSER, N.A.L.G.O., 1 York Gate, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

Electricity Supply Industry (Manual Workers) (N.J.I.C.):

E. A. EDWARDS, M.B.E., Central Electricity Authority, Winsley Street, London, W.1.
Councillor R. G. COOK, N.U.G.M.W., 47 Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey.

Electricity Supply Industry (Technical Staff) (N.J. Board):

G. W. ESSEX, C.E.A., Winsley Street, London, W.1.
H. NORTON, Electrical Power Engineers' Association, 102 St. George's Square, London, S.W.1.

GAS

Gas Industry (N.J.I.C.):

D. L. HILL, M.A., 1 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.
F. HAYDAY, N.U.G.M.W., 47 Ashley Road, Epsom, Surrey.

Gas Staffs (N.J.C.):

D. L. HILL, M.A., 1 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.
G. H. NEWMAN, N.A.L.G.O., 1 York Gate, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1.

Intermediate Grades:

- D. L. HILL, M.A., 1 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.
 { G. H. NEWMAN, N.A.L.G.O., 1 York Gate, Regent's
 Park, London, N.W.1
 { F. HAYDAY, N.U.G.M.W., 47 Ashley Road, Epsom,
 Surrey.

Senior Gas Officers' Joint Council:

- A. B. BADGER, M.A., PH.D., 1 Grosvenor Place, London,
 S.W.1.
 G. H. NEWMAN, 1 York Gate, Regent's Park, London,
 N.W.1.

F. STATUTORY WAGE-REGULATING ORGANISATIONS

Agricultural Wages Board: 5-8 St. Andrew's Place, London, N.W.1; established under the Agricultural Wages Act, 1948; Sec. B. VERNON.

Catering Wages Board: Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1; established under the Catering Wages Act, 1943.

Wages Councils: Ebury Bridge House, Ebury Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, established under the Wages Councils Acts, 1945 to 1948.

G. ARBITRATION TRIBUNALS

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal: 1, Abbey Garden, Great College Street, London, S.W.1; constituted by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, in accordance with an agreement between the Treasury and the Staff Side of the National Whitley Council, to settle disputes between Government Departments and recognised Associations of Civil Servants, Sec. L. F. KEMP.

Industrial Court: 1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street, London, S.W.1, established under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, as the standing arbitration tribunal for the settlement of disputes referred to it by the Minister of Labour with the consent of both parties; Pres. Sir JOHN FORSTER, K.B.E., Q.C.; Sec. L. F. KEMP.

Industrial Disputes Tribunal: Egginton House, 25-28 Buckingham Gate, London, S.W.1, constituted by the Minister of Labour and National Service under the Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, for the purposes of determining disputes and issues which cannot otherwise be settled, it replaced the previous National Arbitration Tribunal, which ceased to exist in August 1951, Sec. R. J. LITTLETON.

H. ADVISORY AND SUPERVISORY BODIES

British Productivity Council: (formerly Anglo-American Council on Productivity, U.K. Section), representative of management and Trade Unions in the U.K.; Dir. Sir THOMAS HUTTON, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1, publs. *Productivity Team Reports*, etc., catalogue on application.

Economic Planning Board: The Treasury, Great George Street, London, S.W.1, f. 1947 to advise H.M. Government on the best use of the economic resources of the United Kingdom; Chair and Chief Planning Officer Sir BERNARD GILBERT, G.C.B., K.B.E.

Iron and Steel Board: Norfolk House, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1; established by the Iron and Steel Act 1953, to supervise general development of the industry, provide production facilities, distribute raw materials etc.; Sec. S. ROBINSON, C.M.G.

Iron and Steel Holding and Realisation Agency: 1 Chester Street, London, S.W.1; set up by the Iron and Steel Act of 1953 to secure the return of the industry to private ownership, Chair Sir JOHN MORRISON, G.B.E., mems. A. C. BULL, Sir THOMAS CHADWICK, Sir THOMAS FRATER, C. P. L. WISHAW.

Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission: 37 Upper Brook Street, London, W.1; established under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Act, 1948, to investigate and report on the existence of monopoly or restrictive practices in the industries referred to it by the President of the Board of Trade, Chair. Sir ARCHIBALD CARTER, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.; Sec. Dame ALIX KILROY, D.B.E.

National Joint Advisory Council: Ministry of Labour, 8 St. James's Square, London, S.W.7, established 1939, reconstituted 1946, to advise the Government on matters in which employers and workpeople have a common interest, sits under chairmanship of Minister of Labour, and includes representatives of the British Employers' Confederation, the T.U.C. and the nationalised industries; the Joint Consultative Committee acts as its Executive Committee.

National Production Advisory Council on Industry: Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, established 1942, reconstituted 1945, to advise on general production questions and on questions arising from the proceedings of the Regional Boards for Industry; includes representatives of the B.E.C., F.B.I., N.U.M., A.B.C.C., T.U.C., the nationalised industries and the Chairmen of the Regional Boards for Industry. The Chairman of the Council is the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretariat is provided by the Board of Trade.

Regional Boards for Industry: Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, established during the second World War, and reconstituted thereafter, to provide a medium for regular collaboration between representatives of the Government, employers and workpeople. There are eleven such boards.

I. INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research: Charles House, 5-11 Regent Street, London, S.W.1, f. 1915 (for fuller details, see p. 168).

British Baking Industries Research Association: Baking Industries Research Station, Chorleywood, Herts.; f. 1946; Chair R. T. COLGATE, D.S.C., F.R.I.C., Dir. J. B. M. COPPOCK, B.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

British Boot, Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association: Satra House, Rockingham Road, Kettering, Northants.; f. 1919; Dir. H. BRADLEY, C.B.E., B.S.C., D.I.C., F.B.S.I.

British Cast Iron Research Association: Bordesley Hall, Alvechurch, Birmingham; f. 1921, 1,340 mems., Dir. J. G. PEARCE, O.B.E., DRING. (h.c.) M.S.C., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E.E., F.I.M., F.I.N.S.T.P., M.I.B.R.I.F., publs. *Journal of Research and Development, Bulletin and Foundry Abstracts* (both every two months).

British Ceramic Research Association: Beechfield, Queen's Road, Leatherhead, Surrey, f. 1938; Dir.-Gen. D. T. A. GREEN, O.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.I.C., F.I.N.S.T.P., M.I.CHEM.E.

British Coal Utilisation Research Association: Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; f. 1938; Dir.-Gen. D. T. A. TOWNEND, D.S.C., PH.D., D.I.C., C.B.E.

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British Coke Research Association: 74 Grosvenor Street, London, W.1; f. 1944; Dir. G. W. LEE, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.INST.P.

British Cotton Industry Research Association: Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester; f. 1919; Dir. D. W. HILL, D.Sc.; research in cotton, rayon, silk and synthetic fibre.

British Electrical and Allied Industries Research Association: Thorncroft Manor, Dorking Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; f. 1920; Dir. S. WHITEHEAD, M.A., Ph.D., M.I.E.E., F.INST.P.

British Food Manufacturing Industries Research Association: Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; formed 1920, re-organised 1946, Dir. F. H. BANFIELD, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

British Gelatine and Glue Research Association: c/o Kidsons Taylor & Co (Secretaries), Sardinia House, 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1948, Dir. A. G. WARD, M.A., F.INST.P., 2A Dalmeny Avenue, N.7.

British Hat and Allied Feltmakers' Research Association: Stanley House, Manchester Road, Fairfield, Droylsden, Manchester, f. 1947, Dir. T. BARR, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

British Hydromechanics Research Association: Harlow, Essex, f. 1947; Dir. L. E. PROSSER, B.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.Mech.E.

British Internal Combustion Engine Research Association: 111-112 Buckingham Avenue, Trading Estate, Slough, Bucks, f. 1943, Dir. Eng. Rear-Admiral D. J. HOARE, C.B., M.I.Mech.E.

British Iron and Steel Research Association: 11 Park Lane, London, W.1; f. 1945, co-operative research in all aspects of iron and steel making, Dir. Sir CHARLES GOODEVE, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

British Jute Trade Research Association: Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee, Scotland; f. 1946; Dir. H. CORTEEN, M.Sc., F.INST.P., F.T.I.

British Launderers' Research Association: The Laboratories, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, London, N.W.4; f. 1920, Dir. F. C. HARWOOD, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.I.Chem.E., F.T.I., F.S.D.C.

British Leather Manufacturers Research Association: Milton Park, Egham, Surrey; f. 1920, Dir. H. PHILLIPS, D.Sc., F.R.I.C.

British Non-Ferrous Metals Research Association, The: Euston Street, London, N.W.1; f. 1919; Dir. G. L. BAILEY, C.B.E., M.Sc., F.I.M.

British Paper and Board Industry Research Association: St Winifred's Laboratories, Welcomes Road, Kenley, Surrey, f. 1945, Dir. N. R. HOOD, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Chem.E.

British Rayon Research Association: Heald Green Laboratories, Wythenshawe, Regd. Office, Bridgewater House, 58 Whitworth Street, Manchester, 22; f. 1946, Chair. Sir WILLIAM PALMER, K.B.E., C.B., Dir. J. WILSON, M.C., M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

British Scientific Instrument Research Association: Sira, Southill, Elmstead Woods, Chislehurst, Kent, f. 1918; Dir. A. J. PHILPOT, C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., F.INST.P.

British Shipbuilding Research Association: 5 Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, London, W.1; f. 1944, Dir. S. L. SMITH, C.B.E., D.Sc., M.INST.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.INST.N.A.

British Welding Research Association: 29 Park Crescent, London, W.1; f. 1946; Dir. H. G. TAYLOR, D.Sc. (Eng.), D.I.C., F.INST.P., M.I.E.E.

Coal Tar Research Association: Oxford Road, Gomersal, nr. Leeds; f. 1949; Dir. D. McNEIL, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., publs. *Review of Coal Tar Technology* (six-monthly), *Coal Tar Data Book*.

Coil Spring Federation Research Organisation: 40 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1; f. 1946; Dir. R. GENDERS, M.B.E., D.MET., F.R.I.C.

Design and Research Centre for the Gold, Silver and Jewellery Industries: 26 Dover Street, London, W.1; f. 1946; Chair JULIAN I. PIGGOTT, C.B.E., M.C.; Sec. Miss M. de V. HUNT.

Hosiery and Allied Trades Research Association: Thorneywood House, 4 First Avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham; f. 1949; Dir. D. STARKIE, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Lace Research Association: Glaisdale Drive West, Bilborough, Nottingham; f. 1949; Dir. of Research JOHN C. MACCALLUM, B.Sc., Sec. S. HENSON.

Linen Industry Research Association: The Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim, N. Ireland; f. 1919; Chair. H. B. McCANCE, Dir. of Research A. J. TURNER, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., Sec. H. SEATON.

Motor Industry Research Association: Great West Road, Brentford, Middx; f. 1945; Dir. A. FOGG, M.Sc., M.I.Mech.E.

Parsons and Marine Engineering Turbine Research and Development Association (Pametrada): Pametrada Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland; f. 1945; Research Dir. T. W. F. BROWN, D.Sc., S.M., A.R.T.C., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.N.A.

Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association: Patra House, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey; f. 1930; Dir. G. L. RIDDELL, Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Production Engineering Research Association of Great Britain: Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, f. 1946; Dir. D. F. GALLOWAY, Ph.D., Wh.Sch., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.Prod.E., M.I.I.A., B.Sc., M.INST.PET., A.M.I.E.E.

Research Association of British Flourmillers: 21 Arlington Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1923; Dir. T. MORAN, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Research Association of British Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers: The Paint Research Station, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex, f. 1926; Dir. L. A. JORDAN, C.B.E., D.Sc., A.R.S.C., F.R.I.C.; publ. *Review of Current Literature relating to the Paint, Colour, Varnish and Allied Industries* (bi-monthly).

Research Association of British Rubber Manufacturers: Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire; f. 1919; Chair; P. W. HOWARD; Dir. of Research J. R. SCOTT, Ph.D., M.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.INST.P.; publ. *Rubber Abstracts* (monthly).

Research Council of the British Whiting Federation: 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.2; f. 1948, Dir. G. E. BESSEY, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.; publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

Wool Industries Research Association: "Torridon", Headingley, Leeds, 6; f. 1918; Dir. of Research A. B. D. CASSIE, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.A., F.INST.P.

TRANSPORT

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION

British Transport Commission: 222, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1; Chair. Gen. Sir BRIAN ROBERTSON, G.C.B., G.B.E.; Deputy Chair. Sir JOHN BENSTEAD, C.B.E.; full-time mems.: Lord RUSHOLME, J. C. L. TRAIN, C.B.E., M.C., M.I.C.E., A. B. B. VALENTINE, Sir REGINALD WILSON; part-time mems.: H. P. BARKER, Sir IAN BOLTON, Bt., O.B.E., H.M.L., Hon. LL.D., D. H. CAMERON of LOCHIEL, T.D., Sir HARRY MEIHVEN, K.B.E., A. POPE, C.I.E., JOHN RYAN, C.B.E., M.C., T. H. SUMMERSON, J.P., Sir CECIL WEIR, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., D.L.; Sec.-Gen. Major-Gen. LLEWELLYN WANSBROUGH-JONES, C.B., C.B.E.

Far-reaching changes in the British system of inland transport resulted from the passing of the Transport Act, 1947, which established a British Transport Commission with the duty of providing an efficient, adequate, economical and properly integrated system of public inland transport (excluding transport by air) and port facilities in Great Britain. On January 1st, 1948, the principal railway and canal undertakings, with their ancillary services, passed into the ownership of the Commission.

The Act also empowered the Commission to acquire certain long-distance road-haulage undertakings. Furthermore, the Commission was to prepare schemes for the co-ordination of road passenger services in connection with which it had power to acquire the whole or part of any road passenger undertaking.

The Commission, which consists of a full-time Chairman and a maximum of fourteen members, is mainly concerned with questions of policy, including general financial control and the preparation of schemes relating to fares, rates and charges.

Amendments regarding the general duties of the Commission were, however, introduced under the provisions of the Transport Act of May 1953, which provided, *inter alia*, for the disposal to private ownership of a large proportion of the Commission's fleet of road haulage vehicles by the agency of a Road Haulage Disposal Board, appointed by the Minister of Transport. The Road Haulage Executive was disbanded and its activities carried on, under the name of British Road Services (see below), by a board of management which, in addition to carrying out the provisions of the Transport Act, manage the road haulage interests retained by the Commission.

RAILWAYS

The Transport Act also provided for modifications in the administration of British Railways. The Railway Executive was abolished, and, as from February 1st, 1955, under the provisions of the British Transport Commission (Organisation) Scheme Order, 1954, the function of railway operation was delegated to six Area Boards. The Chairmen of the Area Boards (which correspond to the Regions listed below) are Lord RUSHOLME (London Midland), R. F. HANKS (Western), Sir PHILIP WARTER (Southern), Sir REGINALD WILSON (Eastern), T. H. SUMMERSON (North-Eastern) and Sir IAN BOLTON (Scottish). The Boards act in the name of the commission, which remains the employer and retains general control of finance and charges.

British Railways, London/Midland Region: Euston Station, London, N.W.1; route mileage 4,194, Gen. Manager J. W. WATKINS, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.

British Railways, Western Region: Paddington Station, London, W.2, route mileage 4,336; London terminus Paddington Station, Gen. Manager, K. W. C. GRAND.

British Railways, Southern Region: Waterloo Station, London, S.E.1; route mileage 2,048, principal London terminus Waterloo, Victoria, Charing Cross, Cannon Street, London Bridge; Gen. Manager C. P. HOPKINS.

British Railways, Eastern Region: Liverpool Street Station, London, E.C.2, route mileage, 2,841, Gen. Manager C. K. BIRD.

British Railways, North-Eastern Region: York, route mileage 2,250; Gen. Manager H. A. SHORT, C.B.E., M.C.

British Railways, Scottish Region: 302 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.2; route mileage 3,479, Gen. Manager JAMES NESS

The Commission has also final responsibility for the following bodies

British Road Services: 222 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1, Gen. Manager and Chair. of Management Board: Major Gen. G. N. RUSSELL, C.B., C.B.E.

British Transport Docks: 22 Dorset Square, Marylebone, London, N.W.1 Gen. Manager and Chair of Management Board: Sir ROBERT LETCH

British Transport Waterways: 22 Dorset Square, Marylebone, London, N.W.1; Gen. Manager and Chairman of Management Board: Major-Gen. Sir H. REGINALD KERR, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

British Transport Hotels and Catering Services (British Transport Commission) 222 Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1 Gen. Manager F. G. HOLE, St. Pancras Chambers, Euston Road, N.W.1

London Transport Executive: 55 Broadway, London, S.W.1; Chair Sir JOHN ELLIOT, Members, full-time. A. BULL, O.B.E., A. H. GRAINGER, B. H. HARBOUR, L. C. HAWKINS, part-time. Lord WILLIAMS, C. J. GEDDES

ROAD TRANSPORT ASSOCIATIONS

British Road Federation Ltd.: 26 Manchester Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1932; membership consists of 107 national organisations concerned with the construction and use of roads in Great Britain; Chair Lord DERWENT; Sec. C. D. MORGAN, F.C.I.S.

Municipal Passenger Transport Asscn. Inc.: Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2, f. 1902 to promote, encourage and facilitate (other than financially) the extension, construction, working and interests of tramways, trolley buses and motor buses, the affairs of the Association are controlled by a council of 23 members, Pres. H. MUSCROFT, M. INST. T.; Hon. Treas. E. R. L. FITZPAYNE, B.Sc., M.I.E.E., M.I. MECH.E.; Gen. Sec. R. E. HYSLOP.

National Road Transport Federation: Roadway House, 146 New Bond Street, London, W.1; (comprising Road Haulage Asscn. Ltd., Traders' Road Transport Asscn.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Ltd.; Passenger Vehicle Operators' Asscn Ltd.); Pres. Capt. the Rt Hon Lord TEYNHAM, D S O , D S C . , R N. (Retd); Chair. JAMES BARRIE, M INST.T; Vice-Chair. S. C. BOND, M INST.T., F. BROOMFIELD; Vice-Pres. JAMES PATERSON, Major R A. B. SMITH, M.C., M.INST.T; Sec R MORTON MITCHELL, B L , D P.A , S.S.C., M.INST.T.

Road Haulage Association Ltd.: 146 New Bond Street, London, W.1 (members of National Road Transport Federation); membership embraces road hauliers throughout Great Britain holding A or B licences. The Association has Area Offices in every Traffic Area in Great Britain, Chair JAMES BARRIE; Chief Executive Officer and Sec. R MORTON MITCHELL, B L , D.P.A , S.S.C., M INST T.

Scottish Motor Trade Asscn. Ltd.: 3 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh; f 1903; Pres G VALENTINE, Vice-Pres. F. A HIBBERD, C B E ; Gen. Sec DAVID L FAIRLEY, C.A; the Asscn.'s activities cover every branch of the motor industry; it owns and conducts the Annual Scottish Motor Show, membership comprises all the leading motor traders throughout Scotland

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders Ltd.: 148 Piccadilly, London, W 1, f 1902, represents the British and foreign manufacturers of, and concessionnaires trading in the United Kingdom in, mechanically propelled vehicles, accessories, tyres and service, and garage equipment; organises the International Motor Show and the International Commercial Motor Transport Exhibition. There are seven offices in the Dominions and the Middle East; Dir F LEWELLYN SMITH, Chief Exec S E CLARK, O B E , Sec W T WILLIAMS.

SHIPPING

PORTS

There are about 300 ports in the United Kingdom of which London, Liverpool, Southampton, the Tyne ports, Glasgow, Hull, Belfast, Swansea, Bristol and Middlesbrough are the largest (in terms of the tonnage of shipping cleared). The ports formerly owned by the railway companies, such as Southampton, Hull, Swansea and Cardiff, are now administered by the British Transport Commission. Others are administered by public trusts, on which the principal users (shippers, importers etc.) and bodies such as Government Departments and local authorities, are represented. London is administered by the Port of London Authority, Liverpool by the Mersey Docks and Harbours Board, Belfast by the Belfast Harbour Commission and Glasgow by the Clyde Navigation Trust. Bristol and a few smaller ports are under the control of local authorities, and there are over a hundred ports, of which Manchester is the largest, which are owned and administered by private companies.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Aberdeen and Commonwealth Line Ltd., The: 88 Leadenhall Street, London, E C 3; f 1933; Chair. BASIL SANDERSON, M C ; Sec. JOHN A. WASH.

Anchor Line Ltd.: Anchor Line Building, 12-16 Vincent Place, Glasgow, C 1; Regd 1935; Chair Viscount RUNCIMAN, Dirs C G ALLOU, STEWART J BROWNE, R J CAROZZI, Capt F H FORMBY, G W SCOTT, C B E , H ALAN WALKER, Sec R. C RUSSILL.

Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. Ltd.: St Helen's Court, Great St Helen's, London, E C 3, f 1907, sub. of Shell; Chair Sir FREDERICK GODBER; Sec J B. SCOTT.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 7 St. Helen's Place, London, E C 3; Regd. 1931; Chair. A. E. HUGHES; Deputy Chair. W. L. A. RADCLIFFE; Dirs. H. J. BARRY, R. FOSTER, O B E , W. KERR; Sec. R. F. J. HARRIS.

Bank Line, Ltd., The: 21 Bury Street, London, E C 3; f. 1885; Managers ANDREW WEIR SHIPPING and TRADING CO. LTD.; Sec J. G YOUNG, A.C.A

Ben Line Steamers Ltd., The: 10 North St. David Street, Edinburgh, 2; Dirs. EDWARD G. THOMSON, Sir JAMES DOUGLAS W. THOMSON, Bt., ANDERSON C. HILL.

Bibby Line: Martins Bank Building, Water Street, Liverpool; f. 1807; Managers; BIBBY BROS AND Co; Sec. G. P. COVERLEY

Blue Star Line Ltd.: Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall Street, London, E C 3; f 1920, Dirs. R A VESFEY, G. H. TROT, C B E , G. E PIPER, W. H. WEBB; Sec S. F HUNT, F C I S

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E C 3; f 1856; Chair. Sir WILLIAM CRAWFORD CURRIE, C B E ; Deputy Chair. Sir DONALD F ANDERSON; Managing Dirs Sir WILLIAM CRAWFORD CURRIE, C B E , The Rt Hon Viscount SIMON, C.M.G.; Sir DONALD F ANDERSON, E J PAKES, C B E ; Sec. W. KERR.

British Tanker Co. Ltd.: Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, London, E C 2, Chair Rt Hon. Lord STRATHALMOND, C B E , LL.D.; Managing Dir R GILLESPIE, C.B.E; Gen. Manager J H. JACKSON, Sec T MACDONALD

Thos. and Jno. Brocklebank Ltd.: Cunard Building, Liverpool, 3, f 1770, inc. 1898; Chair. Col DENIS H BATES, M C , T D , Deputy Chair and Managing Dir Sir JOHN M. BROCKLEBANK, Bt; Managing Dir and Gen Manager A. RIGBY HUGHES; Sec H J C. DAVIES, F C I S.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: 8 Billiter Square, London, E C 3, operates liner services in Far East and South Pacific; Managers JOHN SWIRE AND SONS LTD, Eastern Agents BUTLERFIELD AND SWIRE, 1 Connaught Road, Hong Kong

Clan Line Steamers, Ltd., The: 2 St Mary Axe, London, E C 3, Chair. Lord ROTHERWICK; Vice-Chair Sir NICHOLAS CAYZER, Bt; Dirs. Hon ROBIN CAYZER, Major H STANLEY CAYZER, B G S CAYZER, Hon. ANTHONY CAYZER, ALEX MACINTOSH, J C DUMSDAY, J A THOMSON, C A , A. IRVING, C A , Managers CAYZER, IRVINE AND CO. LTD

Common Bros. Ltd.: Exchange Buildings, Quayside, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dirs B ELIOT COMMON, C B E , J W. COMMON, J ANNE COMMON, W A. CARR; Managers of Hindustan Steam Shipping Co Ltd, Home Line Ltd, Northumbrian Shipping Co Ltd, Lowland Tanker Co Ltd

Cunard Steam-Ship Company Ltd., The: (f 1878) and **Cunard White Star Ltd.:** (f. 1934), Cunard Building, Liverpool, Chair Col. D H. BATES, M C , T D ; Deputy Chair W DONALD, C B E , J A HOLT, M B E , Sir JOHN M BROCKLEBANK, Bt; Gen Manager F. H DAWSON; Sec. J. C. TOMLINSON.

Donaldson Bros. and Black Ltd.: Head Office. 14 St Vincent Place, Glasgow, C 1; London Office Plantation House, 31-34 Fenchurch Street, E C 3; f 1854, Chair. FRED A. DONALDSON; Sec. J. C. WEIR

Eagle Oil and Shipping Co. Ltd.: 16 Finsbury Circus, London, E C 2; f 1912; Dirs. Sir G LEIGH-JONES, M.B.E. (Chair.), Hon Sir FRANCIS HOPWOOD, J. H. LOUDON, J. W. PLATT, J. C. REED (Managing Dir),

UNITED KINGDOM

TRANSPORT

- H. BLOEMGARTEN, F. A. C. GUÉPIN, F. J. STEPHENS, J. MACARTNEY-FILGATE, M.C.; Sec. H. C. LANGFORD.
- Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.:** India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool; f. 1932; Dirs. JOHN HALL JOYCE (Chair.), CHARLES THOMAS JOYCE CRIPPS, MALCOLM BRUCE GLASIER, ALBERT EDWARD MUIRHEAD, SIR ALAN CECIL TOD, C.B.E., ALLAN MONTGOMERIE BENNETT; Sec. JOSEPH M. MORGAN
- Ellerman Lines Ltd.:** 21 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.2; Regd. 1901; Dirs. A. F. HULL (Chair and Managing Dir.), SIR JOHN R. ELLERMAN, Bt., L. S. LLOYD, D. MARTIN JENKINS, C. F. PRATT; Sec. H. C. STEADMAN.
- Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd.:** Hull; Chair. J. R. FEWLASS; Sec. C. D. GLAVES.
- Esso Petroleum Company Ltd.:** 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1888; Chair. and Managing Dir. Sir LEONARD SINCLAIR; Managing Dir. W. E. JENKINS; Dirs. N. P. BIGGS, GEORGE NOBLE, J. L. N. POLLOCK, R. J. PINDER, H. C. TETT, W. F. WACKRILL; Sec. T. A. LUMSDEN.
- Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.:** 138 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1895; Dirs. F. E. HARMER, C.M.G., (Chair) W. C. How, C.B.E. (Deputy Chair), W. L. DAWES, H. J. F. MILLS, T. J. BREEN, O.B.E., A. D. MARRIS, C.M.G., C. W. PAYNE; Sec. R. J. OLIVER, M.B.E.
- Furness Withy and Co. Ltd.:** Furness House, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, Chair. Sir ERNEST H. MURRANT, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., Deputy Chair. F. CHARLTON, F.C.A., Sec. A. WALLACE, C.A.
- Fyffes Line (Elders and Fyffes Ltd.):** 15 Stratton Street, Piccadilly, London, W.1, inc. 1901; Chair. H. STOCKLEY, M.C.; Joint Managing Directors. Capt. J. A. MOORE, O.B.E., H. J. STOCKLEY, Sec. H. E. GODFREY
- General Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.:** 15 Trinity Square, London, E.C.3, f. 1824, Chair. I. M. HOOPER, Vice-Chair. R. G. GROUT, Sec. S. A. FRICKER
- Hain Steamship Co. Ltd., The:** 24 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3, Regd. 1901, Chair. Sir GEORGE P. CHRISTOPHER, Joint Managing Dirs. A. W. GRIFFIN, J. C. GOODWIN, Sec. J. ROACH
- J. and C. Harrison Ltd.:** steamship owners and merchants, 71-74 Mark Lane, London, E.C.3, f. 1874, Secs. E. PENFOLD, D. T. HARRISON-SLEAP
- P. Henderson and Co.:** 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2, Partners. R. BORLAND, A. G. McCRAE, A. S. HOUSTON, R. K. BORLAND
- H. Hogarth and Sons. Ltd.:** 120 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2, f. 1866, Dirs. H. HOGARTH, A. C. HOGARTH, G. S. BROWN, J. M. MACLEOD
- Alfred Holt and Co. (The Blue Funnel Line):** India Buildings, Liverpool; f. 1865, Managers. Sir J. R. HOBHOUSE, M.C., Sir J. N. NICHOLSON, Bt., C.I.E., C. D. STORRS, M.C., G. P. HOLT, M.B.E., R. S. MAC TIER, C.B.E., Sec. W. T. THRELFALL.
- Houlder Brothers and Co. Ltd.:** 53 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, f. 1849, inc. 1898; Chair. and Managing Dir. W. C. WARWICK, Managing Dir. M. C. HOULDER; Sec. E. F. STEVENS
- King Line Ltd.:** 5 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3, f. 1889; Chair. R. B. THOMSON; Sec. A. G. PRESTON
- Lamport and Holt Line Ltd.:** Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, 3, and 85 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1845; Gen. Manager, W. LOUGH; Manager. D. A. BARBOUR, Sec. JAMES CAVANAGH.
- Larrinaga Steamship Co. Ltd.:** Corn Exchange Building, Brunswick Street, Liverpool 2, f. 1850; Chair. RAMON DE LARRINAGA; Sec. Lt.-Col. W. H. M. O'CONNOR, T.D.
- Manchester Liners Ltd.:** Manchester Liners House, St. Ann's Square, Manchester; f. 1898; Chair. Sir ERNEST H. MURRANT, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., Managing Dir. K. STOKER, J.P., Sec. L. F. HARRIS.
- New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd.:** 138 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, f. 1873, Chair. and Managing Dir. F. E. HARMER, C.M.G., Deputy Chair. W. C. How, C.B.E., Sec. L. G. SANKFY
- Orient Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.:** Managers. ANDERSON GREEN AND CO. LTD.; 7 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, f. 1878, services from U.K. to Australia; Chair. A. I. ANDERSON; Sec. W. R. SERVAES
- Pacific Steam Navigation Co.:** Pacific Building, James Street, Liverpool, 2; f. 1840, Chair. W. C. WARWICK, Deputy Chair. F. CHARLTON, Managing Dir. H. LESLIE BOWES, C.B.E.; Manager. R. H. WILLIAMS, Sec. J. J. GAWNE.
- Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.:** 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, f. 1837, Chair. Sir WILLIAM CRAWFORD CURRIE, G.B.E., Deputy Chair. Sir D. F. ANDERSON, Rt. Hon. Viscount SIMON, C.M.G., Sec. W. STOCKWELL
- Port Line Ltd.:** 88 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1914, Chair. and Manager. W. DONALD, C.B.E., Managing Dir. R. H. SENIOR, D.S.O., T.D., Sec. Sir J. P. I. CORRY, Bt.
- Sir R. Ropner and Co. (Management) Ltd.:** 140 Coniscliffe Road, Darlington, Durham; f. 1875; Sec. C. RINGWOOD, A.C.I.S.
- Royal Mail Lines, Ltd.:** Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, f. 1932, Chair. WALTER C. WARWICK, Deputy Chair. Sir ERNEST H. MURRANT, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., Managing Dir. A. LAWRENCE, Manager. C. G. MATTHEWS, Sec. A. G. MONK
- Shaw Savill and Albion Co. Ltd.:** 88 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1882, following Shaw, Savill and Co., f. 1858, Chair. BASIL SANDERSON, M.C., Deputy Chair. Sir E. H. MURRANT, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., Gen. Manager. W. E. KEVILLE, C.B.E., Sec. JOHN A. WASH
- Sir William Reardon Smith and Sons Ltd.:** Head Office. Colum Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, Creechurch House, Creechurch Lane, London, E.C.3, f. 1906, Chair. DOUGLAS SMITH, Vice-Chair. W. G. LILEY
- Frank C. Strick and Co. Ltd.:** 121 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, f. 1885, ship managers and merchants, Chair. F. J. HALIFILL, Sec. J. WILLIAMS
- Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.:** 3 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3, f. 1853, Chair. and Managing Dir. Sir GEORGE PERRIN CHRISTOPHER, Deputy Chair. Sir CAMPBELL STUART, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Deputy Managing Dir. JOHN SAGE BEVAN; Gen. Manager. F. H. KLENLYSIDE; Sec. W. L. BAGSHAW
- United Molasses Co. Ltd. (Athel Line):** Brook House, Park Lane, London, W.1, f. 1926, Chair. and Joint Managing Dir. G. W. SCOTT, C.B.E., Deputy Chair. R. G. SIMPSON, M.C., C.A., Joint Managing Dir. H. ALAN WALKER, Sec. R. E. EVEREST, A.C.A.

ASSOCIATIONS

- Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom:** 3-6 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1877, Pres. J. C. DENHOLM, C.B.F., Vice-Pres. A. I. ANDERSON,

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Chair. Sections: SIR COLIN S. ANDERSON, G.B.E. (British Liner Cttee), L. G. DANN (Deep-Sea Tramp), A. S. C. HULTON (Oil Tanker), STEWART J. BROWNE (Tramp Tanker), R. G. GROUT (Short-Sea Liner), J. N. BURRELL (Coasting Liner), K. R. PELLY, M.C. (Coasting and Home-Trade Tramp), R. F. SCOVELL (Intermediate Tramp), H. K. SALVESEN (Whaler), H. HOGARTH (Documentary Cttee), A. F. HULL (Advisory Cttee. on New Lighthouse Works); Gen. Manager H. E. GORICK, C.B.E., Asst. Gen. Manager L. J. H. HORNER; Sec. E. G. BAINES.

General Council of British Shipping: 3-6 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3; f. 1941, Chair A. I. ANDERSON; Vice-Chair. KENNETH R. PELLY, M.C., F. A. DAWSON, C.B.E., M.C., Joint Secs. MARTIN HILL, O.B.E., H. E. GORICK, C.B.E.

Liverpool Steam Ship Owners' Association: 10 Water Street, Liverpool, f. 1859, Chair H. LESLIE BOWES, C.B.E., Vice-Chair FRANK H. DAWSON, C.B.E., M.C.; Sec. MARTIN HILL.

National Maritime Board: Bevis Marks House, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3, f. 1917, re-constituted 1920, Joint Chair. SIR DONALD F. ANDERSON (Employers), D. STENNANT, C.B.E. (Employees), Clerk-in-Charge Miss D. M. ROBINSON.

Shipping Federation Ltd.: 52 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3, f. 1890, Chair SIR DONALD ANDERSON, Gen. Manager SIR RICHARD SNEDDEN, C.B.E.; Sec. H. W. GREANY.

Shipbuilding Conference: 21 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, Dir. REX B. SHEPHEARD, C.B.E., B.Sc.; Controller ALEXANDER BELCH, C.B.E.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation: 1 Chester Street, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1, Vice-Pres. SIR JOHN S. BOYD, M.A., LL.B.; Sec. WILLIAM WATSON, C.B.E.

AIR TRANSPORT

British Overseas Airways Corporation (1940): Airways Terminal, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; operates scheduled passenger, mail and freight air services; countries and territories served include Japan, Hong Kong, Australia (in association with Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.), Burma, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Middle East, West, East and South Africa, U.S.A., Canada, South America and the Caribbean. Chair SIR MILES THOMAS, D.F.C.; Deputy Chair. Lord RENNELL.

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HILL, ROBERT, biochemist.
HILLS, EDWIN SHERBON, geologist.
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HIRST, EDMUND LANGLEY, M.A., D.S.C., chemist.
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HODGE, WILLIAM VALLANCE DOUGLAS, M.A., F.R.S.E., mathematician.
HODGKIN, ALAN LLOYD, M.A., physiologist.
HODGKIN, DOROTHY MARY CROWFOOT, M.A., B.S.C., PH.D., crystallographer.
HOGDEN, LANCELOT, M.A., D.S.C., medical statistician.
HOLMES, ARTHUR, D.S.C., A.R.C.S., M.R.I.A., F.R.G.S., F.G.S., geologist.
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HOWARTH, LESLIE, O.B.E., B.S.C., M.A., PH.D., applied mathematician.
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HUME-ROTHERY, WILLIAM, O.B.E., M.A., PH.D., D.S.C., metallurgist.
HUTCHINSON, JOHN, LL.D., botanist.
HUTCHINSON, JOSEPH BURTT, C.M.G., SC.D., plant geneticist.
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HUXLEY, JULIAN SORELL, M.A., D.S.C., zoologist.
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- NEEDHAM, JOSEPH, SC.D., M.A., PH.D., biochemist.
- NEUBERGER, ALBERT, biochemist.
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- POLANYI, MICHAEL, physical chemist.
- PONTECORVO, GUIDO, DR.AGR., PH.D., geneticist.
- POWELL, ALAN RICHARD, metallurgist.
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- POWELL, HERBERT MARCUS, M.A., chemical crystallographer.
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- RELF, ERNEST FREDERICK, C.B.E., A.R.C.S.C., F.R.A.E.S., aerophysicist.
- RICARDO, SIR HARRY (RALPH), B.A., engineer.
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- RIDLEY, HENRY NICHOLAS, C.M.G., M.A., F.L.S., botanist, zoologist and geologist.
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- ROBERTSON, JOHN MONTEATH, chemist.
- ROBERTSON, MURIEL, M.A., D.S.C., protozoologist.
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- ROGOSINSKI, WERNER WOLFGANG, mathematician.
- ROOM, THOMAS GERALD, mathematician.
- ROSENHEAD, LOUIS, C.B.E., mathematician.
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 THORPE, WILLIAM HOMAN, SC D., entomologist.
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 WHARE, Prof. KENNETH CLINTON, C.M.G.

Archaeology

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 GADD, CYRIL JOHN, M.A.
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21 ALBEMARLE STREET, W.1

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Publication *Proceedings* (yearly)

ACCOUNTANCY, BANKING, ETC.

Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants: 22 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, f. 1905, 9,500 mems.; Pres. W. MACFARLANE GREY, F.A.C.C.A., Dir. J. C. LATHAM, D.L., F.A.C.C.A., F.S.A.A.; Sec. F. CAMERON OSBOURN, M.B.E., B.A., LL.B.; publs. *Accountants' Journal* (monthly), *Certified Accountants' Yearbook*, various research publications

Association of International Accountants Ltd.: 17 Dominion Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1928, inc. 1932, to provide an

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international organisation for accountants in all parts of the world, and to safeguard and advance their professional status; 3,669 mems. and students; Chair. T. W. MELDRUM, F.C.A.; Sec. CHARLES E. TAYLOR, F.C.I.S.; publs. *International Accountants' Journal* (quarterly), *Year Book and List of Members*.

British Association of Accountants and Auditors Ltd.: 4 Clareville Grove, South Kensington, London, S.W.7; f. 1923 to maintain and advance the status and interests of the profession of accountancy; 610 Fellows and Associates; Sec. and Librarian A. TAYLOR, F.B.A.A.; publs. *The Registered Accountant* (quarterly), *Year Book*.

British Bankers' Association: Post Office Court, 10 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1919 to provide facilities for the discussion of matters of interest to bankers; mems. 59 British banks; Pres. (until May 1956) The Rt. Hon. Lord ALDENHAM; Sec. R. H. BARKSHIRE.

Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute: 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1886 to provide a central organisation for auctioneers, estate agents and valuers, to elevate the status and to procure the advancement of the interests of the profession; 8,600 mems.; library of 3,000 vols.; Pres. DOUGLAS OVERALL, J.P.; Sec. F. C. HAWKES, O.B.E., M.A., F.C.I.S.; Librarian W. J. BROWN; publs. *Journal* (monthly), *Year Book and List of Members*.

Chartered Institute of Secretaries of Joint Stock Companies and Other Public Bodies: 14 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1891 as a professional organisation for secretaries of incorporated bodies; over 23,000 mems.; Patron H. M. THE QUEEN; Pres. B. G. PORTER, D.F.C., F.G.S.; Sec. A. M. ALLEN, M.A., B.COM., PH.D., F.C.I.S.; Librarian Mrs. M. I. WEBB, A.L.A.; publs. *The Secretary* (monthly), *Secretarial Practice*.

Chartered Insurance Institute: The Hall, 20 Aldermanbury, London, E.C.2; inc. by Royal Charter 1912 with the object of providing and maintaining a central organisation for the promotion of efficiency and progress among insurance employees; primarily an examining body; approx. 36,000 mems.; library of about 15,000 vols.; Pres. H. T. SILVERSIDES, F.C.I.I.; Sec. H. A. L. COCKERELL, B.A., F.C.I.I.; Librarian O. W. PENDLETON, M.A., F.L.A.; publ. *Journal* (annually).

Institute of Actuaries: Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, London, W.C.1; f. 1848, inc. 1884, for the elevation of the attainments and status of all who are engaged in actuarial pursuits, etc.; approx. 2,000 mems.; library of 9,000 vols.; Pres. J. F. BUNFORD, M.A., F.I.A.; Hon. Secs. H. C. TURNER, F.I.A., H. TETLEY, M.A., F.I.A.; publ. *Journal* (three times a year).

Institute of Bankers: 10 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1879 to facilitate the consideration and discussion of matters of interest to bankers, and to afford opportunities to its mems. for the acquisition of a knowledge of the theory of banking; 40,000 mems.; library of 25,000 vols.; Pres. Sir GEORGE ERSKINE, C.B.E.; Sec. MAURICE MEGRAH; Librarian IRENE SHRIGLEY, publ. *Journal* (six times a year).

Institute of Bankers in Scotland: 62 George Street, Edinburgh, 2; f. 1875 to improve the qualifications of those engaged in banking, and to raise their status and influence; 6,700 mems.; Gen. Sec. F. S. TAYLOR; publ. *Scottish Bankers' Magazine* (quarterly).

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales: Moorgate Place, London, E.C.2; f. 1880 by Royal Charter for the elevation of the profession of public accountants as a whole and the promotion of their

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efficiency and usefulness; 18,800 mems.; library of 40,000 vols.; Pres. W. S. CARRINGTON; Sec. ALAN S. MACIVER, M.C., B.A.; Librarian H. W. THOMSON.

Institute of Cost and Works Accountants: 63 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1919 to promote the adoption of scientific methods in cost and works accountancy, and to provide a professional organisation; 5,000 mems.; Pres. G. NICHOLSON, F.C.W.A.; Dir. STANLEY J. D. BERGER, M.C., F.C.I.S.; publ. *The Cost Accountant* (monthly).

Society of Incorporated Accountants: Incorporated Accountants' Hall, Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.2; f. 1885 as a professional organisation; over 10,000 mems.; Sec. I. A. F. CRAIG, O.B.E.; publs. *Accountancy* (monthly), *Accounting Research* (quarterly).

AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY SCIENCE

Animal Diseases Research Association: Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, Edinburgh, 9; f. 1920 for research into diseases of farm animals; 1,495 mems.; Dir. JOHN T. STAMP, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; Sec. D. M. CAMERON, A.C.I.S.; publ. *Annual Report*.

British Veterinary Association (formerly National Veterinary Medical Association of Great Britain and Ireland): 7 Mansfield Street, Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1881 to advance the veterinary art by means of publications and conferences, and to forward and protect the interests of mems. of the veterinary profession; 3,900 mems.; Pres. ALEX. THOMSON, M.R.C.V.S., Gen. Sec. F. KNIGHT; publ. *The Veterinary Record* (weekly).

Empire Forestry Association: Royal Empire Society's Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; f. 1921, 1,800 mems.; Pres. H. R. H. The Earl of ATHLONE; Editor-Sec. W. MACF. ROBERTSON, B.Sc.; publs. *The Empire Forestry Review* (quarterly), *The Empire Forestry Handbook* (occasional), *Commonwealth Forest Terminology*.

Royal Agricultural Society of England: 16 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1838; 15,000 mems.; Sec. ALEC HOBSON, O.B.E.; publs. *Journal, Review of Agriculture* (quarterly); library: see page 172.

Royal Forestry Society of England and Wales: 49 Russell Square, London, W.C.1, f. 1882 as the English Arboricultural Society to advance the knowledge and practice of forestry and arboriculture, and to disseminate knowledge of the sciences on which they are based, 3,500 mems.; library of 2,000 vols.; Pres. Major J. D. D. EVANS; Sec. R. C. B. GARDNER; publ. *Quarterly Journal of Forestry*.

Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland: 8 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh, 12; f. 1784, inc. by Royal Charter 1787, for the promotion of the science and practice of agriculture in all its branches; 14,000 mems.; library of 6,000 vols.; Pres. Lord MACDONALD; Sec. R. M. LEMMON, B.L.; publ. *Transactions* (annual).

Royal Horticultural Society: Exhibition Halls, Library, and Offices, Vincent Square, London, S.W.1, Gardens and School, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey, f. 1804; Pres. The Hon. DAVID BOWES-LYON, V.M.H.; Sec. Brig. C. V. L. LYCETT, O.B.E., B.A.; publs. *R.H.S. Journal* (monthly), *Botanical Magazine* (half-yearly), year books, etc.; library: see page 173.

Royal Scottish Forestry Society: 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, 2; f. 1854; about 2,300 mems.; library of 600 vols.; Pres. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of DUNDEE, O.B.E.; Sec., Treas. and Librarian R. A. GALLOWAY; publ. *Scottish Forestry* (quarterly).

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Royal Welsh Agricultural Society: Queen's Road, Aberystwyth, Cards; f. 1904; 3,660 mems; Sec. J. A. GEORGE; publs. annual journal, schedules, etc.

Rural Industries Bureau: 35 Camp Road, Wimbledon Common, London, S.W. 19; f. 1921 to provide a technical service for the assistance and development of rural industries; Chair. of Trustees The Viscount HAMPTON, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.; Dirs. J. COSMO CLARK, C.B.E., M.C., A.R.A., Sir BASIL E. M. MAYHEW, K.B.E., F.C.A.

Scottish Society for Research in Plant Breeding: Pentlandsfield, Roslin, Midlothian; f. 1921 with the aim of establishing a thoroughly equipped station for the creation of new and improved varieties of crop plants, mainly those of agricultural importance in Scotland; 518 mems; Chair. of Dirs. Sir JOHN H. MILNE HOME, D.L., J.P.; Sec. R. J. L. GALLIE; Dir. J. W. GREGOR, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Society of Dairy Technology: 17 Devonshire Street, London, W. 1, f. 1943 for the advancement of dairy technology and for the encouragement of technical education and scientific enquiry, 1,700 mems; Pres. H. C. HILLMAN, Sec. M. SONN; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

Society of Foresters of Great Britain: 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, 2, f. 1925 to advance and spread in Great Britain the knowledge of technical forestry in all its aspects; 550 mems; Pres. W. E. HILEY, Sec. and Treas. R. A. GALLOWAY; publ. *Forestry* (half-yearly).

ARCHAEOLOGY, ANTIQUITIES

British Archaeological Association: 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W. 1, f. 1843, 360 mems; Pres. LAWRENCE E. TANNER, C.V.O., M.A., V.P.S.A., F.R.H.S., Hon. Dir. J. F. NICHOLS, M.A., Ph.D., F.S.A.; Hon. Sec. CECIL FARTHING, B.A., F.S.A., publs. *Journal* (annual), *News Bulletin* (monthly).

British Numismatic Society: c/o The Hon. Sec., R. H. M. DOLLEY, Dept. of Coins and Medals, British Museum, London, W.C. 1, f. 1903, 250 mems; Pres. H. H. KING, publ. *British Numismatic Journal* (annual).

Cambrian Archaeological Association: f. 1846, 650 mems; Pres. W. J. HEMP, M.A., F.S.A., Gen. Sec. DONALD MOORE, B.A., National Museum of Wales, Cardiff, publ. *Archaeologia Cambrensis*.

Egypt Exploration Society: 2 Hinde Street, London, W. 1, f. 1882, Sec. WINIFRED A. KEEVES, publs. *Excavation Memoirs*, *Archaeological Survey*, *Græco-Roman Memoirs*, *The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology*, library see page 170.

Honourable Society of Cymmrodorion: 20 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1, f. 1751, approx. 2,500 mems; Patron H.M. THE QUEEN, Pres. Sir WYNN P. WHELDON, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.A., LL.D., Chair. Dr. LL. WYN GRIFITH, O.B.E., D.Litt., Hon. Sec. Sir JOHN CECIL WILLIAMS, M.A., LL.D., publs. *The Transactions*, *Y Cymmrodor*.

London and Middlesex Archaeological Society: Bishopsgate Institute, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, f. 1855, collects and publishes archaeological information relating to London and Middlesex, 420 mems; Pres. W. F. GRIMES, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.; Hon. Sec. E. E. F. SMITH; publ. *Transactions* (annually).

Monumental Brass Society: 85 Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Pres. J. D. K. LLOYD, M.A., F.S.A., Gen. Sec. Prof. SURREY, f. 1887 to promote the study of, interest in, better preservation of monumental brasses, and to compile and publish a full and accurate list of all extant

and lost brasses, English and foreign; Pres. A. B. CONNOR, F.S.A.; Sec. R. H. PEARSON, F.S.A.; publs. *Transactions*, *Portfolio* (annual).

Palestine Exploration Fund: 2 Hinde Street, London, W. 1; f. 1865; 550 subscribers; Pres. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY; Chair. Prof. G. R. DRIVER, M.A., F.B.A.; Hon. Sec. Canon C. B. MORTLOCK, M.A., F.S.A., HON. A.R.I.B.A.; publ. *Palestine Exploration Quarterly*.

Prehistoric Society: c/o Dept. of Antiquities, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; f. 1908; 975 mems; Pres. C. A. R. RADFORD, M.A., F.S.A.; Hon. Sec. H. J. CASE, M.A., F.S.A.; Hon. Editor Prof. J. G. D. CLARK, Sc.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.; publ. *Proceedings*.

Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: c/o London Museum, Kensington Palace, London, W. 8; f. 1843; Pres. PHILIP CORDER, M.A., Litt.D.; Hon. Sec. JOHN CHARLTON, M.A., F.S.A.; Asst. Sec. Miss J. K. MACDONALD, B.A.; publ. *Archaeological Journal*.

Royal Numismatic Society: c/o British Museum, London, W.C. 1; f. 1836; over 400 mems; Pres. MICHAEL GRANT, Secs. E. S. G. ROBINSON, J. WALKER; publ. *Numismatic Chronicle*.

Royal Philatelic Society, London: 41 Devonshire Place, London, W. 1; f. 1869, 1,000 mems; Pres. K. M. BEAUMONT, C.B.E., D.S.O., Hon. Sec. L. J. GILBERT-LODGE, Sec. S. N. CUSTANCE; publ. *The London Philatelist* (monthly).

Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings: 55 Great Ormond Street, Queen Square, London, W.C. 1, f. 1877 by William Morris. Exists to prevent the unnecessary destruction of old buildings and to advise on their proper repair and treatment, approx. 1,500 mems; Chair. Rt. Hon. Viscount ESHER, G.B.E., Sec. Mrs. H. C. DANCE, publ. *Annual Report*.

Society of Antiquaries of London: Burlington House, London, W. 1, f. 1707, 930 Fellows, Pres. Sir MORTIMER WHEELER, C.B.E., M.C., D.Litt., D.Litt., F.B.A., Sec. A. R. DUFFY, A.R.I.B.A., publs. *Archaeologia*, *The Antiquaries' Journal*, library see page 173.

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland: Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, f. 1780, 936 mems; Pres. Prof. W. M. CALDER, M.A., LL.D., F.B.A., Secs. J. M. DAVIDSON, O.B.E., F.R.S., F.S.A., ANGUS GRAHAM, M.A., F.S.A., publ. *Proceedings* (annual).

ARCHITECTURE, SURVEYING

Architectural Association (Inc.): 34-36 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1, f. 1847, 3,000 mems, library 9,500 vols; Pres. BRYAN WESTWOOD, F.R.I.B.A., A.A. Dipl.; Sec. H. J. W. ALEXANDER, publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Faculty of Architects and Surveyors: 68 Gloucester Place, London, W. 1, f. 1926; Sec. H. M. SOAR, publ. *Portico* (quarterly).

Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors: 75 Eaton Place, London, S.W. 1, f. 1925; 4,000 mems; Pres. A. E. HENSON, Sec. R. F. ISTEAD, publs. *Journal*, *The Parthenon*.

Institute of Registered Architects: 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, f. 1933 to secure the unification of the architectural profession, and to provide a central organisation for all architects registered under the Acts 1931-38, 1,950 mems; Pres. CLIFFORD F. WILSON; Sec. A. E. WARD, F.R.C.S., publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland: 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, f. 1916 as a professional organisation, 3,000 mems; Pres. WILLIAM MCCREA, F.R.I.B.A., Sec. K. MACRAE, W.S.; publ. *Quarterly*.

UNITED KINGDOM

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Royal Institute of British Architects: 66 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1834; membership 16,000; Pres. C. H. ASLIN, C.B.E.; Sec. C. D. SPRAGG, C.B.E.; publs. *Journal* (monthly), *Kalendar* (annual); library. see page 173.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors: 12 Great George Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1868 as the Institution of Surveyors, received Royal Charter 1881; proclaimed as a Royal Institution 1946, 21,000 mems; Pres. W. R. BRACKETT, OBE, TD.; Sec. Brig. A. H. KILLICK, C.B.E., D.S.O., MC, MA; publ. *Journal* (monthly); library: see page 173

ART, THE ARTS

Art-Workers' Guild: 6 Queen Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1883 to bring into closer union workers in the various arts and crafts; 258 mems; Master GODFREY ALLEN, F.R.I.B.A.; Asst. Sec. Mrs NELSON, publ. *Annual Report*.

Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society: 6 Queen Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1888 to maintain a standard of integrity in materials and craftsmanship, and to bring the work of craftsmen before the public; 400 mems.; Pres. ELEANOR WHITTALL; Sec. Mrs DENHOLM.

Arts Council of Great Britain: 4 St James's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1940 as the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (C.E.M.A.) and transformed into the Arts Council in 1946 when a Royal Charter was granted directing it to develop a greater knowledge, understanding, and practice of the fine arts, and increase their accessibility throughout the country; 16 mems; Chair. SIR KENNETH CLARK, KCB; Sec.-Gen. SIR WILLIAM EMRYS WILLIAMS, CBE; publs. *Annual Report*, etc.

British Drama League: 9-10 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1; f. 1919 by Geoffrey Whitworth for the encouragement of the Art of the Theatre, and to promote a right relation between drama and the life of the community; 6,000 mems, including over 4,000 affiliated organisations; Pres. Lord ESHER, GBE; Dir. E. MARTIN BROWNE, Sec. MARJORIE SPINK; publ. *Drama* (quarterly), library see page 170

British Society of Master Glass-Painters: 6 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, f. 1921 to promote, encourage, and assist the art of glass-painting, and to take all necessary steps for the preservation of ancient stained glass in Great Britain; 115 mems; Pres. SIR GERALD WOODS WOLLASTON, KCB, KCVO, Hon. Sec. A. L. WILKINSON, publs. *Journal* (annual), *The Directory of Members' Works* (triennial)

Contemporary Art Society: Tate Gallery, Millbank, London, S.W.1, f. 1910 to acquire works by living artists for loan or gift to public galleries, Sec. DENIS MATHEWS

Council of Industrial Design: 28 Haymarket, London, S.W.1, f. 1944 to promote the improvement of design in the products of British industry, Chair. of Council W. J. WORBOYS, BSC, DPHIL, Dir. SIR GORDON RUSSELL, CBE, MC, RDI, Scottish Cttee. Chair. SIR ROBERT MACLEAN, publs. *Design* (monthly), *Design Calendar* (monthly), *Design Newsletter* (monthly)

Faculty of Royal Designers for Industry: Royal Society of Arts, John Adam Street, London, W.C.2, f. 1936; number of holders of RDI limited to 40, Pres. Dr. R. W. HOLLAND, OBE, Master MILNER GRAY; Sec. K. W. LUCKHURST, MA

Imperial Arts League: The Royal Institute Galleries, 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1, f. 1909 to protect, advise and help artists and craftsmen resident in the British Empire who enrol as members; Secs. REGINALD BLACKMORE, MALCOLM FRY.

Institute of Contemporary Arts: 17-18 Dover Street, London, W.1; f. 1948 to promote the best and most creative in the arts and to provide a meeting-place for artists and the public; c. 1,800 mems; Pres. Sir HERBERT READ; Chair. ROLAND PENROSE; publ. monthly bulletin circulated to mems.

National Art-Collections Fund: Hertford House, Manchester Square, London, W.1; f. 1903 and incorporated under Royal Charter to secure works of art of all times to enrich the galleries and museums of the British Commonwealth; 9,000 mems; Chair Rt. Hon. The Earl of CRAWFORD and BALCARRES, KT, GBE; Hon. Treas. A. JOHN HUGH SMITH, MC, FSA; Hon. Sec. Sir ALEX MARTIN; Joint Secs. Mrs A. H. MELDRUM, C. J. LAMBERT

National Society for Art Education: 89 London Road, Leicester, incorporating The National Society of Art Masters, The Council of Principals of Schools of Art, The Council of Art School Teachers, and the Council of Art Teachers in General Education, f. 1888, 1,450 mems.; Pres. FREDERIC E. COURTNEY; Sec. W. M. WHITEHEAD, JP, ARCA; publ. *Journal* (half-yearly)

National Society of Painters, Sculptors and Engravers: Royal Institute Galleries, 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1; f. 1930 to hold an annual exhibition to represent all aspects of art under one roof without prejudice or favour to anyone; 150 mems.; Pres. STANLEY GRIMM, ROI, RP; Sec. REGINALD BLACKMORE; publ. *Catalogue of Exhibitions*

New English Art Club: 23 Albemarle Street, London, W.1; f. 1886, exhibition October-November, open to all artists, 43 mems, 4 hon. mems; Hon. Sec. RODNEY J. BURN, Hon. Treas. Lord METHUEN, ARA, PRWA, RWS, FSA, Sec. M. B. BRADSHAW, publ. *Catalogue of Annual Exhibition*

Pastel Society: Royal Institute Galleries, 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1; f. 1898 to hold an annual exhibition of pastels and drawings by mems and non-mems; 100 mems; Pres. JAMES GRANT, RP, Sec. REGINALD BLACKMORE.

Royal Academy of Arts in London: Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1 (see page 172).

Royal Cambrian Academy of Art: Plas Mawr, Conway, N. Wales, f. 1881 for the promotion of the arts of painting, engraving, sculpture, architecture, and other forms of art in Wales, 100 mems, Pres. H. P. HUGGILL, MA, ARE, ROI, Hon. Sec. (Vacant); Curator Capt. F. LEES

Royal Drawing Society: 12 Cromwell Place, London, S.W.7, f. 1888, inc. 1902; holds examinations and exhibitions (The Children's Royal Academy) to encourage the development of children's creative and imaginative faculties; 182 mems, Pres. R. R. TOMLINSON, ARCA, RBA, Sec. H. E. PEACOCK; publ. *Annual Report*

Royal Fine Art Commission: 5 Old Palace Yard, London, S.W.1, appointed by Royal Warrant, 1924, to inquire into questions of public amenity or artistic importance referred to them from time to time by any of the Departments of State and to report thereon to such Department, and to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies. Further empowered by Royal Warrant, 1933, to call the attention of any Department of State, or appropriate public or quasi-public body, to projects or developments which in the opinion of the Commission may affect amenities of a national or public character, and, in 1946, to call before them such persons as may be likely to afford information and to visit and inspect

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- such places as they may deem it expedient so to inspect for this purpose. Commissioners: Rt. Hon. The Earl of CRAWFORD and BALCARRES, K.T., G.B.E., LL.D., LITT.D., D.C.L., Hon. F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Chair.), JOHN BETJEMAN, The Hon. LIONEL BRETT, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., FREDERICK GIBBERD, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., Sir WILLIAM HOLFORD, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., M.T.P.I., G.A. JELlicoe, F.R.I.B.A., P.P.I.L.A., M.T.P.I., Sir THOMAS MERTON, M.A., D.S.C., F.R.S., Rt. Hon. Lord METHUEN, M.A., A.R.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., A.R.W.S., F.S.A., HENRY MOORE, C.H., D.LITT., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., A. S. QUARTERMAINE, C.B.E., M.C., M.I.C.E., J. M. RICHARDS, A.R.I.B.A., Prof. A. E. RICHARDSON, M.A., P.R.A., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A., Sir ARTHUR RICHMOND, C.B.E., Sir HOWARD ROBERTSON, M.C., A.R.A., P.P.R.I.B.A., S.A.D.G., Prof. GEOFFREY F. WEBB, C.B.E., M.A., Hon. A.R.I.B.A., Hon. GODFREY SAMUEL, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I. (Sec.).
- Royal Institute of Oil Painters:** 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1; f. 1883; exhibitions October–November, open to all artists, 64 mems. and 8 hon. retd mems., membership limited to 100, exclusive of hon. mems., Pres. GERALD MOIRA, R.W.S.; Sec. REGINALD BLACKMORE; publ. catalogue of exhibitions.
- Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours:** 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1; f. 1831; exhibitions March–April, open to all artists; 73 mems., including 2 hon. retd mems.; also 3 hon. sculptor mems.; Pres. NORMAN WILKINSON, C.B.E.; Sec. REGINALD BLACKMORE; publ. catalogue of annual exhibition.
- Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain:** 16 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7; f. 1853 for the advancement of the science and art of photography; 6,500 mems.; library of 8,000 vols; Pres. Dr. H. BAINES; Sec. L. E. HALLETT; publs. *The Photographic Journal* (Section A: Pictorial, monthly); *Journal of Photographic Science* (bi-monthly), *Photographic Abstracts* (quarterly), *Photography in Science and Industry* (annually), and *The Year's Photography* (annually).
- Royal Scottish Academy:** Princes Street, Edinburgh (see page 140).
- Royal Society of Arts:** 6–8 John Adam Street, London, W.C.2; f. 1754 for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce, 6,200 mems.; Pres. H.R.H. The Duke of EDINBURGH; Chair. Dr. R. W. HOLLAND, O.B.E.; Sec. K. W. LUCKHURST, M.A.; publ. *Journal* (fortnightly).
- Royal Society of British Artists:** Suffolk Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1823, instituted for the exhibition and sale of the work of living artists; membership not to exceed 200; Pres. HESKETH HUBBARD, R.O.I., F.S.A.; Hon. Sec. R. H. SAUTER; Keeper R. J. MURTON.
- Royal Society of British Sculptors:** 6 Queen Square, London, W.C.1, f. 1904 for the promotion and advancement of the Art of Sculpture, 150 mems., Pres. GILBERT LEDWARD, R.A., P.R.B.S., Vice-Pres. H. WILSON PARKER; Sec. Mrs. GEORGINA M. G. LITTLE.
- Royal Society of Miniature Painters, Sculptors, and Gravers:** 26–27 Conduit Street, London, W.1, f. 1894 to encourage Miniature painting and small sculptures; 90 mems., Pres. Lt-Col F. A. GODDARD; Sec. HARRY PHILIP.
- Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers:** 26 Conduit Street, London, W.1; f. 1880 to promote engraving and revive its exercise as a painter's art; annual exhibition held in February; number of Fellows limited to 50; Pres. MALCOLM OSBORNE, R.A.; Sec. W. P. ROBINS.
- Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours (Old Water Colour Society):** 26 Conduit Street, London, W.1; f. 1804; exhibitions confined to the work of its members are held twice yearly; 40 mems.; Pres. Sir WILLIAM RUSSELL FLINT, R.A.; Sec. HARRY PHILIP.
- Royal Society of Portrait Painters:** 23 Albemarle Street, London, W.1; f. 1891; 47 mems., 3 hon. mems.; mems. limited to 60; Pres. JAMES GUNN, A.R.A., LL.D.; Hon. Sec. MAURICE CODNER; Sec. M. B. BRADSHAW; publ. *Catalogue of Annual Exhibition*.
- Society of Education through Art:** 37 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1; f. 1939 by amalgamation of Art Teachers' Guild and New Society of Art Teachers; seeks to establish an education through art which shall develop the imagination and creative power of the whole rising generation; 1,000 mems.; Pres. Sir HERBERT READ, D.LITT., D.S.O.; Sec. Mrs. P. MITCHELL; publ. *Athene*.
- Society for Theatre Research, The:** 103 Ralph Court, Queensway, London, W.2; f. 1948; acts as a clearing house for information concerning the history and technique of the British theatre and encourages research in these subjects; library includes MSS., programmes, etc.; Pres. Prof. EDWARD J. DENT; Chair. IFAN KYRLE FLETCHER; Hon. Secs. Miss SYBIL ROSENFELD, JACK READING; publs. *Theatre Notebook* (quarterly), an annual publication and pamphlet series.
- Society of Graphic Artists:** Royal Institute Galleries, 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1; f. 1920 to create a greater public interest in work of fine draughtsmanship by British artists in monochrome in all its varieties, and in original prints in colour, and to arrange and hold exhibitions for that purpose; 100 mems.; Pres. J. C. MOODY, R.I., R.E.; Sec. REGINALD BLACKMORE; publ. *Catalogue of Exhibitions*.
- Society of Industrial Artists:** 7 Woburn Square, London, W.C.1, f. 1930 as a professional organisation of those engaged in design or illustration for publishing, merchandising or publicity, and in the design of goods for production in quantity; Pres. MISHA BLACK, O.B.E., F.S.I.A.; Exec. Sec. WILLIAM J. ELTHAM, B.A.; publ. *Journal* (bi-monthly).
- Society of Miniaturists:** Royal Institute Galleries, 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1; f. 1895 to hold an annual exhibition; 100 mems.; Pres. ERNEST LLOYD; Sec. REGINALD BLACKMORE.
- Society of Portrait Sculptors:** Royal Institute Galleries, 195 Piccadilly, London, W.1; f. 1953 to hold an annual exhibition; Pres. CHARLES WHEELER, C.B.E., R.A.; Dir. MALCOLM FRY.

BIOLOGY, NATURAL HISTORY

- Association of Applied Biologists:** f. 1904 to promote the study and advancement of all branches of biology, with special reference to their applied aspects; approx. 700 mems.; Pres. Prof. H. W. MILES, D.S.C.; Hon. Sec. L. BROADBENT, PH.D., Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.; publ. *Annals of Applied Biology* (quarterly).
- Association of British Zoologists:** Zoology Dept., The University, Reading, Berks., f. 1929 to discuss relevant matters and to take action, where necessary, in the interest of zoologists; 500 mems.; Pres. Prof. F. W. ROGERS BRAMBELL, F.R.S.; Sec. Prof. A. GRAHAM, D.S.C.
- Birmingham Natural History and Philosophical Society:** 1–18 Paradise Street, Birmingham, 1; f. 1858; 275 mems.; publ. *Proceedings*.
- Botanical Society of Edinburgh:** Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh; f. 1836; 320 Fellows; Pres. JAMES A.

UNITED KINGDOM

MACDONALD, PH.D., D.S.C., F.R.S.E.; Sec. P. S. GREEN, B.Sc., F.L.S.; Asst. Sec. Miss D. E. PURVES; publs. *Transactions and Proceedings*.

British Ecological Society: f. 1913 to promote and foster the study of ecology in its widest sense; 900 mems.; Pres. Prof. A. R. CLAPHAM; Hon. Secs. R. E. HUGHES, correspondence to E. D. LE CREN, The Ferry House, Far Sawrey, Ambleside, Westmorland; publs. *Journal of Ecology* and *Journal of Animal Ecology* (twice yearly)

British Mycological Society: f. 1896; 650 mems.; Sec. JOHN WEBSTER, Botany Department, The University, Sheffield, 10; publ. *Quarterly Transactions*.

British Ornithologists' Union: c/o Bird Room, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7; f. 1858 for the advancement of the science of ornithology; 830 ordinary mems., 14 hon. mems., 26 corresp. mems.; Pres. W. H. THORPE, M.A., SC.D., F.R.S.; Hon. Sec. GUY MOUNTFORT; publ. *The Ibis* (quarterly; Editor R. E. MOREAU).

British Trust for Ornithology: 2 King Edward Street, Oxford; f. 1932 to help bird-watchers of the British Isles by stimulating field research in ornithology and by acting as a clearing centre for information; maintains, jointly with the Univ. of Oxford, the Alexander Library at the Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology; approx. 2,650 mems.; Chair Major-Gen. H. P. W. HUTSON; Sec. Dr. B. CAMPBELL; publs. *Bird Study* (quarterly), *Annual Report*, Field Guides, special reports.

Cardiff Naturalists' Society: 22 St Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff, f. 1867, over 500 mems.; Hon. Sec. Dr. MARGARET DAVIES, M.A., F.S.A., publ. *Transactions* (annual).

Challenger Society: c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7; f. 1903 for the promotion of oceanography; about 230 mems. (limited to 250), Hon. Sec. N. B. MARSHALL, M.A., publ. *Occasional Papers*

Council for the Promotion of Field Studies: 119-125 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, f. 1943 to provide facilities for every aspect of field work and to set up for this purpose residential field study and research centres in localities selected for the richness of their ecological features, geological and geographical interest, and archaeological and historical importance; four field centres are at present in operation; at Flatford Mill, near Colchester, Juniper Hall, near Dorking; Malham Tarn, near Settle; and Dale Fort, near Haverfordwest; approx. 2,000 mems.; Chair. Prof. S. W. WOOLDRIDGE, D.Sc.; Founder and Educational Adviser F. H. C. BUTLER, M.A., M.Sc.; Sec. and Treas. A. G. T. OAKLEY, F.C.A., 119-125 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, publs. *Programmes of Courses*, *Annual Report*.

Fauna Preservation Society, The: c/o Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1; f. 1903 to collect information about the status of wild animals in many parts of the world, particularly those places under British influence; investigate reports of animals in need of protection; make representations to governments to induce them to protect wild animals; form a focus in London for efforts being made for the conservation of wild life, and co-operate with similar organisations in other countries and with the International Union for the Protection of Nature, encourage the formation of National Parks and Reserves; bring to the public notice the urgent need for the preservation of wild animals; ca: 1,200 mems., Pres. The Marquess of WILLINGTON; Sec. Lt.-Col. C. I. BOYLE, publ. *ORYX* (*The Journal of the F.P.S.*) (three times yearly).

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Freshwater Biological Association: The Ferry House, Ambleside, Westmorland; f. 1929 to promote the investigation of the biology of the animals and plants found in fresh (including brackish) water, and to establish and maintain a laboratory or laboratories equipped with boats and other necessary apparatus for the investigation of freshwater life; 724 mems.; library of 19,000 books and reprints and 2,400 vols. of scientific periodicals; Pres. R. BEDDINGTON, C.B.E.; Chair. of Council Prof. W. H. PEARSALL, F.R.S.; Sec. and Laboratories Dr. H. C. GILSON, M.A.; publs. *Annual Report*, *Scientific Publications*.

Linnean Society of London: Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1; f. 1788; 822 Fellows, 50 Foreign Members and 25 Associates h.c.; 25 ordinary Associates; Pres. Dr. H. HAMSHAW THOMAS, M.B.E., F.R.S.; Secs. Asst. Prof. H. R. HEWER, M.Sc. (Zoology), Dr. GEORGE TAYLOR (Botany), Gen. Sec. T. O'GRADY; publs. *Journal* (Botany), *Journal* (Zoology), *Proceedings*, *Transactions* (irregular); library. see page 171

London Natural History Society: f. 1858 for the study and enjoyment of natural history and kindred subjects, especially within a radius of 20 miles from St. Paul's Cathedral; 1,300 mems.; Pres. R. C. HOMES, M.B.O.U.; Gen. Sec. (Vacant), publs. *The London Naturalist*, *The London Bird Report* (both annual)

Malacological Society of London: c/o The Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1; f. 1893 to promote the study of the Mollusca; 200 mems.; Pres. Prof. A. GRAHAM, M.A., B.Sc.; Sec. G. I. CRAWFORD, M.A.; publ. *Proceedings* (three times a year).

Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom: The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth, f. 1884 to promote accurate researches leading to the advancement of zoological and botanical science, and to an increase in our knowledge of the food, life, conditions, and habits of British fishes, the Asscn. receives grants from universities and other public bodies and an annual grant-in-aid from H.M. Govt., 830 mems.; library of 26,000 vols.; Pres. Prof. A. V. HILL, C.H., O.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S.; Sec. and Dir. of Laboratory and Editor F. S. RUSSELL, C.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C., F.R.S., publ. *Journal*.

Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Hancock Museum, Barras Bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; f. 1829, 297 mems., 171 associates; Chair B. P. HILL, M.Sc.; Hon. Secs. GRACE WATT, M.A., R. G. GREY, publ. *Transactions*.

Ray Society: c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, f. 1884 to publish works primarily concerned with the natural history of the British Isles, 463 mems.; 138 vols. published; Pres. Capt. CYRIL R. P. DIVER, C.B., C.B.E., F.L.S.; Hon. Sec. MAURICE BURTON, D.Sc., F.L.S.; Hon. Treas. Lt.-Col. W. C. P. TENISON, D.S.O., F.L.S.

Royal Entomological Society of London: 41 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7; f. 1833; 1,150 mems.; library of 12,000 vols.; Pres. P. A. BUXTON, C.M.G., F.R.S.; Sec. E. B. BRITTON, M.Sc.; publs. *Transactions* (annual), *Proceedings*; *Series A* (General Entomology), *Series B* (Taxonomic Entomology), *Series C* (Journal of Meetings), *Handbooks for the Identification of British Insects*; library see page 173.

Royal Society for the Protection of Birds: 25 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1, f. 1889, inc. 1904; approx. 7,000 mems.; Pres. Col. Rt. Hon. Lord FORESTER; Chair The Rt. Hon. Lord HARCUMB, G.C.B., K.B.E.; Sec. P. E. BROWN, M.B.O.U.; publs. *Bird Notes* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

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Royal Zoological Society of Scotland: Zoological Park, Edinburgh, 12; f. 1909, inc. by Royal Charter 1913, for the promotion of the study of zoology and animal physiology, investigation and preservation of Scottish wild animal life, the establishment and maintenance of zoological parks or gardens in Scotland, etc; 3,000 mems.; library of 1,000 vols; Pres. Rt. Hon. The Earl of ROSEBERY, K.T., P.C., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D.; Dir.-Sec. D. BOWLES, B.Sc., F.Z.S.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Selborne Society: The Hermitage, Hanwell, London, W.7; f. 1885 to perpetuate the memory of Gilbert White of Selborne and to promote the study of natural history; 600 mems.; Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord EBBISHAM, G.B.E.; Chair. of Council C. PERCIVAL STAPLES, M.B.O.U.; Sec. WILFRED MARK WEBB, O.B.E., F.L.S., F.R.M.S.; publ. *Lecture List* (annual).

Society for the Bibliography of Natural History: c/o British Museum (Natural History), London, S.W.7; f. 1936; Pres. Dr. J. RAMSBOTTOM, O.B.E.; Sec. and Editor, A. C. TOWNSEND, publ. *Journal*.

Society for the Promotion of Nature Reserves: c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7, f. 1912, inc. by Royal Charter 1916, for the collection of information about areas of scientific importance in the United Kingdom or elsewhere in the British Empire, threatened by development, for the preparation of schemes for nature reserves and for their acquisition and maintenance, and for the education of public opinion on the value of nature; 400 mems.; Pres. Lord HURCOMB, G.C.B., K.B.E.; Sec. N. D. RILEY, C.B.E.; publ. *Handbook* (annual).

Yorkshire Philosophical Society: c/o The Yorkshire Museum, York; f. 1822 for the promotion of natural history and archaeology; 450 mems.; library of ca. 7,000 vols; Pres. Sir HERBERT READ; Librarian Miss EDITH HOLMES; publs. *Annual Report* and *Transactions*.

Zoological Society of London: Regent's Park, London, N.W.1; f. 1826, approx. 7,000 mems.; Pres. Sir LANDSBOROUGH THOMSON, C.B., O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.; Hon. Sec. Sir S. ZUCKERMAN, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Dir. and Permanent Sec. L. HARRISON MATTHEWS, Sc.D., F.L.S., F.R.S., publs. *Proceedings* (quarterly), *Transactions* (irregular); library: see page 174.

CHEMISTRY

Biochemical Society: f. 1911 for the advancement of the science of biochemistry; 2,300 mems.; Hon. Secs. Prof. F. L. WARREN, D.Sc. (London Hospital Medical College, London, E.1), Dr. C. E. DALGLISH (Postgraduate Medical School of London, London, W.12); publ. *The Biochemical Journal*.

British Association of Chemists: Hinchley House, 14 Harley Street, London, W.1; f. 1917 to protect the interests of chemists, promote education in chemistry and improve the status of the profession of chemistry; 2,000 mems.; Pres. G. T. GURR, F.R.I.C.; Hon. Sec. F. W. KAY, M.Sc., Ph.D.; publ. *The British Chemist* (bi-monthly).

Chemical Society: Burlington House, London, W.1; f. 1841; over 8,000 fellows; Pres. Prof. W. WARDLAW, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C.; Hon. Secs. Prof. F. BERGEL, F.R.I.C., Prof. E. D. HUGHES, D.Sc., F.R.S., Dr. L. E. SUTTON, F.R.S.; Gen. Sec. J. R. RUCK-KEENE, M.B.E., B.A.; publs. *Journal of the Chemical Society*, *Annual Reports*, *Quarterly Reviews* (Editor Dr. R. S. CAHN, M.A., F.R.I.C.), *Current Chemical Papers*, library see page 170.

Faraday Society: 6 Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1903; approx. 2,400 mems.; Pres. R. P. BELL, M.A.,

F.R.S.; Sec. and Editor F. C. TOMKINS, D.Sc., F.R.S.; publs. *Transactions of the Faraday Society* (monthly), *Discussions of the Faraday Society* (usually twice a year).

Pharmaceutical Society: 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1841; 26,564 mems.; Pres. H. STEINMAN; Sec. Sir HUGH N. LINSTAD, O.B.E., F.P.S., M.P.; Sec. and Registrar F. W. ADAMS, B.Sc., F.P.S., A.R.I.C.; publs. *The Pharmaceutical Journal* (weekly), *The Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology* (monthly), *The Pharmaceutical Society's Calendar* (annual), *The British Pharmaceutical Codex*, *The Extra Pharmacopœia*, *The Pharmaceutical Pocket Book* (occasional), *Hormones: A Survey of their properties and uses*, *Antibiotics: A survey of their properties and uses*, and *The National Formulary* (published jointly with the British Medical Association); library: see page 172.

Royal Institute of Chemistry: 30 Russell Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1877; Charter of Incorporation 1885, new Charter 1949, 13,200 mems. (Fellows and Associates), also 3,100 registered students (not members); Pres. D. W. KENT-JONES, Ph.D., F.R.I.C.; Sec. H. J. T. ELLINGHAM, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., M.I.CHEM.E., F.I.M., F.R.I.C.; publs. *Journal* (monthly), *Lectures*, *Monographs* and *Reports* (about 6 issues annually).

Society for Analytical Chemistry: 7-8 Idol Lane, London, E.C.3; f. 1874, inc. 1907; 1,790 mems.; Pres. K. A. WILLIAMS, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., A.Inst.P., M.Inst.Pet.; Hon. Sec. N. L. ALLPORT, F.R.I.C.; publs. *The Analyst* (monthly) and *Analytical Abstracts* (monthly).

Society of Chemical Industry: 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, f. 1881, Royal Charter 1907; 8,000 mems.; Pres. JULIAN M. LEONARD, M.I.CHEM.E.; Gen. Sec. FRANCIS J. GRIFFIN; publs. *Chemistry and Industry* (weekly), *Journal of Applied Chemistry* (with abstracts; monthly), *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture* (with abstracts; monthly), *Annual Report on Applied Chemistry*.

ECONOMICS, POLITICS, ETC.

British Sociological Association, The: Skepper House, 13 Endsleigh Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1951 to promote interest in sociology, to advance its study and application in Britain, and to encourage contacts between workers in all relevant fields of enquiry, Chair. Prof. T. H. MARSHALL, C.M.G., M.A.; Vice-Chair. Prof. T. H. PEAR, M.A., B.Sc.; Hon. Gen. Sec. JOHN MADGE, M.A.; Hon. Treas. Prof. W. J. H. SPOTT; Sec. Miss G. M. AYERS, B.Sc. (ECON.).

Fabian Society: 11 Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1, f. 1884 for the furtherance of socialism and the education of the public on socialist lines; 5,000 mems.; Chair. HAROLD WILSON, M.P.; Gen. Sec. W. T. RODGERS; publs. *Fabian Journal*, *Fabian International Review*, *Venture*, *Fabian News* (monthly), books and pamphlets.

Hansard Society: 39 Millbank, London, S.W.1; f. 1944 for promoting knowledge of and interest in parliamentary government; 1,400 mems.; 2,000 vols. in library; Chair. and Hon. Dir. Comdr. Sir STEPHEN KING-HALL; publ. *Parliamentary Affairs* (quarterly).

London and Cambridge Economic Service: London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, W.C.2; f. 1923 by economists of London and Cambridge Universities with the aim of providing a service of statistical information and considered interpretations of the facts of current economic developments in the United Kingdom and elsewhere;

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Sec. to the Editorial Committee H. C. EDEY, B.COM.; publs. quarterly bulletins and special memoranda.

Proportional Representation Society: 86 Eccleston Square, London, S W 1, f. 1884 to secure an effective vote for every parliamentary and local government elector by the adoption of the single transferable vote form of P.R. for all elections of representative bodies, and similarly for elections in all voluntary organisations; 1,000 mems.; comprehensive reference library; Chair. JEREMY J. THORPE; Sec. JOHN FITZGERALD, J.P.; publs. *Representation* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

Royal Economic Society: 4 Portugal Street, London, W.C.2; f. 1890, 6,000 mems.; Pres. Lord BRAND, C.M.G.; Sec. AUSTIN ROBINSON, C.M.G., O.B.E.; publ. *Economic Journal* (quarterly).

Royal Statistical Society: 21 Bentinck Street, London, W 1; f. 1834, approx. 2,500 mems. Pres. Prof. E. S. PEARSON, C.B.E.; Hon. Secs. R. F. GEORGE, IRIS DOUGLAS; publs. *Journal* (Series A, quarterly), *Journal* (Series B, 2 parts annually), *Applied Statistics* (3 parts annually).

EDUCATION

Association for Education in Citizenship: 14 Kendall Place, London, W.1; f. 1935 to advance training in the moral qualities necessary for the citizens of a democracy, the encouragement of clear thinking in everyday affairs, and the acquisition of a knowledge of the modern world, 400-500 mems.; Chair. GORDON BARRY, B.Sc.; Sec. Miss V. T. BLANCHFIELD.

Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects: 29 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1896 as a professional organisation, 3,500 mems.; Chair. (1954-56) Miss E. L. MCINTOSH, Sec. Miss ANGELA CRAWLEY; publ. *Housecraft* (monthly).

Central Bureau for Educational Visits and Exchanges: Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1948; Chair. Sir RONALD GOULD, M.A.; Sec. Miss V. M. ATKINS; publ. *Survey of Educational Travel*.

Central Council of Physical Recreation: 6 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1935 to improve the physical and mental health of the community through physical recreation; aided by the Ministry of Education; the Council is composed of 184 national organisations and 55 individual mems.; Pres. H.R.H. The Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T.; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. Sir STANLEY ROUS, C.B.E.; Gen. Sec. Miss P. C. COLSON, O.B.E.; publs. *Physical Recreation* (quarterly).

Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom: 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, Chair. Sir PHILIP MORRIS, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D.; Sec. J. F. FOSTER, M.A., LL.D.

Educational Centres Association: Walthamstow Educational Settlement, Greenleaf Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17; f. 1920; Pres. Prof. ROSS D. WALLER, M.B.E., M.A.; Hon. Sec. RAY LAMB.

Educational Foundation for Visual Aids: 33 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1; f. 1948; set up by the Ministry of Education in conjunction with the local education authorities for the promotion, production and distribution of visual aids in education; Dir. J. A. HARRISON.

Educational Institute of Scotland: 46 Moray Place, Edinburgh, 3; f. 1847; Royal Charter 1851; professional organisation of teachers in Scotland; 29,500 mems.; library of 5,000 vols.; Pres. (1955-56) JAMES W. SCHOLES, M.B.E., J.P., F.E.I.S.; Gen. Sec. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, M.A., B.L., F.E.I.S.; publ. *Scottish Educational Journal* (weekly).

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

National Adult School Union: 35 Queen Anne Street, London, W 1; f. 1899 as co-ordinating body for County Unions of Adult Schools; 10,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. W. ARNOLD HALL, B.A., B.D.; publs. *One and All* (monthly) and *Annual Study Handbook*.

National Educational Association: 72 Vallance Road, Wood Green, London, N 22; f. 1889 to promote and defend a national system of education which shall be efficient, progressive, unsectarian, and under popular control; Pres. Rt. Hon. ISAAC FOOT, P.C.; Chair. of Exec. Rev. JOHN PHILLIPS, B.A., B.LITT.; Sec. WILFRID J. ROWLAND.

National Froebel Foundation: 2 Manchester Square, London, W 1; formed 1938 by amalgamation of National Froebel Union (f. 1887) and the Froebel Society; 1,100 mems.; library of over 6,000 vols.; Chair. Miss H. DENT, M.A.; Dir. Miss EVELYN LAWRENCE, B.Sc. (ECON.), PH.D.; Sec. Miss V. E. NIGHTINGALL; publ. *Bulletin* (alternate months).

National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales): 35 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1, f. 1949 by incorporation of the British Institute of Adult Education and the National Foundation for Adult Education to promote understanding and co-operation between bodies and individuals engaged in adult education, to encourage inquiry and experiment and serve as a centre of information; both corporate and individual membership; Sec. E. M. HUTCHINSON, M.A.; publs. *Adult Education* (quarterly), *Bibliography and Annual Handlists of Adult Education*, six-monthly *Calendars of Residential Short Courses*, *Directory of Organisations*.

New Education Fellowship: 1 Park Crescent, London, W.1; f. 1921 to help lay the foundations for world co-operation and peace, holds an international conference on education every second year; 17,000 mems. Pres. Dr. K. G. SAIYIDAIN; Chair. Prof. J. A. LAUWERYS; Sec. J. B. ANNAND; publ. *The New Era in Home and School* (monthly).

Newman Association: Newman International Centre, 31 Portman Square, London, W 1, f. 1942 as Graduate Division of University Catholic Federation of Great Britain; 1,600 mems., Pres. LAWRENCE ROCHE, M.A., Hon. Sec. DOROTHY WARD; publ. *The Newman* (monthly).

Parents' National Educational Union (Incorporated): 171 Victoria Street, London, S W 1; f. 1888 to maintain a high standard of education by means of a liberal curriculum and the use of Charlotte Mason's principles as set forth in her books; Chair. Sir CLEMENT JONES, C.B.; Gen. Sec. Miss HELENA G. HAUGHTON; publ. *Parents' Review* (monthly).

Royal Society of Teachers: 36 Berkeley Square, London, S W 1; f. 1929, 90,500 mems. (no new mems. admitted after 1948), Chair. I. J. PITMAN, M.P., Sec. J. R. CARTER.

Workers' Education Association: Temple House, 27 Portman Square, London, W 1, f. 1903 to stimulate public interest in education and to provide opportunities for adults to increase their intellectual equipment, and to render effective service to the community; co-operates with the universities and university colleges through its twenty-one districts in joint cttees., for the provision of tutorial classes based on a three-year period of study; it is recognised by the Ministry of Education as a Responsible Body, and the classes which it provides independently rank for grants from public funds, 34,000 mems., 84,000 students; Pres. HAROLD CLAY,

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LL.D.; Gen. Sec. HARRY NUTT; Education Officer H. EDMUND POOLE, M.A.; Organising Sec. W. C. E. GREGORY, M.A.; publs. *Highway*, works on adult education and *Annual Report*.

ENGINEERING

Association of Public Lighting Engineers: 22 Surrey Street, London, W.C.2; f. 1923, inc. 1928, to promote, encourage, and improve the science of efficient public lighting, and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on this subject; Pres. L. A. DOXEY (Leeds); Sec. ERIC EVANS; publ. *Public Lighting* (quarterly)

British Institution of Radio Engineers: 9 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1925, inc. 1932, to promote the advancement of the science of radio and electronic engineering and their applications, to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on these subjects, to conduct examinations in all branches of radio engineering; 5,500 mems.; Pres. Rear-Admiral Sir PHILIP CLARKE, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Sec. GRAHAM D. CLIFFORD, F.C.C.S.; publs. *Journal* (monthly), *Year Book*

Illuminating Engineering Society, The: 32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, f. 1909 to promote the art, science and technology of lighting and to disseminate knowledge relating to lighting and seeing, confers the title of Fellow of the Society (F.I.E.S.) and maintains the Register of qualified lighting engineers, Pres. A. G. HIGGINS, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.I.E.S.; Sec. G. F. COLE; publs. *Transactions* (ten times a year), *Light and Lighting* (monthly).

Institute of Marine Engineers: 85 Minories, London, E.C.3; f. 1889 to promote the scientific and practical development of marine engineering in all its branches, 8,700 mems., Pres. H. A. J. SILLEY; Chair. of Council W. J. FERGUSON, M.Eng; Sec. J. STUART ROBINSON, M.A.; publ. *Transactions* (monthly), *Year Book*.

Institution of Chemical Engineers: 56 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, f. 1922 to promote the science and practice of chemical engineering, to improve the standards and methods of education therein, and to act as a qualifying body for chemical engineers, etc.; approx. 3,250 mems., Pres. JOHN A. ORIEL, C.B.E., M.C., M.A., F.R.I.C.; Gen. Sec. J. B. BRENNAN, M.Sc., Ph.D.; publs. *Transactions* and *Bulletin* (quarterly).

Institution of Civil Engineers: Great George Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, inc. by Royal Charter in 1828 for the general advancement of mechanical science and more particularly for promoting the acquisition of that species of knowledge which constitutes the profession of a Civil Engineer, being the art of directing the great sources of power in Nature for the use and convenience of man, 21,100 corporate and non-corporate mems.; Pres. WILLIAM KELLY WALLACE, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., Sec. A. McDONALD, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.; publs. *Proceedings*, *Chartered Civil Engineer*, *Géotechnique* (quarterly); library see page 171

Institution of Electrical Engineers: Savoy Place, London, W.C.2; f. in 1871 and inc. by Royal Charter in 1921 to promote the general advancement of electrical science and engineering and their applications, and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas on those subjects; 30,430 mems. (Dec 1st, 1955); Pres. Sir GEORGE NELSON, Bt.; Sec. W. K. BRASHER, C.B.E., M.A., M.I.E.E.; publs. *Journal*, *Proceedings*; library see page 171

Institution of Engineering Designers: 38 Portland Place, London, W.1, f. 1945 to promote the general advancement of the science appertaining to engineering design

and to forward the practice and standardisation of engineering draughtsmanship; Gen. Sec. W. E. WALTERS, F.I.E.D., F.R.S.A., F.F.C.S.; publ. *The Engineering Designer* (monthly).

Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland: 39 Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow, C.2; f. 1857 to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas amongst its mems., and to promote the advancement of the science and practice of engineering and shipbuilding; 1,600 mems.; library of 10,000 vols; Pres. Prof. A. M. ROBB, D.Sc.; Sec. P. W. THOMAS, B.Sc. (Eng); publ. *Transactions*.

Institution of Fire Engineers: 94 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.1; f. 1918, inc. 1924, to promote, encourage, and improve the science of fire engineering and fire technology, 2,700 mems.; Pres. E. T. HAYWARD, O.B.E., M.I.F.I.E.; Hon. Gen. Sec. A. P. L. SULLIVAN, C.B.E., M.M., M.I.F.I.E.; publ. *Quarterly*.

Institution of Gas Engineers: 17 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1; f. 1863, Royal Charter 1929, for the promotion of engineering science and technology as applied to the gas industry in all or any of its branches, and to facilitate the exchange of information and ideas among mems. of the Institution, and otherwise, on the subjects of improved methods of administration, etc., in gas undertakings; 3,370 mems.; library of over 10,000 vols; Pres. W. K. HUTCHISON, C.B.E., M.Inst.Gas.E., M.I.CHEM.E.; Sec. Dr. W. T. K. BRAUNHOLTZ, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.I.C.; publs. *Transactions* (annual), *Communications* (twice a year), *Bulletin* (six times a year)

Institution of Heating and Ventilation Engineers: 49 Cadogan Square, London, S.W.1, f. 1897 for the promotion of the science and practice of heating, ventilating, air-conditioning, drying, domestic hot-water supplies, and all branches of engineering kindred thereto; 2,250 mems., Pres. WALTER HARDING, A.M.I.MECH.E., M.I.H.V.E.; Sec. H. SWAIN, M.B.E., A.M.I.MECH.E.; publ. *I.H.V.E. Journal* (monthly)

Institution of Highway Engineers: 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, f. 1930 to promote the furtherance, consideration and discussion of all questions affecting the profession of Highway Engineering, 1,800 mems. (July 1955), Pres. S. M. LOVELL, O.B.E., T.D., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.MUN.E., F.HIST.H.E.; Sec. N. W. JENSON, F.C.I.S.; publ. *Quarterly Journal*

Institution of Locomotive Engineers: 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1911; Pres. (1955-56) K. J. COOK, M.I.C.E., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.LOCO.E., Sec. and Editor G. T. HART, B.Sc., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.LOCO.E., publ. *Journal of the Institution of Locomotive Engineers* (six annually)

Institution of Mechanical Engineers: 1 Birdcage Walk, London, S.W.1; f. 1847, inc. by Royal Charter 1930; 42,000 mems.; Pres. P. L. JONES, M.C., B.Sc.; Sec. BRIAN G. ROBBINS, M.Sc. (Eng), M.I.MECH.E.; publs. *Proceedings* (from 1847), *Chartered Mechanical Engineer*, library see page 171.

Institution of Mining Engineers: 3 Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1; f. 1889, inc. by Royal Charter 1915, for the advancement of coal and iron ore mining and allied industries, and the promotion of the acquisition of the knowledge necessary for the control and direction of mining operations in relation to stratified deposits; over 4,000 mems.; Pres. (1956-57) WILLIAM REID, Ph.D.; Sec. J. McDERMID, T.D.; publ. *Transactions* (monthly)

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LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

- Institution of Municipal Engineers:** 84 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1873, inc. by Royal Charter 1948, to promote the science and practice of engineering and kindred subjects in the interests of local government authorities and the communities they serve; 7,636 mems.; Pres. (1954-55) P. PARR, O.B.E., B.Sc.; Sec. C. W. SCOTT-GILES, O.B.E., M.A.; publ. *Journal* (monthly).
- Institution of Naval Architects:** 10 Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1860, inc. 1910, to promote the improvement of ships; 3,830 mems.; Pres. Viscount RUNCIMAN of DOXFORD, O.B.E., A.F.C., D.C.L.; Sec. Capt. A. D. DUCKWORTH, R.N.; publ. *Transactions* (quarterly, and in annual volumes).
- Institution of Production Engineers:** 10 Chesterfield Street, London, W.1, f. 1921 to promote the science and practice of production engineering; 10,071 mems.; Sec. W. F. S. WOODFORD; publ. *Journal* (monthly).
- Institution of Public Health Engineers:** 118 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1895; 1,275 mems.; Pres. E. H. VICK, M.I.C.E., M.I.S.P.; Chair. F. N. SHIMMIN, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., F.R.S.N.I., F.I.S.A.N.E.; Sec. E. V. BALSOM, M.B.E., A.M.I.MECH.E., F.R.S.N.I.; publ. *Journal and Proceedings* (quarterly).
- Institution of Structural Engineers:** 11, Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1908, inc. by Royal Charter 1934, to promote the general advancement of the science and art of structural engineering; over 7,000 mems.; Pres. STANLEY VAUGHAN, B.Sc., M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., A.C.G.I.; Sec. Major R. F. MAITLAND, O.B.E.; publs. *The Structural Engineer* (monthly), *Year Book and List of Members and Technical Records* (as issued).
- Institution of Water Engineers:** Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1896, inc. 1911, to promote the advancement of water engineering and all matters connected with or relating to water undertakings; approx. 1,600 mems.; Pres. HUGH RALPH LUPTON, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Sec. W. O. SKEAT, B.Sc.; publs. *Manual of British Water Supply Practice, Journal, Year Book and List of Members*.
- Newcomen Society for the Study of the History of Engineering and Technology:** Science Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W.7; f. 1920 to encourage and foster study of the history of engineering and technology in all parts of the world, Hon. Sec. A. S. CROSLY, Science Museum, London, S.W.7; publ. *Transactions* (annual).
- Society of Consulting Marine Engineers and Ship Surveyors:** 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3; f. 1920 to provide a central organisation for consulting engineers, naval architects and ship surveyors, and generally to elevate the status and procure the advancement of the interests of the profession, Pres. J. E. CHURCH; Sec. R. K. MUNRO; publ. *Quarterly Report*.
- Society of Engineers (Inc.):** 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1854 to promote the science and practice of engineering, etc.; 1,200 mems.; library of 3,350 vols.; Pres. Dr. H. G. TAYLOR; Sec. A. R. COOK, publ. *Journal and Transactions*.
- South Wales Institute of Engineers:** Institute Buildings, Park Place, Cardiff; f. 1857 for the encouragement and advancement of engineering science and practice; 950 mems.; Pres. T. A. ROGERS, M.I.MINE.E.; Sec. E. S. DOUTHWAITE; publ. *Proceedings* (thrice yearly).
- of British teachers of geography and of the study of geography generally; 3,738 mems.; library of 8,500 vols.; Pres. (1956) Rt. Hon. Lord NATHAN, P.C., T.D., D.L., Chair. of Council Prof. H. J. FLEURE, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Hon. Sec. Dr. ALICE GARNETT; publ. *Geography* (quarterly).
- Geological Society:** Burlington House, London, W.1; f. 1807; 2,000 fellows; Pres. Dr. W. CAMPBELL SMITH, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.A., SC.D.; Secs. Prof. S. E. HOLLINGWORTH, M.A., D.Sc., A. J. BUTLER, O.B.E., M.Sc., Asst. Sec. A. GREIG; publ. *Quarterly Journal*; library see page 171.
- Geologists' Association:** f. 1858 to foster the progress and diffusion of the science of geology and to encourage research and the development of new methods; 2,000 mems.; Pres. L. R. COX, M.A., SC.D., F.R.S.; Gen. Sec. R. REELEY, F.G.S., Geological Survey and Museum, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7, publ. *Proceedings* (quarterly).
- Hakluyt Society:** c/o British Museum, London, W.C.1, f. 1864; 1,300 mems.; Pres. J. N. L. BAKER, M.A., B.Litt.; Hon. Sec. R. A. SKELTON, B.A., F.S.A.; publ. early travel and geographical records.
- Institute of British Geographers:** c/o A. E. Smailes, Queen Mary College, London, E.1; f. 1933 to hold meetings for field work and for the reading and discussion of papers, to publish reports of the proceedings of the Institute and the results of research presented by its members; and to promote research in geography by such other means as the Institute Council shall from time to time determine, 430 mems.; Pres. Prof. L. DUDLEY STAMP; Sec. A. E. SMAILES, publs. *Transactions and Papers*.
- London Topographical Society:** 120 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; f. 1898; 222 mems.; Patron: H. R. H. The Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G.; Sec. CECIL FARTHING, F.S.A.; publ. *The London Topographical Record* (irregular).
- Manchester Geographical Society:** Geographical Chambers, 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester, 3, f. 1884 to promote the study of all branches of geographical science, 600 mems.; library of 6,500 vols.; Pres. ERIC D. PUGH, F.R.G.S., Sec. ARTHUR MARSHMAN, F.R.G.S.; publ. *Journal* (annually).
- Mineralogical Society:** c/o Geological Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1; f. 1876, 620 mems.; Pres. Prof. L. HAWKES, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Hon. Gen. Sec. Dr. G. F. CLARIBULL, B.Sc., PH.D., F.G.S., A.Inst.P.; publ. *Mineralogical Magazine*.
- Palaeontographical Society:** c/o Geological Society, Burlington House, London, W.1; f. 1847 for the illustration and description of British fossils, Pres. Prof. H. I. HAWKINS, F.R.S.; Sec. R. V. MELVILLE, M.Sc.; publ. *Annual Volume* (monographs).
- Royal Geographical Society:** Kensington Gore, London, S.W.7; f. 1830, 6,300 mems.; Pres. Gen. Sir JAMES MARSHALL-CORNWALL, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; Dir. and Sec. L. P. KIRWAN, publ. *Geographical Journal*, library. see page 173.
- Royal Scottish Geographical Society:** Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh, f. 1884 in order to extend geographical education in Scotland and to maintain contact with Scotsmen abroad and with others interested in the subject; large geographical library; over 3,000 mems.; Pres. DOUGLAS A. ALLAN, C.B.E., D.Sc., PH.D., F.R.S.E.; Sec. Squadron-Ldr. B. K. D. ROBERTSON, R.A.F. (retd.); Hon. Librarian CHARLES A. MALCOLM, O.B.E., PH.D., F.R.S.E.; publ. *The Scottish Geographical Magazine* (thrice yearly).

GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY

Council for the Promotion of Field Studies: see page 147.

Geographical Association: c/o The Park Branch Library, Duke Street, Sheffield, 2; f. 1893 to further the interests

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Yorkshire Geological Society: Department of Geology, The University, Leeds, 2, f. 1837; 359 mems; library of 5,000 vols; Pres. G. H. MITCHELL, D SC., F.R.S.; Sec. J. E. HEMINGWAY, PH.D; publ. *Proceedings* (twice a year).

HISTORY

British Records Association: 1 Lancaster Place, London, W C 2, f. 1932 for the preservation and use of records (archives), and for the co-ordination of the work of institutions and individuals interested in the subject; 1,100 mems; Pres. Rt. Hon. EVERSHED LORD; Hon. Sec. ROBERT SOMERVILLE; publ. *Archives* (twice yearly).

English Place-Name Society: University College, London, W C 1, f. 1923 for the publication of a yearly volume on the place-names of a county, or part of a county; about 700 mems, Hon. Dir. Prof. A. H. SMITH, O B E., PH.D., D LIT; Pres. Sir FRANK STENTON, M A., D LIT, LITT D., F.B.A.

Friends Historical Society: Friends House, Euston Road, London, N W 1, f. 1903, 375 mems; Sec. MURIEL A. HICKS; Editor JOHN L. NICKALLS; publ. *Journal of the Friends Historical Society* (twice a year).

Harleian Society: 79 Duke Street, London, W 1, f. 1869, inc. 1902, for the publication of unedited MSS. relating to genealogy, history and heraldry, 230 subscribers; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord CLITHEROE, P C., J.P., M.A., F.S.A.; Hon. Sec. and Treas. R. H. D'ELBOUX, M C., M.A., F.S.A.

Historical Association: 59A Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.11, f. 1906, 8,000 mems, 5,000 vols in library; aims to support the claims of history as an essential element in education and culture, to promote improved teaching methods and to develop public interest; affiliated societies in Australia, Canada, S. Africa; Pres. Prof. H. BULFELFIELD, M A., LL D.; Hon. Sec. H. A. T. SIMMONDS, M A.; publ. *History* (journal, Editor Prof. R. F. TREHARNE, M A., PH.D.)

Historical Society of the Church in Wales: 39 Cathedral Road, Cardiff; f. 1946, Hon. Sec. P. C. WHITEHEAD.

Huguenot Society of London: c/o Barclays Bank, 1 Pall Mall East, London, S W 1; f. 1885; 9 Hon. Fellows, 242 Ordinary Fellows, 73 subscribing libraries, Pres. Lt.-Col. CHARLES E. F. DUMAS, M C., Commdr. de la Légion d'Honneur, D S M (U.S.A.), Hon. Sec. Miss IRENE SCOULOUDI, M S C (ECON); publs. *Proceedings* (18 vols issued), *Register* (S.E. 1946) (43 vols. issued).

Jewish Historical Society of England: 33 Seymour Place, London, W 1; f. 1893, 650 mems, Hon. Sec. Rev. ARTHUR BARNETT, B A., publs. *Transactions, Miscellanies*, etc.

Navy Records Society: c/o Royal Naval College, Greenwich, London, S E 10, f. 1893, Pres. Rt. Hon. Earl STANHOPE, K G., P.C., D S O., M C., Hon. Sec. C. CHRISTOPHER LLOYD, F R HIST S.

Presbyterian Historical Society of England: Presbyterian Church House, 134 George Street, London, W 1; f. 1913, 300 mems; Pres. S. W. CARRUTHERS, M D., PH.D.; Sec. Rev. J. F. MARQUIS, B A., publ. *Journal* (annual).

Royal Historical Society: 96 Cheyne Walk, London, S.W. 10; f. 1868, Pres. Prof. H. HALE BELLOT, M.A.; publs. *Transactions*, Camden Series, Guides and Handbooks Series, library: see page 173.

Scottish Anthropological and Folklore Society: c/o Royal Scottish Geographical Society, Synod Hall, Edinburgh; f. 1932 for the promotion of the science of anthropology in all its branches, with emphasis on Scottish

anthropology and folk-lore; 150 mems.; Pres. Prof. KENNETH JACKSON, M.A., Sec. Dr. F. K. GIRLING; Librarian W. CYRIL WALLIS, F.S.A. SCOT.; publ. *Proceedings* (annual).

Scottish History Society: 2 South Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh; f. 1886 for the printing of unpublished documents illustrating the history of Scotland; 400 mems; Pres. Prof. J. D. MACKIE, C B E., LL D.; Chair. of Council R. C. REID; Hon. Sec. E. W. M. BALFOUR-MELVILLE, D.LITT.

Society for Army Historical Research: War Office Library, London, S W 1, f. 1921, over 900 mems, Pres. The Marquess of CAMBRIDGE, G.C.V.O.; Sec. R. T. ELDRIDGE; publ. *Journal*.

Society of Genealogists: 37 Harrington Gardens, London, S.W. 7; f. 1911, over 1,300 mems, Pres. Viscount MERSEY, P C., C M G., C B E., F S A.; Sec. Major G. K. S. HAMILTON-EDWARDS, T D., M A., F L A., publ. *Genealogists' Magazine* (quarterly), library: see page 173.

Wesley Historical Society: f. 1893 to promote the study of the history and literature of Methodism; 800 mems. in U.K. (including N. Ireland), Pres. Rev. F. F. BRETHERTON, Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. FRANK BAKER, 136 Cottingham Road, Hull, Yorks., publ. *Proceedings* (quarterly).

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

Anglo-Belgian Union: 6 Belgrave Square, London, S.W. 1; f. 1918, 300 mems, Pres. Rt. Hon. The Earl of SWINTON, P C., G B E., C H., M C., Chair. Sir W. LACON THRELFORD, M B E., R D., F.C.A.; Hon. Sec. Mrs. M. TAYLOR, publ. *Anglo-Belgian Review* (quarterly).

Anglo-Danish Society: 5 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, London, E C 3, f. 1924, 530 mems, Pres. Rt. Hon. Viscount CECIL of CHELWOOD, C H.; Chair. Count HENRIK BROCKENHUUS-SCHACK, Hon. Sec. DERRICK H. LORTMANS, publ. *Denmark* (quarterly).

Anglo-Egyptian Society: 4, Chesterfield Gardens, London, W 1, f. 1944, 500 mems; Pres. H. E. The EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR, Chair. Lt.-Col. Sir THOMAS COOK, J.P., Sec. Lieut.-Col. H. G. P. STUBBS.

Anglo-German Association: 43 Parliament Street, London, S.W. 1, Chair. Lord PAKENHAM, Sec. F. J. BELLENGER.

Anglo-Hellenic League: 116 Gloucester Place, London, W 1, f. 1913, 558 mems, Pres. and Chief Patron H. R. H. The Duchess of KENT, Chair. Rt. Hon. Sir PERCY LORRAINE, Bt., G C M G., Hon. Sec. A. J. S. CASSAVETTI.

Anglo-Netherlands Society: 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1; f. 1920, under the patronage of H. R. H. Prince BERNHARD, 700 mems, Pres. Rt. Hon. The Earl of ALBEMARLE, Chair. Sir NEVILLE BLAND, K C M G., K C V O., Hon. Secs. F. RICHTER, O B E.; publ. *Britain and Holland*.

Anglo-Swedish Society: 4 Staple Inn, High Holborn, London, W C 1, f. 1919, 408 mems; Pres. Major-Gen. Sir HAROLD WERNHER, G C V O.; Hon. Sec. ERIC SWENNE, Chair. Council Rt. Hon. Lord SEMPILL, A.F.C.

Belgian Institute in London: 6 Belgrave Square, London, S.W. 1, f. 1942; Pres. Prof. J. DECHAMPS; Dir. L. CRICKX.

British Council: 65 Davies Street, London, W 1, estab. in November 1934, and incorp. 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

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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 March 31st, 1956, the total of the sums so voted is £2,779,700.

The principal officers of the Council are. Pres. Sir RONALD ADAM, Vice-Pres. Sir REGINALD LEEPER, G B E, K C M G; Chair Sir DAVID KELLY, G C M G, M C; Vice-Chair Sir PHILIP MORRIS, C B E, M EDELMAN, M P, C E MOTT-RADCLIFFE, M P; Dir-Gen. Sir PAUL SINKER, K C M G, C B; Sec. Miss B M H TRIPP.

Under the Charter the powers of the Council are vested in the Executive Committee of 30 mems., 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 Sept. 1st, 1955, are given in brackets). Books and Publishing Panel (Sir STANLEY UNWIN), Drama Committee (Sir BRONSON ALBERY), English Studies Panel (Sir IFOR EVANS), Fine Arts Committee (Sir PHILIP HENDY), Law Committee (Lord PORTER), Music Committee (Sir ADRIAN BOULT), Editorial Advisory Panel (JOHN LEHMANN), Science Committee (Sir ALFRED EGERTON, F R S) (with Agriculture, Science and Engineering, Medicine, and Veterinary Panels), Soviet Relations Committee (CHRISTOPHER MAYHEW, M P), Universities Committee (Sir JAMES MOUNTFORD). There are advisory panels for Scotland (Sir JOHN McEWEN, Bt) and Wales (Lady MEGAN LLOYD GEORGE).

There are officers of the Council in the following Commonwealth countries: Australia, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, British East Africa, British Guiana, British West Africa, British West Indies, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Fiji, Gibraltar, Malaya, Mauritius, Malta, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Sarawak, Singapore, Uganda; and in the following foreign countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Turkey, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

In most of these countries, except in Latin-America, the Council maintains British Institutes, or similar centres, in the capital cities, and in other cities also in some countries. In Latin America, the Council co-operates with and assists a large number of organisations which exist to promote English studies and cultural exchanges with Britain.

The Council provides many services for overseas students studying in the United Kingdom. On behalf of the Colonial Office it is responsible for the non-academic welfare of colonial students in the U.K. It sponsors and arranges visits from overseas of individuals and groups, and its organisation for receiving visitors is often used by United Kingdom Government Departments, overseas governments, universities and professional societies. The Council also organises short courses and summer schools in the United Kingdom on a variety of technical and social subjects.

The Council carries on a great variety of educational and cultural activities, including instruction, particularly in English language and literature, in centres abroad, study groups; the maintenance of libraries of English books in other countries; art exhibitions;

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concert and theatre tours abroad, documentary film shows, and the exchange of knowledge, material and equipment between scientists in the United Kingdom and other countries.

The Council publishes the following periodicals: *British Medical Bulletin*, *British Medical Book List*, *British Book News* and *English Language Teaching*.

Brochures are published in the following series: *British Life and Thought*, *British Writers*, *Study Booklets*.

China Society: 48 Davies Street, London, W.1; f. 1906 to encourage the study of the Chinese language, literature, history, folk-lore, art, etc., c. 200 mems.; Pres. Sir ALEXANDER CADOGAN, Hon. Secs. Prof. S. HOWARD HANSFORD, JAMES LIU; Sec. Lt.-Col. J. D. GAGE-BROWN.

East India Association: 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1866; 1,000 mems.; Pres. Rt. Hon. Sir PATRICK SPENS, P.C., K.B.E., Q.C., M.P.; Hon. Sec. Sir FRANCIS LOW; publ. *Proceedings* (published in *Asiatic Review*).

Egyptian Education Bureau: 4 Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, London, W.1; f. 1906 as a centre of Egyptian cultural affairs and a cultural link between Great Britain and Egypt; Dir. Dr. A. HOSAM EL DIN, publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth: Dartmouth House, 37 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.1; f. 1918 to foster relations between English-speaking peoples, 31 branches in Great Britain, 4 in New Zealand, 2 in Canada, 1 each in India, Bermuda, Malta, works closely with E.S.U. of the U.S.; educational and social activities (including student and teacher exchange), meetings, lectures, library of approx. 20,000 vols.; Pres. H.R.H. The Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.B.E., Chair Lord BAILLIEU, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Dir-Gen. FRANK DARVALL, C.B.E., Sec. C. COLBECK; publ. *The English-Speaking World* (bi-monthly).

Franco-British Society: 1 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1, formed 1944, at the request of the then Foreign Secretary, to promote understanding and knowledge of France, and to unite all those who regard the existence of close relations with France as one of the essentials of peace; Pres. Rt. Hon. Sir WINSTON CHURCHILL, Chair The Earl of BESSBOROUGH; Sec.-Gen. B. S. TOWNROE, Sec. Miss M. COATE; publ. *Britain-France* (quarterly).

Imperial Institute: Imperial Institute Road, London, S.W.7, f. 1887 to assist the development of Empire commerce by technical investigation and advice, and to promote public knowledge of the Commonwealth; in 1949 its scientific and technical functions were transferred to the Colonial Office, the Institute retains its educational functions by means of exhibitions, films, lectures, etc.; Dir. KENNETH BRADLEY, C.M.G.; Gen. Sec. J. A. NELSON, B.Sc., see also COMMONWEALTH ORGANIZATIONS.

Institut Français du Royaume-Uni: Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7; f. 1913; run in conjunction with the Universities of Paris and Lille; lectures, concerts, films, exhibitions; lending library of 40,000 vols.; Dir. HENRI JOURDAN.

Institute of Spain: 102 Eaton Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1946, courses of Spanish language and culture, library of 10,000 vols.; Dir. Prof. DE SALAS.

International African Institute: St. Dunstan's Chambers, 10-11 Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, London E.C.4, f. 1926 to disseminate information and to organise research relating to the cultures, languages and social organisations of African peoples; 1,300 mems.; library of 3,100

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vols; Chair. Sir JOHN WADDINGTON, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Admin. Dir. Prof. DARYLL FORDE; Consultative Dirs. Prof. F. OLBRECHTS, M. GRIAULE; Sec. Mrs. B. E. WYATT; Librarian Miss R. JONES; publs. *Africa* (quarterly), *African Abstracts* (quarterly).

Islamic Cultural Centre: Regent's Lodge, 146 Park Road, London, N.W.8; f. 1944 to spread Islamic culture in Great Britain, and secure a continuous cultural link between the Islamic cultural circles in the Muslim world and academic and other interested circles in Great Britain; library of 5,000 vols, mostly Arabic; Dir. Dr. HAMMOUDA GHORABA, PH.D.; publ. *The Islamic Quarterly*.

Royal African Society: 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; f. 1901; over 1,000 mems.; Pres. Major-Gen. The Rt. Hon. The Earl of ATHLONE, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Sec. Miss H. HEATHER, publs. *Journal* (quarterly), *African Affairs*.

Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland: 56 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1; f. 1823 for the study of the history, sociology, institutions, customs, languages and art of Asia; approx. 800 mems.; 250 subscribing libraries; branches in various Eastern cities; Pres. Sir RICHARD WINSTEDT, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.B.A., D.LITT.; Dir. Sir GERARD CLAUSON, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sec. Mrs. M. DAVIS; publs. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* and monographs on Oriental subjects, library: see page 172.

Royal Central Asian Society: 2 Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.1; f. 1901, 1,850 mems. with past or present knowledge of the Near, Middle and Far East; library of about 8,000 vols; Pres. Rt. Hon. The Earl of SCARBROUGH, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.; Chair. Admiral Sir CECIL HARCOURT, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Sec. Mrs. K. G. PUTNAM, M.B.E., publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

Royal Empire Society: 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; f. 1868, 28,300 mems.; Chair. of Council, Sir C. E. PONSONBY, Bt., T.D., D.L.; Sec.-Gen. Col. ARCHER CUST, C.B.E.; publ. *United Empire* (bi-monthly); library: see page 173.

Royal India, Pakistan and Ceylon Society: 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1910; 450 mems.; Pres. Rt. Hon. The Earl of INCHCAPE, Chair. Rt. Hon. R. A. BUTLER, C.H., M.P.; Hon. Sec. F. RICHTER, O.B.E., M.A.; publs. *Art and Letters* (twice yearly), and an annual volume.

Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R.: 14 Kensington Square, London, W.8; f. 1924, 3,000 mems.; library of 10,000 vols; Hon. Sec. D. T. RICHNELL, M.A., F.L.A.; Gen. Sec. K. W. WATKINS, B.Sc. (ECON.), publs. *Anglo-Soviet Journal* (Editor A. ROTHSTEIN, quarterly), quarterly special bulletins and pamphlets, translations, surveys.

LAW

Council of Legal Education: 7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2; constituted in 1852 for the purpose of superintending the education and examination of students preparing for call to the Bar at the four Inns of Court; the Council is a committee of the four Inns entrusted with educational duties, which had since the 14th century been fulfilled by the Inns themselves; the teaching staff of the Inns of Court School of Law consists of some 30 barristers; Chair. Sir HENRY MACGEAGH, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., Q.C.; Dir. W. CLEVELAND-STEVENS, C.M.G., Q.C.; Sec. T. HARVATT; publ. *Calendar* (annually in Sept.).

Grotius Society: 1 Pump Court, Temple, London, E.C.4; f. 1915; 217 mems.; Pres. Sir HAROLD DUNCAN, K.C.M.G., Q.C.; Hon. Sec.-Gen. C. JOHN COLOMBOS, Q.C., LL.D.; publ. *Transactions*.

Law Society: Law Society's Hall, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; f. 1825; 16,509 mems.; Pres. WALTER CHARLES NORTON, M.B.E., M.C.; Sec. T. G. LUND, C.B.E.; publ. *Gazette* (monthly); library: see page 171.

Royal Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, The: 205 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2; inc. long prior to 1668, and by Royal Charter 1796; a legal society; 450 mems.; library of 40,578 vols; Dean ALFRED JAMES BARBER-FLEMING, LL.B.; Clerk, Treasurer, and Fiscal JOHN SPENCER MUIRHEAD, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., D.L., B.A., LL.B.; Librarian W. M. HUTCHESON.

Selden Society: 25 Russell Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1887; 600 mems.; Pres. Sir LESLIE FARRER, K.C.V.O.; Hon. Sec. K. HOWARD DRAKE; Hon. Treas. JOHN B. HEATON; Literary Dir. Prof. T. F. T. PLUCKNETT, F.B.A.

Society of Comparative Legislation and International Law: Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1; f. 1894; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord Justice DENNING; Hon. Sec. E. H. WALL; publ. *International and Comparative Law Quarterly*.

Stair Society: Signet Library, Edinburgh; f. 1934 to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of Scots Law; 508 mems.; Pres. Lord NORMAND, LL.D.; Chair. of Council HECTOR MCKECHNIE, Q.C.; Sec. for U.S.A. ROBERT W. MILLAR, LL.B.; Sec. C. A. MALCOLM, O.B.E., M.A., PH.D.

LITERATURE, BIBLIOGRAPHY, PHILOLOGY

Aslib (incorporating the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux and the British Society for International Bibliography). 4 Palace Gate, London, W.8; f. 1924; an association of industrial and commercial firms, Government departments, research associations and institutions, universities and learned societies providing an intelligence service on all subjects at research level for mems., the services of consultants in library management and documentary reproduction services; maintaining registers of scientific translations and specialist translators and indexers, holding an annual conference and meetings and publishing various papers, manuals, and periodicals; membership of 1,800 firms, universities, Government departments, research establishments, learned societies, etc., grant-aided by H.M. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research; Pres. Sir RAYMOND STREAT, C.B.E., Chairman of the Cotton Board; Dir. LESLIE WILSON, M.A.; publs. *Index to Theses Accepted for Higher Degrees in the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland* (annually), *The Journal of Documentation* (quarterly), *Aslib Proceedings* (quarterly), *Aslib Book List* (monthly), *Aslib Information* (monthly, for mems.).

Aslib Library: contains about 2,500 volumes on documentation, special libraries and related subjects, together with much of the world's current periodical literature, and several thousand references to individual articles, reports, etc., on library and information matters; Librarian J. BIRD, M.A., A.L.A.

Bibliographical Society: British Academy, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1; f. 1892; 750 mems.; Pres. H. M. ADAMS; Hon. Secs. F. C. FRANCIS and H. M. NIXON; publs. *The Library* (quarterly), various books on bibliographical subjects.

UNITED KINGDOM

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

British Poetry Association: 31 Dulwich Village, London, S.E.21; f. 1949; Patron The Duchess of WELLINGTON (Dorothy Wellesley); Pres. HOWARD SERGEANT; Chair. of Council JOHN B. MAYS; Sec. MARGARET MALONEY.

Brontë Society: The Brontë Parsonage Museum, Haworth, near Keighley, Yorks; f. 1893, inc. 1902, to collect and act as guardian of Brontë letters, MSS., and personal belongings which are housed in the Brontë Parsonage Museum, former home of the Brontës and now in the care of the Society; 730 mems; Pres. DONALD HOPEWELL, M.A., LL.B.; Chair. of Council Sir LINTON ANDREWS, LL.D., F.J.I.; Hon. Curator WYNDHAM T. VINT, M.A.; Hon. Sec. W. T. OLIVER, c/o *The Yorkshire Post*, Leeds; publ. *Brontë Society Transactions* (annual).

Cambridge Bibliographical Society: University Library, Cambridge; f. 1949; 360 mems. Pres. Prof. BRUCE DICKINS; Hon. Sec. A. W. SHUTTER, publ. *Transactions*.

Classical Association: c/o J. S. SHIELDS, M.A. (Hon. Treas.), Queen Mary's School, Basingstoke, Hants; f. 1903; 2,900 mems; Pres. Sir H. IDRIS BELL, C.B., Joint Hon. Secs. Prof. L. J. D. RICHARDSON, M.A., T. W. MELLUISH, M.A., 28 branches; publs. *Classical Review* (quarterly), *Classical Quarterly*, *Greece and Rome* (three times a year), *Proceedings* (annual).

Dickens Fellowship: 48 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1902 to knit together in a common bond of friendship lovers of Charles Dickens, and to assist in the preservation and purchase of buildings and objects associated with Dickens or mentioned in his works, approx. 10,000 mems; Pres. Very Rev. W. R. MATTHEWS, K.C.V.O., D.LIT., D.D. (1955-57), Hon. Sec. JOHN GREAVES, Hon. Editor LESLIE C. STAPLES, publ. *The Dickensian* (quarterly).

Early English Text Society: 1 Bradmore Road, Oxford; f. 1864; approx. 300 mems; Hon. Dir. C. T. ONIONS, C.B.E., F.B.A.; Hon. Exec. Sec. Miss ELIZABETH MACKENZIE, M.A.; Hon. Edit. Sec. Miss P. M. KEAN, M.A.

Edinburgh Bibliographical Society: c/o National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, 1; f. 1890 (the oldest bibliographical society in Great Britain) for discussion and elucidation of questions connected with books, printed or manuscript, especially Scottish, for the promotion and encouragement of bibliographical studies; and the exhibition of rare or remarkable books and the printing of bibliographical works, approx. 150 mems; Joint Hon. Secs. J. H. LONDON, M.A., J. R. SEATON, M.A.; Hon. Treas. J. S. RITCHIE, M.A.; publ. *Transactions*.

English Association: 8 Cromwell Place, London, S.W.7; f. 1906, 4,000 mems; Pres. Miss C. V. WEDGWOOD; Sec. Mrs. E. M. FIELDING.

Folk-Lore Society: c/o University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1878; about 550 mems and subscribers; library of 17,000 vols; Pres. THOMAS WYATT BAGSHAW, F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., F.M.A.; Hon. Sec. Mrs. H. A. LAKE BARNETT, B.Sc. (ECON); publ. *Folk-Lore* (quarterly).

Francis Bacon Society Inc.: Reg. Office Canonbury Tower, Islington, London, N.1; f. 1886; Pres. EDWARD D. JOHNSON; publ. *Baconiana* (irregularly).

Friends of the National Libraries: c/o The British Museum, London, W.C.1; f. 1931 to promote the acquisition of printed books and MSS. of historical, literary or archaeological significance for libraries of national importance, Chair. Viscount ESHER, M.B.E.; Hon. Sec. JOHN EHRLMAN; publ. *Annual Report*.

Institute of Linguists: 102 Queensway, London, W.2; f. 1910 to encourage the study of foreign languages for

practical ends and to unite professional linguists in a learned association; Pres. Sir IACON THRELFORD, M.B.E., F.C.A., F.I.L.; Gen. Sec. G. HENDERSON, F.I.L.; publ. *The Linguists' Review*.

Johnson Society of London: f. 1928 to study the life and works of Dr. Johnson and the period in which he lived; Pres. Very Rev. W. R. MATTHEWS, K.C.V.O., D.LIT., D.D.; Sec. FREDERICK NIXON, 136 Lexham Gardens, London, W.8; publ. *The New Rambler* (twice yearly).

Kipling Society: Greenwich House, Newgate Street, London, E.C.1; f. 1927; 600 mems, Pres. Lt-Gen. Sir FREDERICK BROWNING, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Hon. Sec. Sir CHRISTOPHER LYNCH-ROBINSON, Bt.; publ. *The Kipling Journal* (quarterly).

Library Association: Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1877; 12,000 mems; Sec. P. S. J. WELSFORD, O.B.E., F.C.I.S.P. publs. include *Library Association Record* (monthly), *Subject Index to Periodicals*, *Library Science Abstracts* (quarterlies), *Year Book*, *Students' Handbook* (annuals); library: see page 171.

Malone Society: f. 1906 for the study of early English drama; Hon. Sec. Miss K. M. LEA, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

Modern Humanities Research Association: f. at Cambridge in 1918 with the object of encouraging advanced studies in modern and medieval languages and literatures; approx. 900 mems; Hon. Sec. Dr. L. T. TOPSFIELD, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; Hon. Treas. Prof. T. B. W. REID, The University, Manchester, 13; publs. *Modern Language Review* (quarterly), *Annual Bibliography of English Language and Literature*, *The Year's Work in Modern Language Studies*, *Annual Bulletin*.

Modern Language Association: 2 Manchester Square, London, W.1; f. 1893 to assist teachers and students of modern languages, and to secure due recognition for modern languages as instruments of general educational and cultural value; 1,800 mems; Hon. Sec. G. W. WAGSTAFFE, B.Sc.; publ. *Modern Languages* (thrice yearly).

National Book League: 7 Albemarle Street, London, W.1; a non-profit-making organisation; f. 1944, originally founded in 1925 as The National Book Council to increase and facilitate the use and enjoyment of books; provides book lists, Readers' Guides and information services; organises lectures and exhibitions and advises on the organisation of book weeks; 14,000 mems.; 4,500 vols. in library; Pres. Sir WILLIAM HALEY; Dir. and Sec. J. E. MORPURGO, publ. *Books* (monthly journal).

Philological Society: University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1842, inc. 1879, to investigate and promote the study and knowledge of the structure, affinities, and history of languages; 394 mems; Pres. Prof. J. R. FIRTH, O.B.E., M.A.; Secs. N. C. SCOTT, B.A., B.Sc. (School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, W.C.1), Prof. J. BROUGH, D.LIT.; publ. *Transactions* (annual).

Poetry Society: 33 Portman Square, London, W.1; f. 1909 to promote the study and appreciation of poetry; 2,824 mems; 10,000 vols. in library; Pres. THOMAS MOULT; publs. *The Poetry Review* and *Voice of Youth* (quarterly).

P.E.N. (Poets, Playwrights, Essayists, Editors, Novelists): 62-63 Glebe Place, Chelsea, London, S.W.3; f. 1921 by Mrs. C. A. Dawson Scott; international asscn. of writers; 60 centres all over the world; approx. 6,000 mems.; Int. Pres. CHARLES MORGAN; Int. Vice-Pres. H. R. H. Prince WILLIAM of SWEDEN, STORM JAMESON,

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ROBERT NEUMANN, DENIS SAURAT, JEAN SCHLUMBERGER, IGNAZIO SILONE, VICTOR E. VAN VRIESLAND; Sec. DAVID CARVER; publs. *P.E.N. News, International P.E.N. Bulletin of Selected Books*, issued with the assistance of UNESCO.

Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom: 1 Hyde Park Gardens, London W.2; f. 1825; lectures, discussions and poetry readings; 500 fellows and mems; Pres. Rt. Hon. R. A. BUTLER, C.H., M.P.; Chair. Lord BIRKENHEAD; Sec. Mrs J. M. PATTERSON; publs. *Transactions* (annual), *Report*, Special Editions.

Shakespeare Association: King's College, Strand, London, W.C.2; f. 1917; Chair. Prof. A. W. REED, D.LITT.; Hon. Sec. TERENCE SPENCER, 8 Fordwych Road, London, N.W.2, publ. *Shakespeare Quarto Facsimiles* (annual).

Shaw Society: 45 Steeplestone Close, London, N.18; f. 1941 by F. E. Loewenstein to promote a wider and clearer understanding of Bernard Shaw's life and work; Pres. ESME PERCY, Hon. Gen. Sec. ERIC J. BATSON; publs. *The Shawian, Shawian Tracts*

Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies: 50 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1879, 1,700 mems; Pres. Prof. DOROTHY TARRANT; Hon. Sec. Sir JOHN FORSDYKE, K.C.B., publ. *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, library: see page 173.

Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies: 50 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1910; 1,400 mems; Pres. and Editor Miss N. V. TAYLOR, C.B.E., F.S.A., publ. *Journal of Roman Studies*, library: see page 173

Society for the Study of Medieval Languages and Literature: 49 Broad Street, Oxford, f. 1932, Pres. Prof. IDRIS LL. FOSTER; Sec. G. V. SMITHERS, Merton College, Oxford; publ. *Medium Aevum*

Society of Authors: 84 Drayton Gardens, London, S.W.10; f. 1884 by Sir Walter Besant, to protect the rights and interests of authors, nearly 4,000 mems; Pres. JOHN MASEFIELD, O.M.; Sec.-Gen. D. KILHAM ROBERTS, O.B.E., M.A.; Sec. M. E. BARBER, M.A.; publ. *Author* (quarterly, f. 1884)

MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY, METEOROLOGY

British Interplanetary Society: 12 Bessborough Gardens, London, S.W.1, f. 1933 for the development of interplanetary travel by the study of the sciences of rocket engineering, chemistry, astronomy, electronics, physics and allied subjects, and the dissemination of knowledge thereon; 2,800 mems; Chair. L. R. SHEPHERD, PH.D., B.Sc., Sec. L. J. CARTER, A.C.I.S., publ. *Journal* (bi-monthly).

London Mathematical Society: Burlington House, London, W.1; f. 1865 for the promotion and extension of mathematical knowledge, approx. 550 mems; Pres. Prof. J. H. C. WHITEHEAD, M.A., F.R.S.; Hon. Secs. Prof. W. N. BAILEY, SC.D., D.Sc., J. A. TODD, PH.D., F.R.S., Treas. S. T. SHOVELTON, C.B.E., M.A.; publs. *Journal* (quarterly), *Proceedings* (quarterly)

Mathematical Association: 29 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1871 as the Association for the improvement of Geometrical Teaching; now aims at encouraging good mathematical methods; over 2,750 mems., large library at University College, Leicester, Pres. Prof. W. V. D. HODGE, SC.D., F.R.S., M.A.; Hon. Secs. F. W. KELLAWAY (87 Pixmore Way, Letchworth, Herts.) and Miss W. A. COOKE; publs. *Reports* and *Mathematical Gazette*.

Royal Astronomical Society: Burlington House, London, W.1, f. 1820, granted Royal Charter in 1831; 1,200 mems; Pres. Sir HAROLD JEFFREYS, F.R.S.; Secs. Prof.

C. W. ALLEN, Dr. A. HUNTER; publs. *Monthly Notices* (six numbers a year), *Geophysical Supplement* (twice a year), *Memoirs* and *Occasional Notes* (published irregularly); library: see page 172.

Royal Meteorological Society: 49 Cromwell Road, London, S.W.7; f. 1850; approx. 2,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. R. C. SUTCLIFFE, O.B.E.; Hon. Secs. H. L. PENMAN, M.Sc., PH.D., F.INST.P., R. G. VERYARD, B.Sc.; publs. *Quarterly Journal, Weather* (monthly); library: see page 173.

MEDICINE, MICROSCOPY, OPHTHALMOLOGY

Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland: f. 1887; 446 mems; Pres. Prof. W. J. HAMILTON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Hon. Sec. Prof. F. GOLDBY, M.D., M.R.C.P., St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London, W.2; publ. *Journal of Anatomy*.

Assurance Medical Society: 11 Chandos Street, London, W.1; f. 1893 for the promotion and study of life insurance medicine, 140 mems; Pres. KENNETH DICKENS; Hon. Secs. G. C. PETHER, M.D., and H. N. COLLIER, M.B.; publ. *Transactions* (yearly).

British Association of Physical Medicine: 45 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1943 to promote appreciation of the value of physical medicine and to encourage the highest efficiency and effectiveness in its application, with special regard to rehabilitation and rheumatic diseases, 170 mems; Hon. Sec. Dr. G. O. SROREY, M.R.C.P., publ. *Annals of Physical Medicine*

British Dental Association: 13 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, f. 1880 as a professional assocn, 11,000 mems library of 10,000 vols; Pres. THOMAS HINDLE, Sec. H. PARKER BUCHANAN, V.R.D., F.D.S.R.C.S., L.D.S.R.F.P.S.; Librarian G. J. HIPKINS, B.Sc., F.L.A.; publ. *British Dental Journal* (fortnightly)

British Diabetic Association: 152 Harley Street, London, W.1; f. 1934 to provide an organisation for the benefit of and service to diabetics and others interested in diabetes, and to promote the study of the causes thereof and the diffusion of information concerning the same, Chair. Dr. R. D. LAWRENCE; Sec.-Gen. J. G. L. JACKSON, publ. *The Diabetic Journal* (quarterly).

British Empire Cancer Campaign: 11 Grosvenor Crescent, Hyde Park Corner, London, S.W.1; f. 1923 with the object of attacking and defeating the disease of cancer in all its forms by research into its causes, distribution, symptoms, pathology and cure, Pres. H. R. H. The Duke of GLOUCESTER, Sec.-Gen. Capt. R. B. TOURS, O.B.E., R.N. (ret'd); publs. *British Journal of Cancer* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

British Medical Association: Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1832; 65,000 mems, Pres. Dr. T. CLARENCE ROUTLEY; Chair. of Council E. A. GREGG, M.D., L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M., Sec. A. MACRAE, M.A., M.D., publs. *British Medical Journal* (weekly) and numerous journals in specialised medical subjects, library: see page 170.

British Optical Association: 65 Brook Street, London, W.1; f. 1895 for the encouragement of the science of optics and its application to the improvement of human vision; 3,150 mems; library of 8,000 vols; Pres. A. ROBERTSON; Sec. G. H. GILES, O.B.E.; Librarian Miss J. M. MITCHELL, M.A.; publs. *British Journal of Physiological Optics* (quarterly), *Dioptric News* (fortnightly)

British Society for the Study of Orthodontics: Manson House, 26 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1907; 393 mems; Pres. (1956) J. H. HOVELL; Hon. Sec. H. L. LEECH; publ. *Transactions* (annual)

UNITED KINGDOM

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

British Society of Medical Hypnotists, The: f. 1948 to promote the study and use of hypnotism in medicine; officially recognised; Pres. Dr. S. VAN PELT, 126 Harley Street, London, W.1; publ. *The British Journal of Medical Hypnotism* (quarterly).

Central Council for Health Education: Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1927, inc. 1936, to carry out health education work for local authorities in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; mainly directed towards medical officers, health visitors, teachers, sanitary inspectors, and others involved in the education of the public in health matters; services provided are: lectures, information, film and film-strip consultation, library, publications and exhibitions; Chair. W. E. YORKE, C.B.E., J.P.; Medical Director JOHN BURTON, B.A., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.; publs. *Better Health* (monthly), *Health Education Journal* (quarterly), *C.C.H.E. Information Digest* (twice yearly).

Chartered Society of Physiotherapy: Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1894, inc. by Royal Charter 1920 to improve the training, education, and professional status of persons engaged in the practice of massage, medical gymnastics, electrotherapeutics, etc.; 20,000 mems; Pres. Sir CECIL WAKELEY, Bt, K.B.E., C.B., LL.D., F.R.C.S.; Chair of Council Sir HAROLD BOLDERO, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P.; Sec. Miss M. J. NEILSON; publ. *Physiotherapy* (monthly).

College of General Practitioners: 14 Black Friars Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1952 to represent general practitioners, 2,750 mems; Pres. W. N. PICKLES, Chair Dr. G. F. ABERCROMBIE, V.R.D., M.D.; Hon. Sec. Dr. J. H. HUNT, D.M., M.R.C.P.

Faculty of Radiologists: 45 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; practice of radiology; 750 mems; Pres. PETER KERLEY, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.F.R.; Hon. Sec. ROHAN WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.F.R.; publ. *The Journal of the Faculty of Radiologists* (quarterly).

Harveian Society of London: 11 Chandos Street, London, W.1; f. 1831 by zealous professional men anxious to improve their own knowledge and promote the advance of medical science; 260 mems, Pres. Dr. TOM HARE, M.R.C.V.S., Hon. Secs. DAVID IMRIE, M.D., G. H. SYLVESTER, M.D.

Hunterian Society: f. 1819, 434 mems; Secs. Dr. C. W. KESSON, 51 Harley Street, London, W.1, R. S. MURLEY, F.R.C.S., 95 Harley Street, London, W.1.

Institute of British Surgical Technicians, Inc.: 6 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1; f. 1935, 770 mems; Pres. Sir HENRY SOUTTAR, C.B.E., F.R.C.S.; Chair. H. GUY RADCLIFFE DREW, Hon. Sec. W. T. R. BECKETT; publ. *Transactions* (annual).

Institute of Medical Laboratory Technique: 9 Harley Street, London, W.1, inc. 1942 to act as a professional and qualifying body in the techniques applicable to bacteriology, chemical pathology, pathology, haematology and parasitology, 3,000 mems; Pres. Prof. R. CRUICKSHANK, M.D.; Chair. A. NORMAN, M.B.E., Editor R. J. BROMFIELD, Sec. R. J. LAVINGTON; publ. *Journal of Medical Laboratory Technology* (quarterly).

Listerian Society of King's College Hospital: King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, London, S.E.5; f. 1883 as King's College Medical and Scientific Society, Listerian Society 1912, for the cultivation and promotion of medicine, surgery, gynaecology, and allied subjects among students of King's College Hospital, and for the discussion of matters of interest in relation to medical education and practice, 280 mems; library of 6,000 vols.; Pres. Sir CECIL WAKELEY, Bt, K.B.E.,

C.B., LL.D., D.S.C., F.R.C.S.; Secs. A. F. FLEMING, B.A. (Senior), J. I. EDWARDS (Junior); publ. *King's College Hospital Gazette* (quarterly).

Medical Society of London: 11 Chandos Street, London, W.1; f. 1773; Pres. E. W. RICHES, M.C., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Hon. Secs. NILS ECKHOFF, M.S., F.R.C.S., and Col. W. R. M. DREW, C.B.E., M.B., F.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H.; Registrar and Librarian PERCY MINTER; library: see page 172.

Medico-Legal Society: 26 Portland Place, London, W.1, f. 1901; approx. 500 mems; Pres. Dr. J. C. M. MATHEWSON, D.S.O., M.B., CH.B.; Hon. Secs. MEADOWS MARTINEAU, B.A., Dr. C. KEITH SIMPSON, M.D.; publ. *The Medico-Legal Journal*.

National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis: Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1899 for the prevention of tuberculosis through research, education and propaganda; Pres. H.R.H. The Duchess of KENT; Chair of Council Her Grace The Duchess of PORTLAND, Sec.-Gen. J. H. HARLEY WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.; publs. *NAPT Bulletin* (six times yearly), *Health Horizon* (quarterly), *Tuberculosis Index and Abstracts of Current Literature* (quarterly).

Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom: 45 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, f. 1880 for the cultivation and promotion of ophthalmology, approx. 700 mems, Pres. O. GAYER MORGAN, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.; Hon. Secs. DEREK AINSLIE, F.R.C.S., C. A. COOK, F.R.C.S.; publ. *Transactions* (annual).

Physiological Society: 10 South Parks Road, Oxford (regd. office); f. 1876 to promote the advancement of physiology and facilitate the intercourse of physiologists at home and abroad, 650 mems; Secs. Prof. W. D. M. PATON, Department of Pharmacology, Examination Hall, Queen Square, London, W.C.1, and Prof. A. A. HARPER, King's College, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1; publ. *Journal of Physiology* (monthly).

Quekett Microscopical Club: Royal Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, f. 1865 to encourage the study of every branch of microscopical science, 520 mems, Sec. W. BURRELLS, M.R.I., A.I.E.E., publ. *Q.M.C. Journal* (twice a year).

Research Defence Society: 11 Chandos Street, London, W.1, f. 1908, approx. 1,000 mems, Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord HAILEY, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Chair of Cttee. Sir WILLIAM JAMESON, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Hon. Sec. W. LANE-PETTER, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., Sec. Miss K. WILLIAMS, publ. *Conquest*.

Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists: 58 Queen Anne Street, London, W.1; f. 1929, Pres. Sir A. A. GEMMELL.

Royal College of Physicians: Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1, f. 1518, Pres. Sir RUSSELL BRAIN, Bt, D.M., F.R.C.P., Sec. Miss I. L. COOK, library: see page 173.

Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh: 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, f. 1681, Sec. Dr. HENRY MATTHEW; library: see page 175.

Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh: 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh, f. 1505, Pres. WALTER MERCER, Sec. Prof. GEORGE I. SCOTT, Hon. Librarian DOUGLAS GUTHRIE, Conservator D. E. C. MURIE.

Royal College of Surgeons of England: Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2; f. 1800, 3,800 fellows, 26,000 mems, 500 students; Pres. Sir HARRY PLATT, Sec. KENNEDY CASSELS, M.A., F.C.I.S., publs. *Annals* (monthly), *Calendar* (annual), *Annual Report*, library: see page 173, museum: see page 178.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons: 9-10 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1844, the governing body of the veterinary profession in the United Kingdom, which maintains the Statutory Registers and the discipline of the profession and superintends veterinary education in the universities; possesses the foremost veterinary library in the United Kingdom, which is open to veterinary surgeons and bona fide scientific workers; Pres. 1955-56 H. SUMNER, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.H.; Registrar W. G. R. OATES

Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow: 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2; f. 1599; a medical licensing corporation; 761 Fellows; library of approx. 150,000 vols.; Pres. STANLEY GRAHAM; Visitor STANLEY ALSTREAD, Sec. DAVID WILLOX

Royal Medico-Psychological Association: 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.1; f. 1841 for the promotion and cultivation of science in relation to mental disease and the improvement in the treatment of persons suffering from mental disorder, and to facilitate the exchange of ideas on those subjects; 1,350 mems.; Pres. NOEL HARRIS, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.M.; Gen. Sec. R. W. ARMSTRONG, M.A., M.D., D.P.M.; Sec. M. L. WOODHEAD, M.A.; publ. *Journal of Mental Science*.

Royal Microscopical Society: Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1839 for the promotion of Microscopical and Biological Science; granted Royal Charter in 1866; 600 Fellows; library of approx. 5,500 vols.; Asst. Sec. J. W. KETTLEWELL, B.A.; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

Royal Society of Medicine: 1 Wimpole Street, London, W.1; f. 1805, first Royal Charter 1834, supplemental Charter 1907; 9,500 mems.; Pres. SIR WILLIAM GILLIATT, K.C.V.O., M.S.; Sec. R. T. HEWITT, O.B.E., M.A.; publs. *Calendar* (annual), *Proceedings* (monthly); library: see page 173.

Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene: Manson House, 26 Portland Place, London, W.1, f. 1907 for the stimulation of inquiry and research into causes, treatment, and prevention of human and animal diseases in warm climates, 2,000 mems.; Pres. Prof. R. M. GORDON, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.; Hon. Secs. Brig. J. S. K. BOYD, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., and Dr. C. WILCOCKS, M.D., F.R.C.P.; publs. *Transactions* (six times yearly), *Year Book* (Editor Sir WILLIAM MACARTHUR, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.).

St. John's Hospital Dermatological Society (incorporating The London Dermatological Society) 5 Lisle Street, London, W.C.2; f. 1911 to promote the knowledge and study of dermatology by the showing and discussion of rare and interesting cases; 350 mems.; Pres. Dr. A. D. PORTER, Hon. Sec. Dr. R. H. MEARA, publ. *The Transactions* (April and October).

Society of Medical Officers of Health: Tavistock House (South) Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1856 for the advancement of public health in every branch, and of the knowledge and interests of the public health service; approx. 2,200 mems.; Pres. CHARLES F. WHITE, O.B.E., M.D., CH.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.; Chair. of Council C. METCALFE BROWN, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H., Bar.-at-Law; Administrative Officer S. R. BRAGG; publ. *Public Health* (monthly).

Society of Radiographers: 32 Welbeck Street, London, W.1; f. 1920; affiliated with British Institute of Radiology in 1927; 6,250 mems.; Sec. K. C. DENLEY, M.S.R.; publ. *Radiography* (monthly).

Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London: Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1617

by King James I; grants a registrable medical qualification (L.M.S.S.A. Lond.), also the post-graduate diplomas of Mastery of Midwifery (M.M.S.A.), diploma in Industrial Health (D.I.H.), and a certificate for assistants in dispensing; 450 mems.; Clerk and Registrar ERNEST BUSBY.

MUSEOLOGY

Museums Association: 33 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, London, W.1; f. 1889; 1,118 mems.; Pres. F. S. WALLIS, D.Sc., PH.D., F.M.A.; Hon. Sec. NORMAN COOK, B.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.; Hon. Editor W. E. SWINTON, PH.D., F.R.S.E., F.M.A.; Chair of Education Cttee. D. B. HARDEN, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A., F.M.A.; Sec. MICHAEL NIGHTINGALE, B.Sc., B.Litt.; publ. *Museums Journal* (monthly).

Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries: Curzon Street House, London, W.1; appointed 1931; objects: (1) to advise generally on questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole, and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; (2) to promote co-operation between the National Institutions themselves, and between the National and Provincial Institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord HARLECH, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Sec. Sir HAROLD CLAUGHTON, C.B.E., M.A.

MUSIC

British Federation of Music Festivals: 106 Gloucester Place, London, W.1; inc. 1921; mems. 281 Festivals, 620 gen. mems.; Patron H.M. The QUEEN; Pres. Dr. RALPH VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, O.M.; Sec. STANLEY HARPER; publ. *Year Book* (March).

Chamber Music Association: 106 Gloucester Place, London, W.1; f. 1930; approx. 500 mems.; Sec. STANLEY HARPER

English Folk Dance and Song Society: Cecil Sharp House, 2 Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.1, f. 1932 (Folk Song Society 1898, English Folk Dance Society 1911) to preserve English folk dances and songs and other folk music; to make them known and encourage the practice of them in their traditional forms, 13,000 mems.; library of 5,000 vols. and 2,000 films and recordings; Dir. DOUGLAS KENNEDY; Sec. H. R. FRANCIS; publs. *Journal, English Dance and Song*.

Hallé Concerts Society: 8 St. Peter's Square, Manchester, 2; f. 1857; 1,800 mems.; Conductor Sir JOHN BARBIROLLI; Sec. and Gen. Manager K. E. CRICKMORE; publ. *Hallé* (monthly).

Incorporated Association of Organists: Regd. Office: 403 Wakefield Road, Huddersfield, f. 1913 as the National Union of Organists and inc. 1929; 75 associations, with 6,500 mems., throughout the Empire; aims to improve and advance the knowledge of their art among organists and choirmasters; administers a Benevolent Fund for organists; Pres. Dr. HENRY G. LAY, M.A., F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.; Hon. Sec. FRANK NETHERWOOD, F.R.C.O., Kingston House, Dalton, Huddersfield; publ. *Quarterly Record* (Editor STANTON DE B. TAYLOR).

Incorporated Guild of Church Musicians: f. 1888; 350 mems.; Pres. Sir GEOFFREY HUTCHINSON, Q.C., M.C., M.A.; Vice-Pres. The Ven. The Archdeacon of LUDLOW, P.C.; Hon. Sec. Rev. GEORGE H. BROWNING, O.B.E., L.Th., Hon. C.F., Turvey Rectory, Bedford.

Incorporated Society of Musicians: f. 1882, inc. 1892; representative body of the profession of music in Great Britain; 3,700 mems.; Pres. (1955) W. GREENHOUSE

UNITED KINGDOM

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

ALLT, D.MUS., F.R.C.O., F.T.C.L., F.B.S.M., F.R.S.A.; Gen. Sec. DENIS BREARLEY, LL.B., 48 Gloucester Place, London, W.1; publs. *Handbook* (annual), *Music Journal* (quarterly).

London Society of Organists: 2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1913; an organists' fellowship for lectures, discussion and recitals; 600 mems.; Pres. ARTHUR J. PRITCHARD, D.MUS., F.R.C.O., F.T.C.L., A.R.C.M.; Hon. Sec. C. H. MORTLOCK, F.I.A.C.; publ. *The Bulletin* (quarterly).

Plainsong and Medieval Music Society: f. 1888 for the publication of all MSS. in libraries in Britain prior to 1540 and for the translation of foreign works on plainsong; small unique private library; Pres. Dr RALPH VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, O.M.; Sec. E. H. WARRELL, 16 Waverley Avenue, Sutton, Surrey.

Renaissance Society: f. 1944 to propagate vocal and instrumental music of the English and Continental schools of ecclesiastical polyphony; Hon. Pres. CARL DOLMETSCH; Dir. and Founder MICHAEL HOWARD; Hon. Sec. BRUNO TURNER, 9 Arden Road, Finchley, London, N.3.

Royal Choral Society: The Royal Albert Hall, London, S.W.7; f. 1871 for the provision in the best possible manner of good choral music; 650 mems., Pres. H.R.H. The Duchess of KENT; Conductor Sir MALCOLM SARGENT; Sec. L. G. PATIENT.

Royal Musical Association, The: 14 Hillside Mansions, Jackson's Lane, London, N.6, f. 1874, inc. 1904, for the investigation and discussion of subjects connected with the art and science of music; 400 mems., Pres. FRANK HOWES, C.B.E.; Sec. R. ERLEBACH; publs. *Proceedings* (annual), *Musica Britannica* (I, II, III, IV, VI, VII, VIII, IX already published).

Royal Philharmonic Society: 4 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1813; 150 mems.; Chair. MYERS FOGGIN, Hon. Sec. D. RITSON-SMITH, Hon. F.T.C.L.; Hon. Treas. GEORGE BAKER.

Rural Music Schools Association: Little Benslow Hills, Hitchin, Herts; f. 1934 by the existing Rural Music Schools to co-ordinate their policy, supervise their work, and establish new schools, over 10,000 students in all Rural Music Schools; Pres. The Earl of HAREWOOD; Dir. MARY IBBERTSON, Sec. HELEN WRIGHT; publs. *Annual Report*, *Making Music* (thrice yearly).

Society for the Promotion of New Music: 53 Welbeck Street, London, W.1; f. 1943; 600 mems.; monthly recitals of new chamber music; new orchestral works also performed; Pres. Dr. R. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. WILLIAM ALWYN, ARTHUR BENJAMIN, Sir ARTHUR BLISS, BENJAMIN BRITTEN, CH., EDRIC CUNDELL, C.B.E., Dr. JOHN IRELAND, ALAN RAWSTHORNE, Dr. EDMUND RUBBRA, MICHAEL TIPPETT, Sir WILLIAM WALTON; Founder FRANCIS CHAGRIN; Sec. Miss KATHLEEN SCARR.

Society of Women Musicians, Inc.: c/o Cramer's, 139 New Bond Street, London, W.1; f. 1911; approx. 400 mems.; Pres. Miss ASTRA DESMOND, C.B.E.; Sec. Miss ALICE MARTIN.

South Place Sunday Concert Society: Conway Hall, Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1887; Hon. Sec. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, 20 Earls Court Gardens, London, S.W.5; publ. *Annual Report*.

Worker's Music Association Ltd.: 17 Bishops Bridge Road, London, W.2; f. 1936 to promote and further working-class musical activities; approx. 1,000 mems. (including 100 music groups, clubs, etc.); Pres. ALAN BUSH; Sec. WILL SAHNOW.

PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY, RELIGION

Aristotelian Society: f. 1880 for the systematic study of philosophy, its historic development and its methods and problems; 351 mems. and 76 subscribing libraries; Hon. Sec. A. A. KASSMAN, 25 John Street, London, W.C.1; publ. *Proceedings*.

British Psychological Society: Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1902; 2,200 mems., Pres. Prof. P. E. VERNON, M.A., PH.D., D.Sc.; Deputy Pres. ALEC RODGER, M.A.; Hon. Sec. ARTHUR SUMMERFIELD, B.Sc.; Hon. Treas. H. G. MAULE, M.A., PH.D., publs. *British Journal of Psychology*, *British Journal of Medical Psychology*, *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, *British Journal of Statistical Psychology*.

Cambridge Philosophical Society: Free School Lane and Benet Street, Cambridge, f. 1819 to promote scientific enquiry and to facilitate the communication of facts connected with the advancement of Philosophy and Natural History; 673 mems.; library of 75,000 vols. mainly periodicals, covering most branches of science, but especially mathematics and physics; Secs. Dr. H. G. EGGLESTON, Dr. T. E. FABER, Dr. S. SMITH; Librarian Miss J. E. I. LARTER; publs. *Proceedings*, *Biological Reviews*.

Ecclesiological Society: Walcot House, 139 Kennington Road, London, S.E.11, f. 1839 as The Cambridge Camden Society; object to study the science of worship in all its aspects, including architecture, sculpture, painting, woodwork, metalwork, mosaics and stained glass, ceremonial, liturgies, and music, and to preserve our heritage of records and remains; 250 mems.; Pres. Very Rev. W. R. MATTHEWS, K.C.V.O., D.Lit., D.D., Hon. Sec. FREDERICK R. BUDGEY; publ. *Transactions*.

Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society Ltd.: City Museum, Leeds, 1, f. 1820 for the advancement of knowledge in all its branches, excepting religion, politics and ethics, 120 mems.; Pres. H. C. VERSEY, D.Sc., F.G.S., Sec. H. HENSON; publ. *Proceedings*.

Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society: Portico Library, 57 Mosley Street, Manchester, 2, f. 1781 for the advancement of literature and science; 306 mems., Pres. P. F. R. VENABLES, PH.D., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.; Hon. Treas. H. HAYHURST, F.R.I.C., A.M.I.C.H.E.M., F.R.E.S.; Hon. Secs. G. F. CLAYTON, F. WILLETT, M.A.; Asst. Sec. Miss A. H. CHAPMAN; publ. *Memoirs and Proceedings* (annual).

Mind Association: c/o Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., Parkside, Edinburgh, 9, f. 1900, 778 mems., Editor Prof. GILBERT RYLE, Hon. Sec. K. W. BRITTON; publ. *Mind* (f. 1876; quarterly).

Modern Churchmen's Union: f. 1898; for the advancement of liberal religious thought; 1,000 mems., Pres. Sir HENRY SELF, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.Sc., B.A., B.D., Chair. Rev. H. BAILEY, M.A., Dir. and Sec. Rev. C. O. RHODES, 9 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2; publ. *The Modern Churchman* (quarterly).

National Institute of Industrial Psychology: 14 Welbeck Street, London, W.1, f. 1921 to ensure the maximum adjustment of the individual to his job by scientific methods of vocational guidance, selection, and training, and the promotion of good industrial relations; approx. 2,000 mems.; Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord PIERCY, C.B.E., B.Sc., Dir. C. B. FRISBY, PH.D., B.Com.; Sec. Mrs. J. CARMICHAEL, B.A.; publ. *Occupational Psychology* (quarterly).

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

National Society for Promoting Religious Education in accordance with the Principles of the Church of England: 69 Great Peter Street, London, S W 1; f. 1811; 3,600 mems., Pres. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY; Gen. Sec. Rev. Canon R. R. BAILEY.

Society for Psychical Research: 31 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1882 for the purpose of making an organised and systematic attempt to investigate certain debatable phenomena which are *prima facie* inexplicable on any generally recognised hypothesis; 1,100 mems.; Pres. G. W. LAMBERT, C.B.; publs. *Proceedings* (irregularly), *Journal* (quarterly), and pamphlets.

Society for the Study of Religions and the Advancement of Fellowship: 26 Buckland Crescent, London, N.W.3; f. 1931 to advance the comparative study of religions and, by fuller knowledge, to lessen prejudice and misunderstanding between the various faiths, Pres. The Marquess of ZETLAND, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; Hon. Dir. and Editor F. VICTOR FISHER; Hon. Sec. Miss E. NICHOLS; publ. *Religions* (quarterly)

Swedenborg Society (Inc.): 20-21 Bloomsbury Way, London, W.C.1; f. 1810 for the translation and publication of the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, Swedish scientist, philosopher and theologian; approx. 650 mems.; Pres. (1955-56) F. G. COLLEY PRYKE; Hon. Secs. Mrs. FREDA C. GRIFFITH, PH.D., B.Sc., ALAN A. DRUMMOND, M.Sc.

Victoria Institute, or Philosophical Society of Great Britain: 22 Dingwell Road, Croydon, Surrey, f. 1865, approx. 500 mems.; Pres. (Vacant); Chair. ERNEST WHITE, M.B., B.S.; Hon. Sec. E. J. G. TITTERINGTON, M.B.E., M.A.; publ. *Journal of Transactions*

PHYSICS

Newtonian Society: inaugurated 1935 to honour the name of Isaac Newton and link his admirers, to study his life, character, and genius, to delineate Newton's contemporaries, literary and scientific, to discuss interrelations of science, philosophy, and religion, Pres. Rev. F. H. E. HARFITT, F.R.G.S., F.P.H.S., F.R.S.A., correspondence to JOHN CLEE, F.P.H.S. (Hon. Treas.), Tudor Grange, Tudor Close, Middleton-on-Sea, Bognor, Sussex, publ. *The Newtonian* (occasional)

Physical Society: 1 Lowther Gardens, London, S.W.7; f. 1874; 2,000 fellows and students, Pres. Prof. H. S. W. MASSEY, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S., Hon. Secs. H. H. HOPKINS, Ph.D., D.Sc., C. G. WYNNE, B.A., Ph.D.; Sec.-Editor Miss A. C. STICKLAND, M.Sc., Ph.D., publs. *Proceedings*, *Reports on Progress in Physics*, *Handbook of Scientific Instruments and Apparatus*

Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh: Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh; f. 1771, granted Royal Charter 1788, for the cultivation of the natural and physical sciences, originally covered the whole field of science, but, as other societies formed, its scope has narrowed to natural history and palaeontology, approx. 100 mems.; Pres. Prof. J. RITCHIE, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.E.; Sec. and Editor F. T. WALKER, B.Sc., M.L.Biol., F.L.S., 25 Inverleith Gardens, publ. *Proceedings* (annual).

SCIENCE

British Association for the Advancement of Science: Burlington House, London, W.1; f. 1831; 5,000 mems.; Pres. (1956) Sir RAYMOND PRIESTLEY, M.C., M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., D.Litt.; Sec. Sir GEORGE ALLEN, C.B.E.; publ. *The Advancement of Science*.

British Society for the History of Science: f. 1946; 225 mems.; Pres. Dr. HERBERT DINGLE, D.Sc., A.R.C.S.; Hon. Sec. F. H. C. BUTLER, Ravensmead, Keston, Kent; publ. *Annals of Science*, *Bulletin* (quarterly).

Society for Freedom in Science: f. 1940; 431 mems.; Pres. Sir GEORGE THOMSON, F.R.S.; Sec. Dr. JOHN BAKER, Department of Zoology, University Museum, Oxford.

Society for Visiting Scientists, Ltd.: 5 Old Burlington Street, London, W.1; f. 1944 on initiative of British Council in consultation with the Royal Society; 2,550 mems.; Pres. and Chair. Prof. A. V. HILL, C.H., O.B.E., F.R.S.

South-Eastern Union of Scientific Societies: 78 Dunwich Road, Bexleyheath, Kent; f. 1896; unites some 70 natural history and archaeological societies in 12 counties, Pres. Capt. CYRIL DIVER, C.B., C.B.E.; Sec. F. EDWARDS, F.L.S., F.P.H.S.; Editor and Librarian F. J. EPPS, F.G.S.; publ. *South-Eastern Naturalist and Anti-quary* (annual)

TECHNOLOGY

British Coal Utilisation Research Association: Randalls Road, Leatherhead; f. 1938 to promote research and other scientific work in connection with the utilisation of coal and its derivatives; is under the aegis of the D.S.I.R., 166 mems.; Pres. Dr. W. IDRIS JONES, C.B.E.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. D. T. A. TOWNEND, C.B.E.; Dir. of Basic Research Laboratories R. L. BROWN; Dir. of Industrial and Domestic Development Laboratories J. S. HALES, Company Sec. P. T. SUTTON

British Horological Institute: 35 Northampton Square, London, E.C.1; f. 1858 to promote the cultivation of the science of horology, ca. 4,000 mems.; Pres. Sir HAROLD SPENCER JONES, M.A., SC.D., F.R.S.; Sec. F. B. COWEN, M.C., T.D.; publ. *The Horological Journal* (monthly)

British Institute of Management: P.O. B. 483, Management House, 8 Hill Street, London, W.1, the central national body for the study and promotion of good management, Dir. (Vacant)

British Shipbuilding Research Association: 5 Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, London, W.1; f. 1944, Chair of Council CHARLES CONNELL, M.A.; Chair. Research Board Sir WILFRID AYRE, J.P., Dir. of Research S. L. SMITH, C.B.E., D.Sc. (ENG.), Admin. Dir. and Sec. J. C. ASHER, B.Sc. (ECON.)

British Society of Dowsters: York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2; f. 1933 to encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism; to spread information of the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical, agricultural and other purposes, and to keep a register of competent dowsters; approx. 600 mems.; Pres. Col. A. H. BELL, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Hon. Sec. and Treas. C. SOMERS TAYLOR, M.A., publ. *Radio-Perception* (quarterly).

British Standards Institution: 2 Park Street, London, W.1; formed 1901 as Engineering Standards Committee, inc. 1918 as British Engineering Standards Assn., f. under Royal Charter as B.S.I. in 1929, the Institution is the organisation for the promulgation of all national standards other than for a few specialised subjects, over 8,300 mems.; Pres. Sir ROGER DUNCALFE; Chair. Sir HERBERT MANZONI, Dir. H. A. R. BINNEY, C.B.; publs. *Year Book*, monthly Information Sheet, and *British Standard Specifications*.

F.B.I. Industrial Research Committee: 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1; appointed 1944 to stimulate national interest in research for industry, and to foster it in all appropriate ways; Chair. A. H. WILSON, F.R.S.; Sec. G. WITHERS.

Gemmological Association of Great Britain, Inc.: Saint Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, London, E.C.2; f. 1908 for promotion of the study of gemmology and the scientific and industrial study of all materials and articles used or dealt in by persons interested in gemmology; Chair, F. H. KNOWLES-BROWN, F.S.M.C., F.G.A.; Curator Sir JAMES WALTON, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Sec. G. F. ANDREWS; publ. *Journal of Gemmology* (quarterly).

Incorporated Institute of British Decorators and Interior Designers: 100 Park Street, Grosvenor Square, London, W.1; f. 1899 to promote the art or craft of decoration in all its branches and the profession of interior design, and to improve the status, training, and qualification of its members; over 800 full mems.; Gen. Sec. C. W. ALLEN, F.S.C.; publ. *The Record* (quarterly).

Institute of Fuel: 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1927, Royal Charter 1946, to promote, foster, and develop the general advancement of the various branches of fuel technology, to promote research, and to act as a professional organisation; 4,400 mems.; Pres. R. H. GUMMER; Sec. R. W. REYNOLDS-DAVIES; publs. *Journal* (monthly), periodical reports on special studies

Institute of Housing (Incorporated): 37-38 Strand, London, W.C.2; f. 1931 to establish a national organisation for those engaged in the administration of housing legislation; 1,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. E. WILSON; publ. *Housing* (quarterly).

Institute of Industrial Administration: Incorporated as the General Management Professional Institute within the British Institute of Management, Management House, 8 Hill Street, London, W.1; f. 1920 for the promotion of education in the principles of industrial administration and their application; 6,000 mems.; Sec. D. MACDOUGALD, A.C.I.S.

Institute of Metals: 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1; f. 1908, local sections in big industrial towns; approx. 4,300 mems.; Pres. MAURICE COOK, D.Sc., Ph.D.; Sec. Lt.-Col. S. C. GUILLAN, T.D.; Editor N. B. VAUGHAN, M.Sc.; publs. *Journal of the Institute*, *Metallurgical Abstracts*, *Metallurgical Reviews* and Monograph Series.

Institute of Petroleum: Manson House, 26 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1913 to promote, encourage, and co-ordinate the study of petroleum and its allied products, and to accumulate and disseminate information and knowledge relating thereto; 3,500 mems.; Pres. S. J. M. AULD, O.B.E., M.C.; Gen. Sec. D. A. HOUGH, F.I.A.C.; Editor GEORGE SELL; publs. *Journal*, *Institute of Petroleum Review* (both monthly), *Reviews of Petroleum Technology*, *Standard Methods for Testing Petroleum and its Products* (annual).

Institute of Quarrying: Salisbury Square House, London, E.C.4; f. 1917 for the discussion of technical and geological questions relating to quarrying, and other matters pertaining to the control of quarries and the welfare of members; over 1,300 mems.; technical library of over 1,000 vols.; Pres. WILLIAM ADAMS; Chair. BASIL H. MARRIAGE; Gen. Sec. S. McPHERSON; publs. *The Quarry Managers' Journal*, *Cement*, *Lime and Gravel* (both monthly).

Institute of Refrigeration: Dalmeny House, Monument Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1900 (as the Cold Storage and Ice Association) for the general advancement of refrigeration in all its applications; ca. 730 mems.; Pres. Sir CHARLES G. DARWIN, K.B.E., M.C., SC.D., F.R.S.; Sec. D. T. LEE; publ. *Proceedings*.

Institute of Sewage Purification: 10 Cromwell Place, London, S.W.7; f. 1901; 750 mems.; Pres. H. WILSON, D.Sc.; Joint Secs. W. F. FREEBORN and R. G. MEREDITH, F.C.I.S.; publ. *Journal and Proceedings* (quarterly).

Institute of Transport: 80 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1919, inc. by Royal Charter 1926, to promote, encourage, and co-ordinate the study and advancement of the science and art of transport in all its branches; 9,000 mems.; library of 10,000 vols.; Pres. PETER G. MASEFIELD, Sec. F. W. CREWS; publ. *Journal* (two-monthly).

Institute of Welding: 2 Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1; f. 1923 to promote the advancement of the science and practice of welding by means of gases or electricity, or by other means, and allied sciences; 4,800 mems.; Pres. R. E. G. WEDDELL; Sec. G. PARSLÖE, M.A.; publ. *British Welding Journal* (monthly).

Institution of Electronics: 20 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2; f. 1930, inc. 1935, for the furtherance of the science of electronics and other scientific subjects; 600 mems.; Pres. Prof. J. SAYERS, M.Sc., Ph.D.; Hon. Gen. Sec. A. INGLEY HAYES, F.C.S.; publs. *Proceedings*, *Electronics Forum* (quarterly).

Institution of Mining and Metallurgy: 44 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1892, inc. by Royal Charter 1915, for the advancement of the science and practice of mining in respect of minerals other than coal, and of metallurgy in respect of metals other than iron; 2,700 mems.; library of 20,000 vols. (incl. periodicals and maps); Pres. STANLEY ROBSON; Sec. and Editor W. J. FELTON, B.Sc.; Librarian L. CORBETT; publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), including *I.M.M. Abstracts* (alternate months), *Transactions* (annual), and special volumes.

Iron and Steel Institute: 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1; f. 1869, inc. by Royal Charter 1899, for the collection and dissemination of knowledge and information on the making, use, and properties of iron and steel and all subjects of interest to ferrous metallurgists; 4,800 mems.; Pres. Sir CHARLES BRUCE-GARDNER, Bt.; Sec. K. HEADLAM-MORLEY, publ. *Journal* (monthly); library: see page 171.

Joint Committee for National Certificates in Metallurgy: 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. April 1945; consists of representatives of The Iron and Steel Institute, The Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, The Institute of Metals, The Institution of Metallurgists and The Ministry of Education; administers the award of Ordinary and Higher National Certificates in Metallurgy to successful part-time students engaged in pursuits connected with the science of metallurgy; Sec. A. D. MERRIMAN, G.C., O.B.E., M.A., M.Ed., D.Sc., C.I.Mech.E., F.R.S.E.

National Smoke Abatement Society: Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1929; 900 mems., 500 of whom are local authorities; Pres. Sir ERNEST SMITH, C.B.E., D.Sc.; Dir. and Editor ARNOLD MARSH, O.B.E., M.Sc., Tech., M.Inst.F.; publs. *Smokeless Air* (quarterly), *Year Book*, *Proceedings of Annual Conferences*.

Oil and Colour Chemists' Association: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1918 to promote by discussion and scientific investigation the technology of the paint, oil, printing ink, and allied industries; approx. 2,450 mems.; Pres. C. W. A. MUNDY, F.R.I.C.; Gen. Sec. R. H. HAMBLIN, M.A.; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Plastics Institute, The: 6 Mandeville Place, London, W.1; f. 1931; promotes lectures and encourages courses in the technology of plastics, awards educational diplomas,

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maintains a technical library; c. 2,300 mems; Chair. H. H. LUSTY, A.M.I.E.E.; Sec. to Council N. E. GRIGGS, B.Sc.(ECON.), A.C.I.S.; publs. *Transactions and Journal* (quarterly), technical monographs.

Radio Society of Great Britain: New Ruskin House, Little Russell Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1913 to promote interest in the science of radio-communication by amateurs, and to safeguard the interests of those of its members who operate or aspire to operate amateur transmitting stations; 10,000 mems; Pres. R. H. HAMMANS, Gen. Sec. and Editor JOHN CLARRICOATS, O.B.E., J.P.; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Royal Aeronautical Society: 4 Hamilton Place, London, W.1; f. 1866; approx. 7,900 mems.; Pres. N. E. ROWE, C.B.E., B.Sc. (1955-56); E. T. JONES (1956-57); Sec. A. M. BALLANTYNE, B.Sc., Ph.D.; publs. *Journal* (monthly), *Aeronautical Quarterly*.

Royal Institute of Public Administration: 76A New Cavendish Street, London, W.1; f. 1922 to promote the development of the Civil Service and other public services as a recognised profession, and to promote the study of public administration; 4,000 mems.; Pres. Rt. Hon. Viscount WAVERLEY, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.; Dir. RAYMOND NOTTAGE; publ. *Public Administration* (quarterly).

Society of Dyers and Colourists: 19 Piccadilly, Bradford, 1, Yorks; f. 1884 to promote the advancement of science and technology, especially in the theory and practice of the tinctorial arts; approx. 2,400 mems; Pres. FRED SMITH, F.S.D.C.; Sec. J. W. NICHOLLS, F.C.I.S., D.I.C., A.R.C.S.; publ. *Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists* (monthly).

Society of Glass Technology: "Thornton", 20 Hallam Gate Road, Sheffield, 10; f. 1916 to promote the association of persons interested in glass technology; approx. 1,200 mems; Hon. Gen. Sec. R. W. DOUGLAS, B.Sc., F.INST.P., F.S.G.T.; Business Sec. D. W. ROLLIN, B.A.; publ. *Journal* (bi-monthly).

Television Society: f. 1927 for the furtherance of the science and practice of television; over 900 mems.; Pres. Sir VINCENT DE FERRANTI, M.C.; Chair. D. C. BIRKENSHAW, M.B.E.; Sec. G. PARR, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

Textile Institute: 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3; f. 1910; Royal Charter 1925, to secure closer contact between scientific and practical men in the textile industry, to promote the profession and practice of textile technology, to promote and encourage technical training and education in the industry, and to constitute an authority for the determination and recognition of technical and trade standards, usages, terms and definitions for the industry; 7,000 mems.; Pres. W. T. WINTERBOTTOM, C.B.E.; Gen. Sec. D. B. MOORE, B.A., A.M.I.A.A.; publs. *Journal* (monthly), *Year Book*, *Annual Review of Textile Progress*, etc.

UNCLASSIFIED

Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland: 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1; f. 1927 to protect the amenities of the Scottish countryside, particularly in regard to modern development, advertising, hydro-electric development, etc., and to encourage the planting and preservation of trees; Hon. Pres. Sir JOHN STIRLING-MAXWELL, Bt., K.T.; Pres. Rt. Hon. The Earl of GALLOWAY; Sec. K. MACRAE, W.S.

British Social Biology Council: Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1914 to promote

and encourage the teaching of human biology as a cultural and practical subject, and to preserve and strengthen the family as the basic social unit; Pres. The Earl of CRANBROOK; Sec. Miss E. RÉE; publ. *Biology and Human Affairs* (three times a year).

Canterbury and York Society: f. 1904; 207 mems.; Pres. The Archbishops of CANTERBURY and YORK; Sec. A. C. WOOD, Public Record Office, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2; Gen. Editor Miss R. GRAHAM; publ. *Bishops' Registers*.

Commons, Open Spaces and Footpaths Preservation Society: 71 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1865; 3,500 mems.; Chair. Lt.-Col. E. N. BUXTON, M.C.; Sec. W. H. WILLIAMS, M.A., LL.B.; publ. *Quarterly Journal*.

Dugdale Society for the Publication of Warwickshire Records: Shakespeare's Birthplace, Stratford-upon-Avon; f. 1920; 185 mems.; Pres. Sir WILLIAM STRATFORD DUGDALE, Bt., D.L., J.P., F.S.A.; Chair. B. A. FETHERSTONE-DILKE, M.B.E., J.P., M.A., M.B.; Hon. Sec. and Gen. Editor LEVI FOX, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.HIST.S., F.R.S.L.; Hon. Treas. R. T. JONES.

Eugenics Society: 69 Eccleston Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1908 to promote the study of eugenics; approx. 500 mems; 3,500 vols. in library; Pres. Sir CHARLES DARWIN, K.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S.; Sec. C. O. CARTER, B.A., B.M., M.R.C.P., publ. *The Eugenics Review* (quarterly).

Food Education Society: Gordon House, 29 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1909 for the raising of the standard of national health and the reduction of preventable disease by promoting knowledge in the choice and preparation of food and in the vital relationship between soil fertility, food quality and human health; Pres. (Vacant); Chair. FRANKLIN BICKNELL, D.M., M.R.C.P.; Hon. Treas. HAROLD HUNT, J.P.

London Society: 3 Dean's Yard, London, S.W.1; f. 1912 to stimulate a wider concern for the beauty of the capital city, the preservation of its charms and the careful consideration of its development; approx. 800 mems.; Pres. and Chair. of Council Rt. Hon. Viscount ESHER, G.B.E.; Chair. Exec. Cttee. Rt. Hon. Lord MOTTISTONE, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Organising Sec. Miss E. BRIGHT ASHFORD, B.A.; publ. *The London Society Journal* (every two or three months).

National Housing and Town Planning Council Inc.: 42 Devonshire Street, London, W.1; est. 1900 as the National Housing Reform Council to secure the abolition of unhealthy and socially undesirable houses; to promote the principle of sound town and country planning; and to disseminate information as to the improvement of the housing conditions of the people and the best standards of planning, 1,250 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. R. KERRELL-VAUGHAN, D.P.A., Hon. A.T.P.I., F.I.H.S.G.; publs. *The British Housing and Planning Review* (bi-monthly), *British Housing and Planning Year Book*.

National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty: 42 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1895 for the purpose of promoting the permanent preservation of, and public access to, land of natural beauty and buildings of historic interest; list of properties available at above address; 52,000 mems.; Sec. J. F. W. RATHBONE, publs. *List of Properties*, *Annual Report*, *News Bulletin*.

Oxford Preservation Trust: The Painted Room, 3 Cornmarket Street, Oxford; f. 1927 to combine together Oxford City and University, Oxfordshire, and Berkshire to work for the beauty of Oxford and its surroundings; ca. 1,500 mems.; Pres. The Earl of HALIFAX, K.G.,

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D.C.L.; Chair. of Board of Trustees A. H. SMITH, M.A. (Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University); Sec. SAM SMITH, J.P.; publ. *Oxford Preservation Annual Report*.

Saltire Society: Gladstone's Land, 483 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh, 1; f. 1936 to foster the Scottish way of life; 1,700 mems.; Pres. Prof. A. D. GIBB; Hon. Sec. ROBERT HURD; publs. *The Saltire Review* (three times yearly), *The Saltire News Letter* (every two months).

Society for Nautical Research: National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London, S.E.10; f. 1910; over 1,000 mems.; Pres. R. C. ANDERSON, LITT.D., F.S.A.; Chair. Prof.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

MICHAEL A. LEWIS; Hon. Sec. Lt-Comdr. G. P. B. NAISH, R.N.V.R.; publ. *The Mariner's Mirror* (quarterly).

Town and Country Planning Association: 28 King Street, London, W.C.2; f. 1899 to further the cause of Town and Country Planning, decentralisation of overcrowded areas, and the creation of new self-contained towns; 2,000 mems.; library of 750 vols; Chair. of Council Sir ERIC MACFADYEN; Chair of Exec F. J. OSBORN; Business Sec. Miss E. BALDWIN; publ. *Town and Country Planning* (monthly)

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RESEARCH INSTITUTES

AGRICULTURE, BIOLOGY, HORTICULTURE

Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station (University of Bristol): Long Ashton, Bristol; f. 1903 as National Fruit and Cider Institute, which was in 1912 incorporated in the Research Station; research into fruit culture and related subjects, control of diseases of agricultural and horticultural crops, and into domestic preservation of fruit and vegetables; Dir. Prof. T. WALLACE, C.B.E., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.I.C.; Sec. A. L. LEGGETT; publ. *Annual Report*.

Agricultural Research Council: Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, London, S.W.1; f. by Royal Charter in 1931; one of three Government organisations established under the Lord President of the Council to promote and co-ordinate scientific research on all problems that affect the life and activities of the nation as a whole; Chair Lord ROTHSCHILD, G.M., M.A., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Sec. Sir W. K. SLATER, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Poultry Research Centre of the Agricultural Research Council: King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9; f. 1947 to investigate poultry problems by the application of scientific principles; Dir. Dr. A. W. GREENWOOD, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Sec. A. B. TOTTY, B.A.

Animal Breeding Research Organisation: Glenbourne, South Oswald Road, Edinburgh, 9; est. 1945 by the Agricultural Research Council, to obtain, by research, information designed to help the stockbreeder to produce superior stock and to reduce the risks and uncertainty attached to breeding; Dir. H. P. DONALD, D.Sc. Ph.D., F.R.S.E., Sec. -Treas. F. H. JAMES.

Colonial Products Council: Colonial Products Laboratory, Imperial Institute Building, London, S.W.7, its functions are to consider how, by the application of research, greater use can be made of colonial plant and animal products, and to advise the Secretary of State as to (a) the colonial raw materials (plant and animal) which are likely to be of value to the manufacture of products required by industry, and (b) the research and development which should be initiated on such products, Chair. Prof. Sir E. CHARLES DODDS, M.V.O., D.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.; Dir. of Research R. A. E. GALLEY, Ph.D., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.; Scientific Sec. P. C. SPENSLEY, M.A., B.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.I.C.; Sec. W. F. DAWSON, M.B.E.; publ. *Colonial Plant and Animal Products* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks; f. in 1929 as the Imperial Agricultural Bureaux by agreement among the Governments of the British Commonwealth to act as effective clearing-houses for the interchange of information of value to research workers in agricultural sciences and forestry; each Bureau is an information service for scientists throughout the Commonwealth; there are in all 13 separate centres (*see* below) under the control of the Exec. Council; Chair. J. E. C. COVENTRY, B.A., M.Sc.; Sec. Sir HERBERT HOWARD.

Commonwealth Institute of Entomology: 56 Queen's Gate, London, S.W.7, f. 1913 for the collection, co-ordination, and dissemination of all information bearing upon injurious and useful insects and other

arthropods; undertakes identifications; library of 13,700 vols.; Dr. W. J. HALL, C.M.G., M.C., D.Sc.; publs. *Bulletin of Entomological Research* (quarterly), *Review of Applied Entomology* (monthly), *Distribution Maps of Insect Pests* (bi-annual).

Commonwealth Mycological Institute (formerly Imperial Bureau of Mycology); Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey; f. 1920 for the collection and dissemination of information on the fungal, bacterial, virus, physiological and soil disorders of plants and on all deleterious fungi of economic importance; undertakes identifications; Dir. S. P. WILTSHIRE, M.A., D.Sc.; publs. *Review of Applied Mycology* (monthly), *Distribution Maps, Plant Diseases* (two each month), *Index of Fungi* (twice a year), *Review of Medical and Veterinary Mycology* (twice a year), *Mycological Papers* (irregular), *Commonwealth Phytopathological News* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control: Science Building, Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada; f. 1927 as the Farnham House (Slough) Laboratory of the Imperial Institute of Entomology, transferred to Canada 1940; its purpose is the biological control of injurious insects and noxious weeds, and the collection and distribution throughout the British Commonwealth of beneficial parasites with which to attack the harmful ones, Dir. W. R. THOMPSON, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S. (Can.); publ. *A Catalogue of the Parasites and Predators of Insect Pests*.

Commonwealth Bureau of Agricultural Parasitology (Helminthology): Winches Farm, 395 Hatfield Road, St Albans, Herts; f. 1929, collates world research literature on helminth parasites of animals and plants, with reference particularly to those of economic importance; Dir. Prof. R. T. LEIPER, C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., publ. *Helminthological Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Breeding and Genetics: King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9, f. 1929 for the collection and abstracting of the world's literature on the breeding and the genetics of animals, and for the dissemination of this information throughout the world, Dir. J. P. MAULE, M.A., A.I.C.T.A., publ. *Animal Breeding Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Health: Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey; f. 1929 for the collection and abstracting of the world's literature in connection with the various aspects of veterinary science, and for the dissemination of this information throughout the British Commonwealth; Dir. M. CRAWFORD, M.R.C.V.S.; publs. *Index Veterinarius* (quarterly), *The Veterinary Bulletin* (monthly), *Veterinary Reviews and Annotations* (half-yearly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Nutrition: Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeenshire; f. 1929 to collect and abstract the world's literature in the field of human and animal nutrition, and to disseminate this information throughout the British Commonwealth; Dir. I. LEITCH, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.; publ. *Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews* (quarterly).

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RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Commonwealth Bureau of Dairy Science: Shinfield, near Reading, Berks.; f. 1938 for the collection, collation, and distribution of scientific and technological information on dairy husbandry, milk and milk products, and the economics, physiology, microbiology, chemistry and physics of dairying for the benefit of research workers, teachers, advisory officers, etc.; Dir. A. W. MARSDEN, M.Sc., D.I.C., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.; publs. *Dairy Science Abstracts* (monthly), review articles and others occasionally.

Commonwealth Forestry Bureau: at Imperial Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford; f. 1938 for the collection and abstracting of the world's literature on forestry, forest products and their utilisation, and for the dissemination of this information throughout the British Commonwealth; Dir. F. C. FORD ROBERTSON, M.A., B.Sc.; publ. *Forestry Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Horticulture and Plantation Crops: East Malling Research Station, near Maidstone, Kent; f. 1929 as a clearing-house of information on investigations into problems affecting horticulture and plantation crops throughout the world; Dir. D. AKENHEAD, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.; publs. *Horticultural Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops: Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.; f. 1929 to collect, abstract and distribute information on research and developments throughout the world relating to grass and grasslands, crops and plants grown or used for fodder, and (since 1947) annual field crops; current periodicals and reports published in many languages are constantly scrutinised and abstracts of important articles or papers are prepared from them by a whole-time qualified staff, Dir. A. G. G. HILL, B.A., AGR.B., B.Sc.; publs. *Herbage Abstracts*, *Field Crop Abstracts* (both quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Plant Breeding and Genetics: School of Agriculture, Cambridge, f. 1929 to abstract and review current literature on the breeding and genetics of plants of economic importance and relevant publications in allied fields, plant pathology, applied statistics, and other sciences, and to maintain an information service on these subjects, library of 20,000 vols., journals, 70,000 pamphlets, etc.; Dir. P. S. HUDSON, Ph.D.; publ. *Plant Breeding Abstracts* (quarterly).

Commonwealth Bureau of Soil Science: Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.; f. 1929 for the collection and dissemination of information from all sources on soil, whether as the nurse of growing crops, the raw material for a road, or from purely physical and chemical aspects; Dir. G. V. JACKS, M.A., B.Sc.; publs. *Soils and Fertilisers* (bi-monthly), *Bibliography of Soil Science*, *Fertilisers and General Agronomy* (triennial).

Department of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh: Institute of Animal Genetics, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9; f. 1928 for teaching and research in Genetics; Head Prof. C. H. WADDINGTON, Sc.D., F.R.S.

East Malling Research Station: East Malling, nr. Maidstone, Kent; f. 1913 for the promotion of experiments in horticulture; Dir. F. R. TUBBS, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., F.R.S.; publs. *Annual Report*, *Journal of Horticultural Science*.

Forest Product Research Laboratory: Princes Risborough, Aylesbury, Bucks.; est. 1925; Dir. Dr. F. Y. HENDERSON, C.B.E.; publs. *Annual Report*, special reports, bulletins, records, leaflets.

Imperial Forestry Institute: University of Oxford, South Parks Road, Oxford; f. 1924 for research and higher studies in forestry; Dir. Prof. H. G. CHAMPION.

Institute of Animal Genetics: West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9; houses the Dept. of Animal Genetics (Edinburgh University), the Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Genetics (*q.v. above*) and groups of research workers financed by the Agricultural and Medical Research Councils; Dir. Prof. C. H. WADDINGTON, Sc.D., F.R.S.

John Innes Horticultural Institution: Bayfordbury, Hertford, Herts.; f. 1910, by private bequest, for research and teaching in genetics, cytology, plant breeding, pomology, and horticultural science, Dir. Dr. K. S. DODDS, D.Sc., Ph.D.; Acting Head of Cytology Dept. L. F. LA COUR, M.B.E.; Head of Plant-Breeding Dept. WATKINS WILLIAMS, M.Sc.; Head of Genetics Dept. Dr. D. LEWIS, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Head of Garden Research Dept. W. J. C. LAWRENCE, V.M.H.; Curator J. NEWELL; Sec. G. R. DAVIES, Registrar Miss I. M. G. SHIPTON; publ. *Annual Report*.

Marine Biological Station (University of Liverpool). Port Erin, Isle of Man; f. 1885; marine zoology, botany and hydrography, public aquarium and fish hatchery, Dir. J. S. COLMAN, M.A., publ. *Annual Report*.

National Institute for Research in Dairying: Shinfield, Reading, Berks.; f. 1912 for the investigation of problems in dairying and allied subjects, more than 11,000 vols. and 23,000 pamphlets in library; Dir. Prof. H. D. KAY, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sec. H. F. BURGESS, M.B.E., A.C.I.S.; publ. *Annual Report*.

National Institute of Agricultural Botany: Huntingdon Road, Cambridge; f. 1919; 2,500 mems.; Dir. F. R. HORNE, M.A., N.D.A., N.D.D.; Sec. MAURICE G. TOZER, M.B.E., A.A.C.C.A.; publs. *Annual Report*, *Journal*, and leaflets.

Plant Pathology Laboratory: Milton Road, Harpenden, Herts.; f. 1914; is an integral part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and its primary function is to advise the Minister on all matters relating to pests and diseases of plants, Dir. W. C. MOORE, C.B.E., M.A.

Rothamsted Experimental Station: Harpenden, Herts.; f. 1843 for research in soil and plant growth; Rothamsted is also the headquarters of the Soil Survey of England and Wales and the Commonwealth Bureau of Soil Science (*q.v. above*); about 50,000 vols. in library; Scientific Staff 185; Dir. Sir WILLIAM G. OGG, Ph.D.; Sec. J. B. BENNETT, A.C.A., Heads of Depts.: Physics, H. I. PENMAN, M.Sc., Ph.D.; Chemistry, R. K. SCHOFIELD, Ph.D., Soil Microbiology, H. G. THORNTON, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Pedology, A. MUIR, Ph.D.; Botany, D. J. WATSON, Ph.D.; Statistics, F. YATES, F.R.S.; Plant Pathology, F. C. BAWDEN, F.R.S.; Biochemistry, N. W. PIRIE, F.R.S.; Entomology, KENNETH MELLANBY, C.B.E., D.Sc.; Bees, C. G. BUTLER, Ph.D.; Insecticides, C. POTTER, D.Sc.; Nematology, F. G. W. JONES, M.A.; Field Experiments, H. V. GARNER, M.A., Farm Manager, J. R. MOFFATT, B.Sc.; Librarian D. H. BOALCH, M.A.; publs. *Memoirs*, *Annual Report*.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Rowett Research Institute: Bucksburn, Aberdeen; f. 1914 for research in animal nutrition and allied sciences; Dir. DAVID P. CUTHBERTSON, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Heads of Depts.: Applied Biochemistry, J. DUCKWORTH, B.S.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Protein and Carbohydrate Chemistry, R. L. M. SYNGE, B.A., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.; Microbiological Chemistry, A. E. OXFORD, M.Sc., Ph.D., Dip. Bact.; Enzymology, G. A. LEVY, D.Sc., F.R.I.C.; Pathology, J. J. BULLEN, Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S.; Physiology, A. T. PHILLIPSON, M.A., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; Applied Nutrition, J. A. CRICHTON, M.B.E., M.A., B.S.C. (AGR.); Statistics, A. W. BOYNE, Sec. W. MIDDLETON, N.D.A.; Duthie Experimental Stock Farm, W. THOMSON; Librarian W. L. I. SIMPSON, M.A.

Royal Botanic Gardens: Kew, Surrey, f. 1759-60 by Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, became a National Botanic Garden 1841; Dir. Sir EDWARD J. SALISBURY, C.B.E., F.R.S.; publs. *Kew Bulletin*, *Index Kewensis*, *Icones Plantarum*, library: see page 173.

Veterinary Laboratory (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food): New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey; f. 1917 for the investigation and control of diseases in animals; joint library with Commonwealth Bureau of Animal Health (4,500 vols., 450 periodicals); Dir. A. W. STABLEFORTH, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.; Laboratory Sec. J. A. ALDRIDGE, M.B.E.; Librarian D. E. GRAY, F.L.A.

Welsh Plant Breeding Station (University College of Wales): Plas Gogerddan, nr Aberystwyth; f. 1919 to explore the possibilities of plant breeding in relation to agricultural requirements; to study the genetics of agricultural plants; to produce improved varieties and strains of plants; to study the use of such varieties and strains in relation to needs; to study methods of grassland improvement generally; Dir. Prof. E. T. JONES, M.Sc.; Sec. J. O. PARRY-WILLIAMS, M.B.E.

Woburn Experimental Station (Lawes Agricultural Trust): Husborne Crawley, Bletchley, Bucks; f. 1876 for the investigation of manurial and other problems of British crops; Dir. Sir W. G. OGG, M.A.; Asst. Dir.-in-Charge Dr. HAROLD H. MANN, F.R.I.C.; publ. *Annual Report*.

ARCHAEOLOGY

British School of Egyptian Archaeology: University College, London, W.C.1, f. 1905, Dir. Lady FLINDERS PETRIE; Sec. Lady THORNTON

University of London Institute of Archaeology: (see under University of London)

ART, THE ARTS

British Film Institute: 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2; f. 1933, its aim is to encourage the development of the art of the film, to promote its use as a record of contemporary life and manners, and to foster public appreciation and study of it from these points of view; among its activities are the upkeep of the National Film Archive, the direction of the National Film Theatre, and the running of an Information Dept.; 25,000 mems in 50 countries; Patron The Duke of SUTHERLAND, K.T.; Chair S. C. ROBERTS, M.A., LL.D.; Dir. JAMES QUINN; publs. *Sight and Sound* (illustrated), *Monthly Film Bulletin*, *Critics' Choice*.

CHEMISTRY

Chemical Research Laboratory: Teddington, Middlesex; est. 1925, Dir. D. D. PRATT, C.B.E., Ph.D.; publ. *Chemistry Research* (annual)

ECONOMICS, POLITICS

British Institute of Public Opinion: 59 Brook Street, London, W.1; f. 1936 to carry out opinion surveys and social surveys; Dir. HENRY DURANT, Ph.D., B.Sc. ECON.

Economic Research Council: 55 Park Lane, London, W.1; f. 1943 as a non-profit-making research and educational organisation in the field of economics and monetary practice; Pres. JOHN M. PENTON; Joint Hon. Secs. HAROLD S. GOODWIN, EDWARD HOLLOWAY.

National Institute of Economic and Social Research: 2 Dean Trench Street, Smith Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1938; Pres. Sir JOHN WOODS, G.C.B., M.V.O.; Dir. W. A. B. HOPKIN; Sec. Mrs. F. S. STONE; publs. *Economic and Social Studies*, *Occasional Papers*, *Register of Research in the Social Sciences*, *Annual Report*.

P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning): 16 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1; f. 1931; Chair. of Council E. M. NICHOLSON, C.B.; Dir. RICHARD BAILEY; publs. broad-sheets and large-scale reports.

Royal Institute of International Affairs: Chatham House, 10 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1920 to facilitate the scientific study of international questions; mems., all categories, approx. 3,500; Pres. Rt. Hon. Viscount CECIL of CHELWOOD, C.H.; Rt. Hon. Sir WINSTON S. CHURCHILL, K.G., O.M., C.H., Rt. Hon. Sir ANTHONY EDEN, K.G., M.C., M.P., Rt. Hon. Viscount SAMUEL, G.C.B., G.B.E.; Chair. Air Chief Marshal Sir WILLIAM ELLIOT, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C.; Dir.-Gen. C. M. WOODHOUSE, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.A.; Dir. of Studies Dr. A. J. TOYNBEE, Admin. Sec. Lt.-Col. I. H. MACKAY, O.B.E.; affiliated Institutes in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Pakistan; publs. *Survey of International Affairs* (annually), *Documents of International Affairs* (annually), *British Year Book of International Law* (annually), *International Affairs* (quarterly), *The World Today* (monthly), Information Handbooks, individual studies, study group reports (irregularly).

EDUCATION

National Foundation for Educational Research in England and Wales: 79 Wimpole Street, London, W.1; f. 1945; Pres. The MINISTER OF EDUCATION; Chair of Exec. Cttee. Dr. G. B. JEFFERY, M.A., F.R.S.; Dir. BEN S. MORRIS, B.Sc., ED B.

GEOLOGY

Geological Survey of Great Britain: Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7; f. 1835; forms, with the Geological Museum (see page 177), a single institution administered by the D.S.I.R.; Dir. W. J. PUGH, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; publs. *Geological Maps*, *Memoirs*, British Regional Geology Handbooks, Museum Catalogues, *Bulletin*, *Summary of Progress* (annual); library: see page 171.

MEDICINE, NUTRITION, PUBLIC HEALTH

Asthma Research Council: 6 Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2, f. 1927 to promote research into asthma and its allied disorders, Patron H.R.H. The Duke of GLOUCESTER; Pres. His Grace The Duke of SUTHERLAND; Chair. Sir ALBERT G. STERN, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Sec. Miss E. M. STOPFORD.

British Institute of Radiology: 32 Welbeck Street, London, W.1; f. 1927, when the Röntgen Society was amalgamated with the B.I.R.; forms a centre for consultation on the medical, physical and biological applications of radiology, houses the Mackenzie Davidson Library,

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which was bequeathed to the B.I.R. in 1923; 1,200 mems.; Pres. CUTHBERT ANDREWS; Hon. Secs. JOHN BLEWETT, M.D., D.M.R., L. F. LAMERTON, M.Sc., PH.D., F.INST.P.; publ. *The British Journal of Radiology* (monthly).

Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases: Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1908 as Sleeping Sickness Bureau; Dir. Dr. CHARLES WILCOCKS, C.M.G.; Asst. Dir. Dr. H. J. O'D. BURKE-GAFFNEY, O.B.E.; Sec. JOHN RATHBORN, B.A.; publs. *Bulletin of Hygiene*, *Bulletins of Hygiene Reprints*, and *Tropical Diseases Bulletin* (monthly).

Chester Beatty Research Institute of the Institute of Cancer Research: Royal Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, London, S.W.3; f. 1910; Dir. and Prof. of Experimental Pathology Prof. ALEXANDER HADDOW, M.D., D.Sc., PH.D.; Prof. of Chemistry Prof. F. BERGEL, D.PHIL.NAT., D.Sc.; Prof. of Biochemistry Prof. E. BOYLAND, D.Sc.; Prof. of Physical Chemistry Prof. J. A. V. BUTLER, D.Sc.; Prof. of Cytogenetics Prof. P. C. KOLLER, D.Sc.

Empire Rheumatism Council: Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1936 to organise research into the causes and means of treatment of rheumatism, arthritis, fibrositis, and allied diseases, to encourage teaching, and to stimulate public authorities to provide treatment; Chair. Dr. W. S. C. COPEMAN, O.B.E., F.R.C.P.; Chair. of Scientific Co-ordinating Cttee. Prof. R. E. TUNBRIDGE, O.B.E., F.R.C.P.; Hon. Medical Sec. Dr. OSWALD SAVAGE, O.B.E., M.R.C.P.; Gen. Sec. R. VICTOR HOWELL

Food Investigation Organisation, D.S.I.R.: Headquarters: 20A Regent Street, Cambridge; f. 1917; Dir. FRANKLIN KIDD, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; publs. *Food Science Abstracts*, *Annual Reports*, *Special Reports*, *Technical Papers*, *Leaflets*, and articles in scientific journals.

Ditton Laboratory: East Malling, Kent; Supt. R. G. TOMKINS, M.A., PH.D.

Low Temperature Research Station: Downing Street, Cambridge; Supt. E. C. BATE SMITH, M.Sc., PH.D.

Torry Research Station: Aberdeen; Supt. G. A. REAY, O.B.E., B.Sc., M.A., PH.D., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.

Humber Laboratory: Wassand Street, Hull; Officer-in-Charge C. L. CUTTING, B.Sc., PH.D., A.R.I.C.

Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine: Chelsea Bridge Road, London, S.W.1; Department of Serums and Vaccines, Elstree, Herts; inc. 1891; Chair. Sir HENRY H. DALE, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Dir. Prof. A. A. MILES, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Medical Research Council: 38 Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1; inc. 1920; Chair. Rt. Hon. The Earl of LIMERICK, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.; Sec. Sir HAROLD HIMSWORTH, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Q.H.P.; Second Sec. Sir LANDSBOROUGH THOMSON, C.B., O.B.E., D.Sc.; Dir. National Institute for Medical Research Sir CHARLES HARRINGTON, SC.D., F.R.S.

Mount Vernon Hospital and the Radium Institute: Rickmansworth Road, Northwood, Middx.; General Hospital, including regional centres for radiotherapy, and plastic centre and jaw injuries; Sec. F. A. WATSON, F.H.A.

Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene: Keppel Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1926 as a memorial to the late Sir Ronald Ross; it has since 1934 been a Dept. of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; its objects are the teaching of tropical hygiene, assistance to industry in the tropics on all matters concerning the

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

prevention of disease, and research both at home and in the field overseas; Chair. Sir ERIC MACFADYEN, M.A., J.P.; Dir. Prof. G. MACDONALD, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M.; Organising Sec. L. G. PONSFORD, LL.B.

Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, The: 28 Portland Place, London, W.1; Laboratories, 23 Queen Square, London, W.C.1; f. as R.I.P.H. 1886, I.H. 1903, amalgamated 1937, approx. 2,350 mems.; Pres. Rt. Hon. WALTER ELLIOT, C.H., M.C., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., M.P.; Sec. H. H. GERRANS, F.C.I.S.; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health (formerly Royal Sanitary Institute). 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; f. 1876 to promote the health of the people; 12,400 mems., Patron H.M. THE QUEEN; Pres. The Rt. Hon. Lord PERCY OF NEWCASTLE; Sec. P. ARTHUR WELLS, M.A., M.Sc., F.C.C.S., F.INST.P.; publs. *Journal* (monthly; circ. 11,275), *Calendar*; library: see page 173.

Water Pollution Research Laboratory: Elder Way, Stevenage, Herts; f. 1927; Dir. B. A. SOUTHGATE, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C.; publs. *Annual Reports*, technical papers, *Water Pollution Abstracts* (monthly).

Wellcome Laboratories of Tropical Medicine: The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1; Dir. R. S. F. HENNESSEY, C.M.G., M.D., M.R.C.P.(I).

Wellcome Research Laboratories: Langley Court, Beckenham, Kent; Dir. D. W. ADAMSON, M.Sc., D.Phil., A.R.I.C.

Wellcome Veterinary Research Station: Ely Grange, Frinton, Sussex; Dir. R. F. MONTGOMERIE, PH.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.V.S. (See also Wellcome Historical Medical Museum, page 178, library, page 174, Museum of Medical Science, page 179)

METEOROLOGY, ASTRONOMY

Cambridge University Laboratories: Madingley Road, Cambridge; Observatory f. 1824; Solar Physics Observatory f. 1913; work on solar physics, astrophysics and optics, Dir. Prof. R. O. REDMAN, F.R.S.

Liverpool Observatory and Tidal Institute: The Observatory, Birkenhead, Cheshire; Observatory f. 1845, Tidal Institute, 1919, amalgamated 1929; study of tides in all aspects, geophysical studies, especially storm surges; Dir. A. T. DOODSON, D.Sc., F.R.S., publ. *Annual Report*.

Meteorological Office: Victory House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1855, a State institution; Central Forecast Office at Dunstable, Climatology, Library, Instruments and Marine Depts at Headstone Drive, Harrow; General Research at London H.Q.; Dir. Sir GRAHAM SUTTON, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; publs. weather reports, *Geophysical Memoirs*, *Meteorological Reports*, *Professional Notes*, *Meteorological Magazine*, *Marine Observer*, *Observatories' Year Book*, etc.; library: see page 172

Royal Greenwich Observatory: Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex; f. 1675 at Greenwich, Astronomer Royal Dr. RICHARD VAN DER RIET WOOLLEY, M.Sc., PH.D., F.R.S.; publs. various reports of observations

University Observatory: Oxford; teaching and research in solar physics, Dir. H. H. PLASKETT

University of London Observatory: Mill Hill Park, London, N.W.7; f. 1929; teaching and research in astronomy, Dir. Prof. C. W. ALLEN, D.Sc.

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PHILOLOGY

Orthological Institute: 10 King's Parade, Cambridge; f. 1927; conducts research on signs, symbols, and the normative science of language; Dir. C. K. OGDEN

PHILOSOPHY, PSYCHOLOGY

Burden Neurological Institute: Stoke Lane, Stapleton, nr. Bristol; f. 1939 to conduct research in neurology and psychiatry; library of 4,000 vols.; Dir. FREDERICK GÖLLA, F.R.C.P.

Institute for the Study and Treatment of Delinquency: 8 Bourdon Street, Davies Street, London, W.1.; f. 1931 to initiate and promote scientific research into the causes and prevention of crime; founder of the Portman Clinic, an out-patient clinic for diagnosis and treatment of delinquents, with an advisory service to courts. 475 mems.; Pres. (Vacant); Chair. The Rt Hon. Lord CHORLEY, M.A., J.P.; Chair. of Scientific Cttee. Dr. E. GLOVER, M.D.; Gen. Sec. Miss J. E. FRAME; publs. *British Journal of Delinquency* (quarterly), *Annual Report*, monographs and pamphlets.

Royal Institute of Philosophy: University Hall, 14 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1925; 1,300 mems.; Pres. Rt. Hon. Viscount SAMUEL, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.LITT., D.C.L., LL.D.; Chair. Sir W. DAVID ROSS, K.B.E., LITT.D., LL.D., F.B.A.; Dir. and Sec. L. C. ROBERTSON, M.A.; publ. *Philosophy* (quarterly).

PHYSICS

Institute of Physics: 47 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1918, inc. 1920; 5,000 mems.; Pres. Sir JOHN COCKCROFT, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.INST.P., F.R.S.; Hon. Sec. B. P. DUDDING, M.B.E., PH.D., F.INST.P.; Sec. and Editor of Journals H. R. LANG, PH.D., F.INST.P.; publs. *Journal of Scientific Instruments*, *British Journal of Applied Physics*, *Physics in Industry*, and *Student Monograph series*

National Physical Laboratory: Teddington, Middlesex; f. 1900; Dir. R. L. SMITH-ROSE, C.B.E. (Acting); annual reports and technical papers published by H.M.S.O.; other technical papers, published in journals of learned societies, etc

POLAR RESEARCH

Scott Polar Research Institute: Lensfield Road, Cambridge; f. 1926; aims to promote research, interest in and understanding of the polar regions; library open to research workers and museum open to the public, Dir. G. C. L. B. BERTRAM, M.A., PH.D.; publ. *Polar Record*.

SCIENCE (GENERAL)

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research: Charles House, 5-11 Regent Street, London, S.W.1; Cttee. of the Privy Council appointed by Order in Council 1915. President of the Committee of Council: The LORD

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Secretary. Sir BEN LOCKSPEISER, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Chairman of the Advisory Council: Sir HUGH BEAVER, M.I.C.E., M.I.CHEM.E.

Directors:

Building Research: F. M. LEA, C.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.I.C. (see below).

Chemical Research: D. D. PRATT, O.B.E., PH.D. (see p. 166).

Fire Research: S. H. CLARKE, M.S.C.

Food Investigation: F. KIDD, C.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.S. (see p. 167).

Forest Product Research. F. Y. HENDERSON, C.B.E., D.S.C., D.I.C. (see p. 165).

Fuel Research: A. PARKER, C.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.I.C., M.I.CHEM.E. (see next column).

Geological Survey and Museum: W. J. PUGH, O.B.E., D.S.C., M.I.M.E., F.G.S., F.R.S. (see pp. 166 and 177).

Hydraulics Research: Sir CLAUDE C. INGLIS, C.I.E., M.I.C.E., F.R.S.

Mechanical Engineering Research: D. G. SOPWITH, D.S.C., M.I.MECH.E. (ENG.).

National Physical Laboratory: R. L. SMITH-ROSE, C.B.E., D.S.C. PH.D., M.I.E.E. (Acting) (see previous column).

Pest Infestation Research: G. V. B. HERFORD, O.B.E.

Radio Research: R. L. SMITH-ROSE, C.B.E., D.S.C., PH.D., M.I.E.E.

Road Research: W. H. GLANVILLE, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., PH.D., M.INST.C.E. (see p. 169)

Water Pollution Research: B. A. SOUTHGATE, C.B.E., D.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C. (see p. 167).

United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority: St. Giles Court, St. Giles High Street, London, W.C.2; f. 1954 to take over responsibility for research and development in atomic energy, formerly controlled by the Ministry of Supply; Chair. Sir EDWIN PLOWDEN; Mem. Sir JOHN COCKCROFT, Sir CHRISTOPHER HINTON, Sir WILLIAM PENNEY, Sir DONALD PERROTT, Rt Hon. Lord CHERWELL, Sir LUKE FAWCETT, Sir IVAN STEDEFORD, W. STRATH; part-time mems. Sir ROWLAND SMITH, C. F. KEARTON.

Research Group under Sir JOHN COCKCROFT, headquarters at Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell, nr. Didcot, Berks.

Industrial Group under Sir CHRISTOPHER HINTON; headquarters at Risley, nr. Warrington, Lancs

Weapons Group under Sir WILLIAM PENNEY; headquarters at Aldermaston, nr. Reading, Berks.

SOCIOLOGY

Institute of Sociology: Le Play House, Ledbury, Herefordshire; f. 1903; 300 mems., Sec. A. M. L. CURRIE, Chair. of Council Prof. CAMPBELL STEWART

Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: 21 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1843; 1,158 mems.; Hon. Sec. W. B. FAGG, M.A.; publs. *Man* (monthly), *Journal* (semi-annual), *Occasional Papers*; library: see page 172

TECHNOLOGY

Building Research Station (*Department of Scientific and Industrial Research*): Garston, near Watford, Herts; estd 1921, Dir. F. M. LEA, C.B.E., D.S.C., F.R.I.C., HON. A.R.I.B.A.; publs. National Building Studies (comprising bulletins, special reports, research papers), annual reports, and *B.R.S. Digests and Building Science Abstracts* (monthly).

Coal Utilisation Council: 3 Upper Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1932 to promote the efficient use of coal and other solid fuels for domestic purposes and the development of relevant appliances; Pres. J. STANLEIGH TURNER, J.P.; Vice-Pres. Sir JOHN CHARRINGTON; Dir.-Gen. ERIC BELLINGHAM, O.B.E., LL.B.; Dir. J. S. WILLIAMS, B.COM.

Colonial Products Laboratory: Imperial Institute Building, London, S.W.7; formerly Colonial Products Advisory Bureau (Plant and Animal), came under Colonial Office in 1949; it examines and reports on all colonial plant and animal products, and deals with inquiries about them, Dir. Dr. R. A. E. GALLEY, PH.D., D.I.C., F.R.I.C.; publ. *Colonial Plant and Animal Products* (quarterly); library (see page 170).

Fuel Research Station: Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich, London, S.E.10; estab. 1917; 10,000 vols. in library;

UNITED KINGDOM

Dir. Dr. A. PARKER, C.B.E., D.S.C., M.I.CHEM.E., F.R.I.C.; publs. annual reports, technical papers, reports on the investigation of atmospheric pollution, *Fuel Abstracts* (monthly).

Mineral Resources Division, Colonial Geological Surveys: Imperial Institute Building, London, S.W.7; formerly the Mineral Resources Department, Imperial Institute; came under Colonial Office in 1949; it examines and reports on all colonial minerals and deals with inquiries about them; also a statistical section; Principal G. E. HOWLING, B.Sc.; publs. *Colonial Geology and Mineral*

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Resources (quarterly), *Statistical Summary of the Mineral Industry* (annual), and publications on individual minerals of economic importance.

Road Research Laboratory: Harmondsworth, West Drayton, Middlesex; estab. 1933; research on road materials and construction, road traffic and safety; 30,000 books and pamphlets and 300 journals in library; Dir. W. H. GLANVILLE, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., PH.D., M.I.C.E.; publs. *Annual Reports of the Road Research Board*, *Road Abstracts* (monthly), *Technical Papers* and *Road Notes*.

LIBRARIES

LONDON

Admiralty Library: Whitehall, S.W.1; f. 1810; 220,000 volumes, contains works mainly on naval subjects; Librarian Lt.-Comdr. P. K. KEMP, R.N.

Associates of the late Rev. Dr. Bray: S P C K., Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2, f. 1730; an association founded by Dr Bray, who was the founder of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (1698) and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts (1701), with the object of providing theological libraries for the Clergy in Great Britain as well as in the Colonial and Missionary Dioceses of the Anglican Communion; over 150 libraries in Great Britain and more than 250 overseas have been founded or aided by the Association; Pres. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY; Chair. Rev. H. P. THOMPSON; Sec. Miss M. H. I. ROCHE.

Aslib Library: *see* **Aslib** under Learned Societies.

Athenæum, Library of The: 107 Pall Mall, S.W.1; f. 1824; contains about 78,000 vols., reference books and general literature, Librarian E. STIFF, M.A.

British and Foreign Bible Society's Library: 146 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, f. 1804; largest collection of printed Bibles (over 20,000); Librarian JOHN STIRLING.

British Drama League Library: 9-10 Fitzroy Square, W.1; f. 1925; 100,000 volumes, Librarian MARY GARNHAM, F.L.A.

British Library of Political and Economic Science: London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2; f. 1896; contains over 350,000 bound volumes and numerous other items covering economics, political science, law (especially international and foreign), sociology, history, geography, etc., legislative and administrative reports, important deposits of official documents, and a number of special collections; Librarian G. WOLEDGE, B.A., publs. *Guide to the Collections*, *Notes for Readers*, *A London Bibliography of the Social Sciences*

British Medical Association Library: Tavistock Square, W.C.1, f. 1887, 65,000 books, Librarian T. J. SHIELDS.

British Museum Library and Reading Rooms: Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1, f. 1753; National Library, contains over 6,000,000 printed books, about 60,000 MSS., 100,000 charters and rolls, 18,000 detached seals and casts of seals, 3,000 Greek and Latin papyri, and a fine collection of Egyptian papyri. Newspapers are kept in a special department at Colindale, London, N.W.9. Public Reading Rooms for research, admission by ticket. Dir. and Principal Librarian Sir THOMAS KENDRICK, K.C.B.; Keepers. Printed Books, C. B. OLDMAN, C.B.; MSS., A. J. COLLINS; Oriental Printed Books and MSS., J. LEVEEN.

British Museum (Natural History) Library: Cromwell Road, S.W.7; 200,000 volumes on botany, zoology, geology, and mineralogy, Librarian A. C. TOWNSEND, M.A.

Carlton Club Library: 69 St. James's Street, S.W.1; f. 1832; contains about 36,500 volumes, most of which are at present stored, Sec. PETER STEWART.

Chemical Society Library: Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1; f. 1841; over 52,000 volumes and 12,000 pam-

phlets; is a fine collection of works on chemistry and cognate subjects; special collections: Roscoe collection of books on alchemy and early chemistry; collection of books from the library of Michael Faraday; Nathan collection of books on explosives and firearms; Librarian R. G. GRIFFIN.

Church House Library: Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1; f. 1888; specialist reference library dealing with Church affairs, largely in connection with the Church Assembly and the Convocations.

Church Missionary Society Library: 6 Salisbury Square, E.C.4; f. 1799; approx. 25,000 volumes; religion, social sciences, history, language, description and travel; special collections include James Long Bequest (books on Islam and Buddhism) and General Lake's collection of Puritan literature; Librarian Miss J. FERRIER; C.M.S. Gen. Sec. Canon M. A. C. WARREN, M.A., D.D.

College of Arms: Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, ca. 30,000 vols.; genealogical and heraldic collections; Registrar and Hon. Librarian A. R. WAGNER, C.V.O., Richmond Herald.

Colonial Office and Commonwealth Relations Office Library: Colonial Office, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W.1; Commonwealth Relations Office, Downing Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1854; principal collection consists of Colonial and Commonwealth Government publications; Librarian B. CHEESEMAN, A.L.A.; Deputy Librarian C. D. OVERTON, F.L.A.

Congregational Library: Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4; f. 1830, contains about 30,000 volumes, mainly relating to the history and activities of the Non-conformists, and collection of hymnology.

Custom House Library: King's Beam House, E.C.3; f. 1671; contains about 25,000 volumes, together with many MS. records of H.M. Customs and Excise headquarters and outport, including much valuable historical material; representative transcripts, lists, etc., of outport records; also private museum; Librarian and Keeper RUPERT C. JARVIS, F.S.A., F.R.Hist.S.

Dr. Williams's Library: 14 Gordon Square, W.C.1; opened 1729; contains about 90,000 volumes, a lending library of theological, philosophical and historical works; Librarian Rev. R. THOMAS, M.A.; publs. *Catalogue of Accession*, *Bulletin of Accession* (annual), *Lectures of Friends of Dr. Williams's Library* (annual).

Egypt Exploration Society Library: 2 Hinde Street, W.1; f. 1882; contains about 2,000 volumes relating to Egypt and neighbouring countries; Librarian and Sec. WINIFRED A. KEEVES.

Foreign Office Library: Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E.1; f. 1784; contains over 100,000 volumes, largely historical, political and on international law; Librarian and Keeper of the Papers E. J. PASSANT; Deputy Librarian G. H. FONE.

Friends' Library: Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1; f. 1673; the official library of the Society of Friends (Quakers) in Great Britain and the repository of its archives; contains about 13,000 volumes, 20,000 pamphlets, and 20,000 MSS., as well as prints; Librarian JOHN L. NICKALLS.

Geological Museum Library: Exhibition Road, S.W.7; 56,000 volumes; Librarian C. J. STUBBLEFIELD, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Geological Society Library: Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1; f. 1809; contains about 90,000 volumes; Librarian MISS A. BARBER.

Gladstone Library: National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place; S.W.1; f. 1888; contains about 40,000 books and about 40,000 pamphlets; Librarian G. E. V. AWDRY, F.L.A.

Gray's Inn Library: Field Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.1; f. ca. 1522; volumes of books on law; special collections: Baconiana, ecclesiastical MSS. 12th-14th centuries; for the use of mems. of Gray's Inn only; the library was completely destroyed by enemy action in May 1941; there is now a temporary library of about 18,000 volumes; Librarian W. HOLDEN, M.B.E.; Asst. Librarian B. M. COCKS.

Guildhall Library (Library of the Corporation of London): King Street, E.C.2; f. about 1425; contains 130,000 printed books, etc., 23,000 MSS., and 25,000 prints; general reference library, particularly rich in books on all aspects of London history; the MSS. collection consists mainly of City parochial records and records of the City Livery Companies, commercial reference room of British and foreign directories, trade papers, etc.; Librarian R. SMITH, F.L.A., F.S.A.

Guy's Hospital Medical School: The Wills Library: St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1; f. 1903; 20,000 volumes; Librarian G. A. R. WINSTON.

Hirsch Music Library: British Museum, Great Russell Street, W.C.1; purchased for the nation in 1946; a unique collection of musical treatises and theoretical works prior to 1800, full operatic scores and complete and first editions of the classics; Asst. Keeper in charge of Music Room A. HYATT KING.

Horniman Museum and Library: (*see under* Museums).

House of Commons Library: Westminster, S.W.1; f. 1818; contains about 100,000 volumes, including Parliamentary Records, the reference library files contain more than 1,180 periodicals and newspapers; the research division issues bibliographies on subjects of current interest to members, Librarian STRATHEARN GORDON.

House of Lords Library: Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W.1, f. 1826; contains about 65,000 volumes, legal and Parliamentary, history and general literature; Librarian C. T. CLAY, C.B., F.S.A., F.B.A.

Imperial Institute, The Library (The Library of the Colonial Products Laboratory and the Mineral Resources Division, Colonial Geological Surveys). South Kensington, S.W.7; f. 1887, contains about 100,000 vols. of Dominion, Colonial, Indian and other works of reference; Librarian C. D. OVERTON, F.L.A.

Imperial War Museum: Lambeth Road, S.E.1; f. 1917; contains publications and MSS. relating to all military operations in which the Armed Forces of the British Commonwealth have been engaged since 1914; 70,000 volumes, 3,500,000 photographs, Dir. L. R. BRADLEY, C.B.E.; Deputy Dir. and Keeper of Photographs A. J. CHARGE, M.B.E.; Keeper of Pictures W. PHILIP MAYES, F.S.A. (Scot.); A.M.A., Librarian J. R. HILLIER, A.L.A.

India Office Library (Commonwealth Relations Office): King Charles Street, S.W.1; f. 1801; contains about 260,000 printed books, 25,000 MSS. relating principally to India and the East and 1,500 Indian and Persian miniature paintings; Librarian S. C. SUTRON, publs. *Annual Report, Guide*, and catalogues of the collections.

Inner Temple Library: Temple, E.C.4; f. about 1500; contained about 90,000 volumes (about half destroyed by enemy action in 1941), restored to 85,000 volumes (1954); mostly legal and historical; collection of Petyt MSS. available to the public for historical research; Librarian E. A. P. HART.

Inns of Court Bar Library and the Libraries of the Supreme Court of Judicature: Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2; f. 1883, contains 100,000 volumes, Chief Librarian R. A. RICHES, O.B.E.; Asst. Librarians W. F. BIRD, C. L. FISHER.

Institution of Civil Engineers' Library: Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1, f. 1818; a private library of about 70,000 volumes and 19,000 pamphlets; includes works on all branches of engineering; Sec. A McDONALD.

Institution of Electrical Engineers' Library: Savoy Place, W.C.2, f. 1871; the main collection contains nearly 10,000 books, over 11,000 bound volumes of periodicals, reports, etc., and several thousand pamphlets, over 500 periodicals are received. The library includes two famous collections of historical electrical works—the collection of Sir Francis Ronalds (held in trust), consisting of 6,000 volumes and pamphlets and the library of Silvanus P. Thompson, comprising 4,500 volumes and 8,000 pamphlets, there is also a valuable collection of Faraday MSS. and a small collection comprising the library and notebooks of Oliver Heaviside; Sec. W. K. BRASHER, C.B.E., M.A.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers' Library: 1 Birdcage Walk, Westminster, S.W.1; f. 1847; 50,000 volumes; Librarian REGINALD T. EVERETT, B.E.M.

Iron and Steel Institute and Institute of Metals Joint Library: 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1, f. 1938, 30,000 volumes, Joint Librarian ALAN E. CHATTIN.

King's College Library: Strand, W.C.2; f. 1829; contains about 180,000 volumes; Librarian ROBERT HUTTON, M.A.

Lambeth Palace Library: Lambeth, S.E.1, f. 1610; contains about 41,000 printed books and 1,300 volumes of MSS. dating back to the 9th century and including documents of the See of Canterbury, early printed books, etc., Librarian C. R. DODWELL, M.A., PH.D.; Asst. Librarian ROSEMARY BURDETT, M.A.; Archivist DOREEN SLATTER, M.A., B.LITT.

Law Society Library: Chancery Lane, W.C.2; f. 1828; 74,980 volumes, mostly English law books, reports and statutes; Librarian S. E. CHAMPION; pub. *Law Society's Gazette* (mems. only).

Library Association Library: Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1; f. 1877, approx. 18,000 volumes plus large collections of library reports, bulletins, etc., and 6,000 photographs and illustrations, Librarian D. C. HENRIK JONES, F.L.A.

Library of the Royal Society of Arts: 8 John Adam Street, W.C.2; approx. 4,500 vols., Curator-Librarian D. C. G. ALLAN, M.Sc.

Lincoln's Inn Library: Holborn, W.C.2; in existence 1475; with 75,000 volumes and 1,000 volumes of MSS., including the Hale Collection, is the largest and oldest law library in London; Librarian C. W. RINGROSE.

Linnean Society Library: Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1; f. 1788; contains about 70,000 volumes, mostly works on natural history; Librarian W. S. WARTON.

London County Council Education Library: County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1; f. 1909, contains about 130,000 volumes; Librarian H. R. MAINWOOD, A.L.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

London Library: 14 St. James's Square, S.W.1; f. 1841; over 600,000 volumes covering a wide range of subjects and languages; subscription circulating and reference library; under Royal Charter; membership (limited) 5,000, including 900 life mems.; Sec. and Librarian S. NOWELL-SMITH, M.A., F.S.A.; Asst. Sec. and Sub-Librarian S. G. GILLAM, B.LITT., M.A.

London Oratory Library: Brompton Road, South Kensington, S.W.7; f. 1854, contains 40,000 volumes and 3,000 pamphlets; the finest library of Catholic literature in London.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine Library: Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C.1, f. 1924; 37,600 volumes, Librarian C. C. BARNARD, B.A., F.L.A., F.I.L.

Marx Memorial Library: Marx House, 37A Clerkenwell Green, E.C.1, f. 1933, approx. 10,000 volumes; 25,000 pamphlets, files of Labour, Socialist and Communist periodicals, Pres. Prof. J. D. BERNAL, F.R.S.; Chair. ANDREW ROTHSTEIN, M.A.; Librarian H. EVANS.

Medical Society of London Library: 11 Chandos Street, W.1; f. 1773; approx. 25,000 volumes; Registrar and Librarian PERCY MINTER, publ. *Yearly Transactions*.

Meteorological Office Library: Headstone Drive, Harrow, Middlesex; f. 1870; approx. 65,000 books and 20,000 pamphlets, the national library for meteorology and climatology, includes comprehensive records of data published by British and foreign institutions, Librarian G. J. EVANS, B.Sc.

Middle Temple Library: Brick Court, Temple, E.C.4; f. 1641; contains about 85,000 volumes of works on law and history including Commonwealth and U.S. Laws and Reports; Librarian H. A. C. STURGESS, M.V.O.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Library: 3 Whitehall Place, S.W.1; f. 1889; 70,000 vols, some 1,500 current periodicals and serials; includes Cowan and Cotton Libraries (books and periodicals on apiculture); Librarian F. C. HIRST, F.L.A.; publs. *Agriculture* (monthly), *National Agricultural Advisory Service Quarterly Review*, *Plant Pathology* (quarterly), *Bulletins and Leaflets*.

Ministry of Education Library: Curzon Street, W.1; f. 1896 (had its origin in the exhibition of English and foreign educational apparatus in London in 1854); contains over 100,000 volumes; the largest section consists of books and official publications dealing with the organisation and administration of education in all parts of the world; there is also representative collection of books on theory of education, methods of teaching, psychology, educational buildings and equipment; a list of recent accessions is issued monthly; Librarian PHYLLIS M. DOWNIE, M.A., F.L.A.

Ministry of Health Library: Savile Row, W.1; contains over 60,000 volumes and pamphlets and 400 current periodicals on public health, health services, medicine, hospitals, and social welfare; Librarian A. E. FOUNTAIN, B.A., F.L.A.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government Library: Whitehall, S.W.1; provides information on housing, local government, town and country planning, water supply and sewerage for the staffs of the Ministry; available to research workers and local authorities' staffs for reference; 50,000 vols. and pamphlets; Librarian W. PEARSON, A.L.A.

National Central Library: Malet Place, W.C.1; f. 1916 as the Central Library for Students; lends books to readers in all parts of the British Isles on application received through the reader's local, university, or special library;

the Library, which has access to over 21,000,000 books, is the national centre for inter-library lending and information about books and for inter-library lending between Britain and foreign countries; it also includes a British National Book Centre for the redistribution of redundant books from other collections; Librarian R. H. HILL, M.A., F.L.A.

National Library for the Blind: 35 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.1; f. 1882; contains 301,041 volumes (214,376 London, 86,665 Manchester), including music, in Braille and Moon types; Northern Branch. 5 St. John Street, Manchester; Chair. The Marquis of NORMANBY, M.B.E.; Librarian and Dir.-Gen. W. A. MUNFORD, M.B.E., B.Sc. (ECON.), F.L.A.

New College, London, Library: 527 Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.3; f. 1729; approx. 21,000 volumes, including an important collection of 17th- and 18th-century Nonconformist and Deist works; Librarian Rev. J. B. BINNS, M.A.

Patent Office Library: 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2; f. 1855; a State public reference library of industrial art; 90,000 volumes of patent specifications and industrial property publications of the British, Commonwealth and foreign Governments; 183,000 volumes of industrial periodicals and scientific societies' journals from all over the world; 4,000 current periodicals; 90,000 volumes of selected textbooks and pamphlets covering applied science and technology in all countries; lists of additions appear in Official Journal *Patents*; Librarian F. W. GRAVELL, F.L.A.

Pharmaceutical Society Library: 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1; f. 1841, approx. 27,000 volumes; Librarian Miss A. LOTHIAN, F.P.S., A.L.A.

Public Record Office: Chancery Lane, W.C.2, national archives of the United Kingdom, over 50 million documents; Keeper THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS; Deputy Keeper D. L. EVANS, O.B.E., D.LITT.

Reform Club Library: 104 Pall Mall, S.W.1; f. 1841; contains about 45,000 volumes of standard literature, with a pamphlet collection on politics, history, biography, topography and economics; Librarian DAISY TINDALL, M.A., A.L.A.

Royal Academy of Arts Library: Burlington House, W.1; f. 1768; over 20,000 volumes on the fine arts and standard reference books; also original drawings and engravings; open to members and students, Librarian SIDNEY C. HUTCHISON, F.R.S.A., A.M.A.

Royal Academy of Music Library: Marylebone Road, N.W.1; f. 1825; 60,000 volumes and 2,500 sets of orchestral parts; special collections include Sir Henry Wood Library, Angelina Goetz Library, and G. D. Cunningham Library of Organ Music; Library Clerk W. H. STOCK.

Royal Agricultural Society Library: 16 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1838, contains 7-10,000 volumes; Sec. ALEC HOBSON, O.B.E.; publ. *Journal* (annual).

Royal Anthropological Institute Library: 21 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1843; approx. 35,000 volumes.

Royal Asiatic Society Library: 56 Queen Anne Street, W.1; f. 1823; contains about 60,000 volumes, dealing with the East, and 1,500 Oriental MSS.; Librarian Mrs. M. DAVIS; publ. *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (twice a year).

Royal Astronomical Society Library: Burlington House, W.1; f. 1820; approx. 25,000 volumes; Librarian Mrs. M. H. MARKIEWICZ, F.L.A.

Royal Botanic Gardens Library: Kew, Surrey; f. 1853; contains approximately 50,000 volumes, including periodicals; Librarian H. S. MARSHALL, F.L.S.

Royal College of Music Library: Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7; f. 1883; contains 26,000 volumes of printed music, and books on music; Librarian BARBARA D. BANNER.

Royal College of Physicians' Library: Pall Mall East, S.W.1, f. 1518; confined to the history of medicine, with a bias towards medical biography, but rich in 16th and 17th-century books covering the whole field of learning; contains 40,000 books, 600 manuscripts (western and oriental), 5,000 autograph letters and 5,000 engraved portraits; Harveian Librarian Prof. Sir CHARLES DODDS, M.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Royal College of Surgeons of England Library: Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, f. 1800, medical and surgical books and 500 current periodicals; 120,000 volumes; Librarian W. R. LE FANU, M.A.; publ. list of periodicals 1931, list of books by John Hunter 1946, *Lives of the Fellows, 1931-50*, 1953.

Royal Empire Society Library: Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2, f. 1868; contains over 300,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the countries of the Commonwealth, Librarian J. PACKMAN, B.A., F.L.A.

Royal Entomological Society of London Library: 41 Queen's Gate, South Kensington, S.W.7; f. 1833; contains about 12,000 volumes; Registrar Miss E. EVANS.

Royal Geographical Society Library: Kensington Gore, S.W.7; f. 1830; contains 100,000 volumes on geography, and an unrivalled collection of maps; Librarian and Map Curator G. R. CRONE; publ. *The Geographical Journal* (quarterly).

Royal Historical Society Library: 96 Cheyne Walk, S.W.10; f. 1868; contains over 12,000 volumes, mainly publications of record societies, Sec. and Librarian Miss A. M. ARMSTRONG, B.A.

Royal Horticultural Society Lindley Library: Vincent Square, S.W.1; contains more than 25,000 volumes, including pomological library of E. A. Bunyard; Librarian Miss L. D. WHITELEY, B.A., F.L.A.

Royal Institute of British Architects' Library: 66 Portland Place, W.1, f. 1834, with approx. 60,000 volumes, and an important collection of drawings and prints, is one of the most complete architectural libraries; Librarian J. C. PALMES, M.A.; publ. *R.I.B.A. Library Bulletin* (since Nov. 1946) (quarterly).

Royal Institute of International Affairs Library, The: 10 St. James's Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1920; over 85,000 volumes and pamphlets; approx. 500 current periodicals, Librarian Miss DOROTHY HAMERTON.

Press Library: over 11,000 box files of cuttings from the international press dating from 1916; Press Librarian Miss K. L. M. SIMPSON.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors' Library: 12 Great George Street, S.W.1; f. 1868; contains over 27,000 volumes on all subjects concerning the profession; Librarian I. L. BROWN; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Royal Meteorological Society Library: 49 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.7; f. 1850; contains about 30,000 volumes and pamphlets of meteorological literature.

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health Library: 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1; f. 1876; contains 25,000 books and pamphlets, and about 265 sets of periodicals.

Royal Society Library: Burlington House, W.1; approx. 145,000 volumes; Librarian I. KAYE.

Royal Society of Medicine Library: 1 Wimpole Street, W.1; f. 1805; important medical library, comprising upwards of 200,000 volumes; includes the Wellcome Research Library.

Royal United Service Institution Library: Whitehall, S.W.1; f. in 1831 for the promotion and advancement of the science and literature of the three Services; about 30,000 volumes; Sec., Curator and Chief Exec. Officer Lt.-Col. P. S. M. WILKINSON; Editor Major-Gen. R. E. VYVYAN, C.B.E., M.C.; Librarian Wing-Comdr. E. B. BEAUMAN; publ. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College Library: West Smithfield, E.C.1; f. 1800; 22,000 volumes, Librarian J. L. THORNTON.

St. Bride Institute Technical Reference Library: Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4, f. 1895, devoted to works on printing and the allied crafts, contains about 30,000 volumes, Chair C. G. CONOLLY, M.A., LL.B.; Librarian W. TURNER BERRY.

St. Paul's Cathedral Library: E.C.4; f. 1707; containing old works on theology and Greek and Latin classics, also some interesting MSS.; upwards of 12,000 volumes and 11,500 pamphlets, Librarian and Keeper of the Muniments Rev. W. M. ATKINS, M.A.

School of Oriental and African Studies Library: University of London, W.C.1; f. 1916; about 180,000 volumes and pamphlets and 1,500 MSS. dealing with Oriental, African, and Polynesian languages, literature, history, religions, and art, Librarian J. D. PEARSON, M.A.

Science Library: South Kensington, S.W.7; a national library of pure and applied science, with about 400,000 volumes, including 21,000 periodicals, of which some 8,500 titles are current at present; is one of the finest scientific collections in the United Kingdom; lends to approved scientific research organisations in Great Britain, photocopying service, Keeper H. T. PLEDGE, B.A.

Sion College Library: Victoria Embankment, E.C.4; f. 1630; contains about 100,000 volumes, including some valuable MSS., mostly theological; Hon. Librarian Rev. Prebendary A. J. MACDONALD, D.D.; Librarian Miss M. E. EDMONDSTON, B.A., F.L.A.

Sir John Soane's House and Museum Library: 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2; f. 1837; contains Sir John Soane's collection of some 8,000 volumes of books on art, antiquities, architecture, classics and general literature; Curator and Librarian JOHN SUMMERSON, C.B.E., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.

Societies for the Promotion of Hellenic and Roman Studies Library: 50 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1879; contains about 25,000 volumes on classical archaeology, history, and literature, classified collection of about 25,000 lantern slides, Librarian Miss J. E. SOUTHAN, B.A.

Society of Antiquaries Library: Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1; f. 1707; contains about 100,000 printed books and a number of MSS., chiefly on archaeological subjects; Asst. Sec. PHILIP CORDER, M.A., Litt.D.; Librarian C. V. DEANE, M.A., Ph.D.

Society of Genealogists' Library: 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7; over 30,000 volumes; Sec. Major G. K. S. HAMILTON-EDWARDS, T.D., M.A., F.L.A.

United Nations Association Library: 25 Charles Street, W.1; f. 1925; contains over 20,000 volumes and pamphlets.

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dealing with international affairs including all official publications of the League of Nations, I.L.O. and United Nations and books dealing with their work; Librarian FRANCES BOYD, M.A.

University College Library: Gower Street, W.C.1; f. 1828; contains some 620,000 volumes and pamphlets, and includes several special collections of great value, e.g. Barlow Dante Collection, augmented by the libraries of Sir John F. Rotton and Mr. H. St. John Brooks, the Graves Mathematical Library, the Whitley Stokes Celtic Library; houses also libraries of Folk-Lore Society, Geologists' Association, Hertfordshire Natural History Society, Malacological Society, London Mathematical Society; Librarian J. W. SCOTT, B.A., A.L.A.

University College Hospital Medical School Library: University Street, W.C.1; f. 1907; 16,000 volumes; Librarian A. T. PICTON, B.A., A.L.A.

University of London Library: Senate House, W.C.1; f. 1838, primarily for members of the University; contains over 600,000 volumes for reference and loan, including several special collections, e.g., the Goldsmiths' Library of Economic Literature, the De Morgan Library of early mathematical and astronomical books, the Grote Library of Greek and Latin classics, the Quick Memorial Library of old educational books and the history of education, the Durning-Lawrence Library of Elizabethan-Jacobean Literature, particularly strong in Shakespeare and Sir Francis Bacon, the Harry Price Library of Magical Literature, etc., Librarian J. H. P. PAFFORD, M.A., F.L.A.

Victoria and Albert Museum, Library of the: South Kensington, S.W.7; f. 1837, contains over 300,000 volumes and a quarter of a million photographs; is the national collection of works on the fine and applied arts; it includes the Dyce, Forster and Jones libraries, which together number about 35,000 volumes, mostly English literature, history and drama; Keeper A. W. WHELEN, M.M.

War Office Library: Whitehall, S.W.1, f. 1804; contains over 150,000 volumes on military science and art and related subjects, history, topography, cartography, and surveying, Librarian A. S. WHITE, I.S.O., F.R.H.I.S.

Wellcome Historical Medical Library: 183 Euston Road, N.W.1, contains a large collection of MSS., over 600 incunabula, and over 200,000 printed books, orientalia, autograph letters, pamphlets, etc., Dir. Dr. E. ASHWORTH UNDERWOOD, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.L.S., Librarian F. N. L. POYNTER, B.A., F.R.S.L., F.L.A.

Wellcome Research Library: See Royal Society of Medicine Library

Westminster Cathedral Library: Victoria Street, S.W.1, contains about 10,000 volumes mainly relating to theology, Bibles and the works of the Fathers of the Church and controversial tracts of the 16th-18th centuries, Librarian (Vacant).

Westminster Chapter Library: Westminster Abbey, S.W.1, f. 1623-26, contains about 14,000 volumes, including liturgies, Bibles, books on canon law and works of the Fathers of the Church, famous for remarkable collection of Abbey Records and other documents, etc., Librarian Rev. Canon C. H. E. SMYTH, M.A., F.R.H.I.S., Asst. Librarian and Keeper of the Muniments LAWRENCE E. TANNER, C.V.O., M.A., V.P.S.A., F.S.A.

Westminster Public Libraries: 4 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2; Central Reference Library at St. Martin's Street, W.C.2, City Librarian LIONEL R. MCCOLVIN, C.B.E., F.L.A.

Zoological Society Library: Regent's Park, N.W.1; f. 1826; contains about 75,000 volumes of works and periodicals connected with zoology; Librarian G. B. STRATTON, M.B.E., A.L.S.

PROVINCES

Each town and county has its Public Library, but these and university libraries are mentioned individually only in exceptional cases.

Birmingham Reference Library: Ratcliff Place, Birmingham, 1; f. 1860; 648,000 volumes; Special collections: Birmingham, 60,000 MS. and printed items covering every phase of local life; Shakespeare, 36,000 books and pamphlets in 67 languages; Boulton and Watt, drawings and correspondence concerning the Soho Foundry; stock includes over 100 incunabula, Baskerville, Byron, Cervantes, Johnson, Milton, Newman, Priestley and first World War Poetry Collections; 26 lending libraries, 8 temporary branches; photo-copying apparatus; Commercial and Patents Library of 16,000 volumes, Technical Library of 36,000 volumes; City Librarian V. H. WOODS, F.L.A.

Bodleian Library: the library of Oxford University; f. 1602; contains about 2,000,000 vols. and includes the Radcliffe Camera (library for undergraduates) and three dependent libraries; the Radcliffe Science Library, the Indian Institute Library and Rhodes House Library (for the history of the British Commonwealth and of the United States); receives a copy of every book published in the U.K., Librarian J. N. I. MYERS; publ. *The Bodleian Library Record* (two or three times a year).

Brighton Public Libraries: Church Street, Brighton 1, Sussex, f. 1873; 196,800 vols. including Lewis Collection of foreign books; Dir. CLIFFORD MUSGRAVE, F.L.A.

Bristol Public Libraries: Central Library, College Green, Bristol 1; f. 1613; 498,158 vols.; City Librarian W. S. HAUGH, B.A., F.L.A.

Cambridge University Library: Cambridge; f. 1287, contains over 1,500,000 printed books, over 12,000 MSS. and 350,000 maps; includes several special collections; Librarian H. R. CRESWICK, M.A.

Cathedral Library: Exeter, Devon, f. 11th Century when Bishop Leofric gave 66 manuscript volumes to the Cathedral Church; over 20,000 vols. including *Exeter Book of Old English Poetry* and *Exon Domesday*, administered by the University of Exeter, Librarian L. J. LLOYD, M.A.

Chapter Library: The Precincts, Canterbury, Kent; f. probably about 597, in continuous existence since 11th Century, contains about 30,000 printed books, Administrative MSS. of the Dean and Chapter and archives of local ecclesiastical courts, Librarian Rev. Canon STANDEN, M.A.; Keeper of the MSS. WILLIAM URRY, B.A., F.S.A.

Chetham's Library: Hunts Bank, Manchester 3, Lancs.; f. 1653 as a free public reference library; ca. 65,000 vols. including many 17th and 18th century works; Librarian Miss HILDA LOFFHOUSE, M.A., F.L.A.

City of Liverpool Public Libraries: William Brown Street, Liverpool 3, Lancs.; f. 1852; 1,628,547 vols., pamphlets, MSS. etc.

Dean and Chapter Library: Norwich Cathedral, Norfolk; a medieval monastic (Benedictine) foundation; over 8,000 vols., some incunabula and MSS.; Librarian Canon JOHN WARING.

Dean Savage Reference Library: The Close, Lichfield, Staffs.; f. 1924; 8,000 vols., mostly theology, archaeology and kindred subjects; Librarian Rev. L. E. H. CALLER.

John Rylands Library: Deansgate, Manchester, Lancs.; f. 1899; reference and research library; contains 17,000 European and Oriental MSS. (including the collection of The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres) and some 100,000 deeds and charters, 450,000 printed books, including block-books, over 3,000 incunabula and other examples of early printing and bibliographical rarities from the Althorp Library of Earl Spencer, rare bindings and association copies; Chair. Sir JOHN S. B. STOPFORD, K.B.E., SC D, LL D, F.R.C.P.; Librarian Prof. E. ROBERTSON, D.LITT., DD; publ. *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library* (half-yearly).

Lancaster Public Libraries: Market Square, Lancaster; f. 1893; new buildings opened 1932; 86,453 vols., also documents, maps, lantern slides and 5,000 music scores; City Librarian E. H. LOWE, F.L.A.

Manchester Public Libraries: Central Library, St. Peter's Square, Manchester 2, f. 1852; includes lending library (36 branches, 2 mobile) of 676,867 vols., foreign library of 15,343 vols and libraries in old people's homes, hospitals and prisons; also reference, commercial, technical and special libraries; prints, maps, plans, microfilm (including *Manchester Guardian* 1821-1927); library theatre and resident company; staff of 267; City Librarian D. I. COLLEY, F.L.A.

Pepysian Library: Magdalene College, Cambridge; collection bequeathed by Samuel Pepys; Librarian R. W. LADBOROUGH

Peterborough Cathedral Library: Peterborough, Northants.; contains ca. 8,000 vols., some important medieval MSS and many early printed books, Librarian Canon J. L. CARTWRIGHT.

Prince Consort's Library: Knollys Road, Aldershot, Hants; f. 1861; military library; 10,000 volumes; Librarian Lt.-Col B. K. DYMOTT.

Public Library and Art Gallery, Huddersfield: Ramsden Street, Huddersfield, Yorks.; f. 1898; 137,632 vols.; Librarian and Curator HORACE GOULDEN, F.L.A.

Ripon Cathedral Library: Ripon, Yorks; f. 1608; mainly old books including Caxtons, three Wynkyn de Worde and many incunabula, early MSS Service Books, 13th-15th-century MSS, Books of Hours, 13th-century Bible, etc; Librarian Canon D. M. M. BARTLETT.

Salisbury Cathedral Library: The Cathedral, Salisbury, Wilts; f. 1445; 9,000 vols., nearly 200 medieval MSS and a contemporary copy of Magna Carta; Librarian Dr. ELSIE SMITH.

Selly Oak Colleges Library: Birmingham 29; f. 1921; philosophy, sociology, anthropology, religion and missions; 50,000 volumes, 3,000 Arabic and Syriac MSS.; Librarian Mrs. J. M. LEONARD, B.A., A.L.A.

Shakespeare Memorial Library: Stratford-on-Avon, Warwicks.; f. 1881; ca. 10,000 vols.; Librarian LEVI FOX, M.A., F.S.A.

University Library: Palace Green, Durham; f. 1831; 150,000 vols; includes Bishop Cosin's Library, f. 1668; 6,000 volumes (divinity and general); the library includes 187 books printed before 1500, First Folio Shakespeare, patristic, liturgical, and oriental works, old bindings, medieval MSS.; Librarian DAVID RAMAGE, M.A., F.L.A.; publ. *Durham Philobiblon* (occasional).

WALES

Cardiff Public Libraries: Central Library, Cardiff, Glam.; f. 1862; 607,000 volumes; Central Library; Reference Dept., including patents, maps, prints, periodicals, Societies' publications; Research Dept., including MSS, deeds, documents, incunabula, large Welsh and other special reference collections; Commercial Dept., Lending Dept., and music collection, Headquarters of Glamorgan and Monmouth Regional Libraries Bureau, 15 br. libraries, City Librarian J. E. THOMAS, F.L.A.

Library of the National Museum of Wales: Cathays Park, Cardiff, Glam; 52,000 vols.; Librarian ELIZABETH H. EDWARDS, F.L.A.

National Library of Wales: Aberystwyth, Cards.; f. 1907; one of the six copyright libraries of the British Isles; contains approx. 1,500,000 printed books, 30,000 MSS., 3,500,000 deeds and documents and 120,000 maps, prints and drawings, including the finest existing Welsh collection; Librarian THOMAS PARRY, M.A., D.LITT.; publs. *The National Library of Wales Journal* (twice yearly), *Bibliotheca Celtica* (annually).

St. Deiniol's Residential Library: Hawarden-by-Chester, Flint; f. 1895 by W. E. Gladstone, 68,000 volumes, accommodation for 28 men students in Divinity, History, Philosophy, Psychology, Classics, Political and Social Science, Warden Rev. H. N. HOLLINGWORTH, M.A.

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh Public Library: Central Public Library, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh and 18 branches; f. 1890, 833,870 volumes; important reference library and special libraries of fine art, music, economics and commerce, Edinburgh history, topography, etc., City Librarian and Curator C. S. MINTO, F.L.A.

Glasgow Public Libraries: Glasgow; include The Mitchell Library, f. 1847 (see below), Commercial Library and 35 district libraries; 1,391,786 volumes, special collections of books for the blind and foreign literature; Librarian A. B. PATERSON, M.C., A.L.A., publs. *Annual Report* and book lists

Mitchell Library: North Street, Glasgow, C 3; f. 1874, contains over 600,000 volumes, and has special collections on Glasgow (20,000 volumes), music (26,000 volumes), Robert Burns (3,500 volumes), and Scottish poetry (8,000 volumes); Librarian A. B. PATERSON, M.C., A.L.A., publs. *Annual Report*, and selected book lists

National Library of Scotland: 11 Parliament Square, Edinburgh, formerly known as the Advocates' Library, f. 1682, contains nearly 2,000,000 volumes and pamphlets and a large collection of MSS, under the Copyright Act may claim any book, etc., published in the United Kingdom, Chair of the Trustees Rt Hon The Earl of CRAWFORD and BALCARRES, K.T., G.B.E., D.C.L.; Librarian W. BEATTIE, M.A., Keeper of MSS W. PARK, M.A., Keeper of Printed Books D. M. LLOYD, M.A.

Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh Library: Edinburgh, 2; ca. 200,000 volumes, open to all medically qualified persons, almost exclusively medical; particularly rich in the early sources of medical knowledge and its periodical collection, over 1,000 volumes of MSS, Librarian L. JOLLEY, M.A., F.L.A.

Scottish Central Library: Lawnmarket, Edinburgh; f. 1921 to maintain a stock of scarce and expensive books to supplement the reserves of Scottish public libraries, and to act as the headquarters for Scottish inter-library co-operation; ca. 30,000 volumes; Librarian M. C. POTTINGER, D.S.C., F.L.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Signet Library: Parliament Square, Edinburgh; date of foundation *ca.* 1722, but there were Writers to H.M. Signet as early as 1460; *ca.* 158,000 volumes; in the Library of the Society of Writers to Her Majesty's Signet are special collections of incunabula, Scottish

literature, genealogies, legal literature, including that of the British Commonwealth; Keeper of the Signet (Vacant pending appointment), Deputy Keeper HUGH WATSON, M.A., LL.B.; Librarian C. A. MALCOLM, O.B.E., M.A., PH.D., F.R.S.E.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

LONDON

Bethnal Green Museum: Cambridge Heath Road, E.2; a branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum; partially re-opened; British paintings, furniture, domestic silver, ceramics, costumes, children's gallery, etc.; Officer-in-Charge C. M. WEEKLEY.

British Museum: Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1; f. 1753 in pursuance of will of Sir Hans Sloane, and with the addition of the Cottonian and Harleian Libraries; opened 1759; present buildings begun 1823. Natural History Depts., S. Kensington (*see below*) Collections and exhibitions of prehistoric, ancient, medieval, oriental, ethnographical and other arts; books, manuscripts, prints, drawings, ceramics and coins. Includes the National Library which contains over 6,000,000 printed books and manuscripts, and receives, under the provisions of the Copyright Act, a copy of every book, etc., published in the British Isles. Public Reading Room for research, admission by ticket on application to the Museum Director. Newspapers are in a special library at Colindale, London, N.W.9. Many catalogues and reproductions are published. Principal Trustees: The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, The LORD CHANCELLOR, The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS; Dir. Sir. T. D. KENDRICK, K.C.B. Sec.; B. P. C. BRIDGEWATER; Keepers: Printed Books C. B. OLDMAN, C.B., Manuscripts Dr. B. SCHOFIELD; Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts J. LEVEEN; Prints and Drawings E. F. CROFT-MURRAY; Egyptian Antiquities I. E. S. EDWARDS; Western Asiatic Antiquities R. D. BARNETT; Greek and Roman Antiquities B. ASHMOLE, M.C., British and Medieval Antiquities R. L. S. BRUCE MITFORD, Oriental Antiquities B. GRAY; Ethnography A. DIGBY; Coins and Medals J. WALKER; Research Laboratory H. J. PLENDERLEITH, M.C.

British Museum (Natural History): Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.7. Composed of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum, transferred to the present address 1881-1885, and a branch comprising the Zoological Museum at Tring, Herts; Dir. Sir GAVIN DE BEER, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sec. T. WOODDISSE, I.S.O.; Keeper of Zoology H. W. PARKER, B.A., D.Sc.; Deputy Keepers of Zoology M. BURTON, D.Sc., F.C. FRASER, D.Sc., Keeper of Entomology W. E. CHINA, M.A., Sc.D.; Deputy Keeper of Entomology J. P. DONCASTER, Keeper of Geology E. I. WHITE, D.Sc.; Deputy Keeper of Geology Miss H. M. MUIRWOOD, D.Sc.; Keeper of Minerals G. F. CLARINGBULL, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.G.S.; Keeper of Botany G. TAYLOR, D.Sc.; Deputy Keeper of Botany A. W. EXELL, M.A.

Carlyle's House: 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3; National Trust property containing a museum of Carlyle relics.

Dulwich College Gallery: Cottage Road, Dulwich, S.E.; built 1814 by Sir John Soane to house the collection of 371 pictures bequeathed by the artist Sir Francis Bourgeois; pictures of the Flemish and Dutch Schools, also fine examples of Murillo, N. Poussin and Watteau; Hon. Surveyor Sir GERALD KELLY, P.P.R.A.; Clerk to the Govs. W. S. CONNOP, A.C.I.S.

Geffrye Museum: Kingsland Road, E.2; f. 1914; contains a small but excellent collection of furniture and paneling arranged in a series of period rooms from 1600 to the present day; Curator Mrs. M. HARRISON.

Geological Museum (Museum of Practical Geology): Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W.7; part of the Geological Survey and Museum (*see page 166*) administered by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, exhibits include a display of precious and semi-precious stones, numerous dioramas, and a large geological globe; fine collections of British mineral specimens and fossils; the reserve collections include some 600,000 fossils and 160,000 minerals and rocks; Dir. W. J. PUGH, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Curator and Librarian C. J. STUBBLEFIELD, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Goldsmiths' Hall: Foster Lane, E.C.2; The Hall of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths of London; built 1830-35, architect, Philip Hardwick; this is the fourth Hall on the site, and contains one of the finest collections of ancient and modern silver plate, a library, exhibition room, assay office for the hallmarking of gold and silver plate, Clerk of the Company W. A. PRIDEAUX, M.C.

Guildhall Art Gallery: King Street, E.C.2; f. 1886 by the Corporation of London, exhibitions of the Corporation's pictures, loan exhibitions of important works, and the exhibitions of various art societies; Dir. RAYMOND SMITH, F.L.A., F.S.A.

Hampton Court Palace: Surrey; contains a collection of paintings, cartoons and tapestries, including Andrea Mantegna's nine great tempera paintings of "The Triumph of Julius Cæsar"; Queen's Surveyor of Pictures ANTHONY BLUNT, C.V.O.; Curator E. J. RAINBOW.

Horniman Museum and Library: London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23, f. 1901; man and his tools, musical instruments, the arts, magic and religion, and the natural history of animals, are the principal subjects illustrated in the Museum; library of 20,000 volumes, mainly on anthropology, prehistory, art and natural history; Curator Dr. O. W. SAMSON; Deputy Curator and Zoologist G. E. WILLIAMS, M.Sc.; Sec. and Librarian Capt. L. J. P. GASKIN, F.L.A.

Imperial War Museum: Lambeth Road, S.E.1; a Government museum and picture gallery; f. in 1917, illustrating and recording every aspect of the various operations in which the Armed Forces of the British Commonwealth have been engaged since 1914; contains relics, trophies, exhibits, models, pictures, films and photographs commemorating the services of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Merchant Navy and the Civil Defence Services, and the efforts and sacrifices of the men and women of the Commonwealth and of their Allies; Pres. H.R.H. The Duke of GLOUCESTER; Dir. L. R. BRADLEY, C.B.E.; library. *see page 171*.

Industrial Health and Safety Centre: (Factory Dept.: Ministry of Labour and National Service). Horseferry Road, S.W.1; opened 1927; a permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements, and appliances for promoting the safety, health and welfare of industrial workers; Dir. J. O. PRACOCK.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Iveagh Bequest: Kenwood, Hampstead, N.W.3; left to the nation by the late Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., first Earl of Iveagh, in 1927; includes paintings of British, Dutch, Flemish and French Schools, housed in an eighteenth-century mansion containing a fine Adam library; Admin. Trustees, London County Council; Curator G. L. CONRAN.

London Museum: Kensington Palace, W.8 (administration and main collections); Lancaster House, S.W.1; f. 1912 to exhibit collections bearing on the history of London; Chair. Board of Trustees Viscount ESHER, G.B.E.; Dir. (Vacant)

National Gallery: Trafalgar Square, W.C.2; f. 1824; contains examples of all the principle European schools (works by living painters are at the Tate Gallery); public lectures on weekdays; Chair. L. C. ROBBINS; Dir. Sir PHILIP HENDY; Keeper W. P. GIBSON, Deputy Keepers M. DAVIES, N. MACLAREN; Asst Keepers C. H. M. GOULD, M. LEVEY; Scientific Adviser F. I. G. RAWLINS, Research Chemist R. H. G. THOMSON.

National Maritime Museum: Greenwich, S.E.10, established 1934, opened 1937; illustrates British maritime history as exemplified by the work of the Royal Navy, Merchant Navy, Fishing Fleets, explorers and yachtsmen; the collection includes portraits and sea pieces, models, prints and drawings, instruments, maps and charts, seals, medals and relics, a library of books and MSS.; Dir. FRANK G. G. CARR, C.B.E., M.A., LL.B., F.S.A.

National Portrait Gallery: St Martin's Place, W.C.2; f. 1857; collection contains about 4,000 portraits of eminent British men and women of the last 400 years; Dir. C. K. ADAMS, C.B.E.; Chair. of Trustees The Earl of ILCHESTER, G.B.E., Vice-Chair. G. M. YOUNG, C.B.

Royal College of Music: South Kensington, S.W.7; f. 1883; the College has a collection of musical instruments, of which the Donaldson bequest forms a substantial part.

Royal College of Surgeons' Museum: Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2; formed upon the Hunterian Collection purchased by Parliament in 1799, opened in 1813 when there were about 13,682 specimens, many additions both to buildings and collections have been made since the first opening, part of the buildings and many valuable items were destroyed by enemy action in 1941, about 26,600 specimens being saved, Conservator of the Anatomical Museum GILBERT CAUSEY, F.R.C.S.; Conservator of the Pathological Museum GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, M.B.E., M.D.

Royal United Service Museum: Whitehall, S.W.1, f. 1831; is the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution which exists for the promotion of Science and Literature in the fighting Services; contains a unique collection of war trophies from early times to the present day, personal mementoes of the greatest commanders, models of warships of all ages, aircraft, and of the latest developments in all three Services, Sec., Curator and Chief Exec. Officer Lt-Col. P. S. M. WILKINSON; library. *see* page 173.

Science Museum: South Kensington, S.W.7; f. 1857; the National Museum of Science and Industry, Dir. (Vacant, pending new appointment), Keeper Physics Department F. A. B. WARD, M.A., PH.D., F.B.H.I., F.INST.P.; Keeper Chemistry and Photography Department A. BARCLAY, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.; Keeper Land and Water Transport and Mining Department F. LEBETER, M.Sc.; Keeper Electrical Engineering and Communications Department F. St. A. HARTLEY, C.B.E., A.C.G.I.; Keeper Aeronautics and Sailing Ships Department W. T. O'DEA, B.Sc., M.I.E.E.; Keeper Motive Power

and Industries Department A. STOWERS, B.Sc. (ENG.), A.M.I.C.E., A.C.G.I.; M.I.MECH.E., Keeper Astronomy and Geophysics Department H. R. CALVERT, M.A., B.Sc., D.PHIL., F.R.A.S.; Museum Supt. J. H. COMPER; library. *see* page 173.

Sir John Soane's House and Museum: 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2; built in 1812 by Sir John Soane, R.A., Architect of Bank of England; est. by Act of Parliament, 1833, for the promotion of the study of architecture and allied arts; Curator JOHN SUMMERSON, C.B.E., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; library. *see* page 173.

South London Art Gallery (Borough of Camberwell): Peckham Road, S.E.5; f. 1891; frequent exhibitions of paintings in oils and water colours, prints and etchings, and occasional photographic exhibitions; the permanent collection, damaged by enemy action, awaits restoration; Chief Librarian and Curator W. J. A. HAHN, F.L.A.

Tate Gallery (*National Gallery of British Painting and Modern Foreign Art*): Millbank, S.W.1; f. 1897 by Sir Henry Tate; contains the National Collections of British Painting, of Modern Foreign Painting, and of Modern Sculpture. The British section, which contains about 4,000 works, is especially rich in examples of Blake, Turner, Alfred Stevens, and the Pre-Raphaelites—the collection of French Impressionists and Post-Impressionists is one of the most celebrated in Europe; Dir. and Keeper Sir JOHN ROTHENSTEIN, C.B.E., PH.D., M.A., F.M.A.; Deputy Dir. N. R. REID, D.A. (Edin.).

Tower of London Armouries: London, E.C.3; the national collection of arms and armour, illustrating their development from the Middle Ages to 1914 and including the armour of the Tudor and Stuart sovereigns, and other historic relics; Master of the Armouries Sir JAMES MANN, M.A., Asst. to Master A. N. KENNARD.

Victoria and Albert Museum: S. Kensington, S.W.7; f. 1852; under the Ministry of Education; a museum of Fine and Applied Arts of all countries, periods and styles; also controls Bethnal Green Museum, Osterley Park, Apsley House, and Ham House, Richmond; Dir. TRENCHARD COX, C.B.E., M.A., F.M.A.; Keepers of Museum Departments. Architecture and Sculpture, J. POPE-HENNESSY, Ceramics, E. A. LANE, Circulation, P. C. FLOU, C.B.E.; Engraving, Illustration and Design, and Paintings, J. LAVER, C.B.E., F.R.S.A.; Metalwork, C. C. OMAN, Museum Extension Services, C. H. GIBBS-SMITH, F.R.S.A.; Textiles, G. WINGFIELD DIGBY, Woodwork, H. DELVES MOLESWORTH, Indian Section, W. G. ARCHER, O.B.E., library. *see* page 174.

Wallace Collection: Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1; opened 1900; a collection of pictures, drawings, miniatures, sculpture, French furniture, Sèvres porcelain, bronzes, arms and armour and objets d'art, bequeathed to the nation in 1897 by Lady Wallace; Dir. Sir JAMES MANN, M.A., B.LITT., F.B.A., Hon. V.P.S.A.

Wellcome Historical Medical Museum: The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, N.W.1; f. 1913 by Sir Henry S. Wellcome, LL.D.; the collection consists of about 200,000 exhibits illustrating the history of medicine and related aspects of the biological sciences from prehistoric times to the 20th century; prehistory, ethnographical, medieval, instrument and microscope collections especially valuable; print room contains 150,000 engravings and prints; original paintings, works of art and a large library of photographs; Dir. Dr. E. ASHWORTH UNDERWOOD, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.L.S.; library. *see* page 174.

UNITED KINGDOM

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

Wellcome Museum of Medical Science: The Wellcome Building, Euston Road, N.W.1; Dir. Lt.-Col. C. A. BOZMAN, I.M.S.(retd.).

Whitechapel Art Gallery: High Street, Stepney, E.1; f. 1901; loan exhibitions held; no permanent collections; supported by voluntary contributions; Chair. of Trustees, Rt. Hon. Viscount BEARSTED, D.L., T.D.; Dir. BRYAN ROBERTSON.

PROVINCES

The following is a selection from the many provincial museums of the United Kingdom.

Ashmolean Museum: Oxford, f. 1683; contains the art and archaeological collections of the University of Oxford; Egyptian, Prehistoric and Ancient Greek, Mesopotamian and Syrian antiquities, European Stone and Bronze Age implements and British antiquities of all periods; coins and medals; oil paintings, old drawings, water-colours, etchings, engravings and miniatures; Italian maiolica and bronzes, Oriental ceramics; English silver; medieval objects of art, Keeper of the Ashmolean and of the Dept of Antiquities D. B. HARDEN, M.A., F.S.A.

Atkinson Art Gallery: Lord Street, Southport, Lancs; f. 1878 for the exhibition of the town's permanent collection, the Spring Exhibition of Modern Art and other exhibitions; Curator H. BARWICK RATCLIFFE, A.R.C.A., F.R.S.A.

Bowes Museum and Park, The: Barnard Castle, Co. Durham; f. 1869 by Josephine and John Bowes; the collection was started in France and transferred to England when John Bowes endowed the foundations of the 22 galleries in 1885; museum opened 1892, includes paintings from European schools, English, European and Oriental ceramics, carved ivories, furniture in period rooms, sculpture, local archaeological exhibits etc; small library; Chair Rt. Hon. Viscount GORT, M.C.; Vice-Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord BARNARD, C.M.G., M.C.; Curator and Sec. THOMAS WAKE.

Brighton Art Gallery and Museum: Church Street, Brighton, Sussex, collection of early (chiefly Netherlands) and modern paintings, water colours, prints and drawings; Japanese prints, English pottery and porcelain; primitive art, archaeology, geology, natural history, etc; Dir. CLIFFORD MUSGRAVE, F.M.A.

British Museum (Natural History): The Zoological Museum, Tring; Akeman Street, Tring, Herts; f. 1892, formerly Lord Rothschild's Zoological Museum; became a branch of the British Museum (Natural History) by bequest, 1937, library of ca. 45,000 vols; Officer-in-Charge Dr. T. C. S. MORRISON SCOTT.

Brontë Parsonage Museum: Haworth, Keighley, Yorks. f. 1893, administered by the Brontë Society (730 mems); manuscripts of Brontë letters, poems, children's writings etc; drawings and paintings by the Brontë family; Bonnell Collection of Brontë MSS, first editions, drawings, etc; Chair Sir LINTON ANDREWS, Hon. Curator T. WYNDHAM VINT, publ. *Transactions* (annual).

Castle Museum: Norwich, Norfolk, f. 1825; collections of archaeology, art, and natural history including especially geology of Norfolk, collections of Norwich silver, Lowestoft porcelain and paintings, drawings from the Norwich School of Painting, Curator R. R. CLARKE, M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.; publ. *Biennial Report*.

Castle Museum, York: f. 1938 as a museum primarily for local exhibits; Kirk collection illustrates the life of the region in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, the adjacent

Debtor's Prison (opened 1952) contains early crafts and costumes and a county military section; Dir. R. PATTERSON, B.Sc., A.M.A.; Chair A. L. PHILIPSON.

City Art Gallery: Municipal Buildings, Leeds 1, Yorks; f. 1888; collection of English and French oil paintings of the 18th and 19th centuries, English water-colours, (including Sydney Kitson and Agnes and Norman Lupton collections); modern English paintings, sculptures and pottery, Dir. ERNEST I. MUSGRAVE, publ. *Leeds Arts Calendar* (quarterly), (see also Temple Newsam House).

City Museum and Art Gallery: Queen's Road, Bristol 8, f. 1920; also Red Lodge, Park Row (f. 1574), Georgian House (f. 1792) and Blaise Castle House, Dir. of City Museum F. S. WALLIS, D.Sc., Ph.D., Dir. of City Art Gallery H. SHUBART, publ. *Guide* and *Quarterly Bulletin*.

City Museum: Weston Park, Sheffield 10, Yorks, f. 1875; collections of Sheffield silver, Old Sheffield Plate, British and European cutlery, coins and medals, ceramics, natural history, etc, Dir. H. RAYMOND SINGLETON, B.Sc., F.R.M.E.S., F.G.S., F.Z.S., A.M.A.

City of Birmingham Museum and Art Gallery: f. 1867; Departments of Art (includes pre-Raphaelite collections and works of David Cox), Archaeology, Ethnography and Birmingham History (collections from Ur, Nineveh, Jericho, Vinca, in the old world, Mexico and Peru in the new) and English medieval pottery; Natural History, Science and Industry (f. 1950 early industrial machinery, illustrations of scientific principles), Dir. (Vacant).

City of Leicester Museums and Art Gallery: New Walk, Leicester, f. 1849, departments of antiquities, archives, art, biology, geology and schools service, the Muniment Room is a repository for the Manorial Rolls, library of 5,700 vols., branch museums include The Newark Houses, Belgrave Hall and the Guildhall, Dir. T. A. WALDEN, F.M.A.

City of Liverpool Public Museums: Carnatic Hall, Elmswood Road, Liverpool 18, Lancs, f. 1851; buildings destroyed 1941, one gallery re-opened 1955, other collections stored in Carnatic Hall, selected exhibits on show at Sudley, Mossley Hill, together with loan exhibitions, Departments Geology, Botany, Invertebrate Zoology, Vertebrate Zoology, Archaeology, Ethnology and Shipping, Zoology Dept. contains the Lord Derby, Tristram and other collections of bird skins, with many specimens, the nucleus of the Archaeology Dept. is the collection of Joseph Mayer, which includes the Bryan Faussett group of Anglo-Saxon antiquities excavated in Kent in the 18th century, Dir. J. H. ILIFFE, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A., F.M.A.

City of Plymouth Museums and Art Galleries and Cottonian Collection: Tavistock Road, Plymouth, Devon, f. 1897 to illustrate the arts and sciences of the West Country, the Cottonian Collection is of early printed and illuminated books, drawings and manuscripts, the Museum administers Buckland Abbey, former home of Sir Francis Drake (vested in National Trust since 1948), now a Drake, Maritime and West Country Folk Museum (f. 1951), and the Elizabethan House, 32 New Street, Curator A. A. CUMMING.

City of York Art Gallery: Exhibition Square, York, f. 1879; Permanent Collection consists of paintings of the Italian, Dutch, Flemish, German, French and English Schools and includes the Lycett Green Collection (presented through the N.A.C.F. 1955) there is a collection of works by William Etty, R.A. (a native of York), a

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

gallery of modern art and an extensive collection of prints and drawings, largely devoted to the topography of York; Curator HANS HESS, F.M.A.; Art Assistant JOHN JACOB, B.A.; publ. *Preview* (quarterly).

Colchester and Essex Museum of Local Antiquities: The Castle, Colchester, Essex; maintained by the Town Council with the support of the Essex Archaeological Society. The large collections are from Colchester and Essex, and the Roman section is the largest in Britain. Curator M. R. HULL, M.A., F.S.A.

Corinium Museum: Park Street, Cirencester, Glos.; Corinium was the second largest town in Roman Britain; one of the most important collections in the Kingdom illustrating the Roman occupation; mosaic pavements, sculpture, household domestic utensils, personal ornaments, pottery, earthenware, bronze, and other articles of varied use, all giving ample evidence of the importance and wealth of Corinium; Hon. Curator Prof. DONALD ATKINSON, Custodian J. REAL.

Corporation of Liverpool, Walker Art Gallery: William Brown Street, Liverpool, Lancs.; f. 1877; Libraries, Museums and Arts Comm. Chair. Alderman JAMES JOHNSTONE, Dir. T. H. SCRUTTON, M.A., A.M.A.

Doncaster Art Gallery and Museum: Waterdale, Doncaster, Yorks; f. 1909, Dir. E. F. GILMOUR, Sec. Miss E. JONES; publ. *Publications*, Nos. I-XX (1945-54) (irregular intervals).

Eastgate House Museum: High Street, Rochester, Kent; f. 1903; an Elizabethan mansion containing local antiquities from Romano-British times; period furniture and special collections, the Foord Annexe, erected 1923, contains archaeological, geological and natural history collections, Curator JOSEPH C. TAYLOR.

Fitzwilliam Museum: Trumpington Street, Cambridge; f. 1816, art collections of the University; pictures, drawings, prints, MSS., autographs, early printed books, music, coins, ceramics, textiles, Greek, Roman, and Egyptian antiquities, and an art library; Dir. C. WINTER, M.A.; Asst. Dir. J. W. GOODISON, M.A.; Librarian Miss P. M. GILES, M.A.

Gloucester Museums: Gloucester, Curator J. NEUFVILLE TAYLOR. The three museums are as follows:

City Museum: Brunswick Road; f. 1859; natural science and archaeology (before A.D. 1500).

Folk Museum: Bishop Hooper's Lodging, Westgate Street, f. 1935; folk material and historical relics (from A.D. 1500).

Regimental Museum: Westgate Street; f. 1951; history of the Gloucestershire Regiment.

Hancock Museum: Barras Bridge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2; f. 1829, present building 1884; general zoology, ornithology, geology, botany and ethnology; administered jointly by the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne and King's College, University of Durham, Curator C. E. FISHER, B.Sc., F.R.E.S.

Harris Museum and Art Gallery: Market Square, Preston, Lancs.; Art Gallery includes the Devis Family of Painters (pictures and relics), 19th- and 20th-century paintings, drawings and sculpture, Museum contains ceramics, glass, costume, dolls and games, colour prints, Victoriana, local archaeological exhibits, Art Dir. and Curator SYDNEY H. PAVIERE, F.S.A., F.M.A., F.R.S.A., A.R.D.S.; Deputy Curator HELENA GIBBON, A.M.A., F.R.S.A.

Haworth Art Gallery: Haworth Park, Accrington, Lancs.; oil and water-colour paintings, etchings, pottery, and "Tiffany" glassware; Curator T. BENT.

Holburne of Menstrie Museum of Art: Great Pulteney Street, Bath, f. 1882; pictures, drawings, miniatures, silver, ceramics, glass, furniture, etc. are exhibited in one of Bath's most representative 18th-century buildings; administered by trustees; Chair. of Trustees SIR ORME SARGENT, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., J.P.; Curator H. LE FLEMING BURROW, B.A., A.M.A.

Lady Lever Art Gallery, The: Port Sunlight, Cheshire, first opened to the public in 1922; collection includes old and contemporary paintings and sculpture, furniture, period rooms, ceramics, textiles, engravings; Curator SYDNEY L. DAVISON; publs. *Annual Report, Illustrated Guides*.

Laing (Municipal) Art Gallery and Museum: Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1, Northumb.; f. 1904 to build up and preserve collections of pictorial, decorative and industrial art, to spread and encourage a knowledge of art in all its forms, to raise the standard of public taste, and to increase the corpus of art-knowledge by means of original research, the Art Gallery contains water-colours of British School from 17th century, modern British oil paintings, engravings and etchings, Japanese colour prints, the Museum contains Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities, decorative and industrial art, European and Oriental arms and armour, and collections illustrating the history and industries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and district, Curator C. BERNARD STEVENSON.

Lancaster Museum and Art Gallery: Old Town Hall, Lancaster, Art Gallery opened 1891, Museum 1923, Kings' Own Regiment Museum 1929; Asst. in charge G. L. SHEARER.

Leeds City Museums: Park Row, Leeds, 1, Yorks; f. 1820 for the preservation and display of objects of historical, biological, geological, and archaeological importance, and for the furtherance of adult and child education by visual means, there are two museums in the city. The Central Museum houses natural history and archaeology; the other, the gatehouse of the now ruined Cistercian Monastery of Kirkstall, displays historical and folk material, Dir. DAVID E. OWEN, PH.D., F.G.S., F.R.E.S., F.M.A.

Manchester City Art Galleries: City Art Gallery, Mosley Street, Manchester 2, Lancs.; f. 1829; Annexe, Princess Street and branch galleries in Harpurhey, Heaton Park, Wythenshawe, and Didsbury, of these Heaton Hall, Heaton Park, is a Georgian Mansion designed by James Wyatt, and the Gallery of English Costume, Platt Hall, Manchester, is the country's only public museum to be wholly devoted to this subject, Dir. S. D. CLEVELAND, O.B.E., F.M.A.

Manchester Museum: The University, Manchester 13, Lancs.; f. 1821; archaeology, ethnology, geology and palaeontology, botany, zoology, entomology, etc.; Keeper R. U. SAYCE, M.A., M.Sc., F.M.A.; Asst. Keepers R. M. C. EAGAR, M.A., PH.D., F.M.A., F.G.S. (Geology); EFFIE N. ROSSER, PH.D., B.Sc. (Botany), E. L. SEYD, M.A., B.Sc. (Zoology), W. D. HINKS, D.Sc., M.P.S., A.M.A., F.R.E.S. (Entomology); F. WILLET, M.A. (Ethnology and General Archaeology), T. BURTON-BROWN (Egyptology and Classical Archaeology); H. RABY, M.A., F.R.N.S. (Numismatics).

Municipal Art Gallery and Museum: Lichfield Street, Wolverhampton, Staffs.; f. 1885; permanent collection of works of modern painters, fine collection of Early

UNITED KINGDOM

English Water Colours and a good collection of Bilston Enamels; branch museum at Bantock House, Bantock Park, containing fine examples of early Worcester Porcelain, Antique Chinese Porcelain and Carved Ivories; also Wolverhampton Bygones; Curator T. H. ROBERTS.

Museum and Art Gallery: Reading, Berks; f 1883 to collect, preserve and exhibit objects of art, archaeology and science, especially of the district; special collections: Silchester collection of Romano-British remains, G. Smith collection of Prehistory, Facsimile of Bayeux Tapestry, Dir. W. A. SMALLCOMBE, B SC., F M A.

Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology: 7 Downing Street, Cambridge; f 1883, Curator G. H. S. BUSHNELL, M A., PH D., F S A; Asst. Curator Miss A. E. FURNESS, M A., PH D.

Museum of Zoology: Downing Street, Cambridge; f 1865; Dir. F. R. PARRINGTON, M A.

Natural History Museum, The: Wollaton Hall, Nottingham, f 1867, collections of botanical, zoological, geological, archaeological material, extensive British and foreign herbaria, Crowfoot collection of exotic butterflies, Pearson collection of European butterflies, Fowler collection of British Coleoptera, Hollier collection of Wenlock Limestone fossils, Carrington series of Mountain Limestone fossils, reference library of approx. 4,000 vols., controlled by Nottingham Corporation; Curator H. C. S. HALTON, B SC., F M A., M S B E.

Southampton Art Gallery: Civic Centre, Southampton, Hants, f 1892 for purchase and display of works of art, and to further art appreciation and cultural activity; new building opened 1939; the collection emphasises English contemporary and 18th-century paintings, Curator M. A. PALMER, B A., F R S A., F M A.

St. Peter Hungate Church Museum: Prince's Street, Norwich, Norfolk; f 1933; collection of medieval ecclesiastical art, chiefly East Anglian, illuminated MSS, copes, early 16th-century Triptych, Church plate, Church bells, musical instruments; administered from Castle Museum; Curator R. R. CLARKE, M A., F S A., F M A.

Temple Newsam House: Halton, Leeds, Yorks, Tudor-Jacobean house, previously residence of the Earl of Halifax; opened to the public 1923, art gallery and museum of decorative art; collections include furniture, Oriental and English pottery and porcelain, English paintings of 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, English water-colours and modern paintings, temporary exhibitions of old and modern paintings, sculpture, and furniture, Dir. ERNEST I. MUSGRAVE, publs *Leeds Arts Calendar* (quarterly), *Guides* and *Catalogues*.

Tolston Memorial Museum: Ravensknowle, Huddersfield, Yorks., opened 1922, illustrates natural and human history of the district; geology, botany, zoology, prehistory, etc.; library of 3,000 volumes, meteorological station in the Park; Dir. E. W. AUBROOK, A.M.A., F.R.E.S.

Towneley Hall Museum and Art Gallery: Towneley Hall, Burnley, Lancs.; f 1902; paintings include works by Burne-Jones, W. Shayer, Snr., G. B. Moroni, Fred Walker, Marten van Valkenborch, David Cox, Gainsborough, Alma Tadema, Landseer, Richard Wilson, Constable, Sir W. Long, De Wint, Etty, and many other noted artists, collections of ivory, jade, glassware and period furniture; the Hall itself dates back to 1350; Curator H. C. THORNTON.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

Trustees and Guardians of Shakespeare's Birthplace: Stratford-on-Avon, Warwicks; inc. by Acts of Parliament 1891 and 1930 to preserve and administer properties associated with William Shakespeare and members of his family, to maintain a museum, library and record rooms for Shakespearean, local history, and topographical records, to offer facilities to research students and to promote knowledge of Shakespeare in every possible way; Dir. and Sec. LEVI FOX, M A., F S A., F R HIST S., F R S L.

Usher Art Gallery: Lincoln; f 1927; exhibits the Usher collection of antique watches, miniatures, Nanking porcelain, etc.; special collection of works by Peter De Wint and a general collection of art objects, Dir. FRANCIS J. COOPER; Deputy Dir. F. T. BAKER.

Yorkshire Museum: York, f 1822; museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society; natural history, archaeology, ceramics, important Roman and Danish archaeological collections; library of ca 7,000 volumes, Keeper G. F. WILLMOT, Librarian Miss EDITH HOLMES.

WALES

Museum of Welsh Antiquities, University College of North Wales: College Road, Bangor, Caernarvons; f 1890; collects and exhibits antiquities relating to the six counties of Anglesey, Caernarvonshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire; Curator R. T. JENKINS, C B E., D LITT., D S A.

National Museum of Wales (*Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru*) Cathays Park, Cardiff, f 1907; depts of geology, botany, zoology, archaeology and art, brs.: Welsh Folk Museum at St. Fagans, the Turner House Art Gallery at Penarth and the Legionary Museum at Caerleon, Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord KENYON, D L.; Dir. D. DILWYN JOHN, T D., D SC., F M A., Keepers of Depts: F. J. NORTH, O B E., D SC., F G S., F S A., F M A., H. A. HYDE, M A., F L S., F M A., COLIN MATHE-SON, M A., B SC., F M A.; R. L. CHARLES, M C., B A.; Curator, Welsh Folk Museum, St. Fagan's, IORWERTH C. PEATE, M A., D SC., F S A., F R S A., F M A.; Sec. R. J. H. LLOYD, T D.; publ. *Annual Report*.

County Borough of Newport Museum and Art Gallery: Dock Street, Newport, Mon., f 1888; special collections of Roman material from Caerleon and Caerwent; oils, early English water-colours, and prints; natural and local history collections, Dir. R. GREGORY ABSALOM, M SC., PH D., F M A.

SCOTLAND

Burgh Museum: Corberry Hill, Dumfries, building erected as a windmill 1798, f 1835 as an Observatory and gradually developed into a regional museum, main hall built 1862; reconstructed 1935 as a museum exhibiting natural history and archaeological material and personalia from Dumfries and Galloway, Roman relics and Stone and Bronze Age implements and bygones; collections of dress materials, aerial photographs, ornithological exhibits; *Camera Obscura* installed 1836; MSS. relative to Burns, Carlyle, Scott, Barrie, etc.; portrait gallery and room of local prints, etc.; Curator A. E. TRUCKELL, F S A. (SCOT.), A M A.

Edinburgh Corporation Museums: Three museums of local history and topography at Huntly House and Canon-gate Tolbooth, Canongate; and at Lady Stair's House, Lawnmarket. Special collections Scott, Burns, Highland Dress, Museum of Childhood. City Librarian and Curator C. S. MINTO, F L A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Vice-Chancellor: Prof. B. W. DOWNS, M.A.
Orator: Prof. W. K. C. GUTHRIE, M.A.
Registrar: R. M. RATTENBURY, M.A.
University Librarian: H. R. CRESWICK, M.A.
Treasurer: A. E. L. PARNIS, M.A.
Secretary-General of the Faculties: H. M. TAYLOR, C.B.E., M.A., PH.D.
Director of University Observatories: Prof. R. O. REDMAN, M.A., PH.D.
Director of Fitzwilliam Museum: C. WINTER, M.A.
 University Library (*see* page 174).
 Fitzwilliam Museum (*see* page 180).
 Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology (*see* page 181).
 Museum of Zoology (*see* page 181).
 Number of teaching staff: 734, including 93 professors and 48 readers.
 Number of students (1954-55) 7,217 men, 717 women, total 7,934.
 Publications. *Statutes and Ordinances of the University*, *Cambridge University Annual Register*, *Cambridge University Reporter* (weekly during full term and occasionally at other times), *The Student's Handbook to Cambridge*.
University Press: Sec. to the Syndics R. J. L. KINGSFORD, M.A.; University Printer B. CRUTCHLEY, C.B.E., M.A.

COLLEGES :

In order of their foundation.

Peterhouse: f. 1284. *Master:* HERBERT BUTTERFIELD, M.A.
Clare College: f. 1326. *Master:* Sir HENRY THIRKILL, C.B.E., M.C., M.A.
Pembroke College: f. 1347. *Master:* SYDNEY CASTLE ROBERTS, M.A.
Gonville and Caius College: f. 1348. *Master:* Sir JAMES CHADWICK, PH.D., F.R.S.
Trinity Hall: f. 1350. *Master:* Sir WILLIAM IVOR JENNINGS, K.B.E., Q.C., LITT.D.
Corpus Christi College: f. 1352. *Master:* Sir WILL SPENS, C.B.E., M.A.
King's College: f. 1441. *Provost:* STEPHEN RANULPH KINGDON GLANVILLE, M.B.E., M.A., F.B.A.
Queen's College: f. 1448. *President:* JOHN ARCHIBALD VENN, LITT.D.
St. Catharine's College: f. 1473. *Master:* DONALD PORTWAY, M.A.
Jesus College: f. 1496. *Master:* EUSTACE MANDEVILLE WETENHALL TILLYARD, O.B.E., F.R.S.L., LITT.D., F.B.A.
Christ's College: f. 1505. *Master:* BRIAN WESTERDALE DOWNS, M.A.
St. John's College: f. 1511. *Master:* JAMES MANN WORDIE, C.B.E., M.A.
Magdalene College: f. 1542. *Master:* Rt. Hon. HENRY URMSTON WILLINK, M.C., Q.C., M.A.
Trinity College: f. 1546. *Master:* Lord ADRIAN, O.M., F.R.S., D.S.C., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.
Emmanuel College: f. 1584. *Master:* EDWARD WELBOURNE, M.C., M.A.
Sidney Sussex College: f. 1596. *Master:* THOMAS KNOX-SHAW, C.B.E., M.C., M.A.
Downing College: f. 1800. *Master:* Sir LIONEL WHITBY, C.V.O., M.C., M.D.
Selwyn College: f. 1882. *Master:* Rev. WILLIAM TELFER, M.C., D.D.
Fitzwilliam House: f. 1869. *Censor:* (Vacant).

WOMEN'S COLLEGES:

Girton College: f. 1869. *Mistress:* MARY L. CARTWRIGHT, SC.D., F.R.S.
Newnham College: f. 1871. *Principal:* RUTH L. COHEN, M.A.
New Hall: f. 1954. *Tutor:* ALICE MURRAY, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

46 NORTH BAILEY, DURHAM

Founded 1832.

The University comprises the Durham Division (eight colleges situated in Durham) and the Newcastle Division (King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, including the Medical School). The University is controlled under statutes which came into force in 1937.

Chancellor: GEORGE MACAULAY TREVELYAN, O.M., M.A., LITT.D., F.B.A.
Vice-Chancellor: CHARLES ION CARR BOSANQUET, M.A., D.C.L.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor: Sir JAMES FITZJAMES DUFF, M.A., M.ED., LL.D., D.C.L.
Treasurer (Honorary): Sir THOMAS BRADFORD, D.S.O., D.L., D.C.L.
Registrar: ERNEST MARSDEN BETTENSOM, M.A.
Librarians: DAVID GOUDIE RAMAGE, M.A. (Durham); WILLIAM SMITH MITCHELL, M.A., PH.D. (Newcastle).
 The library at Durham contains 150,000 volumes and at Newcastle 195,000 volumes.
 Number of teaching staff. 520, including 70 professors.
 Number of students: 3,304 men, 890 women, total 4,194.
 Publications: *Durham University Journal*, *Proceedings of the Durham University Philosophical Society*, *Riddell Memorial Lectures*, *Durham University Gazette*.

DEANS:

Theology: Rev. C. K. BARRETT, M.A.
Arts: Prof. W. H. F. BARNES, M.A.
Medicine: Prof. R. B. GREEN, M.A., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.
Science: Prof. W. F. K. WYNNE-JONES, D.S.C., F.R.I.C.
Applied Science: Prof. A. F. BURSTALL, D.S.C., PH.D.
Music: C. BURNS, M.A., MUS.DOC.
Commerce: D. M. MENNIE, M.A.
Law: Prof. E. C. RYDER, M.A., LL.B.
Education: JOHN PHILIP TUCK, M.A.
Agriculture: Prof. M. M. COOPER, B.AGR.(SC.).

DURHAM COLLEGES:

University College: f. 1833.
Master: L. SLATER, M.A.
Hatfield College: f. 1846.
Master: E. BIRLEY, M.A., F.S.A.
St. Chad's College: f. 1904.
Principal: Rev. T. S. WETHERALL, M.A.
St. John's College: f. 1909.
Principal: Rev. Prof. J. P. HICKINBOTHAM, M.A.
College of the Venerable Bede: f. 1841.
Principal: Rev. G. E. BRIGSTOCKE, M.A.
St. Cuthbert's Society: f. 1871; known as non-Collegiate until 1947.
Principal: Rev. W. A. WHITEHOUSE, M.A., B.LITT.
St. Mary's College: f. 1899.
Principal: E. MARJORIE WILLIAMSON, M.SC., PH.D.
St. Hild's College: f. 1858.
Principal: NINA M. E. JOACHIM, B.A.

UNITED KINGDOM

Neville's Cross College: f. 1921.

Principal: NETTY MARGARET LUNAN, M.A.

St. Aidan's Society: f. 1895; known as Home Students until 1947.

Principal: ETHLEEN M. SCOTT, M.A., L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION:

King's College: Newcastle-upon-Tyne; f. 1937.

Rector: CHARLES ION CARR BOSANQUET, M.A., D.C.L.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Codrington College: Barbados, B.W.I. (see under BRITISH WEST INDIES: BARBADOS: College).

Fourah Bay College: Sierra Leone (see under BRITISH WEST AFRICA: SIERRA LEONE: Education).

Sunderland Technical College: Green Terrace, Sunderland, Co. Durham; f. 1901.

Principal: D. A. WRANGHAM, M.Sc., Wh.Sc., D.I.C., M.I.Mech.E., A.C.G.I.

Number of teachers: 95 full-time, 259 part-time.

Number of students: 667 full-time day, 1,068 part-time day, 2,377 evening

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY

Founded 1583.

Chancellor: H.R.H. The Duke of EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal: SIR EDWARD V. APPLETON, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.A., D.Sc., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

Rector: Prof (Emeritus) SIR SYDNEY SMITH, C.B.E., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Registrar: CHARLES H. STEWART, M.A., J.P., LL.B., C.A.

Librarian: L. W. SHARP, M.A., PH.D.

The library contains over 500,000 bound volumes and 1,000 current periodicals

Number of teaching staff: 758, including 75 professors.

Number of students: 4,272 men, 1,605 women, total 5,877.

Publication: *Edinburgh University Calendar*.

DEANS:

Faculty of Divinity: Very Rev. Prof. JOHN BAILLIE, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., S.T.D., LL.D., L.H.D.

Faculty of Law: Prof. M. G. FISHER, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., LL.B.

Faculty of Medicine: (Vacant)

Faculty of Arts: Prof. J. MACMURRAY, M.C., M.A.

Faculty of Science: Prof. R. N. ARNOLD, D.Sc., D.Eng., Ph.D., M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.C.E.

Faculty of Music: Prof. S. T. M. NEWMAN, M.A., Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES:

New College: f. 1846.

Principal: Very Rev. Prof. JOHN BAILLIE, M.A., D.D., D.Litt., S.T.D., LL.D., L.H.D.

NOTE—The Royal (Dick) Veterinary College was embodied within the University of Edinburgh on April 1st, 1951, and is now called the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies.

Heriot-Watt College: Chambers Street, Edinburgh; f. 1821.

Principal: HUGH B. NISBET, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.

Number of teachers: 57 full-time, 131 part-time.

Number of students: 455 full-time, 651 part-time, 3,076 evening.

ASSOCIATED COLLEGE:

Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, The: 13 George Square, Edinburgh; f. 1901.

Principal: Prof. STEPHEN J. WATSON, M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.

UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

Secretary and Treasurer: J. A. JOHNSTON, A.C.R.A.

Number of teachers: 36

Number of students: 223

Publications: *Calendar*, *Annual Report*, *Farms Guide*, *Bulletins*, *Rural Advisory Leaflets*, etc

UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

Founded 1855 as University College of the South-West of England, incorporated 1922; acquired university status by Royal Charter 1955.

Chancellor: The Duchess of DEVONSHIRE

Principal: J. W. COOK, D.Sc., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Secretary: RODERICK ROSS, M.A.

Academic Registrar: ALAN G. BARILETT, M.A.

Librarian: J. L. LLOYD, M.A.

The library contains 98,000 volumes

Number of teachers: 126, including 17 Professors

Number of students: approx. 1,000 men and women.

Publications: *Calendar*, *Prospectus*, *Scholarship Pamphlet* (annual).

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY

GLASGOW, W 2

Founded 1451, reconstituted 1577.

Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord BOYD ORR OF BRECHIN MEARNES, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal: SIR HECTOR HETHERINGTON, K.B.E., D.L., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., D.Ès.L.

Rector: T. J. HONEYMAN, M.B., F.R.F.P.S.

Registrar: R. T. HUTCHESON, O.B.E., J.P., M.A., Ph.D.

The library contains 416,000 volumes

Number of teaching staff: 675, including 64 professors.

Number of students (1953-54): 4,770 men, 1,277 women, total 6,047.

Publications: *Glasgow University Publications* (95 vols. issued), *Geology Department Papers* (23 vols. issued).

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: A. M. BOASE, M.A., Ph.D.

Faculty of Science: P. I. DEE, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S.

Faculty of Medicine: G. M. WISHART, M.D., B.Sc.

Faculty of Law: R. BROWNING, LL.B., C.A.

Faculty of Divinity: I. HENDERSON, M.A., D.D.

Faculty of Engineering: B. HAGUE, Ph.D., D.Sc.

ASSOCIATED COLLEGES

Royal Technical College, Glasgow: George Street, Glasgow, C 1; established 1886 as the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College by an order of Her Majesty Queen Victoria in Council, amalgamating several old institutions, notably Anderson's College, the first Technical College, founded in 1796; in February 1912 His Majesty King George V directed that in future it should be known as The Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

Chairman: SIR ANDREW McCANCE, D.L., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

Director: DAVID S. ANDERSON, B.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.T.C., M.I.Mech.E.

Secretary and Treasurer: GEORGE H. THOMSON, B.Com., A.L.A.A.

Librarian: CHARLES G. WOOD, F.L.A.

Number of volumes in the library is 35,000

Number of teachers: 212, including 10 Professors

Number of day students: 1,105 men, 122 women, total 1,287.

Publication: *Report on Research*

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

West of Scotland Agricultural College: 6 Blythswood Square, Glasgow, C.2; f. 1899.

Principal: DONALD S. HENDRIE, N.D.A., N.D.D., B.Sc.
Courses and advisory services in Agriculture, Dairying, Horticulture, Poultry Husbandry and Bee-keeping.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF HULL

COTTINGHAM ROAD, HULL

Founded 1927.

Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord MIDDLETON, M.C., T.D., J.P.

Vice-Chancellor: J. H. NICHOLSON, C.B.E., B.A., M.A. (ED.).

Registrar: W. D. CRAIG, B.L.

Chairman of Council: H. I. LOTEN, M.B.E., J.P.

Treasurer: L. H. DOWNS, C.B.E., M.A., M.I.MECH.E.

Librarian: PHILIP A. LARKIN, M.A.

There are over 110,000 volumes in the library.

Number of teachers: 141, including 13 Professors.

Number of students (full-time): 508 men, 204 women, total 712 (Session 1954-55).

Publication: *Calendar*.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: F. W. TAYLOR, M.A., LL.M.

Faculty of Science: E. R. TRUEMAN, B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

LEEDS, 2

Founded 1904.

Chancellor: H.R.H. The PRINCESS ROYAL, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., LL.D.

Pro-Chancellor: Sir HUBERT HOULDSWORTH, Bt., Q.C., D.Sc., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor: Sir CHARLES RICHARD MORRIS, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor: J. T. WHETTON, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., M.Sc.

Treasurer: Sir MAXWELL RAMSDEN

Bursar: EDWIN JOSEPH BROWN, O.B.E., B.Com.

Registrar: JOHN VAUGHAN LOACH, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Librarian: B. S. PAGE, M.A.

The library contains 384,285 volumes and pamphlets, and the Brotherton Collection contains 41,815 volumes and pamphlets and a large number of MSS., deeds, and letters.

Number of teachers: 578, including 68 Professors.

Number of students: 2,558 men, 827 women, total 3,385.

Publications: *University Calendar*, *University Gazette*.

DEANS

Faculty of Arts: D. E. F. BINYON, M.A.

Faculty of Economic and Social Studies: H. C. HILLMAN, M.A.

Faculty of Law: G. L. HAGGEN, M.A., B.C.L.

Faculty of Science: Prof. R. D. PRESTON, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.Inst.P., F.R.S.

Faculty of Technology: J. S. WILLCOX, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Faculty of Medicine: Prof. P. J. MOIR, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

College of the Resurrection: Mirfield, Yorks.; f. 1902 by the Community of the Resurrection for the training of priests.

Principal: Rev. ANDREW BLAIR, C.R., M.A.

Secretary: Bro. ROY FRANCE, C.R.

Registrar: Rev. MARK TWEEDY, C.R., B.D.

Number of teachers: 10.

Number of students: 70 men.

Rawdon Baptist College: Rawdon, Nr. Leeds; f. at Horton, Bradford, 1804, removed to Rawdon 1859.

Principal: Rev. D. S. RUSSELL, M.A., B.D., B.Litt.

Hon. Secretary: Rev. J. G. HOBBS.

Number of tutors: 3.

Number of students: 31 men.

St. John's College: York; f. 1856; Diocesan Training College for Schoolmasters.

Principal: Rev. P. J. LAMB, M.A.

Vice-Principal: W. C. CHAPMAN, M.A.

Bursar: S. WATKIN, B.A.

Number of teachers: 25.

Number of students: 240 men.

Leeds College of Technology: Cookridge Street, Leeds, 2; Department of Printing and Photography; full-time and part-time courses in Printing Technology.

Principal: CLIFFORD CHEW, M.Sc.Tech., F.R.I.C.

Head of Department: F. C. ERRINGTON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LEICESTER

UNIVERSITY ROAD, LEICESTER

Founded 1918; Royal Charter 1950.

Visitor: Prof. GILBERT MURRAY, O.M., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.

Principal: C. H. WILSON, M.A.

Vice-Principal: Prof. L. HUNTER, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Registrar: H. B. MARTIN, B.Com., F.C.I.S.

Librarian: RHODA BENNETT, M.A., F.L.A.

The library contains 98,000 volumes.

Number of teachers: 86, including 13 professors.

Number of students (full time 1954-55): 644.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: L. C. SYKES, M.A., D.Phil.

Faculty of Science: R. L. GOODSTEIN, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Lit.

Faculty of Economics and Social Studies: A. G. POOL, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Faculty of Education: J. W. TIBBLE, M.A., M.Ed.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL

BROWNLOW HILL, LIVERPOOL, 3

Founded by Royal Charter 1903.

Chancellor: The Most Hon. The Marquess of SALISBURY, K.G., LL.D., P.C.

Pro-Chancellors: Sir JOHN R. HOBHOUSE, M.C., J.P., DUNCAN NORMAN, M.C., M.A., J.P.

Vice-Chancellor: Sir JAMES MOUNTFORD, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D.

President of the Council: DUNCAN NORMAN, M.C., M.A., J.P.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor: Prof. A. W. DOWNIE, M.D., D.Sc.

Registrar: STANLEY DUMBELL, O.B.E., M.A.

Librarian: KENNETH POVEY, M.A.

There are more than 350,000 volumes in the library.

Number of teachers: 520, including 59 professors (1955).

Number of students: 2,422 men, 778 women, total 3,200 (1955).

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: (Vacant).

Faculty of Science: Prof. R. J. PUMPHREY, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Faculty of Medicine: J. M. LEGGATE, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

Faculty of Law: Prof. D. R. SEABORNE DAVIES, M.A., LL.B.

Faculty of Engineering: Prof. J. B. B. OWEN, D.Sc., A.F.R.A.E.S.

Faculty of Veterinary Science: Prof. J. G. WRIGHT, D.Sc., M.V.Sc., F.R.C.V.S.

UNITED KINGDOM

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

SENATE HOUSE, LONDON, W.C.1

Founded 1836 as an examining body; became also a teaching body in 1898.

Chancellor: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH the Queen Mother.

Vice-Chancellor: Dr. J. F. LOCKWOOD, M.A., PH.D.

Principal: D. W. LOGAN, M.A., D.PHIL., D.C.L., LL.D.

Clerk of the Court: J. R. STEWART, M.A.

Secretary of Senate: J. HOOD PHILLIPS, M.A.

Academic Registrar: JAMES HENDERSON, B.SC., M.A., PH.D.

External Registrar: L. E. BALL, O.B.E., B.SC.

Director of Extra-Mural Studies: A. MCPHEE, B.COM., M.A., PH.D.

Secretary to the University Entrance and School Examinations Council: J. G. JENKINS, B.C.L., M.A.

Goldsmiths' Librarian: J. H. P. PAFFORD, M.A., F.L.A.

Accountant: A. B. WATERFIELD, B.A., A.C.A.

Superintendent of Examinations: R. B. P. WALLACE, M.A., LL.B.

Secretary to the Athlone Press: W. D. HOGARTH, O.B.E., M.A.
Library (see page 174).

Number of appointed and recognised teachers (as at Oct. 1st, 1955): 1,808, including 368 Professors.

Number of Internal Students 21,779 (1953-54).

Number of Full-time Internal Students 18,125 (1953-54).

Number of External Students 22,692 (1953-54).

DEANS:

Faculty of Theology: Rev. H. ROBERTS, M.A., PH.D.

Faculty of Arts: Prof. E. H. WARMINGTON, M.A.

Faculty of Laws: Prof. T. F. T. PLUCKNETT, M.A., LL.B., F.B.A.

Faculty of Music: W. LOVELOCK, D.MUS., F.R.C.O., F.T.C.L.

Faculty of Medicine: C. F. HARRIS, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Faculty of Science: Prof. J. G. SEMPLE, M.A., PH.D.

Faculty of Engineering: Prof. A. L. L. BAKER, D.SC.

Faculty of Economics: E. C. RHODES, D.SC.

SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTIONS

University Institutes:

Courtauld Institute of Art: 20 Portman Square, W.1; f. 1931.

Director: Prof. A. F. BLUNT, C.V.O., M.A., PH.D.

Secretary: CHARLES CLARE

Number of teachers: 8 Number of students: 57 full time, 96 part time

Publication: *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes* (twice yearly).

Institute of Advanced Legal Studies: 25 Russell Square, W.C.1; f. 1947; aims to provide a focus for legal research; organises seminars; library of 44,000 books

Director: Prof. Sir DAVID HUGHES PARRY, Q.C., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.

Secretary and Librarian: K. HOWARD DRAKE, M.A.

University of London Institute of Archaeology: Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.1; f. 1936.

Director: W. F. GRIMES, C.B.E., M.A., V.P.S.A., F.M.A.

Secretary: EDWARD PYDDOKE.

Number of teachers: 8. Number of students: 55.

Publications: *Annual Report* and occasional Papers.

University of London Institute of Classical Studies: 50 Bedford Square, W.C.1; f. 1953 to promote the advancement of the study of Classics; library of basic research books complemented by the Library of the Hellenic and Roman Societies (joint library totals 35,000 volumes).

Director: Prof. E. G. TURNER; publ. *Bulletin* (annual).

UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

Institute of Commonwealth Studies: University of London, 27 Russell Square, W.C.1; f. 1949; for post-graduate research workers, particularly in Social Sciences.

Director: Prof. Sir KEITH HANCOCK, M.A., D.LITT., F.B.A.

Secretary and Librarian: A. R. HEWITT.

Research Officer: Miss ALISON SMITH, M.A.

Institute of Education: University of London, W.C.1; f. by London County Council as London Day Training College in 1902, transferred to control of University of London 1932.

Director: G. B. JEFFERY, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S.

Secretary: Miss G. M. WACEY, M.B.E.

Number of students: 1,069

Publications: *Studies and Reports, Year Book of Education, The Colonial Review, Studies and Reports I-XIV, Studies in Education I-VI.*

Institute of Germanic Languages and Literatures: 29 Russell Square, W.C.1; f. 1950, a research institute of the University of London, for post-graduate students and scholars in German, Dutch and Scandinavian languages.

Hon. Director: Prof. EDNA PURDIE, M.A., D.LIT.

Secretary: R. PICK, PH.D.

Institute of Historical Research: University of London, Senate House, W.C.1; f. 1921.

Director: Prof. J. G. EDWARDS, M.A., D.LITT., F.B.A.

Secretary and Librarian: A. TAYLOR MILNE, M.A.

Publications: *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, Annual Report, Victoria County History of England.*

School of Slavonic and East European Studies: University of London, W.C.1; f. 1916.

Director: G. H. BOLSOVER, O.B.E., B.A., PH.D.

Secretary: Miss D. GALTON

Number of teachers: 21, including 4 Professors.

Number of students (1953-54): 68 full-time, 76 part-time.

Publications. *The Slavonic and East European Review* (f. 1922; twice yearly).

Warburg Institute: Imperial Institute Buildings, South Kensington, S.W.7; f. 1905 for the study of the history of the classical tradition.

Director: Prof. GERTRUD BING, PH.D.

Publications: *Studies* (monographs), *Journal of the Warburg and Courtauld Institutes*, *Corpus Platonicum Medii Aevi*, *Mediaeval and Renaissance Studies*.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY

I. Schools in receipt of U.G.C. Grants

(a) Non-Medical

Bedford College: Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.1, f. in Bedford Square by Mrs. E. J. Reid, in 1849, incorporated 1869, chartered January 11th, 1909; supplemental charter August 29th, 1911.

Principal: Miss N. L. PENSTON, B.A., D.PHIL., F.L.S.

Secretary: Miss I. G. SHEPPARD, B.A.

Number of teachers: 112 including 19 Professors.

Number of students (1954-55): 791.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. R. B. ONIANS, M.A., PH.D.

Faculty of Science: Prof. E. E. TURNER, M.A., D.SC., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Birkbeck College: Malet Street, W.C.1; f. 1823; Charter of Incorporation March 17th, 1926.

Master: JOHN F. LOCKWOOD, M.A., PH.D.

Secretary: A. J. CARAFFI, B.Sc.

Registrar: DOUGLAS DAKIN, M.A., PH.D.

Number of Teachers: 114 including 11 Professors.

Number of students. 1,425.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. W. G. EAST, M.A.

Faculty of Science: Prof. C. A. MACE, M.A., D.LIT.

Imperial College of Science and Technology: Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7; formed 1907 by federation of Royal School of Mines, Royal College of Science, and City and Guilds College.

Rector: R. P. LINSTAD, C.B.E., D.Sc., D.I.C., F.R.S.

Secretary: G. C. LOWRY, O.B.E., T.D., M.A.

Registrar: E. F. CUTCLIFFE, M.B.E., B.A.

Number of teachers: 310 including 31 Professors.

Number of full-time students: 1,870.

DEANS:

City and Guilds College: Prof. O. A. SAUNDERS, M.A., D.Sc. (ENG.), M.I.Mech.E., F.Inst.P.

Royal College of Science: Prof. P. M. S. BLACKETT, M.A., F.R.S.

Royal School of Mines: Prof. D. WILLIAMS, D.Sc., PH.D., B.Eng., D.I.C., M.I.M.M., F.G.S.

King's College: Strand, W.C.2; f. 1829.

Principal: PETER SCOTT NOBLE, M.A., LL.D.

Dean: The Rev. SYDNEY HALL EVANS, M.A., B.D.

Secretary: IVAN PETER SHAW, M.A.

Registrar: JOHN THEODORE COMBRIDGE, M.A.

Library (f. 1829) of 180,000 vols

Number of teachers: 184, including 33 Professors.

Number of students. 2,120

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: GEOFFREY BULLOUGH, M.A.

Faculty of Laws: RONALD HARRY GRAVESON, LL.D., S.J.D., PH.D.

Faculty of Natural Sciences: JAMES HOWARD TAYLOR, B.Sc., A.M., PH.D.

Faculty of Medical Sciences: THOMAS NICOL, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.S.E.

Faculty of Engineering: JAMES GREIG, M.Sc. (ENG.), PH.D., M.I.E.E.

Faculty of Theology: Rev. SYDNEY HALL EVANS, M.A., B.D.

London School of Economics and Political Science: Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C.2, f. 1895.

Director: Sir ALEXANDER CARR SAUNDERS, M.A., LL.D., Litt.D., D.én Droit, D.Litt., F.B.A.

Secretary: H. KIDD, M.A.

Number of teachers 192.

Number of students 3,470 (1954-55).

Publications *Economica* (quarterly journal of economics, economic history, and statistics), *The British Journal of Sociology* (quarterly), *New Series*, *Reprints of Scarce Works on Political Economy*, *Monographs on Social Anthropology*.

Queen Elizabeth College: 61 Campden Hill Road, W.8; f. 1908.

Principal: Miss M. J. SARGEANT, M.A., B.Litt.

Number of teachers: 40. Number of students 118.

Queen Mary College: Mile End Road, London, E.1; f. 1887.

Principal: Sir THOMAS CREED, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C., M.A.

Registrar: R. P. TONG, O.B.E., M.A.

Librarian: A. WHITWORTH.

Number of teaching staff: 107, including 16 professors. Number of students: 1,113.

Publications: *Calendar*, *Prospectus*, *Annual Report*.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. S. T. BINDOFF, M.A.

Faculty of Science: Prof. F. M. HAINES, PH.D., D.Sc.

Faculty of Engineering: Prof. W. J. JOHN, B.Sc., D.I.C., M.I.E.E.

Faculty of Medicine: Dr. J. R. FORREST, B.Sc., PH.D.

Royal Holloway College (University of London): Englefield Green, Surrey; f. 1883; opened by Queen Victoria in 1886; women's college.

Principal: Miss E. C. BATHO, M.A., D.Lit.

Secretary: Miss D. HUSTLER, M.B.E.

Registrar: Miss E. D. P. PARGITER, B.A.

Number of teachers: 52, including 8 Professors.

Number of students: 331 resident, 37 non-resident.

Royal Veterinary College and Hospital: Royal College Street, Camden Town, London, N.W.1; f. 1791.

Principal: R. E. GLOVER, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.C.V.S.

Secretary and Bursar: H. W. J. ADAMS, M.A., F.C.I.S.

Number of teachers: 67. Number of students: 336.

School of Oriental and African Studies: University of London, W.C.1. f. 1916.

Director: Prof. Sir RALPH TURNER, M.C., M.A., Litt.D., F.B.A.

Secretary: Lt.-Col. H. MOYSE-BARTLETT, M.B.E. (Mil.), M.A., PH.D.

Library see page 173.

Number of teachers: 150 including 18 Professors

Number of full-time students (1954-55) 193 men, 55 women

Publications *The Bulletin*, *Calendar*, *Annual Report*

School of Pharmacy: 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1; f. 1842

Dean: Prof. H. BERRY, B.Sc., Dip.Bact., F.R.I.C., PH.C.

Clerk to the Council and Secretary: S. R. CURTIS, B.A.

Number of teachers: 32, including 3 Professors

Number of students: 106.

University College: Gower Street, W.C.1; f. 1826

Provost: Sir IFOR EVANS, M.A., D.Lit.

Secretary: E. A. L. GUETERBOCK, M.A.

Library see page 174.

Number of teachers 455, including 57 Professors.

Number of students 3,455.

Publication *Calendar*

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: THOMAS B. L. WEBSTER, M.A., F.S.A.

Faculty of Science: EGON S. PEARSON, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.

Faculty of Laws: RICHARD C. FITZGERALD, LL.B., F.R.S.A.

Faculty of Engineering: MAXWELL B. DONALD, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., M.I.CHEM.E., A.R.C.S.

Faculty of Medical Science: FRANK R. WINTON, M.A., M.D., D.Sc.

Westfield College: Kidderpore Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3; f. 1882; a residential college for women.

Principal: Miss K. CHESNEY, M.A., D.Phil., D.Litt.

Secretary: Miss R. M. FORSTER, B.A.

Registrar: Miss M. B. MURIEL, M.A.

Number of teachers: 31, including 3 Professors.

Number of students: 270.

UNITED KINGDOM

Wye College: Wye, Nr. Ashford, Kent; the School of Agriculture and Horticulture in the University of London; residential.

Principal: DUNSTAN SKILBECK, M.A.

Secretary-Registrar: C. W. A. GARLAND, B.Sc.

Number of students: approx. 200.

(b) Undergraduate Medical and Dental.

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School: 62-65 Chandos Place, Charing Cross, W.C.2; f. 1834.

Dean: E. C. WARNER, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Secretary: BRIAN S. DREWE, T.D., M.A., LL.B.

Number of teachers: 73. Number of students: 224.

Publication: *Charing Cross Hospital Gazette* (every term).

Guy's Hospital Dental School: St. Thomas's Street, London Bridge, S.E.1.

Dean: E. R. BOLAND, C.B.E., F.R.C.P.

Sub-Dean: F. S. WARNER, F.D.S., M.R.C.S.

Secretary: W. F. COOK, F.C.C.S.

Number of students: 338 men, 39 women, total 377.

Guy's Hospital Medical School: St. Thomas's Street, London Bridge, S.E.1, f. 1725.

Dean: E. R. BOLAND, C.B.E., F.R.C.P.

Sub-Dean: J. C. HOUSTON, M.D.

Secretary: W. F. COOK, F.C.C.S.

Library: see page 171

Number of students: 479 men, 70 women, total 549.

King's College Hospital Medical School: Denmark Hill, S.E.5; f. 1831

Dean: VERNON F. HILL, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.F.A.R.C.S.

Secretary: W. F. GUNN, LL.B., F.C.I.S.

Number of teachers: 67 medical, 23 dental.

Number of students: 210 medical, 81 dental.

London Hospital Medical College, The: Turner Street, E.1, f. 1785.

Dean: H. B. MAY, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Secretary: H. P. LAIRD, B.A.

Number of teachers: 150

Number of students: 479 medical, 112 dental.

Publication: *The London Hospital Gazette* (six per year)

Middlesex Hospital Medical School: Mortimer Street, W.1; f. 1835

Dean: Prof. B. W. WINDEYER, D.Sc., M.B., F.R.C.S., F.F.R.

Secretary: Miss EILEEN M. WALTON.

Number of students: 450.

Royal Dental Hospital of London, School of Dental Surgery: 32 Leicester Square, W.C.2, f. 1858

Dean: H. L. HARDWICK, F.D.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

School Secretary: K. R. MCK. BIGGS, B.A.

Number of teachers: 60

Number of students: 172

Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine: 8 Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1; f. 1874

Dean: Miss K. G. LLOYD-WILLIAMS, M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S.

Warden and Secretary: Miss J. I. BEALE, B.A.

Number of full-time teachers: 44, including 3 Professors.

Number of students: 456.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College: West Smithfield, E.C.1; f. 1662.

Dean: E. G. TUCKWELL, M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Library: see page 173.

Number of teachers: 89.

Number of students: 456 men, 126 women, total 582.

UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

St. George's Hospital Medical School: Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1; f. 1752.

Dean: M. F. NICHOLLS, C.B.E., M.Chir., F.R.C.S.

Number of students: 150.

St. Mary's Hospital Medical School: Norfolk Place, Paddington, W.2; f. 1854.

Dean: A. G. CROSS, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.

Secretary: J. E. STEVENSON, LL.B.

Number of students: 450.

St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School: St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.1; hospital f. 1106.

Dean: Prof. W. G. BARNARD, C.B.E., F.R.C.P.

Secretary: A. L. CROCKFORD, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.A., M.B., B.Chir., Q.H.S.

Number of students: 425

University College Hospital Medical School: University Street, W.C.1; f. 1827.

Dean: J. D. S. FLEW, M.D., F.R.C.O.G.

Secretary: Major-Gen. H. L. BIRKS, C.B., D.S.O.

Number of teachers: 75.

Number of students: 300.

Westminster Medical School: Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1; f. 1849

Dean: H. E. HARDING, F.R.C.S.

Number of teachers: 80

Number of students: approx. 200.

(c) Postgraduate Medical

British Postgraduate Medical Federation: Central Office: 18 Guilford Street, London, W.C.1, established by the University of London in 1945 for the further development of postgraduate medical education in London; admitted as a School of the University in 1917

Director: Prof. Sir FRANCIS FRASER, M.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.

Federated Institutes of the Federation

Postgraduate Medical School of London: Hammersmith Hospital, Ducane Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.12.

Dean: C. E. NEWMAN, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Institute of Cancer Research: Royal Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3.

Acting Dean: Prof. ALEXANDER HADDOW, M.D., D.Sc., Ph.D.

(See also page 167).

Institute of Cardiology: 35 Wimpole Street, W.1 (associated with the National Heart Hospital, Westmorland Street, W.1)

Dean: G. W. HAYWARD, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Institute of Child Health: The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1

Dean: G. H. NEWNS, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Institute of Dental Surgery: Eastman Dental Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1

Dean and Director of Studies: Prof. F. C. WILKINSON, M.D., B.D.S., D.D.Sc., M.Sc., F.D.S.R.C.S.

Institute of Diseases of the Chest: Brompton Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3

Dean: Dr. J. G. SCADDING, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Institute of Laryngology and Otology: The Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

Dean: C. GILL-CAREY, F.R.C.S.

Institute of Neurology: The National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Queen Square, W.C.1.

Dean: MICHAEL KREMER, M.D., F.R.C.P.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology: Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, S.W.3 (associated with the Hammersmith Hospital and Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital).

Dean and Director: C. D. READ, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.A.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Institute of Ophthalmology: Judd Street, W.C.1 (associated with the Moorfields, Westminster and Central Eye Hospital).

Dean: R. C. DAVENPORT, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Institute of Orthopaedics: Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, W.1.

Dean: H. JACKSON BURROWS, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S.

Institute of Psychiatry: Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

Dean: D. L. DAVIES, M.A., D.M., F.P.M.

Associated Institutes of the Federation:

Institute of Basic Medical Sciences: Royal College of Surgeons of England, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.

Dean: Prof. Sir JAMES PATERSON ROSS, K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.

Institute of Dermatology: St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, W.C.2

Dean: J. E. M. WIGLEY, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.P.

Institute of Urology: 10 Henrietta Street, W.C.2 (associated with St. Peter's, St. Paul's and St. Philip's Hospitals)

Dean: A. R. C. HIGHAM, T.D., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (incorporating the Ross Institute): Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C.1; f. 1924, opened 1929.

Dean: (Vacant).

Library. *see* page 172.

Number of teachers: 58.

Number of students approx. 280.

Publications. *Memoir Series, The Journal of Helminthology* The Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases, which is governed by a Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and is housed on the School premises, publishes the *Bulletin of Hygiene*, the *Tropical Diseases Bulletin*, and a series of *Review Monographs*.

II. Schools not in receipt of U.G.C. Grants

King's College, Theological Department: Strand, W.C.2; f. 1829.

Dean: Rev. SYDNEY HALL EVANS, M.A., B.D.

Number of teachers: 16 Number of students: 210.

Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine: Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.1; and Elstree, Herts; inc. 1891.

Director: Prof. A. A. MILES, C.B.E., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

London College of Divinity: Ford Manor, Lingfield, Surrey; School of Theology, University of London (formerly at Highbury); f. 1863; new college in process of erection at Northwood.

Principal: (Vacant).

Secretary: Rev. T. G. MOHAN, M.A.

Number of teachers: 7 (4 full-time).

Number of students: 49 men (all residential).

New College, London: 527 Finchley Road, Hampstead, N.W.3; formerly Hackney and New College; New College f. 1850, Hackney College f. 1871; united by

Act of Parliament July 14th, 1924, as Hackney and New College, re-named 1936 (parent foundations date back to 1673).

Principal: Rev. JOHN HUXTABLE, M.A.

Secretary: Rev. JAMES B. BINNS, M.A.

Library: *see* page 172.

Number of teachers: 3. Number of students: 42.

Richmond College: Richmond, Surrey; f. 1843.

Principal: Dr. HAROLD ROBERTS.

Number of tutors: 5.

Number of students: 55.

INSTITUTIONS WITH RECOGNISED TEACHERS

Although not all the institutions in the following list are constituent bodies of the University, all of them have recognised teachers of the University of London on their staffs.

(N.B.—Student numbers for the following institutions are totals, including both students who are taking degree courses and others.)

Battersea Polytechnic: Battersea Park Road, S.W.11; f. 1893

Principal: R. W. WEST, D.Sc., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., F.I.R.I.

Number of teachers: 113 full-time, 135 visiting.

Number of students: 1,053 full-time, 1,857 part-time.

Chelsea Polytechnic: Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.3; f. 1895.

Principal: N. M. H. LIGHTFOOT, M.A., F.R.S.E.

Number of teachers: 71 full-time, 123 part-time.

Number of students: 775 full-time day, 330 part-time day, 1,729 evening, total 2,834.

College of Estate Management: St. Alban's Grove, Kensington, W.8; f. 1919; Rural Department (residential) at William Wells Hall, Wye, Kent.

Principal: R. JARDINE BROWN, M.A., LL.B., D.LITT.;

Secretary: JOHN WATERMAN.

Number of students (day and evening): 480.

Goldsmiths' College: Lewisham Way, New Cross, S.E.14 f. 1905.

Warden: D. R. CHESTERMAN, M.Sc., PH.D.

Training Department for Teachers.

Principal: THE WARDEN

Number of teachers: 50. Number of students: 550.

School of Art:

Principal: CLIVE GARDINER

Number of teachers: 30

Number of students: 400.

Evening Department of Adult Education.

Head of Department: J. A. GULLAND, M.A.

Number of students: approx. 3,000.

Jews' College: Woburn House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1; f. 1855 for the education and training of Rabbis, ministers, preachers, readers, and teachers of religion for Jewish congregations

Principal: Rabbi Dr. I. EPSTEIN, PH.D., D.LITT.

Number of teachers: 10.

Number of students: 33, plus 16 in Department of Precentors.

John Innes Horticultural Institution: *See* page 165.

Maria Grey Training College: 300 St. Margaret's Road, Twickenham, and 11 The Avenue, Brondesbury, N.W.6; f. 1878.

Principal: Miss M. CANT, B.A.

Number of tutors: 22. Number of students: 230

UNITED KINGDOM

National Institute for Medical Research: The Ridgeway, Mill Hill, N.W.7; f. 1915.

Director: Sir CHARLES R. HARINGTON, SC.D., F.R.S.

Northampton Polytechnic: St. John Street, E.C.1; f. 1896.

Principal: J. E. RICHARDSON, PH.D., B.ENG., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.MECH.E.

Secretary: T. H. HOLMES, A.C.I.S.

Number of teachers: 100 full-time, 200 part-time.

Number of students: 5,000.

Northern Polytechnic: Holloway Road, N.7; f. 1892, opened 1896.

Principal: T. J. DRAKELEY, C.B.E., SSC, PH.D., F.R.I.C., F.I.R.I.

Secretary: R. H. CURRELL, A.S.A.A.

Number of teachers: 275.

Number of students: 1,400 day, 3,111 evening.

National College of Rubber Technology, [Northern Polytechnic: Holloway, N.7; f. 1948.

Director: T. J. DRAKELEY, C.B.E., D.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C., F.I.R.I.

Head of College: F. H. COTTON, PH.D., M.S.C., F.R.I.C., F.I.R.I.

Secretary: R. H. CURRELL, A.S.A.A.

Number of teachers: 15.

Number of students: 134 day, 130 evening.

Rothamsted Experimental Station: Harpenden, Herts. (See page 165).

Royal Academy of Music (See page 198).

Royal College of Music (See page 198).

Sir John Cass College: Jewry Street, Aldgate, London, E.C.3; f. 1902.

Principal: A. M. WARD, D.S.C., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

Number of teachers: 130.

Number of students: 2,800.

Trinity College of Music (See page 198).

West Ham College of Technology: Romford Road, Stratford, E.15, f. 1898.

Principal: E. A. RUDGE, PH.D., M.S.C., F.R.I.C., A.M.I.CHEM.E.

Secretary: H. T. HART.

Number of teachers: 125.

Number of students: 2,100.

Woolwich Polytechnic: Thomas Street, Woolwich, S.E.18; f. 1890.

Principal: J. S. TAIT, PH.D., B.S.C., A.R.T.C., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.MECH.E.

Secretary: J. F. S. HALLIWELL, A.C.I.S.

Number of teachers: 105 full-time, 241 part-time.

Number of students: 401 full-time, 2,044 day, 4,017 evening.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER MANCHESTER, 13

Founded 1903.

Chancellor: Rt. Hon. The Earl of WOOLTON, P.C., C.H., D.L., M.A., B.S.C., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor: Sir JOHN STOPFORD, K.B.E., M.D., SC.D., D.S.C., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (to Sept. 30th, 1956).

Prof. W. M. COOPER, LL.M. (from Oct. 1st, 1956).

Registrar: VINCENT KNOWLES, M.A.

Librarian: MOSES TYSON, M.A., PH.D.

The library contains over 561,000 volumes relating to all the faculties, including:

Medical Library: f. 1930; 99,536 volumes and more than 600 journals, etc.; *Librarian:* G. WILSON.

UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

College of Technology Library: 33,000 volumes; *Librarian:* L. L. ARDERN.

Library for Deaf Education: f. 1919; 8,509 volumes.

Number of teachers: 763, including 74 Professors.

Number of students (1954-55): 4,116 men, 1,134 women, total 5,250.

Publications. *Calendar*, *The Serpent* (once a term), *News Bulletin* (fortnightly during term), *Medical School Gazette* (four or five times a year).

Manchester Museum (See page 180).

University Meteorological Observatory: Whitworth Park; estab. 1892.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. RONALD PEACOCK, M.A., LITT.D., DR PHIL.

Faculty of Science: Prof. F. C. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., D.S.C., D PHIL., M.I.E.E., F.R.S.

Faculty of Law: Prof. R. A. EASTWOOD, LL.D.

Faculty of Medicine: Prof. WALTER SCHLAPP, M.B., CH.B., M.S.C., PH.D.

Faculty of Music: Prof. R. A. C. OLIVER, M.A., B.ED., PH.D.

Faculty of Economic and Social Studies: Prof. W. A. LEWIS, B.COM., M.A., PH.D., L.H.D.

Faculty of Theology: Prof. H. H. ROWLEY, M.A., B.LITT., D.D., THEOL.D., LL.D., D.TH., F.B.A.

Faculty of Technology: B. V. BOWDEN, M.A., PH.D., M.I.E.E.; see also Manchester College of Technology, page 199).

Faculty of Education: R. St. G. T. HARPER, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE

KEELE, STAFFORDSHIRE

Founded 1949.

President: Rt. Hon. The Earl of HARROWBY.

Principal: Prof. J. W. BLAKE (until August 31st, 1956).

Sir GEORGE BARNES (from September 1st, 1956).

Registrar: J. F. N. HODGKINSON, M.A.

Librarian: S. O. STEWART, M.A.

Number of teaching staff: 80, including 13 professors.

Number of students (1953-54) resident, 292 men, 181 women; non-resident, 13 men, 5 women, total 491.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY PARK

Founded 1948.

Chancellor: His Grace The Duke of PORTLAND, K.G., LL.D.

Pro-Chancellors: Ald. Major THOMAS PHILIP BARBER, D.S.O., T.D., D.L., B.A., and Ald. W. CRANE, C.B.E., M.A., J.P.

Vice-Chancellor: BERTRAND LESLIE HALLWARD, M.A., D.L.

Registrar: HEDLEY PICKBOURNE, M.A.

Librarian: G. E. FLACK, M.A., A.L.A.

The library contains 145,000 volumes, 55,000 pamphlets.

Number of teachers: 255, including 28 Professors.

Number of students: 1,560 men, 645 women, total 2,205.

Publications. *Calendar* (yearly), *Prospectus* (yearly), *Gazette* (3 times yearly).

DEANS:

Agriculture and Horticulture: ERNEST BORDON HALLSWORTH, B.S.C., PH.D.

Arts: EDWARD ARTHUR THOMPSON, M.A., B.LITT.

Applied Science: JOSEPH ALBERT POPE, PH.D., D.S.C.

Education: NORMAN HAYCOCKS, M.A.

Pure Science: WILLIAM DAVID EVANS, M.S.C., PH.D.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

OXFORD UNIVERSITY

Chancellor: Rt. Hon. The Earl of HALIFAX, K.G., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.C.L.
Vice-Chancellor: A. H. SMITH, C.B.E., M.A.
Registrar: Sir DOUGLAS VEALE, C.B.E., M.A.
Deputy Registrar: C. H. PATERSON, M.A.
Secretary of Faculties: K. C. TURPIN, B.LITT., M.A.
 Library (see Bodleian Library, page 179).
 Ashmolean Museum (see page 174).
 Number of teachers: about 850, including 94 Professors.
 Publication: *Oxford University Gazette*.

COLLEGES, HALLS AND SOCIETIES in order of their foundation.

University College: f. 1249; *Master:* ARTHUR LEHMAN GOODHART, D.C.L., HON. K.B.E., Q.C., F.B.A.
Balliol College: f. 1263; *Master:* Sir DAVID LINDSAY KEIR, M.A.
Merton College: f. 1264; *Warden:* GEOFFREY REGINALD GILCHRIST MURE, M.C., M.A.
St. Edmund Hall: f. c. 1278; *Principal:* Rev. Canon JOHN NORMAN DAVIDSON KELLY, M.A., D.D.
Exeter College: f. 1314; *Rector:* ERIC ARTHUR BARBER, M.A., F.B.A.
Oriel College: f. 1326; *Provost:* Sir GEORGE NORMAN CLARK, P.B.A., M.A., D.LITT.
Queen's College: f. 1340; *Provost:* JOHN WALTER JONES, M.A., LL.M.
New College: f. 1379; *Warden:* ALIC HALFORD SMITH, C.B.E., M.A.
Lincoln College: f. 1427; *Rector:* WALTER FRASER OAKESHOTT, M.A., F.S.A.
All Souls College: f. 1438; *Warden:* JOHN HANBURY ANGUS SPARROW, O.B.E., M.A.
Magdalen College: f. 1458; *President:* THOMAS SHERRER ROSS BOASE, M.C., M.A.
Brasenose College: f. 1509; *Principal:* HUGH MACILWAIN LAST, M.A.
Corpus Christi College: f. 1517; *President:* WILLIAM FRANCIS ROSS HARDIE, M.A.
Christ Church: f. 1546; *Dean:* Very Rev. JOHN LOWE, M.A.
Trinity College: f. 1554; *President:* ARTHUR LIONEL PUGH NORRINGTON, M.A.
St. John's College: f. 1555; *President:* AUSTIN LANE POOLE, M.A., D.LITT., F.B.A.
Jesus College: f. 1571; *Principal:* JOHN TRAILL CHRISTIE, M.A.
Wadham College: f. 1612; *Warden:* Sir CECIL MAURICE BOWRA, M.A., D.LITT., F.B.A.
Pembroke College: f. 1624; *Master:* RONALD BUCHANAN MCCALLUM, M.A.
Worcester College: f. 1714; *Provost:* JOHN CECIL MASTERMAN, O.B.E., M.A.
Hertford College: f. 1874; *Principal:* NEVILLE RICHARD MURPHY, M.A.
Keeble College: f. 1870; obtained Charter of Incorporation as a College 1952; *Warden:* Rev. Canon ERIC SYMES ABBOTT, M.A.
St. Peter's Hall: f. 1929; *Master:* Rev. JULIAN PERCY THORNTON-DUESBERY, M.A.
St. Antony's College: f. 1950; *Warden:* FREDERICK WILLIAM DAMPIER DEAKIN, D.S.O., M.A.

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES

Mansfield College: f. 1885; *Principal:* JOHN MARSH, M.A., D.PHIL.
St. Catherine's Society: f. 1868; *Censor:* ALAN LOUIS CHARLES BULLOCK, M.A.
Campion Hall: *Master:* Rev. THOMAS CORBISHLEY, M.A.
St. Benet's Hall: *Master:* Rev. FRANCIS GERARD SITWELL, M.A.

WOMEN'S COLLEGES

Lady Margaret Hall: f. 1878; *Principal:* LUCY STUART SUTHERLAND, C.B.E., M.A., D.LITT., F.B.A.
Somerville: f. 1879; *Principal:* JANET MARIA VAUGHAN, O.B.E., D.M.
St. Hugh's College: f. 1886; *Principal:* EVELYN EMMA STEFANOS PROCTER, M.A.
St. Hilda's College: f. 1893; *Principal:* KATHLEEN MAJOR, B.LITT., M.A., F.S.A.
St. Anne's College: f. 1893 (as Society of Oxford Home-Students); obtained Charter of Incorporation 1952; *Principal:* Lady OGILVIE, M.A.

Nuffield College: f. 1937; *Warden:* DANIEL NORMAN CHESTER, C.B.E., M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF READING

University Extension College established 1892; University Charter granted 1926.

Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Viscount TEMPLEWOOD, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.L., LL.D., D.LITT.
Vice-Chancellor: J. F. WOLFENDEN, C.B.E., M.A.
Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Prof. J. M. CORMACK, M.A.
Registrar: J. F. JOHNSON, B.A.
Bursar: E. H. CARPENTER, A.C.A.
Librarian: A. MARY KIRKUS, M.A., F.R.HIST.S., F.L.A.

Number of volumes in the library is approx. 115,300.
 Number of teachers: 166 including 25 Professors.
 Number of students (Oct. 1954). 645 men, 521 women, total 1,166.
 Publications: *University Calendar* (September), *University Gazette* (three times yearly).

DEANS

Faculty of Letters: Prof. D. J. GORDON, M.A., PH.D., F.R.HIST.S.
Faculty of Science: Prof. E. A. GUGGENHEIM, M.A., SC.D., F.R.S.
Faculty of Agriculture and Horticulture: Prof. E. THOMAS, B.LITT., B.SC.
School of Art: Prof. J. A. BETTS, A.R.C.A.
School of Music: Prof. R. WOODHAM, B.A., D.MUS., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY

ST ANDREWS, FIFE, SCOTLAND

Founded 1411; earliest Scottish university.

Chancellor: His Grace The Duke of HAMILTON, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C., LL.D., F.R.G.S.
Rector: Viscount KILMUIR, G.C.V.O., P.C., Q.C.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor: THOMAS MALCOLM KNOX, M.A., LL.D.
Secretary and Registrar: DAVID JOSEPH BURTON RITCHIE, B.L.

UNITED KINGDOM

Quaestor and Factor: JAMES DUNCAN, C.A.

Librarian: GEORGE HERBERT BUSHNELL, F.L.A.

The University libraries comprise approx. 480,000 volumes.

Number of teachers: 352, including 48 Professors.

Number of students: 1,180 men, 697 women, total 1,877.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. CHARLES TELFORD CARR, M.A., D.LITT.

Faculty of Science: Prof. JOHN FRANK ALLEN, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Faculty of Medicine: Prof. GEORGE HOWARD BELL, M.D., F.R.F.P.S.G., F.R.S.E.

Faculty of Divinity: Prof. JAMES HOUSTON BAXTER, M.A., D.LITT., D.D.

Faculty of Law: Prof. ARTHUR ALEXANDER MATHESON, M.A., LL.D.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES.

St. Salvator's College: St. Andrews.

Master: EDWARD THOMAS COPSON, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S.E.

Number of teachers: 123.

Number of students: 1,072.

St. Mary's College: St. Andrews.

Master: MATTHEW BLACK, M.A., PH.D., D.LITT., D.D., F.B.A.

Number of teachers: 9.

Number of students: 57

Queen's College: Dundee.

Master: DAVID RUTHERFORD DOW, CH.B., M.D., D.P.H., F.R.C.P.E.

Number of teachers: 227.

Number of students: 746

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD, 10

Founded 1905.

Chancellor: Rt. Hon. The Earl of HALIFAX, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D.

Pro-Chancellors: Sir FRANCIS STEPHENSON, Bt., O.B.E., T.D., D.L., LL.D., J.P., GERARD YOUNG, J.P.

Vice-Chancellor: J. M. WHITTAKER, M.A., D.SC., F.R.S.

Pro-Vice-Chancellor: Prof. A. R. CLAPHAM, M.A., PH.D.

Registrar: A. W. CHAPMAN, D.SC., F.R.I.C.

Bursar: R. M. URQUHART, M.A.

Librarian: S. A. PEYTON, PH.D.

There are 216,342 volumes in the libraries.

Number of full-time teaching staff: 287, including 45 professors.

Number of full-time students (1955-56): 1,656 men, 418 women, total, 2,074

Publications: *Calendar*, *Annual Report*, *Gazette*, *Handbook*.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. J. S. DEAS, M.A., MUS.BAC.

Faculty of Law: C. A. WHITTINGTON-SMITH, LL.M., F.C.A., F.S.S.A. (*Acting Dean*).

Faculty of Pure Science: Prof. D. L. LINTON, M.SC.

Faculty of Medicine: J. G. MCCRIE, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

Faculty of Engineering: Prof. W. A. TUPLIN, D.SC., M.I.MECH.E., A.I.L.O.C.E.

Faculty of Metallurgy: R. W. K. HONEYCOMBE, M.SC., PH.D.

Director of Extra-mural Studies: M. BRUCE, B.A.

Director of Social Studies: ELLINOR I. BLACK, B.SC. (ECON.).

Acting Director of the Institute of Education: L. B. BIRCH, M.A., B.SC.

UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON

Founded 1952; formerly University College, f. 1850; name changed to Hartley Institution 1862; incorporated as the Hartley University College 1902

Chancellor: His Grace The Duke of WELLINGTON.

Vice-Chancellor: D. G. JAMES, M.A.

Deputy Vice-Chancellor: Prof. E. T. DAVIES, D.SC., PH.D.

Treasurer: A. R. AVENS, F.C.A.

Secretary and Registrar: R. M. M. ROBERTSON, M.A., LL.B.

Academic Registrar: Miss M. W. PRICE WHITE, M.A.

Librarian: Miss M. I. HENDERSON, M.A.

The library consists of approx. 100,000 books and periodicals.

Number of teaching staff: 148, including 17 professors.

Number of students: 1,150.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. W. I. LUCAS, M.A., PH.D.

Faculty of Science: Prof. N. K. ADAM, M.A., SC.D., F.R.S., F.R.I.C.

Faculty of Engineering: Prof. A. N. BLACK, M.A.

Faculty of Economics: Prof. P. FORD, PH.D., B.SC. (ECON.).

Faculty of Education: Prof. F. W. WAGNER, M.A., B.SC.

Faculty of Law: S. N. GRANT-BAILEY, M.A., LL.M.

UNIVERSITY OF WALES

CATHAYS PARK, CARDIFF

Founded 1893.

Chancellor: H. R. H. The Duke of EDINBURGH, Earl of MERIONETH, K.G.

Pro-Chancellor: Rt. Hon. The Lord HARLECH, K.G.

Vice-Chancellor: Sir EMRYS EVANS, M.A., B.LITT.

Registrar: T. J. MORGAN, D.LITT.

Secretary: ELWYN DAVIES, M.A., M.SC., PH.D.

Number of full-time teachers: 609.

Total number of students (five colleges): 3,185 men, 1,287 women, total 4,472

The University of Wales Press publishes learned works and periodicals in Welsh and English

Includes the following Colleges

University College of Wales: Aberystwyth; f. 1872.

President: Prof. Sir D. HUGHES PARRY, Q.C., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.

Vice-Presidents: Rt. Hon. The Earl of LISBURN, IVOR EVANS, M.A.

Principal: GORONWY REES, M.A.

Vice-Principal: Prof. R. M. DAVIES, D.SC., PH.D., F.INST.P.

Treasurer: J. ALBAN DAVIES.

Registrar: T. MAELGWYN DAVIES, M.A.

Librarian: A. AP GWYNN, M.A.

Number of volumes in the library: 131,000.

Number of teaching staff: 134, including 27 professors.

Number of students: 719 men, 326 women, total 1,045.

Publications: *Dragon* (annual), *Reports* (annual).

DEANS

Faculty of Arts: Prof. P. H. REYNOLDS, M.A., F.R.HIST.S.

Faculty of Science: D. A. RICHARDS, M.SC.

Faculty of Education: Prof. IDWAL JONES, M.A.

University College of North Wales: Bangor; f. 1885.

President: Rt. Hon. Lord KENYON.

Principal: Sir EMRYS EVANS, M.A., B.LITT.

Vice-Principal: D. W. T. JENKINS, M.A.

Secretary and Registrar: KENNETH LAWRENCE, B.SC.

Librarian: E. GWYNNE JONES, M.A., D.LITT.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

The library contains 360,000 volumes, including books and manuscripts.

Number of teaching staff: 107, including 24 professors.

Number of students: 626 men, 250 women, total 876.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. K. SPALDING, M.A., PH.D.

Faculty of Science: Prof. D. E. LITTLEWOOD, M.A.

Faculty of Theology: Principal J. WILLIAMS-HUGHES, M.A., B.D.

University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire:

Cathays Park, Cardiff; f 1883.

President: G. H. LATHAM, LL.D., J.P.

Vice-Presidents: Rt. Hon. The Viscount KEMSLEY, LL.D., J.P., Sir FREDERICK REES, M.A., M.COM., LL.D., Most Rev. The Lord Archbishop of WALES.

Principal: ANTHONY STEEL, O.B.E., M.A.

Registrar: E. R. EVANS, M.A.

Librarian: R. J. BATES, M.A.

The library contains approximately 139,000 volumes.

Number of teaching staff: 183, including 26 professors.

Number of students: 1,066 men, 464 women, total 1,530.

DEANS.

Faculty of Arts: Prof. T. P. WILLIAMS, M.A.

Faculty of Science: Prof. H. C. H. GURNEY, M.A., D.S.C., F.INST.P., A.F.R.A.E.S.

Faculty of Theology: Prof. A. R. JOHNSON, PH.D., F.B.A.

Faculty of Education: Prof. ERIC EVANS, M.A.

University College, Swansea: Singleton Park, Swansea; f 1920.

President: Maj. Rt. Hon. GWILYM LLOYD-GEORGE, P.C., T.D., M.P.

Vice-Presidents: Sir LEWIS JONES, LL.D., Capt. HUGH VIVIAN

Principal: J. S. FULTON, M.A.

Registrar: J. MCINTYRE, M.A.

Librarian: OLIVE M. BUSBY, M.A., A.L.A.

The library contains 124,000 books and pamphlets.

Number of teaching staff: 112, including 22 professors.

Number of students: 635 men, 186 women, total 821.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. E. V. MORGAN, M.A.

Faculty of Science: Prof. C. W. SHOPPEL, D.S.C.

Welsh National School of Medicine, The: 34 Newport Road, Cardiff; incorporated as an Independent School of the University of Wales by Royal Charter in 1931.

President: Rt. Hon. Lord ABERDARE, K.B.E., LL.D.

Provost: A. TREFOR JONES, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Secretary: F. DODSWORTH, F.C.I.S.

Librarian: ELUNED LUMLEY JONES, A.L.A.

Number of volumes in the library is 10,159.

Number of teaching staff 169, including 16 professors.

Number of undergraduate students: 289 men, 141 women, total 430.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE

LAMPETER, CARDS.

Founded 1822 by Dr. Thomas Burgess (1756-1837), formerly Bishop of St. David's (1803-1825) and later Bishop of Salisbury; College opened on St. David's Day, 1827, first Royal Charter granted 1829, later Charters in 1852, 1865 and 1896. It is a residential college of the style, design and character familiar in the ancient English universities. It provides university education leading to the degrees of B.A. and B.D., and is open to receive and educate any person whatever.

Affiliated to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

Principal: Rev. J. R. LLOYD THOMAS, M.A.

Welsh Librarian: Rev. Canon WILLIAM HENRY HARRIS, M.A., B.LITT.

Bursar: Prof. DANIEL DAWSON, B.A., M.LITT.

Clerk of the Council: T. JONES

Librarian: FRANK RICHARD NEWTE, M.A.

The library contains about 55,000 volumes.

Number of teaching staff: 11, including 7 professors.

Number of students 135.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES

Harper Adams Agricultural College: Newport, Shropshire; courses for University of London external degree in agriculture and for college and national diplomas in agriculture.

Royal Agricultural College: Cirencester, Glos.; college and national diplomas in agriculture.

Seale-Hayne Agricultural College: Newton Abbot, Devon; courses for University of London external degree in agriculture and college diplomas in general agriculture.

Studley College: Studley, Warwickshire; courses for women for University of London external degree in horticulture and national and college diplomas in horticulture.

SCHOOLS OF ART

Barber Institute of Fine Arts: The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15; f. 1939 to promote knowledge of art and the study of the history of art within the university; sculpture, paintings, and drawings in the Art Gallery, Dir. Prof. E. K. WATERHOUSE.

Birmingham College of Art and Crafts: Margaret Street, Birmingham, 3; f. 1821; number of students: 538 full-time; 4,211 part-time; Principal MEREDITH W. HAWES, A.R.C.A., N.R.D., R.B.S.A.

Brighton College of Art and Crafts: Grand Parade, Brighton, f. 1865 in part of the Royal Pavilion, transferred to present building on its opening in 1877; recognised by the Ministry of Education as providing a complete training for the Art Teachers' Certificate; a constituent department of London University's Institute of Education; teaching staff 95; number of students 1,450; Principal and Director of Art Education E. A. SALLIS BENNEY, R.B.A., A.R.C.A., F.S.A.E., Director of Education W. G. STONE, M.A., Registrar W. E. GIRLING.

Chelsea School of Art: Manresa Road, London, S.W.3; f. 1895; drawing, painting, sculpture, illustration, Head Master H. S. WILLIAMSON.

City and Guilds of London Art School: 124 Kennington Park Road, London, S.E.11; f. 1879; the school is one of the enterprises controlled and financed by the City and Guilds of London Institute (inc. by Royal Charter), an association formed in 1878, Chair W. GODFREY ALLEN, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Vice-Chair Major L. M. E. DENT, D.S.O.; Registrar and Librarian Miss ANNE FINLAY; number of teaching staff, 8.

Dundee Institute of Art and Technology: 40 Bell Street, Dundee; f. 1889; provides facilities for education in Technology, Industrial and Fine Art; Chair The Lord Provost of DUNDEE, Principal, Dundee Technical College, Dr J. R. WHITTAKER, M.Sc., Ph.D., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.C.E., F.R.S.A., Principal, Dundee College of Art, H. ADAM CRAWFORD, A.R.S.A.; Clerk and Treas., Dundee Institute of Art and Technology F. RAYMOND WILKINSON.

Edinburgh College of Art: Lauriston Place, Edinburgh 3; f. 1907, Schools of Architecture, Town and Country Planning, Drawing and Painting, Design and Crafts, Sculpture; Principal ROBER LYON, M.A., A.R.C.A., F.R.S.E., Vice-Principal T. ELDER DICKSON, M.A., Ph.D., D.A., F.R.S.E.; Secretary J. R. BROWN, F.C.I.S.

Glasgow School of Art, The: 167 Renfrew Street, Glasgow, C.3; f. 1840; a college of art with a comprehensive curriculum embracing the many recognised branches of the Fine, Graphic and Applied Arts; Hon. Pres. Sir JOHN R. RICHMOND, K.B.E., LL.D.; Chair. of Govs. J. NORMAN CRUICKSHANK, M.C., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P.; Dir. DOUGLAS P. BLISS, M.A., A.R.C.A.; Sec. and Treas. W. H. MASSON, A.C.I.S., A.S.A.A.

Heatherley School of Art: 33 Warwick Square, London, S.W.1; f. 1845; school for painters, illustrators, sculptors and potters, 150 students; Principal GILMORE ROBERTS, N.R.D., M.S.I.A.

Leicester College of Art: The Newarke, Leicester; Schools of Architecture, Building, Drawing and Painting, Industrial Design (which includes Departments of Cabinet Making and Upholstery, Metal Work and Plastics, Sculpture and Pottery, and Painting and Decoration, Teacher Training, Dress Design, Corsetry, Printing), 2,000 (full-time, part-time day and evening) students; Principal KENNETH HOLMES, O.B.E., A.R.C.A., M.S.I.A.; Registrar A. MARTIN, F.C.I.S.; Librarian F. C. ADEY, F.L.A.

London County Council Central School of Arts and Crafts: Southampton Row, W.C.1; f. 1896, depts. of Book Production and Printing; Interior Design; Exhibition and Shop Design, Furniture, Pottery and Stained Glass; Textiles; Fabric Printing and Hand Weaving; Costume and Theatrical Design; Silversmiths' Work and Allied Crafts; Industrial Design; and Drawing, Painting, Modelling, Etching and allied subjects; 2,000 students; library of 10,000 vols; Principal WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, O.B.E.; Vice-Principal A. E. HALLIWELL; Sec. G. B. SPARY.

Manchester Regional College of Art: All Saints, Manchester, 15; f. 1838; instruction in architecture, design, painting, illustration and sculpture; 1,530 students; library of over 6,000 vols; Principal J. H. HOLDEN, A.R.C.A., A.T.D., R.B.S.A.; Vice-Principal A. FORREST, Dipl. Fine Art (Durham), A.R.C.A., A.T.D., Keeper of the College Galleries CLAIRE P. BRADLEY; Librarian G. C. PATERSON, F.L.A.; Registrar ERIC WOOD.

Nottingham College of Arts and Crafts: Waverley Street, Nottingham, f. 1843; full-time diploma courses in Architecture, Town and Country Planning, Painting, Illustration, Commercial Design, Book Production, Photography, Industrial Design, Modelling and Sculpture; 1,500 students; Principal ALFRED H. RODWAY, A.R.C.A., F.R.S.A., Registrar GRACE BILBIE.

Royal Academy Schools: Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, f. 1768; Schools of Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, Keeper HENRY RUSHBURY, R.A.; Sec. HUMPHREY BROOKE, B.A., B.Litt., Registrar CHARLES W. TANNER, M.V.O.

Royal College of Art: Exhibition Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, f. 1837 as School of Design; Schools of Painting, Sculpture, Graphic Design, Furniture Design, Textile Design, Ceramics, Silversmithing and Jewellery Design, Fashion Design, Interior Design, Departments of Engineering Design, Industrial Glass and Stained Glass; approx. 400 students; Principal ROBIN DARWIN, C.B.E.; Registrar J. R. P. MOON, M.A.

Ruskin School of Drawing and of Fine Art: Ashmolean Museum, Oxford; f. 1871; classes in drawing, painting, design, lithography, anatomy, history of art; the university offers a certificate to students satisfying examiners in these subjects (course, 3 years); 80 students; Principal PERCY HORTON, M.A., A.R.C.A.

St. Martin's School of Art: 109 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.2; f. 1854; depts. of Advertising Design, Dress Design (including Fashion Drawing), Millinery,

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Drawing and Painting, Sculpture; 2,250 students; Principal EDWARD J. MORSS, A R.C.A.

Slade School of Fine Art: University College, Gower Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1871; courses of study in Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, with the history of these arts; instruction is given in Etching and Engraving, Illumination and Lettering, in Lithography and in Theatrical Design; students may follow a three-year course leading to the Univ. of London Diploma in Fine Art; 240

students; Slade Prof. WILLIAM COLDSTREAM, C.B.E.; Sec. I. E. TREGARTHEN JENKIN, M.A.

West of England College of Art: Queen's Road, Bristol, 8; f. 1853; opened as a Regional Art College 1936; classes in Lithography, Design, Commercial Art, Weaving and Embroidery, Painting, Sculpture, Engraving, Dress Design, etc.; 800 students; Principal DONALD MILNER, O.B.E., A.R.C.A., R.W.A.

SCHOOLS OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART

Birmingham School of Music, Birmingham and Midland Institute: Paradise Street, Birmingham, 1; f. 1866; Principal CHRISTOPHER EDMUNDS, D.MUS., F.T.C.L.; Librarian W. HAYFORD MORRIS, Sec. E. A. KNIGHT.

Bristol Old Vic Theatre School: 1 and 2 Downside Road, Clifton, Bristol, courses in dramatic art and technical theatre studies, Dir. JOHN MOODY, Principal DUNCAN ROSS

Guildhall School of Music and Drama: John Carpenter Street, London, E.C.4, f. by the Corporation of London in 1880 and controlled by the Music Cttee; professorial staff 120; students 1,600 (approx.); Principal EDRIC CUNDELL, C.B.E., HON. R.A.M., F.G.S.M., Sec. JOHN TOOLEY, M.A.; Registrar JOHN ISARD.

L.A.M.D.A. (London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art): Tower House, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.5, f. 1861 as a non-profit-making association for the promotion of art; Founder T. H. YORKE TROTTER, M.A., MUS.DOC. (OXON.); Pres. Mrs. M. M. FOWLER, O.B.E.; Principal MATTHEW FORSYTH; complete training in all branches of dramatic art

Royal Academy of Dramatic Art (R.A.D.A.): 62 Gower Street, London, W.C.1, f. 1904; two-year course leading to the R.A.D.A. Diploma or the Diploma of Dramatic Art of the University of London; Principal JOHN FERNALD

Royal Academy of Music: York Gate, Marylebone Road, London, N.W.1, f. 1822, inc. by Royal Charter 1830; professorial staff 120, students 650-750, full-time study only, Pres. H.R.H. The Duchess of GLOUCESTER; Principal Dr. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, M.A., D.MUS., F.R.C.M.; Warden MYERS FOGGIN, F.R.A.M., HON. R.C.M.; Sec. L. GURNEY PARROTT, HON. F.R.A.M., publs. *R.A.M. Magazine* (three times a year), *R.A.M. Syllabus* (annually).

Royal College of Music: Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.7, f. 1883, 470 pupils; Dir. Sir ERNEST BULLOCK, C.V.O., D.MUS., F.R.C.M., HON. R.A.M., Registrar HUGO V. ANSON, M.A., MUS.B., F.R.C.M., HON. R.A.M., Bursar ERNEST STAMMERS, HON. R.C.M.

Royal College of Organists: Kensington Gore, London, S.W.7; f. 1864, inc. by Royal Charter 1893, Pres. Sir REGINALD THATCHER, O.B.E., M.C., M.A., D.MUS.; Hon. Treas. WILLIAM S. LLOYD WEBBER, D.MUS.; Hon. Sec. J. A. SOWERBUTTS, M.C., B.MUS.; Clerk W. WALSON.

Royal Manchester College of Music: Ducie Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 15; f. 1893, inc. by Royal Charter 1923; Principal FREDERIC R. COX, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.C.O., HON. R.A.M.; Warden HAROLD DAWBER, F.R.C.M., F.R.C.O.; Registrar ERIC WILSON, M.A., M.E.D., D.MUS.

Royal Military School of Music: Kneller Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex, a military school established 1857 for the purpose of training the non-commissioned officer for the position of bandmaster and young soldiers as solo performers; 50 students, 250 pupils, Commandant Col. A. ABEL-SMITH, O.B.E., Dir. of Music Lt.-Col. D. MCBAIN, A.R.C.M.

Royal School of Church Music: Addington Palace, Croydon, Surrey; f. by the late Sir Sydney Nicholson in 1927, inc. 1930; Chair of Council The Bishop of BIRMINGHAM; Dir. GERALD H. KNIGHT, M.A., MUS.B., F.R.C.O., A.D.C.M.; Warden Rev. CYRIL TAYLOR, M.A.; Gen. Sec. H. L. A. GREEN; 4,000 choirs affiliated to the R.S.C.M. in all parts of the world; publ. *English Church Music* (quarterly)

Royal Scottish Academy of Music: St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2, f. 1890 as The Glasgow Athenæum, became The Scottish National Academy of Music 1929 and The Royal Scottish Academy of Music 1944, Teaching Staff, 80, 1,500 students (approx.), Principal HENRY HAVERGAL, M.A. (OXON.), B.MUS. (EDIN.), HON. R.A.M., Sec. JOHN B. MORRISON

College of Dramatic Art: f. 1950 as an integral part of the Academy; teaching staff, 20, 200 students (approx.), Dir. COLIN CHANDLER, DIP. R.A.D.A.; Sec. JOHN B. MORRISON.

Surrey College of Music (Southern Music-Training Centre, Ltd.). Gitznells, Ewell, Surrey; f. 1946 for the training of students and teachers in all branches of music; students. 50 full-time, 250 part-time; Pres. (Vacant); Vice-Pres. SIR ADRIAN BOULT, Prof. EDWARD J. DENT, Rt. Hon. J. CHUTTER EDE, Lady SUSI JEANS; Principal REGINALD JEVONS.

Trinity College of Music: Mandeville Place, London, W.1; f. 1872; several scholarships, prizes, and awards are awarded annually, Patron The Most Hon. The Marquess of CARISBROOKE, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Pres. SIR JOHN BARBIROLI; Chair. SIR HAROLD KENYON, M.B.E., J.P., F.T.C.L.; Vice-Chair ALEC ROWLEY, F.T.C.L., F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O.; Principal WILFRID GREENHOUSE ALLT, MUS.D., F.T.C.L., F.R.C.O.; Sec. ALEXANDER T. REES, HON. F.T.C.L.

TECHNICAL COLLEGES

Architectural Association School of Architecture: 34-36 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1; instituted 1847; Pres. BRYAN WESTWOOD, F.R.I.B.A., A.A. Dipl.; Principal MICHAEL PATTRICK, A.R.I.B.A., A.A. DIPL.; publ. *Architectural Association Journal* (monthly).
Number of students: 300

Camborne School of Metalliferous Mining: Camborne, Cornwall; for students of metalliferous mining, has its own mine and lies in a district abounding with mineralogical and geological occurrences, Principal G. A. WHITWORTH, O.B.E., A.C.S.M., Secretary to the Governors D. L. ANDREWS

College of Aeronautics, The: Cranfield, Beds (postal address: Cranfield, Bletchley, Bucks.); f. 1946; a two-year course is given to selected students of graduate standard, providing them with advanced engineering, scientific and technical training in aeronautics to fit them for important positions in the aircraft industry, the Services, research, civil aviation and education; library of 10,000 vols; Principal Air Marshal Sir VICTOR GODDARD, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.A.; Warden T. L. PALMER; Librarian C. W. CLEVERDON; publ. *College of Aeronautics Reports* (irregular).

College of Technology and Commerce: Cathays Park, Cardiff; f. 1916, vocational and further education; the College is associated with the Constituent Colleges of the University of Wales for the preparation of students for the B.Arch. and B.Pharm degrees; The library contains approx. 8,000 volumes
Number of teachers 96 full-time, 240 part-time
Number of students: 1,100 full-time, 6,586 part-time.

Huddersfield Technical College: Queen Street South, Huddersfield, Yorks., f. 1841; Principal Dr W. E. SCOTT, M.B.E.
The library contains approx. 13,500 volumes and periodicals.
Number of teachers 101 full-time, 370 part-time
Number of students (approx.): 500 (full-time), 2,370 (part-time), 4,170 (evening)

Kingston Technical College: Fassett Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey; has Engineering, Science and Commerce Departments, 80 full- and 90 part-time staff, 500 full- and 2,000 part-time students, library of 8,000 vols, Principal J. R. I. HEPBURN, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.I.M.

Leeds College of Technology (Leeds Education Committee): Cookridge Street, Leeds, 2, f. 1824 as Mechanics Institute, Leeds.
Principal: CLIFFORD CHEW, M.Sc. Tech., F.R.I.C.
Vice-Principal: W. G. L. SUTTON, M.A. (Oxon).
Registrar: RONALD BELLAMY.
No resident students. Full- and part-time day courses and evening courses.

Leicester College of Technology: The Newarke, Leicester; Schools of Boot and Shoe Manufacture, Chemistry, Commerce, Engineering, Pharmacy, Physics and Applied Sciences, Textiles; Depts. of Biology, Modern Languages and General Education, Mathematics; 5,500 (full-time, part-time, day and evening) students.

Principal R. E. WOOD, M.Sc., F.Inst.P.; Registrar A. MARTIN, F.C.I.S.; Librarian F. C. ADEY, F.L.A.

Liverpool College of Technology: Byrom Street, Liverpool 3, f. 1901, Regional College for Advanced Technology for Merseyside; professional and postgraduate courses in Chemistry, Physics, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Marine Engineering, Pharmacy, Food Technology and Nautical Science, Principal E. G. EDWARDS, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., Registrar NORMAN SMITH

Loughborough College of Technology: Loughborough, Leicestershire; a residential technical college, maintained by the Ministry of Education, provides full-time courses (three or five years) in aeronautical, automobile, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial and mechanical engineering, the College Diploma at the Honours level carries exemption from certain examinations of the professional engineering institutions, Principal H. L. HASLEGRAVE, Wh.Sc., M.A., Ph.D., M.Sc. (Eng.), M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E., M.I.Prod.E.; Registrar J. L. NEWBON, D.L.C. (Hon.), A.A.C.C.A.

Manchester College of Technology: Sackville Street, Manchester; f. 1824 as Manchester Mechanics Institute, as Faculty of Technology in Manchester Univ. 1905; teaching and research in technology
Principal and Dean Faculty of Technology, Manchester University: B. V. BOWDEN, M.A., M.I.E.E.
Registrar: J. BURGESS
Librarian: L. L. ARDERN, F.L.A.

The library contains 37,000 volumes
Number of teachers 172, including 8 Professors
Number of students 990 full-time, 6,492 part-time
Publication College and Faculty prospectuses (annual)

National College of Food Technology: Cranwood Street, City Road, London, E.C.1, f. 1951, Principal J. D. MOUNFIELD, M.Sc. Tech., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.; Registrar H. VIZARD ROBINSON

National College of Rubber Technology: Holloway Road, London, N.7; one-year post-graduate and three-year undergraduate courses leading to the college associateship and the Associateship of the Institution of the Rubber Industry

Polytechnic, The: 309 Regent Street, London, W.1, f. 1882, Senior Technical College, Social and Athletic Institute; Pres. B. C. STUDD, Dir. of Education J. C. JONES, C.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., Sec. and Clerk to Governors H. ARTHUR, M.Sc.; Librarian E. R. MCCOLVIN, A.L.A., 2,000 full-time day students, 13,000 part-time students; publ. *The Polytechnic Magazine* (monthly).

Royal Aircraft Establishment Technical College: South Farnborough, Hants.; f. 1946, provides technical training for the aircraft industry, prepares candidates for engineering degrees and diplomas; Principal R. D. PEGGS, M.A., M.I.Mech.E., A.F.R.A.E.S.; Registrar J. WEAVER.

South-West Essex Technical College and School of Art: Forest Road, Walthamstow, London, E.17, under Essex Education Cttee; Depts. of Architecture and

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Building, Art, Catering, Commerce and Management, Engineering, Science, Social Studies; teaching staff: full-time 88, part-time 250; number of students full-time 650, part-time 5,000; Chair. P. ASTINS, C.B.E.; Vice-Chair. C. J. MILLS; Clerk to the Governors W. J. GODFREY; Principal H. LOWERY, M.ED., PH.D., D.SC.

Sunderland Technical College: f 1901; full-time degree courses in Chemistry, Engineering, Pharmacy and Physics; sandwich courses for the Higher National

Diplomas in Building, Engineering and Mining; the College grants a Diploma in Naval Architecture.

Wigan and District Mining and Technical College: Library Street, Wigan; Courses for University of London external degree and the college diploma in mining; post-graduate courses; 75 full-time, 130 part-time teaching staff; 309 full-time, 4,044 part-time students; Principal E. C. SMITH, B SC.ENG., PH.D., A M I C.E., M I M I N.E., A M I M ECH E., A M I E.E.; Registrar J. ALCOCK, B.A.

ADULT EDUCATION

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES

Ashridge: Berkhamsted, Herts.; f. 1929; week-end and longer courses on international affairs, politics, economics and cultural subjects, etc.; a wide variety of courses for industry and commerce; Principal Admiral Sir DENIS BOYD, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.Sc.; Dir. of Studies L. H. SUTTON, B.Sc.; Dir. House of Citizenship Miss DOROTHY NEVILLE-ROLFE, M.A.; Sec. HENRY GORDON, O.B.E.

Attingham Park: Shropshire Adult College, Attingham Park, near Shrewsbury, Salop; f. 1948; week-end and longer courses on very varied subjects; Warden GEORGE TREVELYAN, B.A.

Avoncroft College: Stoke Prior, near Bromsgrove, Worcs.; f. 1925; a residential college for adult education; Principal GEORGE E. GREGG.

Belstead House: nr. Ipswich, Suffolk; week-end and short courses on music, literature, films, local history, science, religion and nature study, open to the public; also courses for teachers and members of other professions and occupations; under East Suffolk Education Committee

Burton Manor: Wirral, Cheshire, f. 1948; offers (a) short courses of a semi-vocational and non-vocational nature of up to a fortnight, (b) opportunity of longer residence with tutorial study, Warden JOHN NEWTON, M.A.; Chair Sir JAMES MOUNTFORD, M.A., D.Litt.

Catholic Workers' College: Oxford; f. 1921; for men and women workers; Principal C. PRIDGEON, S.J., M.A.

Colleg Harlech: Harlech, N. Wales; f. 1928, residential college for adult education; for men and women; teachers 7, students 40-55; 20,000 volumes in library, Warden I. D. HARRY, M.A.

Co-operative College: Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leics.; f. 1919; for full-time residential study by men and women in social subjects, management, and in secretarialship, with special reference to the principles and techniques of co-operation; 120 students each session; Principal R. L. MARSHALL, O.B.E., M.A.; publ. *College Prospectus* (annual)

Denman College: Marcham, Abingdon, Berks; f. 1948; short term residential college owned by the National Federation of Women's Institutes, for Institute members, capacity 50 students; Bursar Miss C. A. BECKTON, Tutor Miss D. M. DICKSON, T.D., M.A.

Fircroft College: Bournville, Birmingham; f. 1909; for working men of all countries; one-year courses in social studies, international relations, literature, history and economics; Principal LESLIE STEPHENS, M.A. (Oxon.).

Grantley Hall: Ripon, Yorkshire, residential college for adult education; week-end courses in cultural subjects, longer practical courses in painting and pottery, bird watching and nature study; under West Riding County Council; Warden CHARLES L. RIGG, M.A.

Hilcroft College (for Adult Education): Surbiton, Surrey; 1920; one year course in liberal studies for women from the U.K. and overseas; Principal Mrs. C. M. DYSON, B.A., B.Litt.; Chair. Miss G. JEBB, C.B.E., M.A.

Holly Royde College: Withington, Manchester, 20; f. 1944; part of Manchester University Extra-Mural Department, residential courses (from a week-end to several weeks) on industrial, social and liberal study for occupational groups and members of the public; number of students, 40; Dir. of Studies Prof. R. D. WALLER, M.B.E., M.A.; Warden D. GARSIDE, B.A.

Knuston Hall: Irchester, Wellingborough, Northants, f. 1951, short term residential adult education college holding short courses of interest to the general public, and specialist courses for teachers, industry, and other occupations and professions, controlled by Northants County Council Education Committee, Warden Miss E. SMITH, B.Sc.

Lenton Hurst: Derby Road, Nottingham; f. 1945, part of the University of Nottingham, long and short courses, Dir. of Studies H. C. WILTSHIRE, M.A.

Missenden Abbey Adult Education College: Great Missenden, Bucks., f. 1947, information from the Chief Education Officer, County Offices, Aylesbury; Warden Sir JOHN SARGENT, C.I.E., M.A.

Moor Park College: Farnham, Surrey; f. 1950; college for Christian adult education, open to all for week-end and mid-week courses on a wide variety of subjects; Warden Rev. Canon R. E. PARSONS, M.A.

Pendley Manor: Tring, Herts.; f. 1945, residential week-end and mid-week courses, and courses for industry, Dir. DORIAN WILLIAMS

Ruskin College: 3 Walton Street, Oxford; f. 1899 to provide full-time residential education for working men and women; the library contains 3,000 vols.; number of students, 101 (91 men, 10 women); Pres. Sir WILLIAM BOWEN, C.B.E., J.P.; Principal H. D. HUGHES, M.A. (Oxon.), Vice-Principal HENRY SMITH, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon.); Gen. Sec. F. Smith, Hon. M.A. (Oxon.).

Toynbee Hall: 28 Commercial Street, London, E.1, f. 1884 to serve the poorer districts of London, particularly the East End, and to provide residence for men wishing to share the service, educational facilities include a licensed theatre, Pres. Rt. Hon. Earl ATTLEE, P.C., O.M., C.H., Chair Rt. Hon. Viscount WAVERLEY, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., F.R.S.; Warden Dr. A. E. MORGAN, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.; Sub-Warden K. T. STEPHENSON, B.A.

Urchfont Manor: near Devizes, Wilts.; f. 1947; week and week-end courses, Warden PAUL CHERRINGTON, M.A.

Wedgwood Memorial College: Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs., week-end and short courses with opportunities for long-term tutorial study, Warden W. E. LLOYD, M.A.

Westham House: Barford, near Warwick; f. 1947; short courses; Warden Capt. FRANK OWEN, T.D., B.A.

Woodbrooke College: Selly Oak, Birmingham, 29; f. 1903; Bible study, Quaker history; social studies; international relations; for men and women; 50 mems.; Warden WILLIAM COMBER; publ. *Old Woodbrookers' Journal*.

Y.M.C.A. College for Adults: Kingsgate, Broadstairs, Kent; f. 1946; courses for men and women students from

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industry aged 18-25; general courses on numerous subjects organised by the College and outside bodies; Principal CLIFTON ROBBINS, M.A.

NON-RESIDENTIAL CENTRES

- Aberdare Valley Settlement:** Fairfield, Aberdare, Glam., S. Wales; Hon Wardens Mr. and Mrs. T. J. LEWIS.
- Adult Education Centre:** Beaumont Fee, Lincoln; particulars from Chief Education Officer, A. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., B.Sc., City Education Office, 4 Lindum Road, Lincoln.
- Adult Education Centre:** Culverden Park Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent; Warden J. PASHLEY, B.Sc. (ECON.).
- Bargoed and Rhymney Valley Educational Settlement:** Cardiff Road, Bargoed, Glam., S. Wales; Warden J. B. JONES, B.A.
- Bensham Grove Community Centre:** Gateshead-on-Tyne, Co Durham; f. 1950; Warden W. IRFONWY DAVIES, B.A.
- Cambridgeshire:** Village Colleges at Bassingbourn, Bottis-ham, Impington, Linton, and Sawston; Chief Education Officer G. D. EDWARDS, M.A., County Education Offices, Shire Hall, Cambridge.
- City Literary Institute:** Stukeley Street, London, W.C.2; Principal A. C. T. WHITE, V.C., B.A.; there are also a number of other literary institutes in different parts of London; information from the Education Officer, County Hall, Westminster, S.W.1.
- Dowlais Educational Settlement:** Trewern House, Dowlais, Glam., S. Wales, Warden JOHN DENNITHORNE
- Edinburgh University Settlement:** Kirk o' Field College, Edinburgh, 8, Organising Sec. Miss E. WOOD, M.A.
- Educational Settlement:** Nevells Road, Letchworth, Herts.; f. 1920; 400 mems.; Warden JOHN WALLER, B.A.
- Educational Settlement:** Crossbrook Street, Pontypridd, Glam., S. Wales; f. 1937; Warden J. G. LLEWELLYN, B.A.; Pres. E. R. THOMAS, O.B.E., M.A.
- Educational Settlement:** Holgate Hill, York; f. 1909; 839 mems., Wardens D. M. FRASER, M.A., Mrs FRASER
- Folk House:** College Green, Bristol; f. 1919; 1,500 mems.; classes and informal groups in liberal subjects and crafts; Pres. J. H. BRITTON, M.A., J.P.; Warden K. T. ELSDON, M.A.
- Lamorbey Park Adult Education Centre:** Sidcup, Kent; opened 1947, 600 mems., Principal H. INGRAM, B.A., B.LITT
- Maes-yr-Haf Educational Settlement:** Treallaw, The Rhondda, S. Wales; f. 1926; Wardens BARRIE NAYLOR, B.A., Mrs NAYLOR
- Mary Ward Settlement:** 5-7 Tavistock Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1891; Warden J. V. ALEXANDER, B.Sc.
- Maryport Educational Settlement:** Castle Hill, Maryport, Cumberland; Warden E. TUDOR EVANS, M.A.

Morley College: 61 Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1; f. 1889, in the same foundation as the Old Vic Theatre, to promote the advanced study by working men and women of subjects not directly connected with trade or business; the library contains 15,000 vols.; number of students, 2,600; Principal DENIS G. RICHARDS, M.A.; Sec. GEORGE T. COTTRELL, Librarians JULIAN ROBERTS, M.A., SUSAN HARE, B.A.; teaching staff includes 6 Instructors and 50 Lecturers; publ. *Morley College Magazine*.

People's College, The: Whalley Range, Blackburn; Warden T. A. A. FAIRLESS, M.A.

Percival Guildhouse: St Matthew's Street, Rugby; f. 1925; 400 mems.; Pres. Sir ARTHUR FFORDE, M.A.; Sec. W. N. ASPINALL, B.Sc.; Warden BRIAN H. GROOMBRIDGE, M.A.

Pontypool Educational Settlement: Rockhill Road, Pontypool, Mon.; f. 1936; Warden G. H. JONES.

Risca Educational Settlement: Oxford House, Risca, Mon.; Warden HOWELL D. ROBERTS.

St. Bride Foundation Institute: Bride Lane, London, E.C.4; f. 1892; educational and recreational activities; 1,000 mems.; Manager ROBERT DRAPER; Librarian W. TURNER BERRY; library: see page 173.

Seafarers' Education Service and College of the Sea: Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, London, S.W.17; f. 1919 by Dr. ALBERT MANSBRIDGE, CH, M.A., LL.D., to provide libraries and educational facilities for mems. of the British Merchant Navy; 4 part-time tutors, 1,000 voluntary tutors; seafarers pursuing studies through College of the Sea, 2,000; a library of 250,000 vols.; the Service supplies libraries to 1,700 ships; Pres. Sir WILLIAM CRAWFORD CURRIE, G.B.E.; Chair LEONARD BOWDEN, M.B.E.; Dir. RONALD HOPE, O.B.E., M.A. (OXON.), D. PHIL; Sec. R. R. RYDER, M.B.E.; Librarian C. R. GOODCHILD, publ. *The Seafarer*.

Swarthmore Educational Centre: 3 and 4 Woodhouse Square, Leeds, 3; f. 1909; 48 teachers; 1,436 students; Chair Prof. J. W. HARVEY; Warden G. C. HINES, M.A.

Swarthmore Educational Settlement: Mutley Plain, Plymouth, Devon; f. 1920, Warden DONALD C. BENTLEY, B.A.

Vaughan College: Leicester; f. 1862; 48 lecturers; 943 mems.; 4,489 volumes in library; Warden P. A. W. COLLINS, M.A.; Bursar G. W. FENN, M.A.

Walthamstow Educational Settlement: Greenleaf Road, London, E.17; Warden RAY LAMB

Wilmslow Guild: 1 Bourne Street, Wilmslow, Cheshire; f. 1926; 850 mems.; Chair. Dr. A. R. MARTIN; Joint Hon. Secs. Dr. B. COLLIE, J. TIMSON; Warden K. H. LAWSON.

Working Men's College: Crowndale Road, London, N.W.1; Principal (Vacant)

EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS

Animal Health Trust (formerly Veterinary Educational Trust). 14 Ashley Place, London, S.W.1; f. 1942 to raise money for the purpose of advancing the health of all types of animals through improving the facilities for veterinary education, post-graduate specialisation in research and other fields, the establishment and running of research stations, and the provision of a hospital and laboratory diagnosis service behind the veterinary practitioner, four research stations—equine, canine, poultry and farm livestock; Pres His Grace The Duke of NORFOLK, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.; Hon. Treas. His Grace The Duke of BEAUFORT, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.; Scientific Dir. and Chair. of Council Dr W. R. WOOLDRIDGE, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.I.C., Chair Exec. Cttee. J. A. RANK, D.L., J.P.; Gen. Sec. L. T. NECK, M.C., T.D.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Beit Memorial Fellowships for Medical Research: Lister Institute, Chelsea Bridge Road, London, S.W.1, f. 1909 to promote the advancement of research in medicine and allied sciences; the fellowships are open to any man or woman, without restriction as to nationality, who has taken a degree in any faculty in any university of Her Majesty's Dominions, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, India, Pakistan or the Republic of Ireland, approved by the Trustees, Junior Fellowships, £800, £850 and £800 p.a. for 3 years; 4th year Fellowships, £1,000 for 1 year, Senior Fellowships, £1,200 p.a. for 3 years. Trustees: Lord HARLECH, Sir ALAN DRURY, Viscount WAVERLEY, Sir HENRY DALE, Rt. Hon. Lord SIMONDS, P.C., R. A. HORNBY, and the Principal of the University of London, Sec. Dr A. A. MILES, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland: The Merchants' Hall, Hanover Street, Edinburgh, f. 1901; one-half of the net annual income (normally about £127,000) is applied towards the improvement and expansion of the Universities of Scotland, in the Faculties of Science and Medicine, also for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research, and to increasing the facilities for acquiring a knowledge of History, Economics, English Literature and Modern Languages, and such other subjects cognate to a technical or commercial education as can be brought within the scope of the University curriculum, the other half of the income, or such part thereof as in each year may be found requisite, is devoted to the payment of the whole or part of the ordinary class fees exigible by the Universities from students of Scottish birth or extraction, and of 16 years of age or upwards, or scholars who have given two years attendance after the age of 14 years, at such Schools and Institutions in Scotland as are under inspection by the Scottish Educational Department, Sec. and Treasurer JOHN R. PEDDIE, C.B.E., D.LITT.

Carnegie United Kingdom Trust: Comely Park House, Dunfermline, Fife; f. 1913; to promote the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland by "charitable" methods; Sec. D. N. LOWE; publ. *Annual Report*.

Cassel Educational Trust: 6 Stanhope Gardens, London, N.6; f. 1919; Sec. A. E. TWENTYMAN; benefactions to the Women's Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge and to

the University of London for the Faculty of Commerce. Periodic grants to Adult Education Institutions and for the promotion of modern language studies

Chadwick Trust: 90 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, f. 1895 for the promotion of sanitary science and the training of the population therein; Chair E. M. RICH, C.B.E., F.C.G.I., B.Sc., F.R.S.A.; Vice-Chair Lord AMULREE, M.D., B.Ch., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; Clerk to the Trustees and Lecture Sec. G. D. R. BUTLER, O.B.E.

Commonwealth Fund of New York, The: Harkness House, 35 Portman Square, London, W.1, a philanthropic foundation endowed by the late Mrs Stephen V. Harkness and the late Mr and Mrs Edward Harkness; Commonwealth Fund Fellowships available to British subjects for study and travel in the United States of America were inaugurated in 1925, approx. 40 Fellowships in the following categories are now available (a) General, (b) Home Civil Service, (c) Australian and New Zealand Civil Service, (d) Oversea Civil Service, (e) Journalism, (f) American Studies, (g) European graduates (by invitation only). Conditions of eligibility, award and tenure for each category of the Fellowships are published in separate memoranda, which may be obtained through British universities, through Govt. depts, or from the Warden, Harkness House, Cttee. of Award, Sir HECTOR HETHERINGTON, K.B.E., D.L., LL.D., LL.D. (Chair), Sir LIONEL WHITBY, C.V.O., M.C., M.D., Sir OLIVER FRANKS, G.C.M.G., K.S.B., C.B.E., Sir JAMES FITZJAMES DUFF, LL.D., D.C.L., GEOFFREY CROWTHER, D.Sc. (ECON.), F.W. D. DEAKIN, D.S.O., Prof. H. T. FLINT, D.Sc., M.R.C.S.

Dartington Hall Trust: Totnes, South Devon; Trustees L. K. ELMHIRST (Chair), D. W. ELMHIRST, A. O. ELMHIRST, M. YOUNG, P. SUTCLIFFE (Sec.), comprises a progressive co-educational school, Arts Department, Music Teachers' Training School, Adult Education Centre and Economic Research Departments for agricultural and forest economics.

Drapers, Worshipful Company of: Drapers' Hall, Throgmorton Street, London, E.C.2, Master ALEXANDER JOSEPH BELL; Clerk H. FARMAR, First Charter Edward III, 1364; Acting Charter James I, 1606

Exhibition of 1851, Royal Commission for the: 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, London, S.W.7, incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition, 1851, its object is the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the funds left over from the Exhibition. Pres H. R. H. The PRINCESS ROYAL, Chair Board of Management Sir EDWARD PEACOCK, Chair Science Scholarships Cttee. Sir ROBERT ROBINSON; Sec. W. D. STURCH.

Gilchrist Educational Trust: 10 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2, the Trust was founded by the will of Dr John Borthwick Gilchrist (who died in 1841) for the "benefit, advancement and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world as far as circumstances will permit". Trustees: Prof. Sir JAMES GRAY, C.B.E., M.C., SC.D., F.R.S., Rt. Hon.

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The Earl of HALIFAX, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., R. M. WOODHOUSE, B.A., HUMPHREY WHITBREAD, M.A., J. Z. YOUNG, M.A., F.R.S.; Sec. S. T. SHOVELTON, C.B.E., M.A.

Goldsmiths' Company: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.2; f. 1327, the Company, in addition to maintaining close contact with the gold, silver and jewellery industries, makes grants for educational and other purposes. Scholarships are awarded for post-graduate students to visit Dominions universities and African colleges

Grocers' Company: Grocers' Hall, Princes Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1345, Clerk J. ELLISON-MACARTNEY; (1) Laxton Grammar School, Oundle, Northants. (founded and endowed as a free grammar school, 1556); the Court of the Company manage and maintain this Grammar School for the sons of residents in the town and neighbourhood (2) Oundle School, Northants.; re-established by the Grocers' Company in 1876; the Court is the Governing Body (3) University Exhibitions the Court provides exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge of the maximum value of £100 per annum, open to male undergraduates who have been in residence for at least one term (4) Medical Research Scholarships under a scheme originated in 1885 the Court provided one Scholarship each year for the encouragement of original Medical Research. This Scholarship has now been replaced by a Medical Research Fellowship open to graduates who are Oversea British Subjects.

Haberdashers' Company: Vintners Place, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1448; Master F. W. OYER, M.C., F.R.I.C.S.; the Company has certain educational grants, scholarships and exhibitions

King George's Jubilee Trust: St. James's Palace, London, S.W.1, 1935; to advance the physical, spiritual, and mental welfare of the younger generation and especially of young persons who are aged 14 and upwards. Trustees SIR EDWARD R. PEACOCK, G.C.V.O., Rt. Hon. Lord ASHBURTON, Rt. Hon. Lord MIDDLETON, M.C., T.D.; Sec. Major-Gen. T. N. F. WILSON, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., (Offices: 166 Piccadilly, London, W.1; Chairman of Administrative Council H.R.H. The Duke of GLOUCESTER, K.G.).

Leathersellers of the City of London, Worshipful Company of: 15 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3; Clerk JOHN HINGSTON, B.A., First Charter 1444; the Company awards (a) Theological Exhibitions tenable at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge and London, and (b) Secular Exhibitions tenable at either Oxford or Cambridge, the Exhibitions are open to male undergraduates in residence at the Universities and boys at Public and recognised Secondary Schools who desire to proceed to a University; Candidates must satisfy the Company of their educational attainments and that they are in need of financial aid to complete or proceed to a University Course.

Leverhulme Research Awards: St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4; f. 1933; Awards, Fellowships and Grants are awarded to senior workers who are prevented by routine duties or pressure of work from carrying out research. They are limited to British-born subjects normally resident in the United Kingdom. In exceptional circumstances the Trustees may waive the condition as to residence. The duration of the awards does not extend over more than two years or less than three months, and the amount depends on the nature of the research and the circumstances of the applicant. Forms of application may be obtained from

the Secretary, Leverhulme Research Awards, St. Bridget's House, Bridewell Place, London, E.C.4; Chair. Advisory Committee Sir HECTOR HETHERINGTON, LL.D.; Sec. Miss M. BRANNEY.

Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund: 50 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; f. 1916; scholarships tenable at British and Irish universities or approved institutions of university rank, including medical schools; age limit 17-20 at January 1st, or up to 30 for ex-Servicemen; for sons of officers or ex-officers or men or women awarded by competitive selection based on application forms obtainable from the office and returnable in January and February annually, and interview. Pres. The Marquess of SALISBURY, K.G.; Chair. of Council The Lord Mayor of LONDON; Chair. Exec Cttee Sir HERBERT J. CREEDY, G.C.B.; Chair. Scholarship Cttee. WALTER HAMILTON, M.A.; Sec. E. N. CORBYN.

Nuffield Foundation: Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, London, N.W.1. The Nuffield Foundation is the result of Lord Nuffield's greatest benefaction. It was established in 1943 as a trust, with a capital valued at £10,000,000. The trustees consist of Lord NUFFIELD, two other ordinary trustees, and six managing trustees, of whom the Chair is The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY C. GIBBS, K.C.M.G., Dir. L. FARRER-BROWN. The four main objects of the Foundation, as stated in the Trust Deed, are The advancement of health, including the prevention and relief of sickness, particularly by the support of medical teaching and research; the improvement of social well-being, particularly by the furtherance of scientific research; the advancement of education, and the care and comfort of the aged. The Trust Deed, however, gives effect to Lord Nuffield's desire that the trustees should have wide additional powers of selection and initiative. The major part of the Foundation's activities is related to the needs of Great Britain; but, in addition to its programme of training fellowships and scholarships for students from the Dominions, the Foundation has now begun to support research overseas within the British Commonwealth. To further the last object of its Trust Deed, namely, the care and comfort of the aged, the Foundation has established, in co-operation with the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund, the National Corporation for the Care of Old People

Pilgrim Trust, The: Millbank House, 2 Great Peter Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1, f. in 1930 by the late Edward Stephen Harkness of New York to help preserve the national inheritance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and to promote the future well-being of the country and its people. Grants are confined to such purposes as fall within the legal definition of "charitable". In the period of the industrial depression the Trustees assisted a large number of social service centres and educational settlements for the unemployed. During the war they supported schemes for the welfare of the Services and of civilians directly affected by the war. At all times they have given consideration to proposals for the encouragement of learning and the arts and for the preservation of ancient buildings, both ecclesiastical and secular, of historical records, and of the countryside. Applications cannot be considered from the following: colleges and schools, for normal educational purposes; churches; hospitals and other established charities having a recognised held of support; youth organisations; individuals seeking pecuniary assistance. Annual income about £130,000. Sec. The Rt. Hon. Lord KILMAINE, C.B.E.

UNITED KINGDOM

Horace Plunkett Foundation: 10 Doughty Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1919; Trustees: Dr. W. G. S. ADAMS, JAMES MCFADYEN, K. WELLER, Sir MALCOLM DARLING, A. C. RICHMOND, C. C. RIDDALL, N. WOOD, Sir BLYTH WACE, Capt. J. CRAIG, S. A. GARNHAM, A. T. S. MCGHIE, J. GIBB, Dr. J. RAEBURN, B. J. SURRIDGE, W. P. WATKINS; Sec. Miss M. DIGBY; promotes the systematic study of the principles and methods of agricultural and industrial co-operation, maintains the Co-operative Reference Library of some 12,000 books, also pamphlets, reports and periodicals, in twenty or more languages; open daily to students; publs. *The Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation* (f. 1927; double numbers issued for years 1943-44, 1945-46; annual issue resumed 1947), *Law and Practice of Co-operation, Agricultural Co-operation in the Commonwealth*.

Rhodes Trust: 36 Beaumont Street, Oxford; f. 1902; Trustees: Rt. Hon. Lord HAILEY, Sir EDWARD PEACOCK, Very Rev. JOHN LOWE, Rt. Hon. MALCOLM MACDONALD, C. H. G. MILLIS, Prof. K. C. WHEARE, Sir GEORGE ABELL; Gen. Sec. Rt. Hon. Lord ELTON; the endowment of the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford

EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS

University and of Rhodes House, Oxford, and educational and charitable purposes, especially in South Africa.

Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland: Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.1; f. 1911; Rotary Foundation Fellowships for Advanced Study are awarded to carefully selected college graduate students from all parts of the Rotary world for one year of advanced study in universities located in countries other than their own, 36,000 mems; publ. *Rotary Service* (monthly).

Salter's Institute of Industrial Chemistry: 36 Portland Place, London, W.1; f. 1918, The Master, Wardens and Court of the Salters' Company; (a) Research Fellowships for special training in Industrial Chemistry; (b) training Scholarships in the principles of Chemical Engineering or for further experience by research in Chemistry; (c) Grants to heads of Departments in centres of Chemical Engineering; (d) Grants-in-Aid to enable young men and women employed in chemical works in or near London to improve their chemical knowledge.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

NORTHERN IRELAND

THE CONSTITUTION

NORTHERN IRELAND is part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. By the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, the parliamentary counties of Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone and the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry were established as a separate area of government under the Parliament of Northern Ireland which, with certain exceptions, was given legislative and executive powers over the territory. In consequence of the reservation of certain legislative and fiscal powers to the United Kingdom Government, Northern Ireland returns twelve members to Parliament at Westminster.

LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of Northern Ireland consists of the Senate, composed of two *ex-officio* members and 24 senators elected by the lower house, and the Commons, the 52 members of which are elected by the same method as are the 12 members returned to the British Parliament; the Northern Irish constituencies are of course considerably smaller. Money Bills must originate in the Commons, and may not be amended in the Senate. Any deadlock may be resolved by a decision of the houses in joint session after the Senate has rejected a Bill twice passed by the Commons.

The Governor, as the representative of the Crown, gives or withholds the Royal Assent to Bills passed by the Legislature of Northern Ireland. The Crown may also reserve Bills, and a Bill so reserved does not become law unless the Royal Assent is given within one year. The Governor also summons, prorogues and dissolves the Parliament.

EXECUTIVE

Executive powers are exercised by the Governor and the Ministers, who are responsible to the Legislature. Matters relating to the Crown, the defence of the realm, relations with foreign powers, coinage, wireless telegraphy and the Post Office, together with certain financial matters, are reserved to the Imperial Parliament.

Services transferred to the control of the Northern Ireland Parliament include law and order, local government, health services, National Insurance and allied services, education, agriculture, transport, electricity, fisheries, harbours and industrial development.

Fiscal powers are limited, the main powers of taxation, including the customs and excise duties, income tax, surtax, and any other taxes on income, capital, or profits, being reserved to and imposed by the Imperial Parliament, at the same rates as apply elsewhere in the United Kingdom. These taxes account for approximately 90 per cent of revenues raised from Northern Ireland and are collected in the United Kingdom Exchequer. A Joint Exchequer Board allocates this amount in three portions, the first two of which are retained in the United Kingdom Exchequer, namely the actual cost of certain reserved services in Northern Ireland, and a contribution to the cost of Imperial Services generally. The amount thus retained averaged about 40 per cent of the total in pre-war years, rose to 80 per cent during the war and is at present about 50 per cent. The remainder, known as the Residuary Share of Reserved Taxes, is paid to the Northern Ireland Exchequer to meet, with the proceeds of local revenues, the cost of services

administered by the Northern Ireland Government. The locally administered taxes comprise Estate Duty, Stamp Duties, Motor Vehicle Duties and miscellaneous items.

Relationships with the Irish Republic (formerly known as the Irish Free State and later as Eire) are regulated by the Irish Free State Agreement Act (1922), the Irish Free State (Consequential Provisions) Act of the same year, and an agreement regulating the boundary separating the jurisdiction of each authority. The first gave Dominion Status to the whole island, but gave opportunity for Northern Ireland to contract out within one month. This was done, since Northern Ireland elected to remain part of the United Kingdom, and the second Act became effective.

Local administration is broadly similar to that obtaining in Great Britain.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: H. E. The Lord WAKEHURST, K.C.M.G., Government House, Hillsborough, N. Ireland.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. Viscount BROOKEBOROUGH, C.B.E., M.C., D.L., M.P.

Minister of Finance: Rt. Hon. W. B. MAGINESS, Q.C., LL.D., M.P.

Minister of Home Affairs: Rt. Hon. G. B. HANNA, Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Labour: Major The Rt. Hon. IVAN NEILL, F.R.C.S., M.P.

Minister of Education: Rt. Hon. H. C. MIDGLEY, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture: Rev. Rt. Hon. ROBERT MOORE, M.P.

Minister of Commerce: Col. The Rt. Hon. The Lord GLENTORAN OF BALLYALLOLY, H.M.L., M.P.

Minister of Health and Local Government: Rt. Hon. Dame DEBRA PARKER, D.B.E., M.P.

Minister in the Senate: Lt.-Col. The Rt. Hon. A. R. G. GORDON, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.L.

Secretary of Cabinet: Sir ROBERT GRANSDEN, C.B.E.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Attorney-General: Rt. Hon. J. E. WARNOCK, Q.C., D.L., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister: Senator W. M. W. CLARK

Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Finance: WALTER W. B. TOPPING, Q.C., M.P.

Assistant Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Finance: J. E. BAILEY, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary to Ministries of Home Affairs and Health and Local Government: Capt. Hon. TERENCE O'NEILL, D.L., M.P.

PERMANENT OFFICIALS

Ministry of Finance: Sec. (and Head of Northern Ireland Civil Service) D. A. E. HARKNESS, C.B.E.; Second Sec. R. F. GREEN.

Ministry of Home Affairs: Sec. ADRIAN ROBINSON, C.B.E.

Ministry of Labour: Sec. Major J. W. MCCONNELL, C.B.E.

Ministry of Education: Sec. R. S. BROWNELL, C.B.E.

Ministry of Agriculture: Sec. J. I. MAGOWAN, M.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.M.

Ministry of Commerce: Sec. H. E. JONES, C.B.E.

UNITED KINGDOM

Ministry of Health and Local Government: Sec. L. G. P. FREER, C.B.E.

Agent in London: Lt.-Col. Sir RONALD ROSS, Bt., M.C., D.L., 13 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

THE LEGISLATURE

Speaker of the Senate: Major The Rt. Hon. Sir RONALD NUGENT, D.L.

Speaker of the House of Commons: W. F. MCCOY, Q.C., M.P.

Speaker's Secretary: Miss M. M. MACAULEY.

Chairman of Ways and Means: T. LYONS, J.P., M.P.

Clerk of the Parliaments: Major GEORGE THOMSON, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.

Librarian: WILLIAM STEWART GIBSON.

PRIVY COUNSELLORS

The Rt. Hon. Viscount BROOKEBOROUGH, C.B.E., M.C., D.L., M.P.

The Rt. Hon. The Earl of KILMOREY, O.B.E., H.M.L.

Col. the Rt. Hon. The Lord GLENTORAN of BALLYALLOLY, H.M.L., M.P.

The Rt. Hon. The Lord MACDERMOTT, M.C.

The Rt. Hon. The Lord RATHCAVAN, H.M.L.

Senator Major the Rt. Hon. Sir ROLAND NUGENT, D.L.

Capt. the Rt. Hon. Sir NORMAN STRONGE, Bt., M.C., H.M.L., M.P.

The Rt. Hon. W. B. MAGINESS, Q.C., LL.D., M.P.

The Rt. Hon. G. B. HANNA, Q.C., M.P.

Major the Rt. Hon. IVAN NEILL, M.P.

The Rt. Hon. H. C. MIDGLEY, M.P.

The Rev. the Rt. Hon. ROBERT MOORE, M.P.

The Rt. Hon. Dame DEIRA PARKER, D.B.E., M.P.

Senator Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. A. R. G. GORDON, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.L.

The Rt. Hon. J. EDMOND WARNOCK, Q.C., M.P.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice PORTER.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice BLACK.

The Rt. Hon. Sir HARRY MULHOLLAND, Bt., D.L.

The Rt. Hon. Sir ANTHONY BABINGTON, Q.C.

The Rt. Hon. Sir W. V. MCCLEERY, M.P.

The Rt. Hon. Judge ROBB, Q.C.

The Rt. Hon. J. M. ANDREWS, C.H., D.L., M.P.

Capt. the Rt. Hon. C. C. CRAIG, D.L.

The Rt. Hon. J. F. GORDON.

Senator the Very Rev. the Rt. Hon. Prof. R. CORKEY, PHIL.D.

THE SENATE

The Senate consists of 24 members elected by the House of Commons and two *ex-officio* members—the Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of Belfast and the Mayor of Londonderry. The Senate is divided as follows:

Unionists	.	.	.	22
Nationalists	.	.	.	4

SENATORS

The Duke of ABERCORN (U.).

JAMES BAILLIE (U.).

The Rt. Hon. The LORD MAYOR of BELFAST (ROBERT JOHN ROLSTON HARCOURT) (U.).

DAVID BILL (U.).

S. WILSON BOYD (U.).

CHARLES BRADLEY (Nat.).

Sir GEORGE ANTHONY CLARK, Bt. (U.).

WILLIAM MOORE WALLIS CLARK (U.).

Very Rev. the Rt. Hon. ROBERT CORKEY (U.).

JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM (U.).

JOHN PATRICK DONAGHY (U.).

HENRY FLEMING, M.B.E. (U.).

Lt.-Col. the Rt. Hon. ALEXANDER ROBERT GISBORNE GORDON, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.L. (U.).

NORTHERN IRELAND

Mrs. MARION JANET GREEVES, M.B.E. (U.).

Sir ALEXANDER WILSON HUNGERFORD (U.).

JAMES GERRARD LENNON (Nat.).

The MAYOR of LONDONDERRY CITY (SAMUEL SIDNEY DOWDS) (U.)

LOUIS DOMINICK LYNCH (Nat.).

JOHN KENNEDY MCCORMICK (U.).

PATRICK FRANCIS MCGILL (U.).

Major the Rt. Hon. Sir ROLAND THOMAS NUGENT, D.L. (U.).

PATRICK JOSEPH O'HARE (Nat.)

JAMES HUEY HAMILL POLLOCK (U.)

HERBERT QUIN, C.B.E., LL.D. (U.)

Lt. Col. HENRY SACHEVERELL CARLETON RICHARDSON, O.B.E., D.L. (U.).

HENRY TAYOR, M.B.E. (U.).

THE COMMONS

The state of the parties in the House of Commons is as follows

Unionists	.	.	.	38	members
Nationalists	.	.	.	7	"
Nationalist Abstentionists	.	.	.	2	"
Independent Unionist	.	.	.	1	"
Independent	.	.	.	1	"
Independent Labour	.	.	.	1	"
Republican Labour	.	.	.	1	"
Unofficial Eire Labour	.	.	.	1	"

MEMBERS OF THE NORTHERN IRELAND HOUSE OF COMMONS

ANDREWS, J. L. O. (Mid-Down), U.

BAILEY, JOHN EDGAR (West Down), U.

BROOKEBOROUGH, Rt. Hon. Viscount, C.B.E., M.C., D.L. (Lisnaskea), U.

CONNELLAN, JOSEPH (South Down), Nat.

DIAMOND, HENRY (Falls), Rep. Lab.

FAULKNER, ARTHUR B. D. (East Down), U.

GLENTORAN of BALLYALLOLY, Lord, H. M. L. (Bloomfield) U.

GORMLEY, PATRICK JOSEPH (Mid-Londonderry), Nat.

HANNA, FRANCIS (Belfast Central), Ind. Lab.

HANNA, The Rt. Hon. GEORGE BOYLE, Q.C. (Duncairn) U.

HAWTHORN, ISAAC J. (Central Armagh), U.

HEALY, CAHIR (South Fermanagh), Nat.

HENDERSON, Capt. O. W. J. (Victoria), U.

HICKEY, Dr. EILEEN MARY, F.R.C.P. (Queen's University), Ind.

HOLMES, HENRY (Shankill), U.

HUNTER, ALEXANDER (Carrick), U.

IRWIN, SAMUEL THOMPSON, C.B.E., F.R.C.S. (Queen's University), U.

JONES, EDWARD WARBURTON, Q.C. (Londonderry City), U.

KELLY, WILLIAM (Mid-Tyrone), Nat.-Abst.

LLOYD-DODD, Prof. FREDERIC T., O.B.E. (Queen's University), U.

LYONS, THOMAS (North Tyrone) U.

MCATEER, EDWARD GERARD (Mid-Derry), Nat.

MCCLEERY, Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM VICTOR, D.L. (North Antrim), U.

MCCONNELL, ROBERT WILLIAM BRIAN (South Antrim), U.

MCCOY, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Q.C. (South Tyrone), U.

MCGLEENAN, CHARLES EDWARD (South Armagh), Nat.-Abst.

MCNABB, Mrs. DINAH (North Armagh), U.

MCSARRAN, JAMES, Q.C. (Mourne), Nat.

MACONACHIE, Miss B. H. (Queen's University), U.

MAGINESS, Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BRIAN, Q.C. (Iveagh), U.

MARTIN, NEVILLE, J. P. (Woodvill), U.

MAY, WILLIAM MORRISON (Ards), U.

MIDGLEY, Rt. Hon. HARRY CASSIDY (Willowfield), U.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

MINFORD, NATHANIEL OWENS (Antrim), U.
 MOORE, Rev. The Rt. Hon. ROBERT (North Derry), U.
 MORGAN, JOSEPH WILLIAM (Cromac), U.
 MORGAN, MURTAGH (Dock), Eire Lab.
 MORGAN, WILLIAM JAMES (Oldpark), U.
 NEILL, Major the Rt. Hon. IVAN (Ballynafeigh), U.
 NIXON, Dr. R S (North Down), U.
 O'CONNOR, RODERICK HUGH (West Tyrone), Nat.
 O'NEILL, Capt The Hon TERENCE MARNE (Bann Side), U.
 PARKER, Rt Hon. Dame DEHRA (South Derry), U.
 PORTER, NORMAN (Clifton), Ind U.
 RODGERS, Dr. SAMUEL (Pottinger), U.
 SIMPSON, Dr. ROBERT (Mid-Antrim), U.
 STEWART, JOSEPH FRANCIS (East Tyrone), Nat.
 STRONGE, Capt the Rt. Hon. Sir CHARLES NORMAN LOCK-
 HART, Bt., H.M.L., M.C. (Mid-Armagh), U.
 TOPPING, WALTER WILLIAM BUCHANAN, Q.C. (Larne), U.
 WARNOCK, Rt Hon JOHN EDMOND, Q.C. (St Anne's), U.
 WEST, HENRY WILLIAM (Enniskillen), U.
 WILSON, ARCHIBALD FERGUSON (Windsor), U.

JUDICATURE

The judicial system of Northern Ireland, so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, is a miniature of the English system, deriving as it does from the Courts established in Ireland in 1877 on the model of the Supreme Court in England. It consists, as in England, of a High Court and a Court of Appeal, the High Court having an unlimited jurisdiction both in civil matters and, on Assize, in criminal matters also. A Court of Criminal Appeal was established in 1931, also on the English pattern. The county court system to some extent corresponds to its English prototype, with the important difference that in Northern Ireland a county judge and a recorder of a borough are also chairmen of quarter sessions, and themselves exercise all the jurisdiction which in England is divided. The courts of summary jurisdiction, again, originally followed the English system, but in 1935 an alteration was made whereby most of the judicial powers of justices of the peace were transferred to permanent paid officers, known as resident magistrates.

The Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland: The Rt Lord MACDERMOTT

Lords Justices of Appeal: The Rt Hon Lord Justice (ARTHUR) BLACK, The Rt Hon Lord Justice (SAMUEL CLARKE) PORTER

Judges of the High Court: The Hon Mr Justice SHEIL; The Hon. Mr Justice CURRAN

Recorders: Mr Justice Honour Judge FOX, Q.C.; London-derry, His Honour Judge COPELAND, Q.C.

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions: Judge M. D. BEGLEY, Q.C., Judge ISAAC COPELAND, Q.C.; Judge B. J. FOX, Q.C. (Belfast). Judge J. G. ANGEW, Q.C.; Judge W. JOHNSTON, Q.C.

RELIGION

<i>Religious Professions</i>	<i>1951 Census</i>
Roman Catholic	471,329
Presbyterian	410,259
Church of Ireland	353,025
Methodist	60,544
Other (or not stated) denominations	69,552
TOTAL	1,370,709

The organisation of the churches takes no account of the fact that Ireland is divided into two political entities, Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic; Armagh is the

seat of both Catholic and Protestant Primates of All Ireland, and Belfast is the headquarters of the Presbyterians and Methodists.

Roman Catholic Church: The Catholic dioceses of Down and Connor and Dromore are completely in Northern Ireland; Armagh, Derry and Clogher are partly in Northern Ireland and partly in the Irish Republic.

BISHOPS

Down and Connor Most Rev. D. MAGEEAN, Lisbreen, Belfast.

Dromore Most Rev. E. O'DOHERTY, Bishop's House, Newry, Co. Down.

Armagh is the Primatial See of the Church in Ireland. Archbishop H. E. Cardinal JOHN D'ALTON, Ara Coeli, Armagh.

Derry Most Rev. N. FARREN, Bishop's House, Derry.

Clogher Most Rev. E. O'CALLAGHAN, Monaghan, Eire.

Presbyterian: General Office Church House, Belfast; 559 churches; 562 ministers, 820 Sunday Schools; Moderator of the General Assembly, Rt Rev J. C. BREAKEY, B.A., D.D.; Gen. Sec Very Rev. J. H. R. GIBSON, M.A., D.D.; publs *The Presbyterian Herald* (monthly), *The Christian Irishman* (monthly), *Women's Work*.

Church of Ireland: (in Northern Ireland), dioceses Armagh, Down and Dromore, Connor, Derry and Raphoe, Clogher; 383 churches; 412 clergy and 350,000 to 400,000 members in those parts of the dioceses which are in Northern Ireland, parts of Armagh, Raphoe and Clogher are in the Irish Republic, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, The Most Rev. JOHN ALLEN FITZGERALD GREGG, D.D., M.R.I.A., Hon. Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, The Palace, Armagh.

Methodist Church in Ireland: The Rev. HENRY N. MEDD, 5 College Avenue, Bangor, Co. Down

Baptist Union of Ireland: 68 Churches, 38 ministers, 5,045 mems, Pres Pastor R. A. BOGGS, Sec Pastor J. THOMPSON

Congregationalists: 24 churches, 20 ministers, approx. 3,000 members; 27 Sunday Schools, Chair Rev W. A. KENNEDY, The Manse, Cuiran Road, Larne, Co. Antrim, Sec Rev J. M. HENRY, B.A., 130 Woodvale Road, Belfast; Treas JOHN LAUGHLIN, 39 Rosetta Park, Belfast; publ *The Congregationalist* (monthly)

THE PRESS

Armagh Guardian: 36 Upper English Street, Armagh; f 1844, Unionist weekly, Editor A. D. TRIMBLE

Armagh Observer: 26 English Street, Armagh, f 1930; Nationalist weekly, Editor OLIVER MALLON

Ballymena Observer: 57-61 Church Street, Ballymena, f 1855, Unionist weekly, Editor J. WIER.

Ballymena Weekly Telegraph: Wellington Street, Ballymena, Co. Antrim, f 1887, Unionist weekly, Editor G. CURRAN

Banbridge Chronicle: 14 Bridge Street, Banbridge, f 1870; Independent weekly, Editor A. W. EMERSON

Belfast News-letter: Donegall Street, Belfast; f 1737; Unionist morning, Editor R. G. HAMILTON.

Belfast Telegraph: Royal Avenue, Belfast; f 1870, Unionist evening, Joint Managing Editors JOHN E. SAYERS, T. McMULLAN, M.B.E.

Belfast Weekly Telegraph: Royal Avenue, Belfast; f. 1873; Unionist weekly, Joint Managing Editors JOHN E. SAYERS, T. McMULLAN, M.B.E.

UNITED KINGDOM

Carrickfergus Advertiser: Carrickfergus, Co. Antrim; f. 1883.

Coleraine Chronicle: 7 Abbey Street, Coleraine; f. 1844; Unionist weekly; Editor SAMUEL TROY.

County Down Spectator: 109 Main Street, Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1904; Unionist weekly, Editor D. S. ALEXANDER.

Derry Journal: 3-7 Shipquay Street, Londonderry; f. 1772; Nationalist tri-weekly (Mon., Wed., Fri.); Editor P. J. FLANAGAN.

Down Recorder: 118 Irish Street, Downpatrick; f. 1836. Unionist weekly; Editor W. Y. CRICHTON.

Dungannon Observer: Dungannon, Co. Tyrone; f. 1929; Nationalist weekly, Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Fermanagh Herald: Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh; f. 1903.

Impartial Reporter: Enniskillen; f. 1825, Independent Unionist weekly; Editor W. E. TRIMBLE.

Irish News: Donegal Street, Belfast; f. 1855; Nationalist morning; Editor R. KIRKWOOD.

Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner: 113-117 Donegal Street, Belfast, f. 1878, Editor T. P. O'KEEFE.

Larne Times: 4 Dunluce Street, Larne, f. 1891; Unionist weekly; Editor J. E. A. THOMPSON.

Leader, The: Market Square, Dromore; f. 1916; weekly; Thurs; Editor J. LINDSAY.

Lisburn Herald: 32 Bow Street, Lisburn; f. 1891; Unionist weekly; Editor J. H. F. McCARRISON.

Lisburn Standard: Market Square, Lisburn; f. 1876; Unionist weekly; Editor M. ROBINSON.

Londonderry Sentinel: Pump Street, Londonderry; f. 1829; Unionist tri-weekly; Editor C. D. MILLIGAN.

Lurgan Mail: Windsor Avenue, Lurgan, f. 1890; Independent, weekly, Editor J. MORTON, circ. 7,300.

Lurgan and Portadown Examiner: Irish Street, Dungannon, Tyrone, f. 1930; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Mid-Ulster Mail: Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1891; Unionist weekly; Chair. and Editor-in-Chief JOHN GLASGOW, D.L., J.P.

Mid-Ulster Observer: James Street, Cookstown, Tyrone; f. 1953; Nationalist weekly; Editor OLIVER MALLON.

Mourne Observer and Dromore Weekly Times: Main Street, Newcastle, Co. Down; f. 1949; Proprietor and Editor D. J. HAWTHORNE.

Newry Reporter: 4 Margaret Street, Newry; f. 1867; Independent weekly, Gen. Manager EDWARD HODGETT.

Newry Telegraph: 48 Hill Street, Newry; f. 1812; weekly; Editor JAMES BROWN.

Newtownards Chronicle: 25 Frances Street, Newtownards, Co. Down; f. 1873; Unionist weekly; Editor ROBERT McNINCH; circ. over 8,000.

Newtownards Spectator: 60 Frances Street, Newtownards, Co. Down; f. 1904; Unionist weekly; Editor D. S. ALEXANDER.

Northern Constitution: Railway Road, Coleraine, Co. Londonderry; f. 1875; Independent weekly; circ. 23,279.

Northern Herald: 2 Castle Street, Bangor, Co. Down; f. 1871, re-issued 1952; Conservative; Editor FRANK ENTWHISTLE.

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Northern Wing and Belfast Post: Bridge Street, Belfast; f. 1824; Unionist morning, Editor B. F. PROUDFOOT.

Portadown News: 9, 11, 13, 15 Thomas Street, Portadown; f. 1859; Unionist weekly; Editor W. D. SLOAN; circ. 7,427.

Portadown Times: Carleton Street, Portadown; f. 1922; Unionist weekly; Editor H. G. S. WOLSEY.

Rathfriland and District Outlook: Castle Street, Rathfriland, Co. Down, f. 1955, every Friday, neutral; Editor E. T. BRADY, circ. 10,000.

Strabane Weekly News: 25 and 27 High Street, Omagh, Tyrone, f. 1908, Unionist weekly, Editor R. A. PARKE, O.B.E.

Tyrone Constitution: 25 and 27 High Street, Omagh; f. 1844, Unionist weekly; Editor R. A. PARKE, M.B.E.

Tyrone Courier and Dungannon News: Dungannon; f. 1880, Conservative weekly; Editor J. C. W. SIMPSON; circ. 7,537.

Ulster Gazette and Armagh Standard: Scotch Street, Armagh; f. 1844; Unionist weekly, Editor W. GREER; circ. 7,000.

Ulster Herald: Jon Street, Omagh; f. 1901, Nationalist weekly (local editions in Derry, Newry, Enniskillen and Omagh), Editor PADRAIG MACGIOLLA.

FINANCE

BANKS

Belfast Banking Co. Ltd.: Warning Street, Belfast; f. 1827, affiliated to Midland Bank Ltd.; cap. auth. and subs. £2,500,000, p.u. £800,000; res. £1,200,000; brs. 50; Dirs. Field-Marshal the Rt. Hon. Viscount ALAN-BROOKE, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., H.M.L.; W. A. EDMENSON, C.B.E., D.L.; Rt. Hon. Lord HARLECH, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G.; Sir BASIL MCFARLAND, Bt., C.B.E., H.M.L.; HAROLD L. ROUSE; J. MCL. DARRAGH; R. G. TAYLOR; Sec. W. FERGUSON.

Northern Bank Ltd.: Victoria Street, Belfast, f. 1824; cap. auth. £3,500,000, subs. £3,500,000, p.u. £700,000; res. £750,000, brs. and agencies 167; Dirs. J. E. FORDE, C.B.E., R. P. MCGREGOR, T. S. J. DUNN, A. F. DENNISON; Sec. W. DAVIDSON.

Ulster Bank Ltd.: Waring Street, Belfast; est. 1836, affiliated to Westminster Bank Ltd.; cap. auth. £3,000,000, p.u. £1,000,000; res. £1,500,000; deposits £49,122,613; brs. 100, Dirs. E. W. M. COCHRANE, F. J. SLOAN, JOHN GRIFFITH, H. S. GORSCADDEN, LL.D.; Sec. J. F. B. WADSWORTH.

SAVINGS BANKS

Belfast Savings Bank: Arthur Street, Belfast; f. 1816; assets £48,000,000; Actuary W. E. TYRRELL.

Enniskillen Savings Bank: 12 Church Street, Enniskillen; Fermanagh, f. 1825; assets £1,486,750; Chair. Senator H. S. C. RICHARDSON, O.B.E.; Actuary JOHN KERR.

Ulster Savings Committee: 58 Royal Avenue, Belfast; f. 1939; Chair. JAMES DUFF, C.B.E., J.P.; Sec. G. C. H. SIGGINS, O.B.E.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Northern Ireland Development Council: Stormont, Belfast; f. 1955 to promote the agricultural and industrial development of Northern Ireland and to encourage

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

new investment from abroad; Chair. Viscount CHANDOS, P.C., D.S.O., M.C.; members Col S. G. HAUGHTON, H. J. CURLIS, Sir EWART SMITH, M.A., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.CHEM.E., JAMES CRAWFORD, W. J. P. WEBBER, S. C. LESLIE, C.B.E., Capt. R. C. M. DUCKWORTH, C.B.E.

ASSOCIATIONS

Belfast and Northern Ireland Boot Trades' Asscn. (Repairing Section): f. 1909, 146 mems.; Sec. H. HARRISON, 313 Antrim Road, Belfast.

Belfast and N.I. Ship-Owners' Asscn.: Chair. REGINALD W. BERKELEY, J.P., M.I.NST.T., 42 Donegall Quay, Belfast; Sec. JAMES P. HOUSTON, A.M.I.NST.T., 66 Corporation Street, Belfast.

Belfast Marine Engineering Employers' Asscn.: f. 1929; Sec. T. E. MURPHY, c/o Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast.

Belfast Shipbuilders' Asscn.: f. 1928; Sec. T. E. MURPHY, c/o Messrs. Harland and Wolff Ltd., Queen's Island, Belfast.

Belfast Society of Chartered Accountants: f. 1907, 501 mems.; Chair. R. E. MCCLURE, F.C.A.; Hon. Sec. T. D. LORIMER, A.C.A., Brands Buildings, 49 Donegall Place, Belfast, Librarian Miss B. K. LAWLOR, B.A.

Bleachers' and Finishers' Association: Northern Ireland, Insp. HERBERT QUIN, 53 Donegall Place, Belfast.

Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the U.K. (Belfast and N.I. Branch): Hon. Sec. W. H. FERGUSON, F.A.I., 54 Royal Avenue, Belfast.

Engineering and Allied Employers' N.I. Asscn.: f. 1884; 45 mems., Sec. T. H. KERNAHAN, 69 Great Victoria Street, Belfast.

Federation of Building Trade Employers of Northern Ireland: 9 Upper Queen Street, Belfast, f. 1867, Sec. M. R. WHITHAM, F.C.I.S.

Flax Spinners' Asscn. Ltd.: 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast, f. 1866, 37 mems., Pres. M. WALLACE, B.COM.SC., Sec. G. A. E. ROBERTS, O.B.E.

Handkerchief and Embroidery Asscn.: f. 1918, 70 mems.; Chair. JOHN WILSON, Sec. R. E. MCCLURE, M.B.E., F.C.A., 2 Donegall Square East, Belfast.

Irish Linen Merchants' Asscn.: 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast, f. 1876, 86 mems., Pres. T. E. SPENCE, Sec. G. A. E. ROBERTS, O.B.E.

Irish Power Loom Manufacturers' Asscn.: 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast, Pres. W. R. KELLY, Sec. F. COOP, F.C.C.S., A.T.I.

Motor Agents' Asscn. Ltd.: (Ulster Division) Chair. GRAHAM STUART, Sec. J. R. WHITESIDE, 3 Custom House Square, Belfast.

Shirt Manufacturers' Federation (Northern Ireland): f. 1910, mems. 31, shirt, collar and pyjama manufacturing firms, Sec. J. B. M. NULTY, 8 Shipquay Street, Londonderry.

Trade Hemstitchers' Asscn.: f. 1918, 58 mems., Chair. A. A. MACKENZIE; Sec. R. E. MCCLURE, M.B.E., F.C.A., 2 Donegall Square East, Belfast.

Ulster Chemists' Asscn.: Sec. Miss A. E. STRACHAN, 4 Waring Street, Belfast.

Ulster Farmers' Union: f. 1917, 32,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. JAMISON, O.B.E.; 18 Donegall Square East, Belfast; publ. *Farmers' Journal* (monthly).

Ulster Industries Development Association: 83 High Street, Belfast; f. 1929; number of full members, 684; Pres.

Sir JAMES NORRITT, D.L., J.P., F.C.I.S.; Vice-Pres. G. WALTER WILSON; Sec. A. J. DOUGAN.

Ulster Tourist Development Association Ltd.: 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast; London Enquiry Bureau: Ulster House, 13 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1; f. 1924; 475 mems.; Chair. W. EMERSON-DORAN; Sec. I. M. WILLIAMS.

EXCHANGE AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Northern Ireland Chambers of Commerce: 7 Donegall Square West, Belfast; f. 1923; 11 mems.; Pres. D. H. STEVENSON, M.A.; Hon. Sec. F. COOP, F.C.C.S., A.T.I.

Belfast Chamber of Trade: 102 Donegall Street; Sec. S. DUNLOP.

Belfast Stock Exchange: 12 Lombard Street, Belfast; f. 1895; 33 mems.; Pres. H. H. MONIE, Sec. ROBERT BELL.

TRADE UNIONS

The organisation of Trade Unions in Northern Ireland is a similar system to that in Great Britain. Below are some of the major organisations in Northern Ireland, some of which are affiliated to the corresponding Union in England.

Amalgamated Engineering Union: District Sec. R. J. LUNEY; Divisional Organiser DAVID MADDEN, 185 Donegall Street, Belfast.

Amalgamated Transport and General Workers' Union: Nat. Organiser A. J. RYAN, District Sec. P. HEALY, 17 Orchard Street, Londonderry.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of Great Britain and Ireland: No. 1 District Sec. and Organiser S. McBRATNEY, 40 North Street, Belfast, No. 2 District Sec. and Organiser M. FAY, 19 Thomas Street, Warrenpoint, Co. Down.

Clerical and Administrative Workers' Union (N.I. District Committee): Room 20, 82 Royal Avenue, Belfast, f. 1920, 3,000 mems.; Area Organiser J. HAROLD BINKS.

Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, also H.M. Establishments, Aircraft Industry and Railways Workshops: District Sec. R. THOMPSON, M.B.E., J.P., 14 Jamieson Street, Belfast.

Electrical Trades' Union: Area Organiser J. LOWDEN, 185 Donegall Street, Belfast, District Sec. T. McKEE, 46 Torrens Road, Belfast.

Irish National Teachers' Organisation: Northern Sec. E. G. QUIGLEY, 83 High Street, Belfast, f. 1868, 10,000 mems., Organiser THOMAS JAMISON, B.A., 8 Rose Park, Dundonald, Belfast; publ. *The Northern Teacher* (quarterly).

National Federation of Building Trade Operatives: Irish Regional Sec. in Dublin, Branch Secs. in the principal Northern Ireland towns.

National Union of General and Municipal Workers: District Organisers, A. C. MENZIES, H. J. CURLIS, M.B.E., R. THOMPSON, M.B.E., J.P., 40 North Street, Belfast.

National Union of Journalists: 9 Melrose Street, Belfast, Sec. L. R. BOSSENCE.

Printing and Kindred Trades Fed.: 110 North Street, Belfast, Sec. J. McATEER.

Ship Constructors' and Shipwrights' Asscn.: f. 1882; 26,296 mems., Gen. Sec. S. OMBLER, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne; District Sec. and Organiser H. BLACK, 18 Lower Donegall Street, Belfast.

UNITED KINGDOM

Ulster Teachers' Union: f. 1919; 2,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. KING CARSON, M.B.E., M.A., DIP.ED., 35 Royal Avenue, Belfast; publ. *Ulster Education* (monthly).

Ulster Transport and Allied Operatives' Union: Pres. W. E. WHITE; Gen. Sec. R. McCONNELL; Organiser W. A. BELL, 13 Donegall Square West, Belfast.

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers: Area Organisers W. J. HAMILTON, GEORGE MATTHEWS, H. J. MITCHELL, 6-8 Church Street, Belfast.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

This consists mainly of coasting, colliery and tramping services. Passenger and freight services to Great Britain are operated by British Railways. There are a number of shipping companies, including

Belfast, Mersey and Manchester Steamship Co. Ltd.: 21 Corporation Square, Belfast. 4 vessels.

Belfast Steamship Co. Ltd.: Ulster House, 42 Donegall Quay, Belfast; eight vessels totalling 13,562 tons gross.

Craig, H. and Co. Ltd.: 6 Royal Avenue, Belfast; Dirs. F. N. SHANE, R. REID, H. E. ADDY; 4 vessels.

Heyn and Sons Ltd.: Head Line Buildings, Victoria Street, Belfast; managers of the Ulster Steamship Co. Ltd. Mountain Steamship Co. Ltd. and the North Continental Shipping Co. Ltd.; eight vessels totalling 38,001 tons gross, Chair and Managing Dir. W. A. EDMENSON, C.B.E., D.L.

Lenaghan and Sons Ltd., Henry P.: 66-72 Corporation Street, Belfast; tramping, five cargo vessels of 2,000 to 8,600 tons d.w., and one passenger ship of 10,000 tons d.w.

AIR LINES

The following airlines have branch offices in Northern Ireland

British European Airways: 4 Donegall Square East, Belfast

Hunting-Clan Air Transport Ltd.: Newtownards Airport Co. Down

Lancashire Aircraft Corporation Ltd.: Ulster Aviation, Airport, Belfast

Silver City Airways Ltd.: Newtownards Airport, Co. Down.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society: Old Museum Buildings, 7 College Square North, Belfast; f. 1821; 109 mems., Hon. Sec. W. E. LINTON, F.R.G.S.; publs. *Proceedings and Reports* (annual).

CEMA: Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts (Northern Ireland): Tyrone House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast, f. 1943, the aims and policy of the Council are to provide throughout Northern Ireland art exhibitions of first-class works, dramatic and musical performances of the highest standard, and poetry and story readings; Pres. Rt. Hon. Dame DEBRA PARKER, D.B.E., M.P.; Sec.-Gen. R. H. SEMPLE; publ. *Annual Report*

Observatory, The: Armagh; f. 1790 by Primate Robinson; it possesses an 18/12-in. Schmidt telescope, a 10-in. refractor, two special meteor cameras, two patrol

NORTHERN IRELAND

cameras and, together with Dunsink and Harvard Observatories, a 36/32-in. Baker-Schmidt telescope in S. Africa; library of 4,000 vols.; Dir. Dr. E. M. LINDSAY, Asst. Dir. Dr. E. J. OPIK; Senior Asst. Dr. E. B. ARMSTRONG; Sec. Miss SHEELAGH GREW; publ. *Irish Astronomical Journal*.

Philharmonic Society: 2 Wellington Place, Belfast; f. 1874; the object of this society is to encourage the performance of music, including symphony and choral concerts, 800-900 mems. and subscribers, Pres. Rt. Hon. Sir HARRY MULHOLLAND, Bt., D.L.; Sec. ROBERT BELL, F.S.A.

LIBRARIES

Belfast Library and Society for Promoting Knowledge (Linen Hall Library): Donegall Square North, Belfast; f. 1788, over 100,000 vols., 2,992 mems. and subscribers; special features are the Gibson Collection of Burns and Burnsiana, the Ewart Collection of books on textile manufactures, Belfast-printed books, etc. and the Belshaw Collection; Librarian FRANK J. P. BURGOYNE

Public Library: Armagh, f. 1771 by Primate Richard Robinson, Ref. Dept. about 30,000 vols., Lending Dept. about 10,000, Dean Swanzy's special collection of genealogical works and Army Lists, history, theology, philosophy, largely antiquarian; MSS. include collection of Primatial Registers from 1362; Keeper Very Rev. T. J. McENDOO; Deputy Librarian K. M. HAMILTON, M.A.

Public Library: Royal Avenue, Belfast; f. 1888, Ref. Dept. 82,855 vols., Lending Dept. 67,715 vols.; special collections Ulster and Irish Books and Manuscripts (F. J. Bigger, J. S. Crone, John Horner), Belfast printed books, Canon Gramger, John Lanyon; 9 brs.; 220,000 vols.; City Librarian J. BEBBINGTON, F.L.A.

Queen's University Library: Belfast, f. 1849; 240,000 books and pamphlets, special collections, R. M. Henry Collection of Irish History and Literature, Hamilton Harty Music Library, Antrim Presbyteries Library, MacDonall Collection (Philology), Librarian J. J. GRANEK, M.A.

In addition to the above libraries, each of the six counties has its own County Library.

MUSEUMS

Belfast Museum and Art Gallery: Stranmillis, Belfast; est. under municipal management 1888 with opening of Central Public Library, transferred to own building 1929, Dr. W. A. SEABY, F.S.A., F.M.A., contains collections of fine and industrial arts, textiles, Irish antiquities, ethnography and natural history

County Museum: The Mall, Armagh; f. 1935; collection of material illustrative of local history and antiquities; Curator T. G. F. PATERSON, O.B.E., M.A., M.R.I.A.

Folk Museum: In 1954 a committee was appointed to make recommendations for the establishment of a Northern Irish Folk Museum, and in May 1955 the Government undertook partly to finance the museum, subject to local support; Sec. Folk Museum Cttee K. P. BLOOMFIELD, Stormont, Belfast.

Queen's University: Belfast; has the following six museums: Herbarium, Classical Archaeology, Geology, Materia Medica, Medicine and Zoology.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST

Founded as Queen's College in 1845, received University Charter in 1908

Chancellor: Field-Marshal Lord ALANBROOKE, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D.

President and Vice-Chancellor: Sir ERIC ASHBY, D.Sc., S.C.D., D.I.C., F.L.S.

Secretary: GEORGE R. COWIE, M.A., LL.B.

Bursar: GEORGE DESMOND BURLAND, B.A., B.Comm., A.C.A.

Library: See above.

Number of teachers: 320 including 45 professors.

DEANS

Faculty of Arts: Prof. I. GONZALEZ-LLUBERA, M.A.

Faculty of Science: Prof. S. VERBLUNSKY, B.A., Ph.D.

Faculty of Law: Prof. JAMES L. MONTROSE, LL.B.

Faculty of Medicine: Prof. JOHN H. BIGGART, C.B.E., D.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Faculty of Economics: Prof. C. F. CARTER, M.A.

Faculty of Applied Science and Technology: Prof. A. H. NAYLOR, M.Sc.

Faculty of Agriculture: Prof. ARTHUR E. MUSKETT, D.Sc., A.R.C.S.

Faculty of Theology: Prof. THOMAS A. SINCLAIR, M.A.

MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

LONDONDERRY

Opened in 1865. During the existence of the Royal University of Ireland (1879-1908) the college was one of the five recognised institutions composing that university. Since 1909 it has been connected with the University of Dublin and since 1951 it has also been a Recognised College of the Queen's University of Belfast. Students may study for a degree in either Dublin University or the Queen's University, Belfast.

President: Prof. THOMAS FINNEGAN, M.A.

Secretary of Faculty: Prof. NORMAN COHN, M.A.

Bursar: WILLIAM G. GUTHRIE, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S.

Librarian: T. MACCALLUM WALKER, M.A.

Library: 33,000 vols.

Number of teachers: 20, including 5 professors.

Number of students (1954-55): 76 men, 41 women, total 117.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

BELFAST

Founded 1847. Also known as Assembly's College, the Faculty of which, with the Theological Professor in Magee Theological College, Londonderry, the other College of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, constitutes the Presbyterian Theological Faculty, Ireland, and grants the theological degrees of B.D. and D.D. It is situated in close proximity to Queen's University. This institution is for the training of students for the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

Principal: Rev. Principal JAMES ERNEST DAVEY, M.A., D.D.

Vice-Principal and Secretary: Rev. Prof. R. J. WILSON, M.A., B.D.

Librarian: Rev. W. MISKELLY, M.A., D.D.

Library: 12,000 vols.

Number of teachers: 11, including 4 professors

Number of students: 30 men.

THE COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

BELFAST

Erected by the Council of the County Borough of Belfast, under the control of the Education Committee. Founded 1901. Opened in 1907.

Principal: D. H. ALEXANDER, O.B.E., M.Sc., M.I.MECH.E.

Vice-Principal: J. F. GILLIES, Ph.D., M.I.E.E.

Registrar: J. CINNAMOND

ISLE OF MAN

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: The island is 33½ miles long and from 7 to 12½ miles in width, with a total area of 227 sq. miles (145,325 acres)

The cultivated area (1954) was 76,094 acres. Livestock included 1,138 horses, 25,844 cattle, 83,285 sheep and 8,395 pigs

Population: 1931 census, 49,308; 1951 census, 54,499, comprising 25,086 males and 29,413 females.

Finance: The income for 1953-54 was £2,943,111, made up as follows

Customs Duties	1,993,732
Income Tax	710,523
Passenger Tax and Harbour Dues	19,763
Boat Licences, Rents and other	
Harbour Revenues	2,305
Interest on Investments, etc.	85,611
Fines, Fees, etc.	131,177

Expenditure, 1953-54, £2,779,359

Credit balances in hand at March 31st, 1954, amounted to £1,251,273.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Isle of Man is governed by Tynwald in accordance with its own laws, except for matters which are the concern of the United Kingdom Government. Tynwald consists of both branches of the Legislature, that is, the Legislative Council and the House of Keys, sitting together as one body, but voting separately on all questions except the appointment of Boards of Tynwald. The House of Keys has 24 members chosen by adult suffrage for five years. The Legislative Council is composed of the Governor, the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, two members appointed by the Governor and four members elected by the House of Keys. Customs duties and income-tax come within the province of Tynwald, but since 1921 the Governor, who is Chancellor of the Exchequer, must submit all proposed increases of expenditure in the budget estimates to the Keys and the Council separately before bringing the vote to Tynwald.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (Upper House)

The Lieutenant-Governor: Sir AMBROSE DUNDAS FLUX DUNDAS, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man: Rt. Rev. BENJAMIN POLLARD, T.D., D.D., M.Sc.

The First Deemster and Clerk of the Rolls: Sir WILLIAM P. COWLEY, C.B.E.

The Second Deemster: J. A. CAIN, M.A.

The Attorney-General: S. J. KNEALE, O.B.E.

Members appointed by the Lieut.-Governor: J. R. CORRIN, J.P.; J. F. CRELLIN, O.B.E., M.C., C.P., J.P.

Members appointed by the House of Keys: A. J. TEARE, M.B.E., J.P.; E. B. C. FARRANT, J.P.; G. HIGGINS, J.P.; J. CALLISTER, J.P.

Clerk: E. R. ST. A. DAVIES, M.B.E. (Govt. Sec.).

HOUSE OF KEYS (Lower House)

The House of Keys consists of 24 members, elected by adult suffrage—3 for N. Douglas, 2 for S. Douglas, 1 each for Ramsey, Peel and Castletown, 16 for rural districts.

Speaker: Sir JOSEPH D. QUALTROUGH, C.B.E., J.P.

Secretary: FRANK B. JOHNSON, M.A.

GOVERNMENT BY BOARD

There are a number of Boards which exercise administrative powers, deriving their incomes, wholly or partially, from the Insular Government or from local rates. They consist, for the most part, of members of the Legislature elected by and from themselves.

Harbour Board: Murray House, Finch Road, Douglas, Chair A. S. KELLY, M.H.K., Sec. H. T. MATTHEWS

Highway and Transport Board: Athol Street, Douglas, Chair F. H. CROWE; Sec. T. C. KILLIP, Surveyor-General R. C. W. BROWN.

Local Government Board: 6 Mount Havelock, Douglas; Chair J. F. CRELLIN, O.B.E., M.C., M.L.C.; Sec. W. H. KARRAN.

Board of Social Services: Hill Street, Douglas; Chair J. C. NIVISON, M.H.K., Administrator and Sec. R. J. KEWLEY, F.C.I.S.

Tourist Board: Victoria Street, Douglas; Chair Sir JOSEPH D. QUALTROUGH, C.B.E., M.H.K., J.P., Sec. L. BOND

Assessment Board: Govt. Buildings, Douglas, Chair A. MOORE, M.H.K., Clerk T. H. CORLETT

Health Services Board: 3 Harris Terrace, Douglas, Chair H. C. KERRUISH, M.H.K., Sec. G. S. FORSTER

Board of Education: 1 Hope Street, Douglas, Chair H. K. CORLETT, M.H.K., J.P., Sec. W. R. WEBSTER.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries: Hill Street, Douglas, Chair R. C. CANNELL, M.H.K., Sec. W. C. HALSALL

Forestry, Mines and Lands Boards: 46 Athol Street, Douglas, Chair T. F. CORKHILL, M.H.K., Sec. J. T. HARRISON.

Electricity Board: Harcroft, Douglas, Chair J. R. CORRIN, J.P., M.L.C.; Engineer and Sec. L. DOUGLAS, M.I.E.E.

Water Board: 16 Circular Road, Douglas, Chair A. J. TEARE, M.B.E., J.P., M.L.C., Sec. W. R. PRESCOTT, F.C.C.S.

Airports Board: Ronaldsway Airport, Nr. Castletown; Chair J. H. NICHOLLS, M.H.K., Sec. J. C. CHRISTIAN

THE PRESS

Douglas Weekly Diary: 6 Victoria Street, Douglas, f. 1928; Friday, Independent, Editor P. D. NORRIS

Isle of Man Daily Times: Athol Street, Douglas; f. 1890; Independent; Editor N. G. BROWN, Sec. W. D. KANEEN, A.S.A.

Isle of Man Examiner: Hill Street, Douglas; f. 1880; Independent, Editor J. RADCLIFFE

Isle of Man Examiner Annual: Hill Street, Douglas.

Isle of Man Government Gazette: Mona's Herald Ltd., 26 Ridgeway Street, Douglas, f. 1942, Saturday.

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Isle of Man Visitors' Enquire Within: 6 Victoria Street, Douglas; f. 1928; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Isle of Man Weekly Times: Athol Street, Douglas; f. 1861; Independent; Editor N. G. BROWN; Sec. W. D. KANEEN, A.S.A.

Manx Green Final: Hill Street, Douglas; Saturday; sports; Editor J. RADCLIFFE.

Manx Year Book, The: 6 Victoria Street, Douglas; f. 1906; Editor P. D. NORRIS.

Mona's Herald: 26 Ridgeway Street, Douglas; f. 1883; weekly; Independent; Editor J. ROSS GAGGS.

Peel City Guardian and Chronicle: Peel; f. 1882; Independent, circ. 1,000; Chair. C. W. PALMER; Editor F. S. PALMER.

Ramsey Courier: Ramsey, f. 1884; Editor F. TURNBULL.

FINANCE

BANKS

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 30 Victoria Street, Douglas; Manager J. A. BUTTERWORTH.

Isle of Man Bank: Douglas; f. 1865; cap., auth. and issued £400,000 (Feb. 9th, 1955), res. £440,000 (Dec. 31st, 1954); dep. £8,451,779 (Dec. 31st, 1954); 10 brs.; Chair. J. ROBERT QUAYLE.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: Douglas; brs. at Peel and Ramsey, Manager J. GREENWOOD.

Martins Bank Ltd.: Douglas; brs. at Castletown, Peel, Port Erin and Ramsey; Manager A. E. COSTAIN.

Westminster Bank Ltd.: Castletown; brs. at Douglas, Castletown, Peel, Port St. Mary and Ramsey; Manager S. C. KISSOCK.

SAVINGS BANKS

Isle of Man Bank for Savings, The: 32 Athol Street, Douglas.

Liverpool Savings Bank, The: 32 Finch Road, Douglas.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are over 400 miles of country roads, excluding streets and roads in the four towns; about half are main roads.

RAILWAYS

There are two Railways operating in the Isle of Man, the Isle of Man Steam Railway, which covers the whole island, and the Manx Electric Railway, which runs between Douglas and Ramsey.

SHIPPING

Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. Ltd.: Imperial and Royal Buildings, North Quay, Douglas; the Company's fleet consists of nine passenger vessels ranging from 1,641 to 3,104 tonnage, and three cargo vessels from 411 to 1,019 tons gross. Regular services operate all the year round between Liverpool and Douglas, and during the summer double daily services (Sundays excepted) are run between Liverpool and Douglas and Fleetwood and Douglas. There are also bi-weekly sailings between Ardrossan and Douglas, and frequent services between Douglas and Dublin and Douglas and Belfast.

AIRLINES

Manx Airlines Ltd.: Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla; all-the-year-round service to Glasgow; services to Newcastle and Carlisle in the summer months only.

The following airlines have branch offices at Ronaldsway Airport.

Aer Lingus.
British European Airways.
Lancashire Aircraft Corporation.
Scottish Airlines.

LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

Manx Museum, Library and Art Gallery: Douglas; f. 1922; Dir. BASIL R. S. MEGAW, B.A., F.S.A., Headquarters of Manx National Trust, and of Ancient Monuments Administration; brs. at Greencash (Folk Museum), and Castletown (Nautical Museum); Sec. A. M. CUBBON, B.A.; publ. *Journal of the Manx Museum* (occasional), *Annual Report*.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS are situated off the north-west coast of France and are the only portions of the Duchy of Normandy now belonging to the Crown of England, to which they have been attached since the Norman 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 sq. miles.

JERSEY

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area:

Jersey, the largest of the Channel Islands, is situated to the south-east of Guernsey, from which it is separated by 17 miles of sea. The distance from Guernsey (St Peter Port) to Jersey (St Helier) is 26 miles, and the distance between the Jersey and Guernsey Airports is 27 miles. Jersey (St Helier) is distant 35 and 28 miles respectively from the neighbouring French ports of St Malo and Granville. Greatest length, 12 miles, greatest breadth, 6 miles. Area, 28,717 acres.

Population:

Population	. 55,288	(As at April 10th, 1954)
Births	. 816	(Year ended June 30th, 1955).
Deaths	. 719	(Year ended June 30th, 1955).

Industry:

The principal industry in Jersey is agriculture (potatoes, tomatoes, dairy and cattle farming). Tourism is second in importance.

Finance:

(Financial year ended January 31st, 1955)

Revenue	. . .	£2,799,599	1s. 6d
Expenditure	. . .	£2,542,889	19s. 4d
Public Debt	. . .	£3,640,883	5s. 0d

Trade:

IMPORTS

Building material	. . .	26,869 tons
Builders' timber	. . .	288,255 cu. ft.
Foodstuffs	. . .	27,267 tons
Fuel	. . .	86,994 tons

EXPORTS

Potatoes	. . .	35,509 tons
Tomatoes	. . .	13,307 tons
Cattle—Bulls	. . .	102
Cows	. . .	222
Calves	. . .	83
Heifers	. . .	755

CONSTITUTION AND LAW

The Lieutenant-Governor and the Commander-in-Chief of Jersey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign, and the channel of communication between Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Insular Government. He is appointed by the Crown, and is entitled to sit and speak in the Assembly of the States, but not to vote. He has a veto on certain forms of legislation.

The Bailiff is appointed by the Crown, and is President both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and 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 consists of 12 Senators (elected for nine years, four retiring every third year), 12 Constables (triennial), and 28 Deputies (triennial), all elected under universal suffrage, by the people. The Dean of Jersey, the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are appointed by the Crown and are entitled to sit and speak in the States, but not to vote. Permanent laws passed by the States require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council but Triennial Regulations do not.

Justice is administered in Jersey by the Royal Court, which consists of the Bailiff and 12 Jurats. There is a final appeal to Her Majesty in Council. The Jurats are elected by an Electoral College. A Stipendiary Magistrate deals with minor civil and criminal causes.

The official language is French, but English is the language in daily use.

THE GOVERNMENT

Lieutenant-Governor: Admiral Sir RANDOLPH STEWART GRESHAM NICHOLSON, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., Government Office, Jersey.

Bailiff: Sir ALEXANDER M. COUTANCHE, Kt., Royal Court House, Jersey.

Government Secretary: Brig R. M. H. LEWIS, C.B.E., M.C.

Attorney-General: C. S. HARRISON, C.M.G., O.B.E., States Offices, Jersey.

Solicitor-General: R. H. LE MASURIER, D.S.O., States Offices, Jersey.

Receiver-General: Major R. E. B. VOISIN.

Greffier of the Royal Court: P. E. LE COUTEUR, Royal Court, Jersey.

Greffier of the States: FRANCIS DE LISLE BOIS, O.B.E., Greffe Office, Jersey.

STATES DEPARTMENTS

States Treasury: Royal Square, St. Helier; Treas. F. N. PADSHAM.

Income Tax: Royal Square, St. Helier; Comptroller G. H. HAMON.

States Analyst's Department: Laboratory, 100 Halkett Place, St. Helier, Official Analyst D. A. R. DAVIES, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

States Telephone Department: Minden Place, St. Helier; Telephone Manager C. J. SYVRET.

Technical Instruction, Agriculture: Experimental Farm, Glenham Farm, Trinity, Dir. R. E. JOHNSTON, B.Sc., N.D.H.

Social Assurance Committee: Sec. J. C. PATERSON.

Public Health Department: Royal Square, St. Helier; Medical Officer Dr. R. N. MCKINSTRY, O.B.E.

Aliens' Office: Victoria Chambers, Conway Street, St. Helier, Chief Aliens Officer ALAN LE BRUN.

Harbour Master: W. G. FURZER.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

RELIGION

Jersey constitutes a Deanery within the diocese of Winchester. The twelve Rectories are in the gift of the Crown. In addition to the Rectories, there are various other livings in the Church of England. The Church of Rome and the various Nonconformist Churches are represented in the Island.

Church of England in Jersey: Dean Very Rev. M. LE MARINEL, M.A., The Deanery, David Place, 12 ancient parishes (eight 12th century, one 13th century, three 14th century); 7 new parishes, 6 district churches; served by 23 clergy, the Church of England is the Established Church.

Roman Catholic: St. Mary and St. Peter's (English), Vauxhall Street, St. Thomas (French), Val Plaisant. Also Methodist, Wesley Street, and others throughout the Island; Baptist, Congregational New Church, Presbyterian, Salvation Army.

THE PRESS

Chroniques de Jersey, Les: Rutland House, Charing Cross, St. Helier, Jersey; f. 1814, Editor E. DE LAQUAINE.

Evening Post, The: 2 Charles Street, St. Helier, Jersey; f. 1890; Independent Progressive, Managing Editor A. G. HARRISON; News Editor A. J. SCRIVEN; circ. 16,265.

Jersey Sun: A.A. Buildings, Esplanade, St. Helier; f. 1954; weekly, Editor JAMES KENALLY-SMITH, circ. 5,000.

Jersey Weekly Post: 2 Charles Street, St. Helier; Managing Editor A. G. HARRISON; News Editor M. LUCAS.

BROADCASTING

B.B.C. programmes from England are received through Re-Diffusion.

A B.B.C. television station was opened at Le Platons in October 1955, on an experimental basis.

BANKING

The first six banks listed below are branches of British banks, and details concerning directors, capital, etc. will be found under the appropriate section in the pages dealing with Great Britain.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 13 Library Place, St. Helier; Manager, A. T. GREEN.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: Broad Street, St. Helier; Manager H. C. JONES.

Martins Bank Ltd.: Halkett Place, St. Helier, Manager I. L. CHAMBERS.

Midland Bank Ltd.: Library Place, also Hill Street, St. Helier, Managers R. HYLAND (Library Place), K. BARBER (Hill Street).

National Provincial Bank Ltd.: 11 Royal Square, St. Helier, Manager C. M. RICHARDSON.

Westminster Bank Ltd.: 16 Library Place, St. Helier; Manager H. J. DENNEY.

Le Masurier (P.) and Co.: 18 Hill Street, St. Helier, f. 1912.

Jersey Savings Bank: New Street, St. Helier; est. 1834; total funds £6,000,000, Actuary H. ARTHUR.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce: Royal Square, St. Helier, f. 1768; 370 mems., Pres. F. P. LE QUESNE, Sec. Mrs. S. LE BROCCQ.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

British Channel Islands Shipping Co. (Jersey) Ltd.: Conway House, 28 Conway Street, St. Helier, and North Pier Steps, Guernsey; regular bi-weekly service, London to Jersey and Guernsey, Tuesday and Friday; Marine Supt. Capt. J. B. CHILD.

British Railways: A daily passenger and cargo service is run from Southampton and Weymouth to Jersey during the summer months, and thrice weekly in the winter.

Cunard Steamship Co.: run a fortnightly cargo service between Jersey and Liverpool.

AIR LINES

Channel Island Airways Ltd. (Inc. in Jersey): Head Office, The Airport, Jersey; Manager J. M. KEENE-MILLER.

Scheduled Air services are maintained throughout the year by British European Airways Corporation (B.E.A.C.) and Jersey Airlines Ltd. between Jersey and Guernsey, Alderney, London, Southampton and France. Aer Lingus, Transair, Derby Aviation, Cambrian Air Service, Morton Air Service and Olley Air Service operate during the summer months.

LEARNED SOCIETY

Société Jersiaise: The Museum, 9 Pier Road, St. Helier; f. 1893, for the study of Jersey archaeology, history, and natural science and for local research; over 1,000 mems.; Pres. H. J. BAAL, F.Z.S., Sec. RALPH MOLLET, F.R.HIST.S.

LIBRARY

Public Library: Royal Square, St. Helier, Librarian A. S. H. DICKINSON, F.L.A.

MUSEUM

Museum of the Société Jersiaise: 9 Pier Road, St. Helier, f. 1894, includes zoological and historical collections, art gallery and prehistoric relics.

GUERNSEY

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area:

Guernsey, the most central of the Channel Islands, lies near the coasts of Brittany and Normandy, in 49° 33' N lat and 2° 40' W long; 28 miles WSW. of Cape de la Hague, 95 miles SW. of the Needles; 30 miles in circumference, greatest length 9½ miles, greatest breadth 7 miles. Area 15,654 acres.

Dependencies of Guernsey are Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74 acres), Great Sark (1,035 acres), Little Sark (239 acres), Herm (320 acres), Jethou (44 acres), and Lihou (38 acres).

Population:

Guernsey (as at mid-year 1954)	43,414
Births (1953-54)	689
Deaths (1953-54)	501
Alderney	1,350
Sark	437

Agriculture:

The Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows are famous. The principal produce of Guernsey is tomatoes, flowers, grapes, much of which is grown under glass.

UNITED KINGDOM

Finance:

Revenue (Financial year ending Dec. 31st, 1954)	£2,210,560
Revenue in respect of Alderney	56,793
Total	£2,267,353
Expenditure	£2,241,299
Expenditure in respect of Alderney	45,789
Total	£2,287,086
States Funded Debt	£5,377,955
Note Issue	£436,948

External Trade:

IMPORTS (1954)	
Fuel	220,294 tons
Building Materials	22,644 tons
Groceries and Provisions	17,876 tons
EXPORTS (1954)	
Tomatoes	46,663 tons
Flowers and Fern	2,042 tons
Grapes	277 tons
Bovine Animals	305 head

CONSTITUTION AND LAW

The Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey is the Personal Representative of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between Her 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 January 1st, 1949, is composed of the following members:

- The Bailiff, who is President *ex-officio*
- Twelve Conseillers elected by the States of Election (see "States of Election" below)
- H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General (Law Officers of the Crown), who have a voice but not a vote
- Thirty-three People's Deputies elected by popular franchise
- Ten Douzaine Representatives elected by their respective 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 reconstituted as from January 1st, 1949 and is composed of the following members:

- The Bailiff (President *ex-officio*).
- The 12 Jurats of "Jures-Justiciers".
- The 12 Conseillers
- The 10 Rectors.
- H.M. Attorney-General and H.M. Solicitor-General.
- The 33 People's Deputies
- Thirty-four Douzaine Representatives.

Until January 1949 the Royal Court possessed, *inter alia*, the power to make Ordinances 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.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Projets de Loi (Permanent Laws) require the sanction of Her Majesty in Council.

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 now under consideration.

A Channel Islands Court of Appeal, possessing appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters, is in process of constitution.

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.

THE GOVERNMENT

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Guernsey: H.E. Air Marshal Sir THOMAS W. ELMHIRST, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.

Private Secretary and A.D.C.: Capt. M.H.T. MELLISH

Bailiff of Guernsey: Sir AMBROSE J. SHERWILL, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.

Government Secretary: Major-Gen. R.F. COLWILL, C.B.E.

Attorney-General: W.H. ARNOLD, C.B.E.

Solicitor-General: A.J. LOVERIDGE, M.B.E.

Receiver-General: L.A. GUILLEMETTE, M.B.E.

States Supervisor: L.A. GUILLEMETTE, M.B.E.

President, Education Council: The Very Rev. E.L. FROSSARD, M.A.

Immigration Officer: L.W. SARRE, M.B.E.

Postmaster: H.C. CHAPPELL, M.B.E.

RELIGION

The Guernsey Deanery (The Very Rev. E.L. FROSSARD, M.A.) includes the islands of Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou and forms part of the Bishopric of Winchester. The Church of England is represented by 10 Rectors and 5 Vicars, with others amounting to 20 Clergy in all. The Roman Catholic Church is represented by 6 Churches of which the senior is St. Joseph, Cordier Hill, St. Peter Port (Father Francis Philips). The Presbyterian Church is represented by St. Andrews Church, The Grange, St. Peter Port. The Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, Elim and Salvation Army Churches are also represented throughout the Island.

THE PRESS

Guernsey Evening Press: Smith Street, St. Peter Port; f. 1897; Independent, Editor F.S. ROUSSEL.

Guernsey Star, The: 2-4 Smith Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey; f. 1813; Independent, Editor H.N. MACHON.

Guernsey Weekly Press: 8 Smith Street, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, f. 1902; Independent, Editor HERBERT N. MACHON.

BANKING

Most banking business is carried out by branches of British banks.

Barclays Bank Ltd.: 6 and 8 High Street, St. Peter Port; Manager R.A. HILL.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port, Manager S.A. SCHOFIELD; agency in Alderney and sub-br. at St. Sampson's.

Midland Bank Ltd.: St. Peter Port; Manager A.V. HOOLEY, also sub-brs. at Sark and St. Sampsons.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

National Provincial Bank Ltd.: 29 High Street, St. Peter Port; Manager H M. de la RUE; sub-br. at St. Sampsons; agencies in Alderney and Sark.

Westminster Bank Ltd.: 33 High Street, St. Peter Port; Manager E. J. KIDDY; also sub-br. at St. Sampsons and agency in Alderney.

Guernsey Savings Bank: High Street, St. Peter Port; Mr A. C. BICHARD, Actuary.

Martins Bank Ltd.: 1 Fountain Street, St. Peter Port; Manager E. H. C. YATES.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

British Channel Island Shipping Co. (Guernsey) Ltd.: St. Peter Port, Manager E. F. DRAKE, also agents for Commodore Shipping Co. Ltd.

British Railways: A daily passenger and cargo service is run from Southampton and Weymouth to Guernsey during the summer, and thrice weekly in the winter.

O. Dorey and Sons Ltd.: 4 North Quay, St. Peter Port; Chair. and Managing Dir CECIL DOREY; general coasting and near trades, 6 vessels of 5,319 tons gross.

AIRLINES

Scheduled air services are maintained by British European Airways Corporation (B.E.A.C.) and Jersey Airlines Ltd. between Jersey and Guernsey, Alderney, London, Southampton and France, throughout the year. Transair, Cambrian Air Service, Derby Aviation, Olley Air Services, Morton Air Service, and locally based charter companies operate during the summer months.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Guille-Allès Library and Museum: St. Peter Port; f. 1856

The Lukis and Island Museum: Corney Street, St. Peter Port, f. 1938.

The Priaux Library: Candie Gardens, St. Peter Port; f. 1889.

Hauteville House: Hauteville, St. Peter Port, contains many of the relics and furniture of Victor Hugo, and is the house where he spent 15 years in exile. It is maintained by the Municipality of Paris; Administrator L. V. LAMBERT.

ALDERNEY

President: Comdr. S. P. HERIVEL, O.B.E., D.S.C.

Clerk of the States and Court: P. W. RADICE, M.A.

The President is the civic head of Alderney and has precedence on the island over all persons except the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, the Bailiff of Guernsey or his representative. The President is responsible for the conduct of the official business of the island. He presides at the meetings of the States, the island parliament, which is elected on a popular basis. His term of office is three years and he is eligible for re-election.

SARK

Dame of Sark: Mrs. R. W. HATHAWAY, O.B.E.

Seneschal: W. BAKER

The Seigneur, or the Dame, of Sark is the hereditary civic head of the island and thereby entitled to certain privileges.

He is a member of the Chief Pleas of Sark, the island parliament, and has a suspensory veto on its ordinances. He has the right, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, to appoint the Seneschal of Sark, who is President of the Chief Pleas and Chairman of the Seneschal's Court, which is the local Court of Justice.

HERM

Tenant: Major A. G. WOOD.

Herm is leased by the States of Guernsey to a tenant whose contract obliges him to carry out some of the day-to-day administration of Herm on behalf of the States.

JETHOU

Jethou is leased by the States of Guernsey to a tenant who has no official functions.

CANADA

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

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GEOGRAPHY

CANADA covers an area of 3,846,000 sq. miles (of which 269,000 sq. miles are inland water) and extends some 3,000 miles from east to west and 1,500 miles from the U.S.A. border to the Arctic Ocean. Although a part of northern Canada lies within the Arctic Circle, much of the Canadian mainland lies rather further south than is sometimes realised and its most southerly regions (the district round Toronto and Windsor, in Ontario) are at the same latitude as Madrid, Rome and Tokyo, while the greater part of Labrador is no further north than Scotland. However, the great northward extension of the Canadian islands into the Arctic Ocean brings Dominion territory to within seven degrees of the North Pole as far north as northern Greenland, and nearer the Pole than the Siberian islands.

In structure and topography, Canada can be divided into three great regions: (a) Eastern Canada, a region of diverse, but on the whole not very imposing relief, (b) the central prairies, extensive plains at differing levels, diversified here and there by eastward-facing scarps and (c) the western Cordillera, or Rocky Mountains.

Eastern Canada. This region may be defined as extending from the Atlantic coasts of Labrador, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia as far west as Lake Winnipeg (Manitoba), and the component rock measures consist largely of most ancient and resistant rocks—granites and schists which form the basal layer, and of restricted deposits of limestones and sandstones which are comparable in age with those of Wales and the English Lake District. This whole region, fundamentally granitic, has structural counterparts in Scandinavia and Central Siberia, and is regarded as the primitive nucleus round which the rest of the North American continent took shape. In conformation, the area takes the pattern of a gigantic basin or depression, with Hudson Bay at the lowest part and as much of it is drained by the river St. Lawrence and its tributaries, the name Laurentian Shield is often applied to the whole structure.

Topographically, the Shield consists of a low undulating plateau-surface, about 1,000–1,500 ft. in average altitude, becoming distinctly more rugged in the south and east (Quebec, southern Labrador and the Maritime Provinces) where the general level of the Shield reaches heights of 2,000 ft., with the highest peaks at 6,000 ft. northwards, the Shield drops gradually to sea level (Hudson Bay). South and east of the St. Lawrence valley lie the Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. These form in effect a much attenuated continuation of the Appalachian mountains of the U.S.A.—the highest parts reach an altitude of 3,000 ft., but there are extensive lowland zones of only 300–600 ft. above sea level.

The present surface features of the Laurentian Shield have mostly been developed by ice and water action. In the recent geological past the area was covered by immense ice-sheets, which followed a complex pattern of advance and retreat. The Great Lakes and St. Lawrence valley represent a remnant of glacial drainage round the southern edges of the former ice sheets; and besides this predominantly west-eastward trend of drainage there are a number of gaps and subsidiary channels (formed by melt-water and ice) that lead southwards into the United States. It is still possible under flood conditions to sail in a small boat from the St. Lawrence direct into the head-

waters of the Mississippi; and these natural facilities of communication between the St. Lawrence valley and the United States are an important contributory factor in the close economic ties between the two countries.

The major effect of ice was to gouge out hollows in the rock surface, and to deposit the eroded material in hillocks and ridges. Much of the Canadian Shield hence consists of an interminable succession of low-lying basins, covered with coniferous forest on the higher parts, and occupied by swamps and lakes at lower levels. This is the "Muskeg" region—thousands of square miles of almost featureless country, difficult to penetrate, largely waterlogged and only now in process of being mapped. Occasionally (more especially in the south-west) ridges on a larger scale diversify the landscape e.g., the Niagara escarpment, 250 to 300 ft. high, which runs for some 300 miles, and is crossed by the St. Lawrence River, producing the famous Falls. Towards the north and west however, the monotonous succession of forest, muskeg swamp and irregular waterway continues for many hundreds of miles.

The Great Lakes—Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario and Michigan—are (except for the last) partly Canadian and partly American territory. They owe their origin to ice-action, and once again may be regarded as residual features of former drainage round the Ice sheets. Great hollows were scooped out, and the eroded material re-deposited in places, forming a containing barrier. The irregular nature of the terrain, (with abrupt drops in level) and generally abundant water-supplies make the whole region one of the most important water-power areas in the world, the full potentialities of which still have not been developed.

The Central Plains or Prairie Provinces, comprising Alberta, Saskatchewan and much of Manitoba, are far less complex in structure, and consist of a series of almost horizontal strata comparable in age and character with those of the Weald of England. The region is diversified by two irregular north-south running scarps which break the whole prairie region into three distinct steps—the lowest on the east adjoining the Laurentian Shield, and the highest on the west, where the prairies merge into the Rocky Mountains. The first step lies at an average altitude of 800 ft. above sea level, and was in many places covered by a shallow lake, in which accumulated thick sediments that now form a deep black soil of great richness. Further west, the second step averages 1,500–2,000 ft. in altitude and has a distinctly more varied topography of small depressions, occasional ridges and isolated hills. Soil character, too, varies considerably—from excellent in many small depressions, to indifferent or even sterile where leached sands occur. Finally, towards Alberta, comes the third step; markedly less regular in formation, with an average level of 2,000–3,000 ft., and hill summits that at times reach 7,000 ft. Soils and vegetation again vary extensively: here there are occasional salt marshes or saline deposits, interspersed with fertile patches of river alluvium.

The prevailing pattern of vegetation over the entire Plains region is natural open grassland (true prairie) towards the south, and coniferous forest in the north. In Alberta, however, grassland tends to be replaced by scrub where drier conditions prevail, and the higher hillslopes are forest covered. The coniferous forest belt

extends northwards for a distance of several hundred miles—as far north as the Yukon—but becomes progressively less dense and finally, towards the shores of Hudson Bay and the Arctic Ocean, passes into tundra—a complex of moss, lichen and stunted bushes, with a permanently frozen sub-soil.

The Western Cordillera covers Western Alberta and the entire province of British Columbia, and consists of a mass of northwest-southeast running folds which in structure, rock character, and age of formation much resemble the Alps. In detail, there are three main ridges—the Rocky Mountains proper, lying just west of Alberta, in which occur more than a dozen peaks that exceed 10,000 ft.; then the Selkirk Range a little to the west; and finally, some 250 miles further west, fronting the Pacific Ocean, the Coast Ranges. Between these main ridges lie extensive depressions occupied by large rivers, such as the Fraser River; and the whole Cordillera system gradually declines in height towards the north (Yukon)—though here maximum heights still reach 8,000 ft. Well-developed troughs or depressions, occurring amongst the mountains, provide a diversity of conditions (topographically and also climatically), from broad valley lowlands to massive pyramidal mountain crests; and these depressions, besides affording extreme scenic beauty, also provide relatively easy crossings by a number of cols including the Kicking Horse and Crows Nest passes.

Climate. Topography exercises considerable influence upon the climate of Canada. The whole country is open to the Arctic Ocean, near which the lowest land occurs; while the north-south running barrier of the Cordillera, together with the less imposing, but still significant Appalachian system of the eastern provinces, shut off modifying influences from both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. In particular, the effects of a warm off-shore current in British Columbia are restricted to a narrow coastal zone; whereas in Europe, where mountain chains run mainly from east to west, the continent is entirely open to mild westerly winds. Two other ocean currents are important:

(1) the very cold Davis Strait current which flows from the Arctic Ocean, carrying masses of ice at all seasons. This current produces very cool summers in Labrador, (2) the warm Gulf Stream off the north-eastern shores of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Because prevailing winds here are westerly (i.e. from land to sea) the warming effect of the Gulf Stream is only very slight, but where the waters of the cold Davis-Labrador current and the warm Gulf Stream meet in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and off Newfoundland, frequent fogs prevail and there are (in spring and early summer) numerous icebergs.

Most of Canada experiences considerable winter cold, with the mean temperature consistently below freezing-point from November to March. Exceptions to this occur only in southern British Columbia, where the winter temperature is similar to that of northern England; but in the interior and east, cold becomes intense. Quebec has a January mean of 10° F., Montreal 13° F., and at the centre of the prairies, open to Arctic winds, the mean

falls to -4° F. (Winnipeg). Summers on the other hand, are distinctly warmer than in Britain—with averages of 65-70° F. One distinctly favoured region is the Lake Peninsula of Ontario (Toronto-Windsor). Surrounded on all sides but the north-east by water, winter cold and summer heat are reduced, giving it the nearest approach to a "Mediterranean" climate experienced in Canada.

As might be expected, the incidence of rainfall varies widely. British Columbia (especially the western slopes of the Cordillera) receives ample amounts ranging from 30 in. to 90 in. a year, autumn being the wettest and summer the driest season, though no month is rainless. Further east, over the crest of the Rockies, a "rain-shadow" effect is marked, and the prairie Provinces have an average of only 10-20 in., the drier parts lying in Alberta just east of the Rockies. Here is a major difference—the high plains of Western Alberta, which suffer from recurrent drought years when rainfall can amount to only 5-6 in. are too dry for agriculture, and can be used only for ranching, while the damper eastern prairies (Saskatchewan and Manitoba) are the great cereal-producing districts.

Towards the St. Lawrence valley rainfall again increases (31 in. annually at Toronto), and the Atlantic coasts have 40-60 in. Summer is the wettest period in the interior; winter on the eastern coastal districts; while in the St. Lawrence valley and Maritime Provinces rainfall is well distributed throughout the year. Fairly abundant precipitation in winter produces an exceptionally heavy snow-fall which, with the remarkably low temperatures, is characteristic of the East Canadian winter.

The St. Lawrence estuary is almost entirely frozen over in winter, and Hudson Bay is closed for an even longer period only British Columbia in the west, and small portions of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the east, remain ice-free. Even the Cabot Strait between Newfoundland and the mainland of Canada is accessible to normal ships only between May and December, though strengthened ice-breakers can penetrate at other times. Fog is frequent during the summer—about one-quarter of the time—hence passage of the St. Lawrence presents difficulties at almost all seasons. Further south, Halifax (Nova Scotia) which is washed by the Gulf Stream, and St. John on the Bay of Fundy (where exceptionally high tides—up to 40 ft.—prevent ice formation) are important in that they remain open all the year round. These two ports have the further advantage of being 400-600 miles nearer to Britain than New York, and can also offer a quicker route to the interior of the U.S.A. as compared to New York.

These then are the geographical features which condition the development of Canada's vast economic resources. As in any land when distances are formidable and climate harsh and variable, purely environmental factors have closely affected and at times restricted progress and development; but geographical conditions have also given rise to the coniferous forest, the fertile plains and the latent mineral wealth on which the future of Canada must depend.

W B F

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

HISTORY

DURING the course of the seventeenth century France and Britain established their claims to the territories in North America now comprising Canada. In 1608, Samuel de Champlain established Quebec on the St. Lawrence River as a base for the settlement, exploration, conversion and commercial penetration of the continent. By the close of the century this base had become the centre of a small agrarian community and an extensive commercial empire based on a trade in furs. British penetration was undertaken by the Hudson's Bay Company chartered in 1670. This Company rapidly developed a fur-trading empire in the northern and central part of the continent, but the climate and character of Hudson Bay made colonisation impossible.

Anglo-French rivalry, which culminated in the Seven Years War, resulted in the transfer of French Canada to the British Crown by the Treaty of Paris in 1763. The transfer of a French speaking, Roman Catholic, agrarian community organised on feudal principles presented certain difficulties to an officially Protestant nation of strong commercial propensities, long used to the representative character of Parliament and accustomed to the autonomy and complexity of the English law courts. British and colonial business men easily took over the French fur-trading empire, but they and the military and administrative officials found the problem of adapting British institutions to the requirements of the French-speaking community less tractable. For a variety of reasons, not all related to the condition of Canada itself, the British Government abandoned the effort to establish English law and government at Quebec and, under the terms of the Quebec Act of 1774, granted privileges to the Roman Catholic Church, acknowledged the French civil law, protected feudal institutions of property and established an authoritarian system of government from which the representative element was excluded.

During the American Revolution Canada resisted the arms and propaganda of the American revolutionaries, but in spite of this the American revolt transformed Canada. During and after the revolution there was a great influx of English-speaking British subjects into Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This influx changed the social composition of Canada by introducing a Protestant, Anglo-Saxon and commercially minded element acquainted with the practice of representative government and having no knowledge of or sympathy for feudal social institutions. In order to meet the requirements of the newcomers the British Government was obliged to introduce "the very image and transcript of the English constitution", in the shape of the Constitutional Act of 1791 which separated Canada into two colonies, Upper and Lower Canada, endowed them with representative institutions and fortified the aristocratic and clerical element in the community.

Economically the new Canada was much more broadly based than hitherto. Stimulated by the economic opportunities afforded by the Napoleonic Wars and the industrial developments in Britain and along the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, Canadian merchants began to exploit the forest resources of the country and to bring within the orbit of commerce the agricultural production of the much extended area of cultivation. In providing themselves with tools the farmers and lumbermen of the new Canada laid the basis for the eventual industrialisation

of the community. The largest automobile manufacturing enterprise in Canada had its humble beginnings in the home manufacturing of axe handles by a farmer in the forests of Ontario.

In 1812 the United States attacked Canada with the object of smashing the power of the Indian tribes allied to Great Britain and of removing a base of British power in North America. Assisted by some regular British soldiers, and under the direction of British officers, the Canadians were able to resist the Americans and to maintain the integrity and territory of their community.

The influx of settlers from Britain and the United States after the Napoleonic Wars, the desire for public improvements such as roads and canals and the belief that the best lands were being monopolized by privileged companies and ecclesiastical corporations combined during the 1820's and 1830's to generate a strong sentiment critical of the institutions and purposes of the colonial government. In Lower Canada the French-speaking population had learned to use representative institutions as a weapon to defend their French, feudal and Roman Catholic culture from the undermining effects of commercial enterprise and, to this end, to oppose the Government. As depression deepened in 1837 political violence developed in both Upper and Lower Canada, and was suppressed by the Government. Inquiry followed under the direction of Lord Durham and culminated in the famous *Durham Report* of 1839.

Durham, an enthusiast for *laissez-faire* policies of commercial and industrial expansion, recommended that the Canadians be left to govern themselves in all matters of domestic concern and that Upper and Lower Canada be united the better to adapt French-speaking Canadians to the habits and requirements of a liberal, commercial and industrial civilisation. The second item of Durham's advice was acted on almost immediately in the form of the Union Act of 1840, but it was not until the repeal of the Corn Laws and the final dissolution of the mercantilist system of commercial regulation in Britain that the decision was taken in 1846 to instruct British colonial governors to govern on the advice of ministers responsible to the colonial legislatures.

The inauguration, thus, of a system of self-government in Canada tended to intensify rather than diminish the problems of policy making. The conservative, agrarian community of Roman Catholic, French Canada did not become ardent supporters of a rapidly expanding, popular, commercial and industrial civilisation on the North American Anglo-Saxon pattern. In return for the maintenance of the privileges of the Church and various clerical corporations and the protection of the rights of the French language, the French Canadian bloc in the legislature of Canada traded its support to economic interest groups centred in Montreal. The racial, religious and economic rivalry which thus developed between the communities centred about Montreal and Toronto resulted in an increasing degree of deadlock in the affairs of government.

This deadlock was rendered the more serious because the economy of Canada was not expanding as rapidly as that of the United States, and the heavy investments made in canals, railways and harbours were not as rewarding as similar undertakings in the United States. With the end of privileges in the British market for certain Canadian exports such as flour and timber, some Canadian capitalists

considered in 1849 the possibility of annexation to the United States, but finally came around to industrial development through the device of tariff protection for home industries. The economic expansion of Canada during the 1850's was not sufficient or impressive enough to divert attention from the chronic dissensions about race and religion or to remove the material frustrations which excited them.

The victory of the Unionists in the American Civil War and the emergence of the United States as a united, expansive and powerful industrial state provoked much thought in Canada about the future of Canada on the continent of North America. Having already experienced one attack by expansionist elements in the American community during the War of 1812-14, the Canadians were fully alive to the possibility that the large areas of north-western America possessed by the Hudson's Bay Company might not necessarily fall into Canadian possession just because a British flag flew at Fort Garry (Winnipeg). The American purchase of Alaska in 1867 was but a straw in the wind which many Canadians thought might blow away their future as an independent British nation.

Internal difficulties and external uncertainties combined to compel a solution which consisted of a federal union of the British colonies in North America. It cannot be said that any widespread mass sentiment existed for confederation, but politicians, business men and a small number of British officials in London were in varying degrees sufficiently enthusiastic to devise a federal system designed to leave under provincial authority questions such as education, property and civil rights and to create a strong central government capable of enforcing common economic and monetary policies across the continent. The British North America Act of 1867 brought together Upper and Lower Canada under the name of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec and the old colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Almost at once the new federal government undertook to purchase the north-west territories from the Hudson's Bay Company. In 1870 the province of Manitoba was constituted, and entered the federation. British Columbia on the Pacific coast entered in 1871 and in 1873 Prince Edward Island joined the Dominion. After this date there were no further additions of territory until 1949 when Newfoundland became a province of Canada.

In the 1870's Canadian political development was running well ahead of economic development, for there did not exist the means of travelling conveniently across the Dominion let alone the means of transporting goods and people over its immense expanse. The creation of the material foundations of the new nation remained the principal problem of the new federal government for many years. Although private capitalists undertook to own and operate the transcontinental railway system required, the federal government was obliged to come to the assistance of the enterprise with money, enormous land grants and the promise of monopoly privileges. In 1885 the Canadian Pacific Railway was complete. A national policy of tariff protection was inaugurated to stimulate industrial development, and by the time Canada's first Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, died in 1891 it may be said that the foundations of modern Canada were well laid.

The physical expansion of Canada created a number of political problems of a traditional kind relating to racial, religious and economic tensions. The status of the French and half-breed population in western Canada, the system of education in the frontier communities and the economic policies of the metropolitan centres in eastern Canada all combined to create problems which in the end the Conservative leaders proved themselves incapable of solving.

The defeat of the Conservative régime in 1896 by the Liberals under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier coincided with a revival in world business and the commencement of a long price rise which stimulated investments on a hitherto unheard of scale. The prosperous epoch of Sir Wilfrid Laurier witnessed a rapid increase in population particularly in Western Canada, and a great increase in industrial production.

During the period 1896-1911 Canada began to encounter the problems characteristic of the older industrial societies. Its economic connections with the rest of the world and particularly with the United States and western Europe became more extensive and various. The movement of people seeking economic opportunities in Canada, the tension among the great powers, the necessities of an international economic connection had, within the first decade of the twentieth century, made Canada's traditional isolation within the protective shell of the British Empire no longer practical or possible. For many years Sir Wilfrid Laurier endeavoured to avoid involving Canada in international politics, but after 1908 he was unable to resist any longer the participation of Canada in international political affairs. His policy of building a Canadian Navy was designed to assist in the armament of the British Empire while maintaining still an apparent detachment from the dissensions of the Great Powers. This decision to embark on a Canadian armaments programme provoked a sharp, if confused, popular reaction among imperialists who thought he was not going far enough in his commitments and likewise among nationalists, pacifists, socialists and isolationists who thought he was proposing too much or something which should not be proposed at all.

Joined with this problem were a number of other difficulties connected with the functioning of the economy which had grown up rapidly during the Laurier period. During the last phase of the Laurier period static or falling real incomes among the mass of the population began to reflect the appreciation of capital claims more rapidly than productivity. During 1910 and 1911 there was widespread industrial unrest and evidence of agrarian discontent. Sir Wilfrid Laurier sought to overcome all his difficulties by a movement in the direction of closer integration in the expanding American empire, and in 1911 he proposed a programme of commercial reciprocity with the United States. This proffered solution failed to win popular support, and in the election of 1911 the Liberal régime was defeated by a combination of conservative and nationalist forces.

What might have been the final character of the Conservative-Nationalist Government, which came into office in 1911, can never be known. During the remaining period of peace until 1914 the Government headed by Sir Robert Borden exhibited a marked tendency to arrest the onward course of development towards complete Canadian involvement in the economic and political concerns of the Great Powers. Owing to the defeat by the Senate of his policy of buying ships for the British Navy Sir Robert Borden was able to avoid spending any significant part of Canadian resources on armaments, and this was a factor in relaxing some of the internal tensions of the Canadian economy. When the 1914-18 war began the Canadian economy was depressed, but had begun to shed some of the neuroses connected with its unbalanced commercial and financial development.

Canadian participation in the 1914-18 war took the form of despatching men organised in Canadian units to the front where they fought under British commanders and eventually under their own commanders as part of the Allied armies. On the supply side Canada produced immense quantities of food, certain simple forms of the munitions of war and industrial raw materials. At first

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the Canadian war economy functioned on the *laissez-faire* principles of a commercial community. Military service was voluntary, and supplies were produced by the contract arrangements of a market economy.

The heavy losses of men in the Canadian Army and the heavy cost of the war in terms of money and resources compelled the Government by 1917 to consider either cutting its obligations or resorting to a more strict control of men and materials. A decision in favour of further control, and particularly the inauguration of compulsory military service, precipitated acute internal dissension. A coalition of political forces favourable to an intensified war effort was effected by Sir Robert Borden in 1917, and in the election which followed the Union Government managed to secure a show of popular support. This did not prevent violent resistance to the Government's policy in the province of Quebec, and the expression of acute criticism elsewhere in Canada.

The experiences of the first World War may be said to have dominated the political life of Canada during the next decade, and were not without their influence even during the course of the second. The Allied victory, the rapid disengagement of Canada from participation in the confused politics of post-war Europe and the speedy and total demobilisation of the Canadian armed forces helped to ease post-war tension and to lay the foundation for renewed economic expansion; but in spite of this, the year 1919 was characterised by widespread industrial unrest and agrarian discontent. The most conspicuous and dramatic incident of this popular commotion was the Winnipeg General Strike, which was in the end violently suppressed. New political parties emerged during 1919 and 1920. In both Ontario and the western provinces parties of farmers and wage-workers were formed. In this year the Liberal Party elected a new leader, Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, who believed that a reconciliation between classes was the most important task of the moment and the indispensable condition for the preservation of the traditional social and economic structure of Canada.

In the federal election of 1921 the Liberal Party emerged as the strongest but not the majority party in Parliament. Its supporters in Quebec were strongly nationalist, while at the same time it was obliged to rely for the formation of a government upon the votes of the independent progressive farmer's representatives from the western provinces. Between 1921 and 1924 the policy of Mr. Mackenzie King was essentially a do-nothing one designed to avoid difficulties in both foreign and domestic affairs and to permit the expansion of business enterprise. By 1925 it appeared that the Mackenzie King experiment was failing and in the election of that year the Liberals lost so much ground that Mackenzie King advised the Governor-General, Lord Byng, to order another general election. This the Governor-General refused to do, and he called upon the Conservative leader, the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, to form a Government. Lord Byng's refusal to accept the advice of the Liberal leader was at once depicted as a departure from the practice of parliamentary government and an illegitimate expression of preference by a servant of the British Government for the Conservative opposition. In the election of 1926, which followed the defeat of the Con-

servative Government in the House of Commons, the Liberal leader was able to rally nationalist, isolationist and progressive elements to the banner of his party, and the Liberals emerged with a clear majority.

The consequences of the election of 1926 were far reaching. Mackenzie King greatly strengthened his hold on the Liberal Party and brought within its control all but a small minority of "leftist" and nationalist elements. In order to avoid future accusations of interference in Canadian affairs the British Government decided to appoint in Canada an agent of its own in the person of a High Commissioner, and to re-define the office of Governor-General and to make him a personal representative of the Crown unconnected officially with the Cabinet in London. This policy culminated in the Statute of Westminster of 1931.

Not only were many of the legal anomalies of Anglo-Canadian relations resolved, but Canada's position in the international community was clarified in favour of a separate international personality. A Canadian minister to the United States was appointed late in 1926, and in 1928 direct diplomatic relations were established with France and Japan.

In domestic politics Mackenzie King's principal objective was to de-centralize government and to shift to the shoulders of the provincial governments the responsibility for social and economic reforms which were in some cases beyond their resources but for which they had a constitutional and legal responsibility. When the depression of 1929 began, the Federal Government was ill-equipped legally or intellectually to devise policies capable of coping with economic disaster, and in the election of 1930, the Conservative Party under the leadership of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett was returned to power.

The new Conservative Government had a large majority but a small stock of ideas for dealing with the worst depression in Canadian experience. High tariffs and economy in Government expenditure proved incapable of re-starting the Canadian economy in a manner capable of relieving significantly widespread unemployment, distress and frustration. When finally Mr. Bennett sought to imitate the New Deal of President Roosevelt, it was too late for him to capture public enthusiasm and support. In the general election of 1935 the Conservatives were overwhelmingly defeated.

By the time the Liberals returned to power the Canadian economy was beginning to recover under the stimulus given to world business by policies of public spending in Europe and the United States on armaments and public amenities. Mackenzie King's principal policy consisted of embarking on a prolonged public inquiry into the character of the Canadian constitution.

In foreign policy Canada remained resolutely isolationist and at the time of Munich Mackenzie King enthusiastically supported Mr. Neville Chamberlain. When war came in 1939, any doctrine of neutrality or passive belligerency lost political validity. The Canadian Parliament assembled and declared war on Germany one week after the British declaration of hostilities.

H.S.F.

CANADA AND THE COMMONWEALTH

THE relations of Canada with Britain and the other member states of the Commonwealth have been determined by the facts of history and environment, especially by the character of her dual nationality, her situation in North America as a neighbour to the United States, to whom she is bound by powerful ties of economics and culture, and her strong links with Britain and to a less extent with western Europe.

The Canadian federal state is not yet a century old (it was established in 1867), and it continues to rest, as it rested from the outset, on evident compromises. These are not merely the compromises implicit in any democratic federation, wherein an effort must be made to achieve a reasonable balance between local liberties and central power, but the compromises also between two peoples with diverse traditions and different cultures. One-third of the population is French, who, inevitably, are anxious to survive in North America as a distinct cultural unit, and hence are disposed to assess Canada's external relations with the special bias of their interests as a separate group. They usually shrink from a heavy involvement in the affairs of the outside world, including the Commonwealth, for any such involvement may affect adversely their position as a minority in a Canada and North America predominantly Anglo-Saxon in culture. Allied to this cultural dualism is the diffusion of Canada's fifteen million people over half a continent, which implies regions often divorced from one another by great distances, different economies and separate interests. In such a state the issue of achieving a unified national will is rarely simple, and least of all in the formulating of a foreign policy that may involve peace or war. If at intervals in the past Canada appeared to avoid any positive attitudes and commitments in Commonwealth relations, one reason at least is to be found in her own character as a nation with dual cultures and regional diversities.

Canada's proximity to the United States has profound but complicated consequences in her life. First of all, there is a constant stream of people back and forth across the border in a manner without parallel between any other two states in the modern world. Most Canadian families have relatives or friends in the United States, and are constantly exchanging visits. Tourists and business men in large numbers ceaselessly come and go. Restless individuals cross and recross at the border ports, and have done so for generations. There is also a daily flow of cultural influences over the long frontier through newspapers, magazines, radio and television. These perennial influences cannot but affect Canadian attitudes, and yet this common circulation of cultural blood does not destroy in Canada the sense of national identity. There remains through it all the will for a distinct Canadian nationhood, which is now not weaker but stronger. Hence the government in Ottawa is not disposed to be merely an echo of Washington, without a mind of its own. But there are facts which make imperative the closest collaboration between the two states, and such especially are the allied facts of economics and defence.

Crucial is the fact that, since Canada has been later and slower in development, she has to-day more unexploited natural resources, relative to population than her neighbour. The vast growth of industrialism in the United States, quickened by urgent demand and technical change in the second World War and its after years, gives the

republic a keener interest in Canada's timbers, metals, and more recently, fuels. She views Canada as a rich frontier of virgin resources conveniently close to her factories, a frontier all the more attractive and significant with the diminution of her own natural wealth. In 1939 she took only 2 per cent of Canada's combined production of aluminium, copper, lead and zinc. By 1950 she took 62 per cent. The two neighbours have become interlaced in a trade greater than that between any two countries in the world. In the twenty inter-war years (1919-39) Canada sent to the United States 38 per cent of her exports, and from that country received 65 per cent of her imports. But in the first post-war years (1946-50), she sent 48 per cent of her exports and received 71 per cent of her imports. In the two years 1952-3, her exports to the United States rose to 58 per cent of the total. Related to trade is foreign investment, and since 1945 more than two-thirds of the capital from abroad has come from the United States. This foreign capital admittedly is only a small portion of the total investment in Canadian industry (Canadians themselves contribute the bulk) but that derived from the republic is significantly concentrated in the developments of oil, iron ore, aluminium, and such manufacturing as paper and allied products.

For Canadians this dependence upon the American economy poses a difficult national problem. The closer their economic ties with the United States, the more they are shaken by fluctuations in her economy and changes in her tariff, and the less free are they to manoeuvre in economic policy. This fact, coupled with the pronounced reliance of their country on external trade, explains why most informed Canadians would prefer to see a larger commerce with Britain, other Commonwealth countries and other parts of the world. They believe that a many-sided trade would provide the surest protection of the Canadian national interest. They do not wish their country to be merely an economic dependency of their neighbour, jolted and injured at times by tariffs and other trade restrictions suddenly imposed by Washington. Multi-lateral trade offers a safeguard against excessive dependence. But under present circumstances the many-sided type of trade is hard to achieve. Canadians have had no real alternative but to trade abundantly with the United States, which since the second World War has been able and eager to purchase in large quantities the goods which Britain could not buy. Canadians cannot escape from economic necessity. They must export, or their country suffers paralysis. But apart from other influences, economics to-day is more than ever closely tied to defence and security, and the combined efforts of the two North American countries in defence imply some attempted integration of their economies.

Since the second World War the remarkable progress in long-range aircraft and the possibility in the future of atomic warfare have presented a case that no nationalist logic can deny for joint provisions in defending the whole continent. Such provisions are now a valuable corollary to the North Atlantic Alliance, and hence of concern to Britain and the entire Commonwealth. Much of Canada's vulnerability dwells in the simple fact that she possesses fifteen million people in a land area of 3,600,000 sq. miles. Two fifths of the area is within the Yukon and North West Territories, Arctic in climate, unsuitable for agriculture, and repellent to settlement. This northern land contains

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only some 25,000 inhabitants throughout its whole vast extent, and across the polar ice lies Soviet Russia. The relatively empty northland is one of the direct approaches to the populated centres of North America, and inevitably its defence must become a joint interest of Canada and the United States. Likewise Newfoundland and Labrador constitute another American strategic area where joint action is imperative, not merely in the interest of the two countries but of the whole system of N.A.T.O.

The formal joint action for continental security began in 1940 with the Ogdensburg Declaration and the appointment of the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, which during the war drafted basic plans for defending Canada and Alaska, and after the war remained for both governments a source of expert guidance. The present arrangements fit within the framework established in the forties. Certain broad objectives in the collaboration were formally announced in Ottawa and Washington on February 12th, 1947:

- (1) The interchange of selected individuals in order to increase the familiarity of each country's defence personnel with that of the other
- (2) The general co-operation and exchange of observers in exercises and in testing military material.
- (3) The encouragement of common designs and standards in arms, equipment, organisation, methods of training and new developments
- (4) Such mutual and reciprocal availability of military, naval and air facilities in each country as may be agreed upon in specific instances.
- (5) All co-operation to be arranged without impairing the political sovereignty of either country over the normal activities in its territory.

A joint defence of the continent must involve measures in both countries to promote the most extensive economic development, although in this matter admittedly what is possible or desirable in time of war may not be possible or desirable in time of peace. In one significant sector of the economy, defence production, there has been a zealous effort since 1950 to achieve a major degree of co-operation and integration, and here continuous and fruitful consultations occur between representatives of governments and industry on both sides of the frontier. The more general aim of the two countries must be to ensure the maximum expansion within both and the maximum trade between them. Only by this means can the economic strength of North America for shouldering the burdens of defence be enlarged. This common aim is recognised in the agreement between the two countries in November, 1953, to establish a Joint United States-Canadian Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs.

A final remark on Canadian-American relations is pertinent. Canada shares in the continental interests of the United States and in the physical and social environment which has shaped America. Her people see the United States at close range and under all circumstances. Every day of the year they follow almost as a matter of course its public controversies. Hence they presumably understand the republic, its institutions and attitudes, better than any other people in the Commonwealth.

In Commonwealth affairs it is with Britain, the senior partner, that Canada's relations are most intimate, and for reasons evident enough. In a portion of the Canadian people there is an intangible but enduring sentiment for a land from which their ancestors came. Many admire the stable temper and empiric conceptions which usually govern British policies, domestic or foreign. There is not merely the vague sense of sharing with Britain in the distinguished traditions of parliamentary government, but also the sense, rarely put into words, that the bonds with Britain help to demonstrate Canada's national stature in North America. She is not to be regarded as a

satellite of the United States, moving merely in the shadow of her powerful if affable neighbour, for she has distinct institutions and a genuine constitutional link with Britain and the other nations within the Commonwealth.

The chief constitutional link is the monarchy. Canada is a parliamentary state on the monarchical pattern of Westminster. The British Queen is the Queen of Canada. The Canadian people accept as sovereign the person who is sovereign of the United Kingdom, and thereby emphasise the traditional bond between their country and Britain. The monarchy of course has not precisely the same functional meaning within the Canadian as in the British state, where the monarch in person is present and active, but that fact alters little its significance as a link between the two countries. It nourishes the sense of sharing something in common, something with a long tradition, and with a marked capacity for inspiring popular devotion. The importance of the monarchy in this respect is difficult to assess precisely and difficult indeed to explain in words. It exerts an intangible influence, but it is not to be minimised as a mere picturesque relic; it is a real symbol of association and unity. No responsible political leaders in Canada would question it or change it.

But there are also concrete and what Burke might call gross facts which make a close association with Britain of the first importance. Next to the United States, the British Isles remain the best single market for Canadian products. In the five years 1946-50 some 22 per cent of Canadian exports went there. Unfortunately in 1951 the percentage dropped to 16, but rose slightly in the subsequent two years. The proportion of Canadian exports destined for Britain since the end of the second World War is smaller than in the two decades before 1939, when it seldom fell below 30 per cent of the total, whereas the proportion sent to the United States has rapidly risen. Yet the fact remains that the British market is still important and, for reasons suggested earlier, those who shape Canadian policy would like to enlarge it and also to win back the other Commonwealth market that has been lost. British investment in Canada which in 1939 exceeded 35 per cent of the country's total foreign investment, had by 1952 shrunk to some 17 per cent. While for Canada Britain as a source of foreign capital still ranks statistically next to the United States, it is far behind in the investment of fresh capital.

If, as suggested, it is in Canada's national interest that her trade and other economic relations with Britain should be more important than they are, why is this end not pursued more successfully by Canadian governments? The answer is not simple, and yet it must be attempted in the briefest terms. No unilateral action on Canada's part can be really effective. In order for her to sell proportionately more products in the British market, it is essential that the balance of payments between the United Kingdom, and, not merely Canada, but North America in general should be reached at a high level. But to attain such a result, concerted action is essential by all three of the states involved in the intricate triangular relationship, and perhaps most of all action by the United States and Britain. In the present situation Canada by itself can accomplish little, unless it adopts discriminatory trade controls, which would do serious harm to her interests. Actually in all three countries to a varying extent appropriate policies are rendered difficult by complicated external and internal circumstances and also by vested economic interests like those which in the United States firmly resist tariff reductions.

There is an additional fact significant in affecting Canadian attitudes. The British have the burden as well as the advantage of an old industrial system, and, in a critical era when drastic change is necessary, the burden perhaps

may be the more conspicuous. The Canadians are to a large extent building their system of industrial production afresh and from the ground floor. This system is North American and exhibits, although at times with characteristic Canadian restraint, American traits. Its managers, for example, are usually quick to adopt American labour-saving methods, quick to acquire machinery to produce more goods at less cost, and quick to scrap inefficient plant. Canadian industry is, of course, aided by rich natural assets not present in Britain, such as an abundance of water-power, and the acute post-war difficulties of the British with their coal industry have not always been appreciated on the western side of the Atlantic.

Canada is the only dollar country in the Commonwealth, and hence its currency policy is out of harmony with the policies of Britain and other members. Yet it is fair to emphasise that Canada is a different dollar country from the United States. She is faithful to the system of imperial preferences, although for obvious reasons she now benefits very little from it, but other members of the Commonwealth exporting to her do or can materially benefit. In brief the Canadian market for most products is more accessible, owing to lower tariffs, than the market of the United States. No quantitative controls limit that market for the British exporter. Indeed some observers think that the British exporters often insufficiently recognise the genuine accessibility of Canadian markets.

Apart from economics, Canada's association with Britain to-day is made intimate by the harsh necessities of defence. With Britain she shares a common interest in the security of the whole Atlantic region and hence in what transpires in western Europe. Like Britain she recognises that in modern strategy the protection of the Atlantic must begin not on the Atlantic but in Europe. The cardinal element in her foreign policy is support for N.A.T.O., which is planned to hold western Europe with its great industrial potential. Irrespective of its necessities, this policy is singularly well suited to resolve any clash of opinion in the Canadian electorate as to what the country's external relations should be, for it postulates a working agreement between all three of the major Powers with whom Canadians have close bonds, Britain, the United States and France. It harmonises remarkably well with Canadian sentiments as well as Canadian interests. Military collaboration with Britain in the past often aroused distrust among many French in Quebec, who feared that their fellow citizens of British descent were dragging them into support of Britain and British imperial concerns in which they had scant interest. N.A.T.O. removes the basis for such fears. Collaboration with Britain is no longer merely bilateral action between Ottawa and London, but part of a comprehensive plan for the security of the whole Atlantic area and Canada within it. It is little wonder that from the outset leaders of the Canadian Government have been enthusiastic in its advocacy and that the Secretary of State for External Affairs, could without political embarrassment extol it as "one of the greatest achievements of history in our time".

Canada has followed up her formal attachment to N.A.T.O. by action and expenditures. To strengthen the actual forces in Europe as a deterrent to aggression, she had by November, 1951, contributed the Twenty-Seventh Brigade (some 6,000 men) for duty in Germany, undertook for the same end to provide twelve squadrons of Sabre Fighters, which have been duly distributed in England, France, and the French Zone of Germany, and committed herself at the Lisbon Conference of N.A.T.O. (February, 1952) to make available twenty-four warships of the Royal Canadian Navy for anti-submarine and coastal services as part of N.A.T.O.'s Atlantic force. Under the mutual aid programme she supplies certain arms and

equipment to North Atlantic partners without payment. She also provides within her own territory for the training of certain army and air force personnel from member countries. All this represents a concrete and direct contribution to the common defence. But, as a consequence of her geographic magnitude and resources, she is obligated to play in the alliance a further and crucial role, namely, that of a producer of abundant raw products, especially metals of strategic value. Such production involves onerous demands on capital, and between it and the purely military effort a balance has to be struck.

Since 1949, therefore, Canadian foreign policy has been primarily concerned with the building of N.A.T.O. This policy throughout has involved close collaboration with Britain, and a close collaboration also with the other chief signatories of the Atlantic Pact. It might seem superficially to imply a narrowing preoccupation with the affairs of a single region, but underlying Canadian policy is the conviction that on the strength of the Atlantic Alliance largely depends the security against a third world war. In other words, N.A.T.O. must be of deep concern for all the countries of the Commonwealth and all the free countries in the world, for it is designed to guard against aggression in the zone of greatest danger.

At the same time, Canada's attitude towards the Commonwealth has entered on a new and important phase. Canadian political leaders are now less wary of the ties with the Commonwealth than in the inter-war years (1919-39); they are less anxious about status, and less fearful that positive co-operation with its members might restrict their freedom of action or embarrass them in relations with the United States. Their international vision has extended with the rapid march of events, and they are now prompt to emphasise the beneficent value of close consultation and exchange of views with other states of the Commonwealth. This emergence of a more positive attitude is due, not merely to the interplay of fresh domestic influences in Canadian thought, but to revolutionary changes in the configuration of world politics during the last decade, not least of all in the international position of the United States. The collapse of isolationism in Washington has strengthened the growth of internationalist conceptions in Ottawa.

Of special interest is the deeper concern and closer contact with the Asian members of the Commonwealth. To-day the most intimate relation of Canada with Asia is through the medium of the Commonwealth, with its special and periodic conferences of Prime Ministers and other Ministers, its flexible arrangements for dealing with concrete matters, and its constant exchange of views between members, not merely through the High Commissioners but through representatives at the meetings of the United Nations and such bodies as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The modern Commonwealth has two significant aspects first, the perennial exchange of ideas on policy and related matters; second, the doing of things together and the performance of actions helpful to one another. The first of these is illustrated in the growing volume of consultation between Canada and the Asiatic dominions, and the second in Canada's participation in the Colombo Plan, formulated at the First Commonwealth Conference held in Asia and concerned mainly with Asian affairs (January, 1950). In each of the years since the establishment of the Colombo Plan the Canadian government has allocated \$25 million for capital assistance and a further expenditure for the training of technical personnel from South-East Asia. In the first year \$15 million of the total amount was assigned for investment in India and \$10 million in Pakistan. In India the investment was directed to a large irrigation and hydro-electric project in West Bengal and

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the provision of buses and trucks for the road transport service of Bombay State. In Pakistan it was directed to the provision of equipment, materials, and technical personnel for the erection of a cement plant in the Punjab. Some subsidiary enterprises in Pakistan, such as a live-stock farm, were also assisted by the Canadian allocation. Under the technical aid offered through the Colombo Plan, a training in a wide range of subjects and occupations has been provided in Canada to students and civil servants from the three Asiatic dominions. Some of the fields of study are those of agriculture, transportation, engineering in its various aspects, forestry, medicine, fisheries and education. Some technical experts have also been sent to the Asiatic countries, as notably in the case of Ceylon, to promote the fishing industry and soil conservation.

The broad significance of this policy is clear: in providing for a carefully planned movement of capital it gives concrete expression to the idea that the Commonwealth is not something that dwells only in political rhetoric and noble sentiments, but is a living community whose members can help one another in coping with immediate and material problems. The Indian sub-continent is physically remote from Canada, and its social conditions and geographic environment are singularly different. Yet, as the Colombo Plan modestly illustrates, Canadians can provide it with some material aid in helping to raise the standards of life among its people, and thereby increase the vitality of the Commonwealth itself. Important is another and allied fact. Hitherto for ordinary Canadians the Commonwealth has meant mainly a British-Canadian nexus. Its other units have seemed remote, and relations with them slight. The Colombo Plan has done something to publicise the fact that it can also mean varied, practical and fruitful relations with states in Asia. Asians from the three Dominions co-operate with Canadians in making the

plan a success, and thus the Commonwealth's multilateral features receive a new and valued emphasis.

Canadians recognise that this post-war Commonwealth is different from that before the war, and different most of all in its multi-racial and multi-cultural composition. In the four Dominions before 1939, the overwhelming portion of the people had come, or were descended from those who came, from the British Isles and Western Europe. They all shared in a stream of culture that flowed from Europe. South Africa was admittedly somewhat different, for here African and European cultures met in collision, or reached an unsteady accommodation with each other. But in the contemporary Commonwealth there are three Dominions whose main cultural roots are Asian. Their religious beliefs, their social usages as shaped by religion, and their material ways of life have been determined by an Asian environment. Yet such differences from the older Dominions are not the only relevant facts. There are also resemblances. The new, like the old, have entered into the experience of gradual evolution in a specific form of self-rule, and in the process they have acquired and brought into play the dynamic ideas of liberal democracy, derived mainly from Britain, and in themselves a significant part of culture. In that sense what is often referred to as "the new Commonwealth" is not so new. It is only a continued growth of the old in new soil. The ethos of the old was national self-rule, combined with an active sense of political kinship with other and freely associated communities. General Smuts once extolled for his fellow South Africans the ideal of the Commonwealth as "full sovereign status, freedom to the utmost without limit, but always in the group of comrades and friends with which we have marched hitherto in our history". Many Canadians would still say with Burke that what matters most is the spirit of the communion, the spirit of association with others who cherish similar things and are moving in the same direction.

A.B.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

THE Canadian economy has been growing steadily since the end of the second World War. The population has risen because of a large inflow of immigrants and a high birth-rate. Normal growth in wealth and productivity has been accelerated by an inflow of capital and by the discovery of important new natural resources. This growth is causing structural changes in the economy which appear likely to make for a greater degree of stability than was experienced during the first half of the present century.

Canada, however, is still a sparsely populated country. Some 15 million people inhabit an area of 3,845,774 sq. miles, the second largest piece of the Earth's surface under one political jurisdiction. Climatic and soil factors have hitherto restricted population to a narrow strip of territory, seldom more than 100 miles in depth along the southern border. Even now most of the expansion is still taking place in that narrow strip but the country is growing in depth since new mineral resources have been found in the hitherto unpeopled northlands.

Their development leads to the building of new railways and highways, the creation of new towns, the erection of power plants on formerly untamed waterfalls. It creates new demands for industrial equipment and consumer goods and so stimulates the expansion of manufacturing industries in the older established industrial cities. Apart from the broadening out of the developed area of Canada the more significant structural changes now occurring are shifts in the relative importance of different industries. Agriculture, once the sole prop of the Canadian economy, now takes second place to manufacturing in the value of its products and in the number of people employed.

Canada is highly dependent on external trade, ranks third among the nations in the volume of its world commerce and has the highest foreign trade *per capita* of any country in the world. But population growth together with rising incomes and urbanisation have built a home market which makes the country somewhat less dependent on foreign commerce than it was in the first half of the present century and so less susceptible to booms and slumps originating abroad.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture remains the most important of the primary industries, supports about 20 per cent of the working population and has an annual output valued at more than \$2 billion. Farming is a major activity in all provinces except Newfoundland but the type of farming varies greatly with soil, climatic and marketing conditions. In Eastern Canada livestock and dairy products are the chief source of farm income, although there are a few areas which specialise in the production of fruits and vegetables. The prairie region in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta produce high-quality wheat and constitute one of the great wheat-growing areas of the world. The prairie wheat lands are subject to drought cycles and wide variations in yields, but since 1950 better-than-average crops have coincided with a shrinkage in world demand resulting in a large surplus. The carryover at the end of the 1954-55 crop year (July 31st, 1955) was 481 million bushels of which 100 million remained on the farms for lack of elevator storage space. This stock of wheat at the beginning of a new harvest represented more than the normal export and domestic consumption for a whole year.

Marketing of wheat grown in the prairies is handled by the Canadian Wheat Board, a government appointed body which acts as agent for the producers but gets no subsidy. The Board pays farmers an initial price on delivery of their wheat (recently \$1.40 per bushel basic No. 1 Northern at Fort William) which is announced in advance of seeding. The Board sells all prairie grown wheat and when a year's crop has been cleared distributes its surplus, after operating costs, to the producers, making interim payments as warranted. Owing to the congestion of elevator space the board also limits the amount of grain any farmer may deliver. During the past year the delivery quota was eight bushels per seeded acre. The system equalises the cash returns of all wheat growers and spreads them out over a long period. Thus the cash income of wheat growers in 1955, following a subnormal crop in 1954, was supplemented by payments accruing from the bumper 1953 crop as well as from the delivery under the quota of farm stored grain.

Butter is the only other farm product subject to active governmental marketing intervention. Butter production, over the years, is in reasonable balance with domestic consumption. A government board sets a support price, considerably above world prices, stores the excess over domestic use and, when supply is excessive, sells the surplus abroad and absorbs the loss.

The large market for bacon which was once provided by the United Kingdom has disappeared, but increased domestic consumption and exports to the United States have taken its place. Generally beef and hog prices in Canada are governed by the prices prevailing in the larger consuming centres of the United States as Canadian meats and livestock enter the United States at moderate rates of duty.

The individual or family farm is the basic unit of Canadian agriculture. The trend is towards larger forms as mechanisation and improved methods of cultivation make it possible to produce larger quantities with less labour. Thus although the farm population is declining, production of farm products is increasing and the incomes and living standards of farmers are rising.

FOREST INDUSTRIES

Approximately one-fifth of the national income and one-third of all exports originate in the forests. The income is distributed in a wide variety of ways. Multi-million dollar corporations control large timber tracts, build their own roads, maintain fire-protection service, operate their own power plants and steamship services in addition to their pulp, paper and lumber mills. The pay-rolls of these giant operators, most of whose activity depends on the export sale of newsprint and pulp, constitute one of the most important sustaining factors in Canadian economic life.

But the industry includes hundreds of smaller saw-mill and wood-processing concerns and literally thousands of individual operators who share in the proceeds of the sale of finished wood products. These include small saw-mill operators, loggers who cut trees on contract for saw-mills, and farmers who supplement their farm income, especially in newly settled areas, by selling wood from their own lands. The forest industries have been an attractive field for foreign capital, especially in the newsprint division. Several of the larger operations are owned by American and British interests, in some cases directly related to

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publishing concerns. At least two large American publishers and one large British publishing group control newsprint mills and timber limits.

More than half the world supply of newsprint is produced in Canadian mills from Canadian forests. Newsprint is the largest export trade item and 95 per cent of the output is exported, nearly all of it to the United States.

The forests cover 1,485,870 square miles, approximately 42 per cent of the total land area, and the productive forests, those known to be capable of exploitation in terms of quality and accessibility, extend over 827,162 square miles.

The full potentiality of forest resources is still far from being exploited and until recently was assumed to be unlimited. Lately increasing attention has been paid to conservation and scientific forest management. As a preliminary step to the formation of a national forestry programme the provincial governments, assisted by federal grants, are now engaged in compiling a forest inventory which will contain estimates of the quantities of different types of wood in the different areas.

Current expansion in the forest industries is due to diversification of output and the installation of improved and bigger production units on the part of established firms. High capital costs and near-complete dedication of accessible stands of timber discourage new concerns from entering the field. A few mergers have taken place and others are probable. No new newsprint mills have been established recently but the total output of newsprint has increased as larger and faster paper-making machines have been installed in existing mills.

Technological advances which make possible a greater use of wood waste lead to diversification and tend to favour the larger operators. So while newsprint and sawn lumber will remain the basic products of the forest industries the manufacture of a wide range of other fabricated wood products promises to make increasing demands on wood supply in the future and is already leading to more complete utilisation of the wood taken from the forests.

FISHING

Some of the richest fishing grounds in the world, including the Grand Banks, are adjacent to Canadian coasts, and many inland lakes are productive. Fishermen take a yearly catch of some 1,000,000,000 pounds which has a marketed value of close to \$200,000,000. Like the larger food-producing industry, agriculture, fishing is in a process of change, and fishermen are profiting from new and improved techniques and increased mechanisation. Larger vessels are being introduced, equipped with radar and echo-sounding devices for the location of fish. Ashore, processing and handling methods are being improved and an increasing proportion of the catch is being sold fresh-frozen at premium prices compared to those available for salted fish, long the staple product of fisheries on the east coast.

A growing market for fresh fish in the United States and in Canada's inland cities has more than compensated the fishing industry generally for the loss of some of its overseas markets for salt-fish due to dollar-shortages in the consuming countries. Yet so many fishing communities, especially in Newfoundland, are dependent on the sale of salt-fish and are unable to adapt to the fresh-fish market that governmental action is needed to support the price for that product.

MINING

Important new mineral discoveries, iron ore, copper, nickel, uranium, petroleum and natural gas have been made within the last fifteen years and high prices offered for metals have sparked a wave of exploration and prospecting which appears certain to result in more discoveries.

Development of these resources is largely responsible for

the recent changes in the economy and the changes which will take place in the next few years. They bring a continuing inflow of foreign capital. They necessitate vast capital expenditures, the construction of railroads, pipelines, power plants and transmission lines. They cause a shift of population northward into hitherto unpopulated areas. They have changed Canada from a net importer of iron ore to a net exporter, and promise to do the same with respect to petroleum.

Canada has had an important mining industry since the beginning of the century but the emphasis was formerly on precious metals. There is still a large production of gold and a sizeable production of silver but the emphasis has shifted to base metals, uranium and petroleum. Total value of mineral production passed the billion dollar mark in 1950 and has been advancing sharply ever since.

Extensive mining of the iron ore resources is gradually leading to the exhaustion of the rich Messibi range of iron mines in the United States. Ore from these mines has supported the huge United States steel industries and the smaller Canadian operations located along the shores of the great lakes. Canadian deposits within easy shipping distance by water, at Steep Rock in North-western Ontario, at Maromora in Southern Ontario and, most spectacular of all, in the Quebec-Labrador area, are taking their place.

Opening up of the Knob Lake iron ore property in Quebec-Labrador illustrates the wide range of secondary economic developments set in motion by the exploitation of these resources. A 400-miles railway had to be built through difficult terrain, from the mine to tidewater at Sept-Iles on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River where a seaport was constructed. Two power plants were installed and two towns built. Further north other large deposits on the west shore of Ungava Bay are being developed and another port and railway line will be required. The need for cheap transportation of Quebec-Labrador iron to the steel mills along the great lakes was probably the clinching argument which won United States agreement to construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway.

Uranium is another metal which is pushing back the frontier of civilisation. There are producing mines at Port Radium, in the North-West Territories, Beaverlodge, in North Saskatchewan and large proven deposits in the Algoma and Haliburton regions of Ontario. Although production figures are secret Canadian output of the metal which is to provide fuel for the atomic age is understood to be second only to that of South Africa.

The nickel deposits at Sudbury, Ontario, yield about 70 per cent of the world's supply of that metal and mining facilities are in process of enlargement. Another important nickel property is being mined at Lynn Lake in Northern Manitoba and further north on the western side of Hudson Bay another promising nickel ore body is controlled by the International Nickel Company of Canada and awaits development.

Copper is widely distributed across Canada and production is on the increase as a result of new discoveries and favourable prices. In the Bathurst area of New Brunswick a large copper-zinc-lead-silver complex, discovered in 1953 promises to change the economic outlook of a region hitherto dependent on its forests for employment and income. A large smelter recently went into operation in the Gaspé Peninsula of Eastern Quebec to process ores from a nearby 70,000,000-ton copper deposit.

Further north in Quebec rail communication is being built into the Chibougamau region to tap copper-gold deposits and a smelter will be installed at Chicoutimi. The Manitouwadge deposits in Northern Ontario called for another new railway line.

Production of industrial minerals is a rapidly-growing branch of mining. Most of the world's asbestos is produced

in the eastern townships of Quebec and facilities are being increased to meet the demand created by a high level of construction activity. Canada has no known deposits of elemental sulphur but production for smelter gases, "sour" gas and petroleum wells and the roasting of iron pyrites is on the increase.

FUELS

Canada has abundant supplies of mineral fuels, coal, oil and gas, but in the main they are located far from the chief consuming areas. This creates problems of transportation and tends to accentuate the advantages of oil and gas over coal in the Canadian fuel market. The coal deposits are chiefly in Nova Scotia and on the western fringes of the prairies. Despite transportation subsidies to facilitate the marketing of coal in the heavily industrialised area of Ontario and Quebec coal production is going down. Gas and oil reserves in Western Canada have been greatly expanded by recent discoveries, starting with the Leduc oil field in Alberta and extending eastward into Saskatchewan and Manitoba. The transportation and utilisation of these resources will call for heavy capital expenditure in the years ahead. Oil from the fields adjacent to Edmonton now moves eastward by pipeline to Sarnia, Ontario, and supports sizeable petrochemical industries, including a government-owned synthetic rubber plant in Sarnia and a \$50,000,000 plant at Edmonton producing synthetic fibre and other chemical products. Another pipeline carries crude oil to the west coast.

The marketing of natural gas will call for other large pipeline projects two of which are planned for the near future. One is a trans-Canada line from Southern Alberta to Montreal. This, when completed, will be the world's longest pipeline, 2,200 miles. It will serve communities in the mid-western states as well as Northern Ontario and the large eastern cities of Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa.

The gas reserves of the Peace River area in Northern Alberta and British Columbia are likely to reach markets on the Pacific Coast at Vancouver and the cities of the North-western United States through another projected pipeline. Difficulties in meeting government insistence that home markets be served before export as well as in securing permission from United States authorities for the importation of surplus Canadian gas have delayed both these projects but there are signs that they will soon be under way. They will mean capital expenditures in excess of a billion dollars on gathering lines, truck lines, local distribution systems and gas-burning installations.

POWER

Canada is a country of lakes and rivers which provide an abundance of water-power. Full development of all power sites would yield in excess of 66,000,000 horse power of which something over 20 per cent is currently in use. Many power sites, however, are too remote from developed regions to make utilisation economic. Some of these are attracting specialised industries requiring low-cost on-site power but others will not be developed for many years. The most highly industrialised region, Southern Ontario, is in sight of the end of its accessible water-power resources and faces the necessity of using more costly power from steam plants.

Up to now the availability of cheap power has encouraged the industrial development of the St. Lawrence River basin and the Great Lakes area at the expense of other areas. Large power sites adjacent to seaboard have in several instances been responsible for the location of industry. The two big aluminium plants, at Shipshaw in Quebec and Kitimat in British Columbia exist because of low-cost power at tide-water. Canada has no bauxite. The ore has to be shipped from the West Indies. Currently

projected is a large metallurgical processing industry at Taku River in Northern British Columbia which would be based on the diversion of the Yukon River from its present northern course down the side of a steep plateau into the Pacific ocean. The Hamilton River Falls in Labrador, higher than Niagara, is another untapped source of mass power which may attract ocean transport-using industry to the Canadian hinterland.

The water-power situation places limits on the potential use of nuclear power in Canada. A demonstration power reactor is under construction with a view to testing the possibility of nuclear power competing with thermal power from coal-fired plants in Southern Ontario which has no coal deposits and where coal-transportation costs make the cost of thermal power about seven mills per kilowatt hour. The use of power in Canada increases at the rate of about six per cent a year. The generating capacity of existing plants is now estimated at 17 million horse power and projects under way or planned will increase that by 10 million horse power in the next 10 years. Thus the role envisaged for nuclear power in the near future is limited to providing supplementary power in areas where water-power resources become fully employed and powering mining and other industrial installations in remote northern areas where the cost of transporting fuel would be prohibitive.

MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing industries account for roughly 30 per cent of the value of all the goods and services produced in Canada. Generally these industries are expanding both in volume of production and in the range of articles produced, in keeping with the growth of population and rising levels of income and demand.

The advance, however, is not uniform. Manufacturing industries can be divided into two broad groups: those closely related to the primary industries, engaged in the processing and fabrication of Canadian raw materials; and those using imported materials, in the main dependent for their existence on the protective tariff or proximity to their Canadian customers.

The former group of industries has enjoyed uninterrupted expansion and prosperity since the end of the second World War. Although the bulk of their output is marketed outside Canada demand has been good. They are fully competitive with corresponding industries elsewhere, and they enjoy the maximum advantages which can be derived from large-scale operations.

In this group can be included the pulp and paper industries, based on forest products; flour milling and meat packing based on farm output; fish packing and processing based on the resources of the sea and inland lakes, chemical industries based on petroleum and other mineral products. Metal refining and smelting, based on mineral production also belongs in this group although, in the case of aluminum it rests on power resources and not on the ore supply. In the other group are to be found a wide range of industries producing finished goods or parts and components of finished goods. Most of them face active competition in the home as well as external markets from older-established, larger-scale industries in other countries, frequently in closer relationship to their sources of materials. The textile industry, for example, using imported cotton and wool, has experienced difficulty in holding even its local market in the face of British competition in woollens and United States competition in cottons and from both countries in synthetics. The electrical products industry in which the chief operators are subsidiaries of major United States companies has difficulty in meeting competition from Britain and Germany where wage costs are lower and from the United States where bigger volume enables

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manufacturers to derive maximum benefits from mass production techniques.

Thus while Canada appears to be firmly established as a major manufacturing nation the present position and future prospects for all branches of manufacturing are not uniformly good. One of the difficulties is that Canadian wage levels generally conform to a North American standard and follow the trend in the United States, while the efficiency of labour in terms of output per man-hour does not keep pace with that of the United States. This is generally due not to inefficient management or lack of capital but to the smaller scale of Canadian operations.

For a variety of reasons the manufacturing industries are concentrated in the southern part of Ontario and the south-western part of Quebec. This is the region of abundant and cheap water-power, of dense population and hence large local consuming markets, of easy transportation by both rail and water. It is also close to the large American industrial centres of Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, from whose larger companies Canadian manufacturing operations draw capital, parts and components as well as instruction. American investment in manufacturing in Canada is very large. The automobile business is controlled in the United States. The large electrical manufacturing companies, the railway equipment companies, the rubber manufacturers, the chemical industry and a considerable part of the food processing and newsprint industries are either wholly or largely owned by parent American companies.

The farm machinery business presents a slightly different picture. The largest American company has extensive manufacturing facilities in Canada and the largest Canadian company operates plants in the United States as well as in Britain, Europe and Australia. Since there are no tariffs on farm machinery entering either Canada or the United States these companies tend to concentrate production of some lines in one country and some in another. One produces all its combine harvesters in Canada and all its tractors in the United States, for the combined Canadian-American market and for export.

TRANSPORTATION

In a country of vast distances and sparse population transportation is vital. Historically railway building in Canada has moved ahead of settlement. The opening up of the prairies in the early part of the present century was made possible by the building of trans-continental railways. Having the railways built the federal government set out to bring people to the lands in order to enable the railways to pay for themselves.

That process is now reversed. Railway building continues but new lines are built only when it is clearly demonstrated that there will be traffic to move over them. The vital part railways play in the day-to-day lives of the people and the historical use of railways to stimulate economic development have given the Canadian transportation system two of its unique features. The first of these is a large measure of governmental control and intervention for an economy otherwise based on the principles of private enterprise. Of the two big railway systems, the largest, the Canadian National Railways, is owned by the federal government. Some of the provincial governments also own, and operate railways. The Ontario Northland Railway, the Northern Alberta Railways and British Columbia's Pacific Great Eastern are examples. These railways are government-owned either because they were built pursuant to a public policy of opening up new territory when private enterprise was unwilling to take the risk or because private enterprise, having built a railway, became bankrupt and government took control to prevent a stoppage in transportation. The two main systems, the Canadian National, the world's

largest railway, and the Canadian Pacific, which by reason of its steamship and airline operations can claim to be the "world's largest transportation system", compete with one another for traffic in most parts of the country but avoid new building which creates duplicating facilities. Railway rates and services are firmly regulated by a Board of Transport Commissioners. A railway may not abandon an uneconomic line, build a new branch line or raise a rate without the Board's approval.

The other unique feature is that since they were pioneers in opening up new territory the railways have tended to be business octopuses; where services other than railways appeared to be needed, especially to further their own interests, they created them. The Canadian Pacific owns the controlling interest in one of the country's largest mining and smelting companies, has extensive land holdings, operates a Trans-Atlantic steamship line, three long-distance international airlines and many domestic air services. The Canadian National operates steamship services on both coasts, some on its own account and some as agent for the government. Both companies own extensive railway mileage in the United States. Both operate truck and bus lines.

Over the years the Canadian Pacific Railway has been a profitable undertaking. The government has had to underwrite some deficits on the Canadian National Railways but, under a recent revision of its capital structure that system is now expected to show a profit on the average year. Both railways have suffered in recent years from the competition of highway and air services which draw off their high-revenue traffic. They are currently attempting to meet airline competition with fast, luxury, trans-continental trains and competition on the highways by reductions in freight rates and "agreed charge" arrangements with large shippers.

One of the hard economic facts of transportation in Canada is that railway transportation is necessary to move large quantities of low-value commodities great distances—wheat from the inland prairies to seaboard, ore from mine to mill, lumber, newsprint, coal building materials. Yet the historic pattern of railway freight rate making has been to assess minimum charges on these commodities and higher charges on high-valued manufactured goods. There is even a statute which fixes rates on grain moving from the prairies to seaboard at a level deemed favourable to the development of grain growing in 1899.

With parliament and the public highly resistant to increases in transportation costs the railways have a difficult time adjusting their rate structure to the competition offered by the trucking industry, unregulated and bidding actively for a share in the long-distance movement of freight after establishing itself firmly in the short-haul field. Increasing population and traffic helps to reduce the burden of overhead resulting from high railway mileage but the transportation situation is not likely to become stable until either the railways are freed from some of their present restrictions or the trucking industry is regulated to curb its inroads on railway traffic.

Air transportation is the key which is opening up the Canadian northland, an important service in the developed areas. Under official policy Trans-Canada Airlines, a government-owned service, has a monopoly on long-haul east-west air routes. North-south and local feeder lines are generally operated by privately-owned companies, the most important of which is Canadian Pacific Airlines which shares with T.C.A. the international routes on which Canadian lines are licensed.

For ocean shipping services and for a sizeable part of its coastal water transport Canada relies on British and foreign-owned shipping. Canadian wage-rates and operating

costs make it difficult for Canadian-registered ships to compete although the argument is frequently advanced that, in order to protect its large volume of external trade, Canadian-owned steamship services should be supported by subsidy. Canada's coastal trade is open to Commonwealth but not to foreign-registered ships, a fact of some importance to inland water transport in view of the approaching completion of the St. Lawrence Seaway. This event which will take place probably in 1957 will be one of the more significant changes in transportation on the North American continent in the present century. It will permit deep-draught ocean vessels to travel a 2,000-mile inland water route from the Atlantic to the westerly end of Lake Superior. Unless the present policy of allowing Commonwealth ships to share in the coastal trade is altered it will enable British vessels to carry cargo from overseas to Montreal, pick up other freight and carry it to any of a score of inland ports. It will also lower the cost of hauling wheat from Fort William and Port Arthur to the sea by eliminating the need for transshipment. The old 14-foot canals on the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River, hitherto a bottleneck to traffic will be replaced by a new 27-foot channel.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Foreign trade is of much greater importance to Canada than to most other countries. In terms of value, approximately one-third of the commodities produced are sold outside the country, and thus any serious disruption in exports is bound to have grave internal repercussions. Imports are no less essential to Canadian economic life although with the widening range of manufacturing the country is becoming somewhat less dependent on them. Large imports of coal, petroleum and machinery are necessary to industry, and a wide range of food, fibres and textiles must be imported to support the high standard of living built up by Canadians. Coffee, tea, citrus fruits are among the foods which must be imported.

The country's total foreign trade amounts roughly to \$9 billion a year, approximately equally divided between exports and imports. In recent years it has been normal to expect a small surplus of imports over exports, something which causes little worry on the score of balance of payments because of the sizable inflow of capital entering the country. The United States is by far the biggest customer for Canadian goods and the greatest supplier of goods to the Canadian market. More than half the exports go to the United States and considerably more than half the imports come from there. Bilaterally Canadian-American trade tends to be one-sided in favour of the United States. Balances in favour of Canada on trade with the United Kingdom and other overseas countries keep the overall Canadian trade position in reasonable equilibrium.

Concern is sometimes expressed at the dependence of Canada on exports to the United States in view of protectionist sentiment in that country. The hard fact remains, however, that until convertibility of currencies is restored there is no other outlet for the volume of materials which must be moved out each year to keep Canadian industry active.

PUBLIC FINANCE

Canadian governmental finance has been on a sound basis since the second World War. The federal government reported an unbroken series of surpluses from the

end of hostilities down to 1955 when a moderate deficit of \$150 million occurred. The federal government's budget is about \$4.5 billion, more than half of which is raised in direct taxes on personal incomes and corporation profits. Some 40 per cent of the federal budget or \$1.7 billion is spent on defence, while about \$1.6 billion goes in transfer payments including veterans', old age and other pensions, family allowances and health grants. The net public debt on March 31st, 1955 stood at \$17.9 billion on which the average interest charge is 2.86 per cent.

No discussion of Canadian public finance can be complete without looking at the condition of the ten provincial governments and the municipalities. The provincial governments draw part of their revenues from the federal treasury in subsidies. The rest comes from direct taxes, profits on state liquor monopolies, royalties and other fees on the use of national resources. Municipal corporations are chartered by the provinces, raise most of their revenue from real-estate taxation. Capital expenditures of all provinces and municipalities are increasing due to increasing population, increased concentration in urban centres and rising demands for services such as roads, hospitals and schools. Provincial and municipal budgets together amount to \$2.5 billion and their combined debt is more than \$4.5 billion.

THE OUTLOOK

Economic conditions in Canada in the years ahead appear certain to be influenced in large measure by conditions abroad, more particularly in the United States, her chief market for exports, and chief source of supply for imports and capital. A serious depression in the United States could hold Canada back. Assuming, however, that there will be no serious depression it seems certain that the economy will continue to advance, though at somewhat varying rates.

Projecting recent rates of growth forward 20 years, it is reasonable to assume a population of 22 to 23 million by 1975, an increase of 50 per cent, a gross national product of \$55 billion, an increase of 100 per cent.

The trend towards urbanisation of the population is expected to continue. Agricultural production may rise in absolute terms but arable land will soon be all taken up. Hence food production is not expected to keep pace with the increase in the output of other industries or with population. This, along with other factors will make for a more stable farm economy, less dependent on the export of food products, and it should reduce the sharp shifts in farm income which tends to set the pace for all business activity.

The nearby United States market for Canadian raw materials and foods may also become more stable because with the growth of population—another 50 million in the next 20 years—the United States will be more dependent on imports and may even move out of the export market in food products.

Throughout this period Canada will require large quantities of capital but it is likely to be provided increasingly from Canadian, rather than foreign sources. Relatively less capital may be required for commercial and industrial undertakings, relatively more for social undertakings such as utilities and municipal services, hospitals, schools and highway building.

J.F.F.

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STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

The total area of the Dominion of Canada is 3,845,774 sq. miles, of which 3,577,163 sq. miles are land and 268,611 sq. miles are fresh water

The population, birth, death and marriage rates have been as follows†:

	1921	1931	1941	1951	1952	1953	1954
Population . . .	8,787,949	10,376,786	11,506,655	14,009,429	14,430,000	14,781,000	15,195,000
Birth Rate* . . .	29.4	23.2	22.2	27.2	27.9	28.2	28.7
Death Rate* . . .	11.5	10.1	10.0	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.2
Marriage Rate* . . .	7.9	6.4	10.6	9.2	8.9	8.9	8.5

* Per 1,000 † Including Newfoundland from 1948 onwards.

IMMIGRATION

	1921	1931	1951	1952	1953	1954
From United Kingdom . . .	43,772	7,678	31,370	42,675	47,077	44,593
From United States . . .	23,888	15,195	7,732	9,306	9,379	10,110
From Other Countries . . .	24,068	4,657	155,289	112,517	112,412	99,524

AGRICULTURE

AREA OF AGRICULTURAL LAND (in thousand hectares)

YEAR	ARABLE LAND
1937	23,456
1950	25,210
1951	24,632
1952	24,998
1953	24,535
1954	23,728

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK (as at June 1st)

	1931	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Horses . . .	3,113,909	1,683,000	1,306,639	1,180,400	1,096,200	993,300
Milch Cows . . .	3,371,923	3,608,700	2,907,854	2,968,000	3,146,200	3,233,000
Other Cattle . . .	4,601,108	5,436,600	5,463,152	6,204,700	6,616,000	6,731,000
Sheep . . .	3,627,116	2,015,000	1,478,737	1,582,000	1,721,300	1,804,400
Pigs. . .	4,699,831	5,247,000	4,915,987	5,741,000	4,447,000	5,141,000
All Poultry . . .	65,468,000	65,885,800	67,934,092	65,782,000	66,451,000	71,695,000

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

COMMODITY	AREA (in 1,000 acres)			PRODUCTION (in 1,000 bushels)			YIELD PER ACRE (in bushels)		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Oats . . .	11,062.4	9,830.0	10,160.6	466,805.0	406,960.0	306,793.0	42.2	41.4	30.2
Wheat . . .	25,995.0	25,512.6	24,266.8	687,922.0	613,962.0	298,909.0	26.5	24.1	12.3
Maize . . .	339.2	362.0	418.0	19,722.0	20,854.0	22,339.0	58.1	57.6	53.4
Meslin . . .	1,570.1	1,445.4	1,632.6	63,205.0	62,188.0	61,454.0	40.3	43.0	37.6
Barley . . .	8,477.4	8,991.1	7,855.9	291,379.0	262,065.0	175,509.0	34.4	29.4	22.3
Buckwheat . . .	122.8	138.9	121.5	2,680.0	3,210.0	2,168.0	21.8	23.1	17.8
Rye . . .	1,257.3	1,494.2	850.5	24,557.0	28,775.0	14,176.0	19.5	19.3	16.7
Tame Hay . . .	10,679.4	10,702.0	10,802.0	19,083.0*	19,650.0*	19,549.0*	1.79*	1.84*	1.81*
Potatoes . . .	296.8	321.1	296.2	60,071.0	67,002.0	50,326.0	202.4	208.7	169.9
Beans . . .	59.5	68.5	72.5	1,292.8	1,220.0	1,028.0	21.7	18.8	14.2
Flax (a) . . .	7.2	3.0	1.5	0.2†	0.14†	0.07†	—	—	—
(b) . . .				0.5	0.2	0.1	—	—	—
Linseed . . .	1,206.5	972.0	1,206.0	12,961.0	9,912.0	11,238.0	10.7	10.2	9.3
Tobacco . . .	91.6	101.1	131.8	139,719.0‡	139,190.0‡	184,763.0‡	1,525.0‡	1,377.0‡	1,402.0‡

(a) Fibre; (b) tow.

* Production and yield figures for tame hay in tons.

† Production figures for flax, in tons.

‡ Production and yield figures for tobacco, in lbs.

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	UNIT	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
		1953	1954	1953	1954
Wheat . . .	bushels	6,838	538,002	290,073,264	208,262,422
Wheat Flour . . .	barrels	833	1,069	11,144,214	10,074,061
Rye . . .	bushels	—	—	17,130,477	8,366,087
Barley . . .	"	—	—	109,372,478	77,013,034
Oats . . .	"	11,425	11,888	80,392,982	40,244,444
Maize . . .	"	4,201,939	6,522,630	1,286,270	446,956
Apples . . .	lb.	19,122,901	38,585,338	88,734,375	96,176,925
Potatoes . . .	cwt.	1,373,983	2,053,068	3,291,802	2,587,415
Sugar . . .	"	11,188,127	12,854,673	46,003	6,285
Tea . . .	lb.	45,461,183	44,421,722	306,709	352,564
Coffee (raw) . . .	"	107,495,302	95,382,036	487,206	551,754
Linseed . . .	bushels	16,183	243	3,796,695*	4,462,943*
Soya Beans . . .	"	274,807,510	412,437,875	—	650,770
Cotton . . .	cwt.	1,605,055	1,525,840	—	—
Flax . . .	"	575	2,322	6,655	12,309
Wool . . .	lb.	26,831,481	16,800,046	3,139,151	2,577,934
Milk (a) . . .	gallons	18,034	20,522	10,037	40,662
(b) . . .	lb.	22,229	35,148	5,200,100	1,767,600
Butter . . .	"	5,264	2,832	190,700	142,900
Cheese . . .	"	5,219,396	5,942,655	16,429,400	5,006,000
Wine . . .	gallons	1,222,551	1,341,492	10,222	9,256
Olive Oil . . .	cwt.	16,440	27,676	—	—
Tobacco . . .	lb.	1,497,354	1,414,326	28,389,217	31,770,246

(a) Fresh milk; (b) condensed.

* The export figures for 1953 and 1954 for linseed oil are 3,280,168 gallons and 329,070 gallons respectively. Cwt. = 100 lb.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

FORESTRY

FOREST RESERVES AND PARKS IN CANADA, 1954 (in sq. miles)

	FEDERAL FOREST EXPERIMENT STATIONS	PROVINCIAL FOREST RESERVES*	PROVINCIAL PARKS*	NATIONAL PARKS	MILITARY RESERVES	INDIAN RESERVES	TOTAL
Newfoundland . . .	—	108	42	—	—	—	150
Prince Edward Island . . .	—	—	—	7	—	4	11
Nova Scotia . . .	—	1,903	—	390	23	28	2,344
New Brunswick . . .	35	271	—	80	481	58	925
Quebec . . .	7	6,097	13,368	70	31	274	19,847
Ontario . . .	97	19,526	5,212	12	208	1,997	27,052
Manitoba . . .	25†	5,116	—	1,148	35	816	7,115
Saskatchewan . . .	—	—	1,146	1,496	92	1,879	4,613
Alberta . . .	47	8,619	106	20,718	19	2,217	31,726
British Columbia . . .	—	35,505	13,972	1,671	171	1,305	52,624
Northwest Territories . . .	—	—	—	3,625	—	3	3,628
Yukon . . .	—	—	—	—	26	6	32
TOTALS . . .	186	77,145	33,846	29,217	1,086	8,587	150,067

* Not included are the Provincial Forests of Saskatchewan, which total 140,820 sq. miles and are more closely comparable to areas designated as Crown Forests in other provinces.

† Included in the National Parks figures.

ESTIMATE OF TOTAL STAND OF TIMBER BY TYPE AND SIZE AND BY PROVINCES AND REGIONS, 1954

PROVINCES AND REGIONS	CONIFERS			BROAD-LEAVES			TOTALS		
	Saw Material	Small Material	Total Equiva- lent Volume	Saw Material	Small Material	Total Equiva- lent Volume	Saw Material	Small Material	Total Equiva- lent Volume
	million ft. b. m.	'000 cords	million cu. ft.*	million ft. b. m.	'000 cords	million cu. ft.	million ft. b. m.	'000 cords	million cu. ft.
Accessible:									
Newfoundland . . .	3,127	31,902	3,337	—	—	—	3,127	31,902	3,337
Prince Edward Island . . .	65	560	61	20	240	24	85	800	85
Nova Scotia . . .	4,849	23,167	2,939	1,261	5,363	708	6,110	28,530	3,647
New Brunswick . . .	5,000	60,000	6,100	1,500	30,000	2,850	6,500	90,000	8,950
Quebec . . .	38,181	450,495	45,928	14,019	176,108	17,773	52,200	626,603	63,701
Ontario . . .	62,378	495,452	54,589	14,109	196,944	19,562	76,487	692,396	74,151
Manitoba . . .	815	9,900	1,004	1,630	19,090	1,949	2,445	28,990	2,953
Saskatchewan . . .	5,721	47,087	5,147	11,081	39,602	5,582	16,802	86,689	10,729
Alberta . . .	7,000	74,400	7,724	2,080	36,000	3,476	9,080	110,400	11,200
British Columbia . . .	456,769	109,581	100,668	8,097	—	1,620	464,866	109,581	102,288
Totals Accessible†† . . .	585,982	1,355,044	232,375	54,527	528,847	55,857	640,509	1,883,891	288,232
Totals Inaccessible† . . .	216,642	845,362	115,184	7,470	151,912	14,407	224,112	997,274	129,591
GRAND TOTALS . . .	802,624	2,200,406	347,559	61,997	680,759	70,264	864,621	2,881,165	417,823

* Cubic volumes do not include wood in stumps and unusable tops.

† Exclusive of Labrador.

†† Including estimates of accessible and inaccessible stands in the Northwest Territories and Yukon.

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF PULPWOOD
(in cords)

YEAR	APPARENT TOTAL PRODUCTION OF PULPWOOD IN CANADA	CANADIAN PULPWOOD USED IN CANADIAN MILLS		CANADIAN PULPWOOD EXPORTED (UNMANUFACTURED)		IMPORTED PULPWOOD USED IN CANADA	
		Quantity	Per cent Total Production	Quantity	Per cent Total Production	Quantity	Per cent Total Production
1939	6,899,986	5,360,546	77.7	1,539,440	22.3	25,694	0.4
1950	12,873,476	11,138,578	86.5	1,734,898	13.5	28,220	0.3
1951	15,053,910	12,182,737	80.9	2,871,173	19.1	46,634	0.4
1952	14,102,394	11,609,131	82.3	2,493,263	17.7	31,060	0.3
1953	13,380,816	11,631,613	86.9	1,749,203	13.1	48,805	0.4

SUMMARY OF PAPER PRODUCTION
(in tons)

YEAR	Newsprint Paper	Book and Writing Paper	Wrapping Paper	Boards	Tissue and Miscellaneous Paper	Totals, Paper
1939	2,926,597	90,135	109,907	413,687	60,176	3,600,502
1950*	5,318,988	214,097	222,840	876,894	179,216	6,812,035
1951	5,561,115	253,081	257,332	960,493	193,250	7,225,271
1952	5,707,030	224,683	222,529	874,582	172,976	7,201,800
1953	5,755,471	246,513	238,111	948,955	187,476	7,376,526

* Includes Newfoundland production from 1950 onwards.

FUR INDUSTRY

NUMBER OF FUR FARMS, VALUES OF PELTS SOLD AND OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS, BY PROVINCES

PROVINCE	NUMBER OF FUR FARMS				VALUES OF PELTS SOLD (in \$)			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
Prince Edward Island	127	88	60	45	138,050	89,000	89,000	62,000
Nova Scotia . . .	130	110	82	75	204,187	216,000	217,000	220,000
New Brunswick . .	105	95	72	93	207,803	213,000	144,000	113,000
Quebec	561	389	248	245	1,021,162	1,003,000	870,000	748,000
Ontario	952	903	628	680	2,525,148	3,278,000	2,491,000	2,421,000
Manitoba	489	467	432	422	2,539,940	2,522,000	2,350,000	2,401,000
Saskatchewan . . .	203	180	157	144	820,685	737,000	688,000	691,000
Alberta	601	519	503	476	2,231,211	2,134,000	2,065,000	2,010,000
British Columbia .	324	321	336	333	1,147,321	1,226,000	1,347,000	1,532,000
TOTAL	3,492	3,072	2,518	2,513	10,835,507	11,418,000	10,261,000	10,198,000

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

PROVINCE	VALUE OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS (in \$)			
	1950	1951	1952	1953
Prince Edward Island . . .	146,908	102,000	76,000	59,000
Nova Scotia	184,051	195,000	144,000	177,000
New Brunswick	125,469	149,000	103,000	202,000
Quebec	1,306,429	1,044,000	1,112,000	1,344,000
Ontario	2,977,794	3,206,000	2,866,000	2,884,000
Manitoba	1,686,174	1,645,000	1,656,000	1,883,000
Saskatchewan	564,484	556,000	430,000	577,000
Alberta	1,978,989	1,768,000	1,554,000	1,861,000
British Columbia	1,473,988	1,531,000	1,620,000	1,848,000
TOTAL	10,444,286	10,196,000	9,561,000	10,835,000

NUMBER AND VALUE OF PELTS AND EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF RAW FURS

YEAR	NUMBER OF PELTS	VALUE OF PELTS \$	EXPORTS \$	IMPORTS \$
1950	7,377,491	23,184,033	21,947,354	16,117,689
1951	7,479,272	31,134,400	29,883,989	21,782,663
1952*	7,931,742	24,215,061	23,464,106	14,503,599
1953	7,568,865	23,349,680	21,914,516	21,565,934
1954	6,274,727	19,287,522	20,733,328	13,221,261

* Includes Newfoundland from 1952 onwards.

FISHERIES

The total values of the Products of the Fisheries of Canada in recent years were: 1939, \$40,075,922; 1950, \$152,740,200; 1951, \$175,893,400; 1952, \$149,820,600; 1953, \$150,226,700.

The number of men engaged in fishing in 1953 was 62,138 (45,768 in sea fisheries and 16,370 in inland fisheries). Number of vessels (steam, sailing, gasoline, and diesel) was 2,272; boats numbered 33,807. Employees engaged (1953) in fish-processing plants numbered 13,731.

SEA FISHERIES: LANDINGS AND VALUES OF THE CHIEF COMMERCIAL FISH

	LANDINGS (1,000 lb.)				VALUES (\$1,000)			
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
<i>Atlantic:</i>								
Cod	250,080	227,172	238,640	189,296	7,140	6,817	17,589.6	13,897.3
Haddock	47,319	55,990	54,905	58,478	2,366	2,669	5,204.2	5,390.7
Hake and Cusp	26,318	23,854	28,386	23,648	416	382	1,583.8	1,193.1
Halibut	11,406	7,755	4,010	4,156	2,610	1,669	1,484.0	1,417.5
Herring	162,468	143,451	184,590	150,124	1,354	1,520	5,800.2	4,355.4
Sardines	68,293	64,804	54,542	37,211	708	1,370	4,584.1	3,243.8
Mackerel	27,230	24,742	21,991	18,458	932	924	1,888.6	1,490.5
Alewives	19,999	27,678	38,146	26,004	151	211	1,266.8	933.1
Salmon	2,218	1,765	1,694	1,625	758	674	1,073.6	958.6
Lobsters	44,685	45,573	44,131	41,920	12,137	12,206	18,633.5	19,718.5
Clams and Quahaugs	24,724	17,959	15,008	14,220	570	549	1,350.2	1,074.5
Oysters	10,684	6,885	7,891	8,160	348	378	581.2	630.1
<i>Pacific:</i>								
Halibut	18,882	20,214	23,488	24,882	3,837	3,429	5,672.0	5,721.4
Soles	10,471	10,129	14,412	6,138	534	543	1,533.1	853.7
Herring	397,566	365,432	189,497	298,241	5,149	5,654	4,235.2	6,518.7
Salmon	184,700	197,594	146,965	186,914	24,336	28,396	40,494.9	47,936.1
Oysters	5,076	4,716	6,494	4,986	288	234	437.8	303.7
TOTALS*	1,399,262	1,349,941	1,761,797	1,747,169	69,815	74,562	78,487.6	77,182.6

* Including other fish not listed above.

NUMBER OF FISH-CANNING AND FISH-CURING ESTABLISHMENTS, BY PROVINCES, 1950-53

YEAR	NEW- FOUNDLAND	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	NOVA SCOTIA	NEW BRUNSWICK	QUEBEC	BRITISH COLUMBIA	TOTAL CANADA
1950	—	57	207	165	94	68	591
1951	38	55	203	178	96	69	639
1952	40	54	198	176	89	78	635
1953	35	47	201	155	82	78	598

MINERALS AND MINING

The Value of Mineral Production in Canada (in \$): 1950, 1,045,450,073; 1951, 1,245,483,595; 1952, 1,285,342,353; 1953, 1,336,303,503; 1954, 1,444,196,460.

(Note.—Exchange equalisation on gold production is included in total value.)

MINERAL PRODUCTION 1953 AND 1954

	UNIT	1953		1954	
		Quantity	Value (\$)	Quantity	Value (\$)
Cadmium	lb.	1,118,285	2,236,570	1,027,221	1,746,276
Copper	lb	506,504,074	150,953,742	599,851,280	174,139,274
Gold	fine oz	4,055,723	139,597,985	4,279,852	145,814,558
Iron Ore	ton	6,509,818	44,102,944	7,280,256	46,758,382
Lead	lb.	387,411,588	50,076,822	442,542,820	58,990,957
Magnesium and Calcium	lb.	—	5,295,840	—	4,576,024
Molybdenite	lb.	323,907	215,527	875,000	534,000
Nickel	lb.	287,385,777	160,430,098	319,983,340	180,196,300
Palladium, Rhodium, Iridium, etc.	fine oz	166,018	7,495,409	176,528	7,494,809
Platinum	fine oz.	137,545	12,550,981	149,145	12,505,758
Silver	fine oz	28,299,335	23,774,271	31,541,757	26,261,667
Zinc	lb.	803,523,295	96,101,386	747,718,334	89,277,569
Coal	ton	15,900,673	102,721,875	14,825,000	96,078,000
Natural Gas	m cu. ft.	100,985,923	10,877,017	122,854,500	12,683,200
Petroleum	barrel	80,898,897	200,582,276	95,480,100	245,995,500
Asbestos	ton	911,226	86,052,895	926,883	83,079,931
Barite	ton	247,227	2,220,292	222,519	2,160,469
Gypsum	ton	3,841,457	7,399,884	3,957,268	7,054,036
Peat Moss	ton	81,654	2,643,019	87,257	2,986,961
Quartz	ton	1,785,574	2,070,617	1,742,951	1,589,254
Salt	ton	954,928	6,974,501	962,458	8,506,929
Sodium Sulphate	ton	115,565	1,681,258	165,521	2,547,586
Sulphur	ton	358,850	3,172,698	503,237	4,540,463
Clay Products (brick, tile, etc.)	—	—	29,777,731	—	31,520,243
Cement	barrel	22,238,335	58,842,022	22,552,788	59,405,097
Lime	ton	1,228,760	14,484,013	1,217,343	14,333,152
Sand and Gravel	ton	101,033,949	53,485,401	105,430,550	56,884,521
Stone	ton	19,849,017	30,613,051	34,212,319	37,242,580

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MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL GROUPS		ESTABLISH- MENTS	EMPLOYEES	SALARIES AND WAGES (\$1,000)	COST OF MATERIALS (\$1,000)	GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTS (\$1,000*)
Food and Beverages	1950	8,401	167,664	346,714	2,102,437	3,029,810
	1951	8,388	172,493	392,859	2,419,207	3,450,031
	1952	8,263	175,552	429,650	2,333,089	3,472,517
	1953	8,129	176,649	455,281	2,296,740	3,491,962
Wood Products	1950	11,301	126,169	246,325	510,565	985,859
	1951	11,975	131,278	283,062	610,807	1,153,377
	1952	12,467	130,468	299,431	618,980	1,167,630
	1953	12,462	134,310	325,619	649,731	1,242,015
Paper Products	1950	528	77,519	225,197	541,260	1,251,144
	1951	547	82,889	276,521	683,489	1,589,842
	1952	543	82,965	292,682	694,190	1,510,149
	1953	555	84,436	310,108	717,460	1,568,251
Iron and Steel Products	1950	2,390	164,528	438,244	662,332	1,524,384
	1951	2,435	183,323	547,315	860,565	1,904,650
	1952	2,625	189,191	617,011	947,993	2,135,031
	1953	2,698	188,236	643,474	906,165	2,098,551
Transportation Equipment	1950	601	104,176	290,436	674,833	1,239,579
	1951	599	122,517	368,106	870,179	1,541,590
	1952	617	146,360	473,118	1,009,471	1,803,700
	1953	621	156,059	555,411	1,110,954	2,089,938

* In 1952, gross value of products was replaced by value of factory shipments

VOLUME OF PRODUCTION (1935-39 = 100)

GROUP	1939	1951	1952	1953	1954
Mineral Manufactures	118.0	161.8	174.7	185.8	209.7
Foods and Beverages	109.8	212.5	223.5	225.2	226.6
Tobacco Products	118.2	212.2	242.3	269.6	270.3
Rubber Products	106.6	264.3	246.4	264.2	252.6
Leather Products	108.7	117.0	128.0	136.7	128.6
Textiles (excluding Clothing)	108.2	208.6	184.1	187.6	161.0
Clothing	108.0	149.7	154.4	167.3	145.4
Paper Products	105.4	247.8	235.2	244.7	254.4
Printing and Publishing	102.2	194.7	192.2	204.8	214.8
Petroleum and Coal Products	109.4	274.9	295.1	324.3	336.9
Chemical Products	111.3	267.8	272.4	284.4	285.0
Wood Products	108.8	220.6	214.1	235.3	230.3
Iron and Steel Products	107.7	292.2	292.3	290.8	251.8
Transportation Equipment	101.3	315.0	373.1	436.3	354.9
Non-ferrous metals and their products	114.3	234.7	232.2	243.3	246.7
Electrical Apparatus	103.8	392.3	393.1	486.7	477.8
Non-metallic Mineral Products	109.8	342.1	346.1	399.0	409.5
Electric Power	108.4	218.3	234.9	249.2	268.8
TOTAL	109.7	226.5	232.9	248.4	244.6

FINANCE

The unit of currency is the Canadian dollar. There are approximately 2 dollars and 80 cents to the £ sterling.

BANKING AND CURRENCY
(million \$)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Notes in Circulation:					
Chartered Banks*	0.4	0.2			
Bank of Canada*	1,136	1,191	1,289	1,335	1,362
" " " †	1,367	1,464	1,561	1,599	1,623
Gold Reserves:					
Government, Bank of Canada and Chartered Banks	580	842	885	986	1,073
Foreign Exchange‡:					
Bank of Canada	112	118	77	55	56
Commercial Bank Deposits:					
Public Demand§	2,874	2,993	3,373	3,368	3,597
Public Time	4,558	4,612	4,925	5,034	5,615
Savings Bank Deposits:					
Post Office	39	38	38	39	38
Quebec Savings Banks	190	195	205	212	227
Foreign Currency Assets:					
Bank of Canada	360	204	84	67	66

* Notes in hands of public. † Total issue, including notes held by Chartered Banks. ‡ The Exchange Fund Order of May 1940, authorised the transfer of the Bank's gold holdings to the Foreign Exchange Control Board, and temporarily suspended the requirements for a minimum gold reserve. On December 14th, 1951, the Canadian Government announced the end of Foreign Exchange Control. § Figures for the years 1950-51 have been adjusted to correspond with the revised classification of liabilities made by the Bank Act, 1954. || Includes foreign exchange and foreign securities.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ACCOUNTS
(million \$)

FINANCIAL YEAR		RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
1949-50	Ordinary	2,528.7	1,701.3	+827.4
	Special	51.3	702.7	-651.4
	Capital	0.1	22.9	-22.8
1950-51	Ordinary	3,018.7	2,680.5	+338.2
	Special	92.1	205.1	-113.0
	Capital	1.7	15.6	-13.9
1951-52	Ordinary	3,939.7	} 3,732.9	+248.0
	Special	41.1		
	Capital	0.1		
1952-53	Ordinary	4,277.7	} 4,337.3	+23.5
	Special	83.1		
1953-54	Ordinary	4,321.8	} 4,350.5	+45.8
	Special	74.5		

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PUBLIC DEBT AND DEBT SERVICE (million \$)

DATE *	TOTAL DEBT	DOMESTIC DEBT			FOREIGN DEBT	DEBT SERVICE	
		Funded	Floating	Total		Interest	Redemption
March 1944	12,359.1	10,591.4	1,414.3	12,005.7	353.4	242.8	—
" 1945	15,712.2	13,638.7	1,721.5	15,360.2	352.0	319.0	—
" 1946	18,959.8	16,617.3	2,136.5	18,753.8	206.0	409.1	—
" 1947	17,698.2	16,382.3	1,148.5	17,530.8	167.4	464.4	—
" 1948	17,197.3	15,750.1	1,239.9	16,990.0	207.3	455.5	—
" 1949	16,950.4	15,277.8	1,365.4	16,643.2	307.2	465.1	—
" 1950	16,750.8	14,688.5	1,562.6	16,251.1	409.7	439.8	—
" 1951	16,923.3	14,605.1	1,896.5	16,501.6	421.7	425.2	—
" 1952	17,257.7	14,298.9	2,562.3	16,861.2	396.6	432.4	—
" 1953	17,918.5	14,416.0	3,108.0	17,524.0	394.5	451.3	—
" 1954	17,923.2	14,184.0	3,347.0	17,531.0	392.1	476.0	—

* Financial Year: April 1st–March 31st

EXTERNAL TRADE

BALANCE OF TRADE
(thousand \$)

	MERCHANDISE			BULLION AND SPECIE			TOTAL BALANCE	RE-EXPORTS	
	Import	Export	Balance	Import *	Export *	Balance		Merchandise	Bullion *
1950	3,174,253	3,118,386	55,867	—	—	162,600	106,733	38,686	—
1951	4,084,856	3,914,460	170,396	—	—	149,800	20,596	48,923	—
1952	4,030,467	4,301,080	270,613	—	—	150,100	420,713	54,878	—
1953	4,382,830	4,117,406	265,424	—	—	144,300	409,724	55,195	—
1954	4,093,196	3,881,272	211,924	—	—	154,700	366,624	65,645	—

* Not available.

ANALYSIS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (\$)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
IMPORTS:					
Sugar and Sugar Products	86,944,954	85,862,388	71,299,307	60,046,405	62,769,616
Drugs	18,629,297	22,427,117	21,780,213	22,489,612	24,980,747
Cotton and Cotton Manufactures	157,444,477	183,149,288	149,196,058	147,505,672	130,364,099
Coal	190,346,357	190,368,240	168,203,445	153,222,868	118,701,922
Petroleum, Asphalt and Products	307,962,521	353,893,663	341,962,449	358,049,326	344,987,390
Oils, Vegetable	31,162,293	34,929,198	20,343,128	26,064,509	26,466,033
Oils and Fats, Miscellaneous	8,249,468	9,846,662	2,731,791	5,514,871	3,902,177
Iron Ore	16,801,727	22,671,265	26,519,451	28,193,710	20,415,600
Wire	7,127,473	12,303,865	12,217,796	12,217,796	9,457,645
Farm Implements and Machinery	161,642,021	195,081,777	197,266,261	209,143,129	143,163,284
Rolling Mill Products	93,639,001	173,127,013	143,132,810	123,573,479	98,563,432
EXPORTS:					
Meat	74,518,036	72,462,155	48,563,377	52,029,524	52,747,580
Grains and Farinacious Products	489,361,058	710,192,324	998,893,918	914,286,257	618,539,813
Paper and Paper Products	505,314,242	574,106,206	691,306,313	639,076,936	655,938,194
Gold	162,600,000	149,800,000	150,100,000	144,300,000	154,700,000
Copper and Copper Manufactures	87,587,076	87,188,071	119,490,527	124,676,914	135,071,429
Nickel and Nickel Manufactures	105,299,743	136,689,457	150,981,762	162,542,304	182,154,273
Furs and Fur Manufactures	25,298,256	29,864,201	24,405,531	22,340,616	24,312,674
Wood (unmanufactured)	391,305,325	448,749,543	442,283,169	399,411,282	441,841,151
Wood Manufactures	214,144,562	372,787,071	298,648,763	253,715,178	277,280,279
Aluminium and Aluminium Manufactures	106,867,384	124,778,435	162,337,931	177,855,833	184,512,489

ANALYSIS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES *

(\$)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Argentina . . .	4,374,437	8,528,681	2,738,190	8,227,413	7,641,110	6,692,223
Australia . . .	20,318,696	23,464,308	24,657,036	49,697,003	39,628,568	45,767,783
Belgium-Luxembourg	33,215,969	29,082,037	25,077,070	104,376,217	69,509,997	54,987,335
Brazil . . .	35,103,495	35,046,738	31,622,500	81,366,745	37,560,846	45,095,944
British Guiana . .	23,659,945	17,799,520	20,482,090	6,355,520	4,777,076	4,079,876
France . . .	19,116,660	22,267,477	22,046,252	48,263,783	32,281,351	33,798,686
India . . .	26,821,770	26,626,653	28,053,701	55,423,007	37,186,691	17,689,397
Italy . . .	11,735,426	14,270,933	15,006,113	52,645,030	33,169,576	23,843,940
Malaya and Singapore	25,472,952	21,896,053	19,585,610	7,067,061	2,853,661	2,983,199
Mexico . . .	23,937,485	15,784,732	14,032,515	39,640,575	28,986,195	27,358,934
Netherlands Antilles .	11,747,315	8,154,385	20,582,395	1,541,432	1,307,582	1,774,795
New Zealand . . .	14,231,081	8,572,034	7,314,431	18,844,041	7,474,532	14,807,233
Norway . . .	3,857,326	2,289,341	1,983,093	39,002,135	37,277,920	43,812,904
Union of South Africa	4,165,428	4,616,357	5,910,898	47,852,126	50,762,794	39,883,341
United Kingdom . .	359,757,123	453,391,388	392,471,571	745,845,393	665,232,009	653,407,902
United States . . .	2,976,962,332	3,221,214,416	2,961,379,507	2,306,954,938	2,418,914,783	2,317,152,877
Venezuela . . .	135,758,225	155,146,606	167,594,469	35,683,021	36,484,732	30,973,423

* Excluding gold.

Sources: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa; Department of Finance, Ottawa.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL development has been mainly based upon four important acts of the British Parliament: the Quebec Act of 1774, the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Act of Union of 1840, and the British North America Act of 1867. The first is chiefly important as it established the French civil law throughout the then province of Quebec. The second is noteworthy for the division of the province into the French-speaking province of Lower Canada and the English-speaking province of Upper Canada, and for the concession of representative government through an elective Legislative Assembly which, however, had no control over the executive government except in so far as it could refuse to vote taxes (the non-tax revenue of the province was outside of its control). The Act of Union (Section 45) mentions the appointment by Her Majesty of the Executive Council, but does not refer to the responsibility of the Council. It can be stated that responsible government has existed in Canada by constitutional practice and precedent. It was recognised in the instructions which the Colonial Secretary of State transmitted to the Governors.

Responsible government appeared in Canada in 1847, the year when Lord Elgin was appointed Governor-General. On March 11th, 1848, the reorganisation of the Baldwin-La Fontaine ministry inaugurated the era of free government in Canada.

The fourth act separated the two Canadas from their existing legislative union to make them provinces, each administering its own local affairs, in a wider confederation, which within a comparatively short period so extended its boundaries as to take in the whole of British North America, except Newfoundland and Labrador.

The British North America Act 1867 provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom"; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the "Senate", and the "House of Commons".

The present position of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926: "The self-governing Dominions are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown."

The Imperial Conference of 1930 was noteworthy, as regards constitutional development, in four respects

1. Agreement was reached as to the principles that should be followed in the constitution to judicial tribunals for the solution of disputes that might arise between Members of the British Commonwealth.

2. The recommendations of the Conference on the operation of Dominion legislation (1929) were approved. This approval involved conventional recognition that the powers of reservation and disallowance in respect to Dominion legislation were (apart from one specific and temporary exception) obsolete, and also the recommendation of clauses to be incorporated in the Act of Parliament known as The Statute of Westminster. These clauses were designed to ensure that the Parliaments of the Dominions should have full power to enact laws having extra-territorial operation; that within each Dominion the laws therein enacted should be supreme and should not be subordinated to legislation enacted by the Parliament at

Westminster; and that the Dominions in respect to merchant shipping and admiralty jurisdiction should have complete and unrestricted legislative power.

3. The Conference recommended to the Governments a draft British Commonwealth Merchant Shipping Agreement.

4. Certain detailed problems relating to inter-Imperial relations were considered and recommendations were made for their solution

The Statute of Westminster received the Royal Assent in December 1931. In its application to Canada the Statute emancipates the Legislatures of the provinces as well as the Dominion Parliament from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act. A special section was, however, included providing that the Statute should not apply to the repeal amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts of 1867 to 1930, and also preventing the Dominions and provinces, in the exercise of their enlarged legislative powers, from trenching upon provincial and Dominion fields of legislative power respectively.

The Government

The national government works itself out through three main agencies. There is **Parliament** (consisting of the Queen as represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons) which makes the laws; the **Executive** (the Cabinet or Ministry) which applies the laws; and the **Judiciary** which interprets the laws.

Particular features of the British system of government are the close relation which exists between the Executive and Legislative branches, and the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility which has become crystallised in the course of time. The members of the Cabinet, or executive committee, are chosen from the political party commanding a majority in the House of Commons. Each Minister or member of the Cabinet is usually responsible for the administration of a department, although there may be Ministers without portfolio whose experience and counsel are drawn upon to strengthen the Cabinet, but who are not at the head of departments.

The second characteristic of the British system, the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, is very important. While each Minister is primarily responsible for the administration of his own particular department, that responsibility is shared, before Parliament and the country, by all his colleagues. Thus the Government of the day, not any particular Minister, is answerable for and must continue to exist, or must fall, on the stand taken by a Minister when acting in his official capacity.

Although the meetings of the Cabinet are presided over by the Prime Minister, in his capacity of President of the Privy Council, the Ministers all meet as equals and there is no precedence in Council. From the Cabinet signed orders and recommendations go to the Governor-General for his approval, and it is in this way that the Crown acts only on the advice of its responsible Ministers. The Cabinet takes the responsibility for its advice being in accordance with the will of Parliament and is held strictly accountable.

The Federal Parliament

Parliament must meet at least once a year, so that twelve months do not elapse between the last meeting in one session and the first meeting in the next. The duration of

Parliament may not be longer than five years. Senators (a maximum of 102 in number), are appointed for life by the Governor-General in Council. They must be at least 30 years of age, British subjects, residents of the province they represent, and in possession of \$4,000 over and above their liabilities. Members of the House of Commons are elected by universal adult suffrage for the duration of Parliament.

Under the British North America Act, which is the basis of the constitution, the Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative authority in all matters relating to public debt and property; regulation of trade and commerce; raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval service and defence; fixing and providing for salaries and allowances of the officers of the Government; beacons, buoys and lighthouses; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries on an international or interprovincial frontier; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks, and issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for Indians; naturalisation and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal laws, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries, such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to the Legislatures of the provinces by the Act. Judicial interpretation and later amendment have, in certain cases, modified or clearly defined the respective powers of the Dominion and Provincial Governments

Provincial Government

In each of the ten Provinces (Newfoundland joined with Canada as the tenth province on April 1st, 1949) the Queen is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and governing with the advice and assistance of the Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures are unicameral, consisting of an elected Legislative Assembly, except in Quebec, where there is a Legislative Council as well as a Legislative Assembly.

The Legislature in each province may exclusively make laws in relation to: amendment of the constitution of the province, except as regards the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation within the province; borrowing of money on the credit of the province; establishment and tenure of provincial offices and appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon; the establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province; the establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and charitable institutions in and for the province, other than marine hospitals;

municipal institutions in the province; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences issued for the raising of provincial or municipal revenue; local works and undertakings other than interprovincial or international lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, etc., or works which, though wholly situated within one province are declared by the Federal Parliament to be for the general advantage either of Canada or of two or more provinces; the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; the solemnisation of marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organisation of provincial courts both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any of the aforesaid subjects; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province. Further, provincial Legislatures may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject to the protection of religious minorities, who are to retain the privileges and rights enjoyed before Confederation.

Municipal Government

Under the British North America Act, the municipalities are the creations of the Provincial Governments. Their bases of organisation and the extent of their authority differ in different provinces, but almost everywhere they have very considerable powers of local self-government.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA

1867-1955

<i>Name</i>	<i>Assumed Office</i>
Viscount MONCK, G.C.M.G.	1867
Lord LISGAR, G.C.M.G.	1869
The Earl of DUFFERIN, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	1872
The Marquis of LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G.	1878
The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G.	1883
Lord STANLEY of PRESTON, G.C.B.	1888
The Earl of ABERDEEN, K.T., G.C.M.G.	1893
The Earl of MINTO, G.C.M.G.	1898
Earl GREY, G.C.M.G.	1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. The Duke of CON- NAUGHT, K.G.	1911
The Duke of DEVONSHIRE, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	1916
Gen. Lord BYNG of VIMY, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	1921
Viscount WILLINGDON of RATON, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.	1926
The Earl of BESSBOROUGH, G.C.M.G.	1931
Lord TWEEDSMUIR of ELSFIELD, G.C.M.G., C.H.	1935
The Earl of ATHLONE, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	1940
Field-Marshal Viscount ALEXANDER of TUNIS, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D., A.D.C.	1946
Rt. Hon. VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.	1952

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Rt. Hon. VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.,
M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.

FEDERAL MINISTRY

Seat of Government. Ottawa, Ontario.
(Liberal Administration formed November 12th, 1954.)

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council: Rt.
Hon. LOUIS ST. LAURENT, P.C., Q.C.

**Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Defence
Production:** Rt. Hon. C. D. HOWE, P.C., B.SC

Minister of Agriculture: Rt. Hon. JAMES GARFIELD
GARDINER, P.C.

Minister of National Health and Welfare: Hon. PAUL
J. J. MARTIN, Q.C.

Minister of National Revenue: Hon. JAMES J. McCANN,
M.D.

Minister of Labour: Hon. M. F. GREGG, V.C., C.B.E., M.C.

Secretary of State for External Affairs: Hon. LESTER B.
PEARSON, O.B.E.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General of Canada:
Hon. STUART S. GARSON, Q.C.

Minister of Public Works: Lieut.-Col. Hon. R. H. WINTERS,
B.A.

Minister of Veterans' Affairs: Hon. HUGUES LAPOINTE,
Q.C.

Minister of Finance and Receiver General: Hon. WALTER
EDWARDS HARRIS.

Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys: Hon. GEORGE
PRUDHAM.

Postmaster-General: Hon. HUGUES LAPOINTE, Q.C.

Minister of Fisheries: Hon. JAMES SINCLAIR.

Minister of National Defence: Hon. RALPH OSBORNE
CAMPNEY.

**Solicitor-General and Leader of the Government in the
Senate:** WILLIAM ROSS MACDONALD.

Minister of Citizenship and Immigration: Hon. JOHN
WHITNEY PICKERSGILL.

Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources:
Hon. JEAN LESAGE.

Minister of Transport: Hon. GEORGE CARLYLE MARLER.

Secretary of State: ROCH PINARD.

Egypt: K. P. KIRKWOOD, Cairo (A); also accredited to Lebanon.

Finland: (See Sweden).

France: J. DESY, Q.C., Paris (A).

Germany: C. S. A. RITCHIE, Bonn (A).

Greece: T. W. L. MACDERMOT, Athens (A); also accredited to
Israel

Haiti: (See Cuba).

Iceland: (See Norway).

India: E. M. REID, Delhi (H.C.).

Indonesia: G. R. C. HEASMAN, O.B.E., Djakarta (A).

Ireland: A. RIVE, Dublin (A); also accredited to Portugal.

Italy: P. DUPUY, C.M.G., Q.C., Rome (A).

Israel: (See Greece).

Japan: The Hon. T. C. DAVIS, Q.C., Tokyo (A).

Lebanon: (See Egypt).

Luxembourg: (see Belgium).

Mexico: D. COLE, Mexico City (A).

Netherlands: T. A. STONE, The Hague (A).

New Zealand: E. H. NORMAN, Wellington (H.C.).

Norway: C. A. RONNING, Oslo (M); also accredited to Iceland.

Pakistan: MORLEY SCOTT, Karachi (H.C.).

Peru: E. B. ROGERS, Lima (A).

Poland: J. L. DELISLE, Warsaw (C.A.).

Portugal: (see Ireland).

Spain: Lt.-Gen. M. POPE, Madrid (A).

Sweden: D. A. CHAPTELAIN, Stockholm (M); also accredited
to Finland.

Switzerland: G. L. MAGGAN, Berne (A); also accredited to
Austria

Turkey: H. O. MORAN, O.B.E., Ankara (A).

Union of South Africa: E. W. T. GILL, Pretoria (H.C.).

U.S.S.R.: J. B. C. WATKINS, Moscow (A).

United Kingdom: N. A. ROBERTSON, London (H.C.).

U.S.A.: A. D. P. HEENEY, Q.C., Washington (A).

Uruguay: (see Argentina).

Venezuela: R. P. BOWER, Caracas (A).

Yugoslavia: J. S. MACDONALD, Belgrade (A).

North Atlantic Council: L. DANA WILGESS (Permanent
Representative), Paris.

United Nations: R. A. MACKAY, New York.

THE QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA

(as at October 1st, 1955).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

Ambassador: (A); High Commissioner. (H.C.); Minister: (M);
Charge d'Affaires. (C.A.)

Argentina: L. P. PICARD, D.S.O., Buenos Aires (A); also
accredited to Uruguay.

Australia: W. A. IRWIN, Canberra (H.C.).

Austria: (See Switzerland).

Belgium: C. P. HEBERT, Brussels (A); also accredited to
Luxembourg.

Brazil: S. D. PIERCE, Rio de Janeiro (A).

Ceylon: J. J. HURLEY, O.B.E., E.D., Colombo (H.C.).

Chile: P. E. RENAUD, Santiago (A).

Colombia: (Vacant) Bogota (A).

Cuba: H. A. SCOTT, Havana (A); also accredited to Dominican
Republic and Haiti.

Czechoslovakia: (Vacant) Prague (C.A.).

Denmark: H. F. FEATHER, Copenhagen (A).

Dominican Republic: (See Cuba).

	<i>Appointed</i>
Rt. Hon. Sir W. THOMAS WHITE	1911
Rt. Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN	1915
Hon. ESIOFF LEON PATENAUDE	1915
Hon. ALBERT SEVIGNY	1917
Hon. JAMES ALEXANDER CALDER	1917
Hon. SYDNEY CHILTON MEWBURN	1917
Hon. THOMAS ALEXANDER CRERAR	1917
Hon. HENRY HERBERT STEVENS	1921
Hon. JAMES H. KING	1922
Hon. EDWARD JAMES McMURRAY	1923
Rt. Hon. VINCENT MASSEY	1925
Hon. CHARLES AVERY DUNNING	1926
Hon. WILLIAM D. EULER	1926
H.R.H. The Duke of WINDSOR	1927
Hon. ARTHUR CHARLES HARDY	1930
Hon. HUGH ALEXANDER STEWART	1930

CANADA

	<i>Appointed</i>
Hon. DONALD MATHESON SUTHERLAND	1930
Hon. THOMAS GEROW MURPHY	1930
Hon. WILLIAM DUNCAN HERRIDGE	1931
Hon. SAMUEL GOREIL	1935
Hon. LUCIEN HENRI GENDRON	1935
Hon. WILLIAM EARL ROWE	1935
Hon. ONESIME GAGNON	1935
Rt. Hon. CHARLES GAVAN POWER	1935
Rt. Hon. JAMES LORIMER ILSLEY	1935
Rt. Hon. JOSEPH ENOIL MICHAUD	1935
Rt. Hon. CLARENCE DECATUR HOWE	1935
Rt. Hon. JAMES GARFIELD GARDINER	1935
Hon. JAMES ANGUS MACKINNON	1939
Hon. COLIN WILLIAM GEORGE GIBSON	1940
Hon. JOSEPH THORARINN THORSON	1941
Rt. Hon. W. F. A. TURGEON	1941
Rt. Hon. LOUIS STEPHEN ST. LAURENT	1941
Rt. Hon. SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL	1941
Hon. Major-Gen. L. R. LA FLECHE	1942
Hon. ERNEST BERTRAND	1942
Hon. ALFONSE FOURNIER	1942
Hon. BROOKE CLAXTON	1944
Hon. ANDREW G. L. McNAUGHTON	1944
Hon. JOSEPH JEAN	1945
Hon. LIONEL CHEVRIER	1945
Hon. PAUL J. J. MARTIN	1945
Hon. DOUGLAS C. ABBOTT	1945
Hon. JAMES J. McCANN	1945
Hon. DAVID L. McLAREN	1945
Hon. THOMAS VIEN	1945

GOVERNMENT

	<i>Appointed</i>
Hon. WISHART McL. ROBERTSON	1945
Hon. MILTON FOWLER GREGG	1947
Hon. ROBERT WELLINGTON MAYHEW	1948
Hon. LESTER BOWLES PEARSON	1948
Hon. STUART SINCLAIR GARSON	1948
Hon. ROBERT HENRY WINTERS	1948
Hon. FREDERICK GORDON BRADLEY	1949
Hon. CHARLES JOST BURCHELL	1949
Hon. GASPARD FAUTEUX	1949
Hon. HUGHES LAPOINTE	1949
Hon. GABRIEL EDOUARD RINFRET	1949
Hon. WALTER EDWARD HARRIS	1950
Hon. GEORGE PRUDHAM	1950
Hon. GEORGE BLACK	1951
Field-Marshal Earl ALEXANDER of TUNIS	1952
Hon. JAMES SINCLAIR	1952
Hon. R. O. CAMPNEY	1952
Hon. W. R. MACDONALD	1953
Hon. GEORGE A. DREW	1953
Rt. Hon. T. RINFRET	1953
Hon. JOHN W. PICKERSGILL	1953
Hon. JEAN LESAGE	1953
Hon. PATRICK KERWIN	1953
Hon. G. C. MARLER	1953
Hon. ROCH PINARD	1953

Clerk of the Privy Council and Secretary to the Cabinet:

ROBERT B. BRYCE.

Assistant Clerk: A. M. HILL.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

Speaker: Hon WISHART McL. ROBERTSON, P.C.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE

Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments: JOHN F. MACNEILL, Q.C.

First Clerk Assistant: RODOLPHE LAROSE

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod: Major C. R. LAMOUREUX, D.S.O.

Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel: (Vacant).

Chief Clerk of Committees: HARVEY ARMSTRONG.

Chief Treasury Officer: H. D. GILMAN.

Editor and Chief of Reporting Branch: B. P. LAKE.

There are 24 Senators for Ontario; 24 for Quebec; 10 for Nova Scotia; 10 for New Brunswick; 4 for Prince Edward Island; 6 for British Columbia; 6 for Manitoba; 6 for Saskatchewan; 6 for Alberta; 6 for Newfoundland.

SENATORS (in order of seniority)

Standing July 28th, 1955. Liberals 72; Conservatives 7. New Senators (party affiliation not yet declared) 13; Vacant 10.

JAMES A. CALDER, P.C.	Saskatchewan
ARTHUR C. HARDY, P.C.	Ontario
WILLIAM H. MCGUIRE	Ontario
DONAT RAYMOND	Quebec
CAIRINE R. WILSON	Ontario
ARTHUR MARCOTTE	Saskatchewan
RALPH BYRON HORNER	Saskatchewan
WALTER MORLEY ASELTYNE	Saskatchewan
FELIX P. QUINN	Nova Scotia
IVA CAMPBELL FALLIS	Ontario
JOHN T. HAIG, Q.C. (Opposition Leader)	Manitoba
JOHN W. DE. B. FARRIS	British Columbia
ADRIAN KNATCHBULL-HUGESSEN	Quebec
NORMAN P. LAMBERT	Ontario
ARTHUR LUCIEN BEAUBIEN	Manitoba
JOHN J. STEVENSON	Saskatchewan
ARISTIDE BLAIS	Alberta
CHARLES BENJAMIN HOWARD	Quebec
SALTER ADRIAN HAYDEN	Ontario
NORMAN MCLEOD PATERSON	Ontario
JOSEPH JAMES DUFFUS	Ontario
WILLIAM DAUM EULER, P.C.	Ontario
LÉON MERCIER GOVIN	Quebec
THOMAS VIEN, P.C.	Quebec
WILLIAM RUPERT DAVIES	Ontario
JAMES PETER MCINTYRE	Prince Edward Island
GORDON PETER CAMPBELL	Ontario
WISHART McL. ROBERTSON, P.C. (Speaker)	Nova Scotia
TELESPHORE DAMIEN BOUCHARD	Quebec
ARMAND DAIGLE	Quebec
CYRILLE VAILLANCOURT	Quebec
JACOB NICOL	Quebec
THOMAS A. CRERAR, P.C.	Manitoba
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR	Ontario
FRED W. GERSHAW	Alberta
JOHN P. HOWDEN	Manitoba
VINCENT DUPUIS	Quebec
CHARLES L. BISHOP	Ontario
JOHN J. KINLEY	Nova Scotia
CLARENCE J. VENIOT	New Brunswick
ARTHUR W. ROEBUCK	Ontario
JOHN A. McDONALD	Nova Scotia
ALEXANDER N. McLEAN	New Brunswick

FREDERICK W. PIRIE	New Brunswick
GEORGE P. BURCHILL	New Brunswick
JEAN MARIE DESSUREAULT	Quebec
PAUL HENRI BOUFFARD	Quebec
JAMES GRAY TURGEON	British Columbia
STANLEY S. MCKEEN	British Columbia
THOMAS FARQUHAR	Ontario
JOSEPH WILLIE COMEAU	Nova Scotia
GEORGE HENRY ROSS	Alberta
THOMAS H. WOOD	Saskatchewan
JAMES A. MACKINNON, P.C.	Alberta
THOMAS V. GRANT	Prince Edward Island
JOSEPH ADELARD GODBOUT	Quebec
WILLIAM A. FRASER	Ontario
GEORGE H. BARBOUR	Prince Edward Island
ALEXANDER BOYD BAIRD	Newfoundland
RAY PETTEN	Newfoundland
THOMAS REID	British Columbia
J. WESLEY STAMBAUGH	Alberta
GORDON P. ISNOR	Nova Scotia
CHARLES G. HAWKINS	Nova Scotia
CALVERT C. PRATT	Newfoundland
MICHAEL BASHA	Newfoundland
MARIANA BEAUCHAMP JODOIN	Quebec
MURIEL MCQUEEN FERGUSON	New Brunswick
ALLAN L. WOODROW	Ontario
FREDERICK GORDON BRADLEY, P.C.	Newfoundland
WILLIAM ROSS MACDONALD, P.C.	Ontario
JOSEPH ARTHUR BRADETTE	Ontario
LEONARD DAVID SWEZEY TREMBLAY	Quebec
SARTO FOURNIER	Quebec
AUREL D. LEGER	New Brunswick
JOHN J. CONNOLLY	Ontario
NANCY HODGES	British Columbia
DONALD CAMERON	Alberta
WILLIAM M. WALL	Manitoba
DAVID A. CROLL	Ontario
THOMAS D'ARCY LEONARD	Ontario
FRED A. MCGRAND	New Brunswick
CALIXTE F. SAVOIE	New Brunswick
DONALD SMITH	Nova Scotia
HAROLD JOSEPH CONNOLLY	Nova Scotia
FLORENCE ELSIE INMAN	Prince Edward Island
JOHN T. HACKETT	Quebec
HARTLAND DE MONTARVILLE MOLSON	Quebec
CHAS. G. POWER	Quebec
JEAN-FRANCOIS POULIOT	Quebec

HOUSE OF COMMONS

The General Election held in 1953 resulted in the following disposition of seats:

Liberals	172
Progressive Conservatives	51
Co-operative Commonwealth Federation	24
Social Credit	15
Independent	3
	265

Speaker: Hon. LOUIS RENE BEAUDOIN, Q.C.

Deputy Speaker: WILLIAM A. ROBINSON.

Clerk of the House: LEON J. RAYMOND, O.B.E.

Deputy Clerk: T. R. MONTGOMERY

Sergeant-at-Arms: Lieut.-Col. W. J. FRANKLIN, V.D.

Second Clerk Assistant: J. GORDON DUBROY.

CANADA

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(L. = Liberal; P.C. = Progressive Conservative; C.C.F. = Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; S.C. = Social Credit; Ind. = Independent; L-Lab. = Liberal-Labour).

AITKEN, Miss MARGARET (York-Humber) P.C.
ANDERSON, R. E. (Norfolk) L.
APPLEWHAITE, E. T. (Skeena) L.
ARGUE, H. R. (Assiniboia) C.C.F.
ARSENAULT, BONA (Bonaventure) L.
ASHBOURNE, T. G. W. (Grand Falls-White Bay-Labrador) L.

BALCER, LEON (Three Rivers) P.C.
BALCOM, S. R. (Halifax) L.
BARNETT, T. S. (Comox-Alberni) C.C.F.
BATTEN, H. M. (Humber-St. George's) L.
BEAUDOIN, Hon. L. RENE (Vaudreuil-Soulanges) L.
BEAUDRY, ROLAND (St. James) L.
BELL, THOMAS M. (Saint John-Albert) P.C.
BENDICKSON, W. M. (Kenora-Rainy River) L-Lab.
BENNETT, C. E. (Grey North) L.
BENNETT, Miss SYBIL (Halton) P.C.
BERTRAND, LIONEL (Terrebonne) L.
BLACKMORE, J. H. (Lethbridge) S.C.
BLAIR, W. G. (Lanark) P.C.
BLANCHETTE, J. A. (Compton-Frontenac) L.
BOISVERT, MAURICE (Nicolet-Yamaska) L.
BOIVIN, MARCEL (Shefford) L.
BONNIER, J. A. (St. Henry) L.
BOUCHER, JEAN (Chateauguay-Huntingdon-Laprairie) L.
BOURGET, MAURICE (Levis) L.
BOURQUE, ROMUALD (Outremont-St. Jean) L.
BRETON, MAURICE (Joliette-I. Assomption-Montcalm) L.
BRISSON, LOMER (Saguenay) L.
BROOKS, A. J. (Royal) P.C.
BROWN, D. F. (Essex West) L.
BROWN, J. E. (Brantford) L.
BRUNEAU, RAYMOND (Glengarry-Prescott) L.
BRYCE, WILLIAM (Selkirk) C.C.F.
BRYSON, H. A. (Humboldt-Melfort) C.C.F.
BRUCHANAN, W. M. (Cape Breton North and Victoria) L.
BYRNE, J. A. (Kootenay East) L.

CAMERON, A. J. P. (High Park) L.
CAMERON, COLIN (Nanaimo) C.C.F.
CAMPBELL, A. M. (The Battlefords) C.C.F.
CAMPNEY, Hon. R. O. (Vancouver Centre) L.
CANNON, CHARLES (Iles-de-la-Madeleine) L.
CARDIFF, L. E. (Huron) P.C.
CARDIN, LUCIEN (Richelieu-Vercheres) L.
CARON, ALEXIS (Hull) L.
CARRICK, DONALD D. (Trinity) L.
CARTER, C. W. (Burin-Burgeo) L.
CASSELMAN, A. C. (Grenville-Dundas) P.C.
CASTLEDEN, G. H. (Yorkton) C.C.F.
CAUCHON, ROBERT (Beauharnois-Salaberry) L.
CAVERS, H. P. (Lincoln) L.
CHARLTON, J. A. (Brant-Haldimand) P.C.
CHURCHILL, GORDON (Winnipeg South Centre) P.C.
CLARK, S. M. (Essex South) L.
CLOUTIER, ARMAND (Drummond-Athabaska) L.
COLDWELL, M. J. (Rosetown-Biggar) C.C.F.

DECHENE, J. M. (Athabaska) L.
DECORE, JOHN (Vagreville) L.
DEMERS, LEOPOLD (Laval) L.
DENIS, AZELLUS (St. Denis) L.
DESCHATELETS, J. P. (Maisonneuve-Rosemont) L.
DESLIERES, J. L. (Brome-Missisquoi) L.
DICKEY, J. H. (Halifax) L.
DIEFENBAKER, J. G. (Prince Albert) P.C.
DINSDALE, W. G. (Brandon-Souris) P.C.
DREW, Hon. GEORGE A. (Carleton) P.C.
DUFRESNE, J. WILFRID (Quebec West) P.C.
DUMAS, ARMAND (Villeneuve) L.
DUPUIS, HECTOR (St. Mary) L.

ELLIS, CLAUDE (Regina City) C.C.F.
ENFIELD, F. A. (York-Scarborough) L.
EUDES, RAYMOND (Hochelaga) L.
EYRE, KARL A. (Timmins) L.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

FAIRCLOUGH, Mrs. ELLEN L. (Hamilton West) P.C.
FAIREY, F. T. (Victoria (B.C.)) L.
FERGUSON, J. H. (Simcoe North) P.C.
FLEMING, DONALD M. (Eglinton) P.C.
FOLLWELL, F. S. (Hastings South) L.
FONTAINE, JOSEPH (St. Hyacinthe-Bagot) L.
FORGIE, J. M. (Renfrew North) L.
FRASER, A. M. (St. John's East) L.
FRASER, G. K. (Peterborough) P.C.
FULTON, E. D. (Kamloops) P.C.

GAGNON, PAUL E. (Chicoutimi) Ind.
GARDINER, Rt. Hon. J. G. (Melville) L.
GARLAND, J. R. (Nipissing) L.
GARSON, Hon. STUART S. (Marquette) L.
GAUTHIER, ANDRE (Lake St. John) L.
GAUTHIER, J. L. (Nickel Belt) L.
GAUTHIER, PIERRE (Portneuf) L.
GILLIS, CLARENCE (Cape Breton South) C.C.F.
GINGRAS, E. O. (Richmond-Wolfe) L.
GINGUES, MAURICE (Sherbrooke) L.
GIRARD, FERNAND (Lapointe) Ind.
GOODE, T. H. (Burnaby-Richmond) L.
GOUR, J. O. (Russell) L.
GOURD, DAVID (Chapleau) L.
GREEN, HOWARD C. (Vancouver-Quadra) P.C.
GREGG, Hon. MILTON F. (York-Sunbury) L.

HABEL, J. A. (Cochrane) L.
HAHN, F. G. J. (New Westminster) S.C.
HAMILTON, J. B. (York West) P.C.
HAMILTON, W. M. (Notre Dame de Grace) P.C.
HANNA, R. F. L. (Edmonton-Strathcona) L.
HANSELL, E. G. (MacLeod) S.C.
HARDIE, M. A. (Mackenzie River) P.C.
HARKNESS, D. S. (Calgary North) P.C.
HARRIS, Hon. W. E. (Grey-Bruce) L.
HARRISON, J. H. (Meadow Lake) L.
HEALY, T. P. (St. Ann) L.
HEES, GEORGE H. (Broadview) P.C.
HELLYER, P. T. (Davenport) L.
HENDERSON, W. J. (Kingston) L.
HENRY, CHARLES (Rosedale) L.
HERRIDGE, H. W. (Kootenay West) C.C.F.
HODGSON, C. W. (Victoria (Ont.)) P.C.
HOLLINGWORTH, A. H. (York Centre) L.
HOLOWACH, AMBROSE (Edmonton East) S.C.
HOSKING, H. A. (Wellington South) L.
HOUCK, W. L. (Niagara Falls) L.
HOWE, Rt. Hon. C. D. (Port Arthur) L.
HOWE, W. M. (Wellington-Huron) P.C.
HUFFMAN, E. B. (Kent (Ont.)) L.
HUNTER, JOHN (Parkdale) L.

JAMES, JOHN M. (Durham) L.
JOHNSON, W. M. (Kindersley) C.C.F.
JOHNSTON, C. E. (Bow River) S.C.
JONES, O. L. (Okanagan Boundary) C.C.F.
JUTRAS, RENE N. (Provencher) L.

KICKHAM, T. J. (Kings) L.
KIRK, J. R. (Antigonish-Guysborough) L.
KIRK, T. A. M. (Shelburne-Yarmouth-Clare) L.
KNIGHT, R. R. (Saskatoon) C.C.F.
KNOWLES, STANLEY (Winnipeg North Centre) C.C.F.

LA CROIX, WILFRED (Quebec-Montmorency) L.
LA FLAMME, OVIDE (Bellechasse) L.
LA FONTAINE, JOSEPH (Megantic) L.
LANGLOIS, JOSEPH (Berthier-Maskinonge-Delanaudiere) L.
LANGLOIS, L. (Gaspé) L.
LAVIGNE, ALBERT (Stormont) L.
LEBOE, B. R. (Cariboo) S.C.
LEDUC, EDGAR (Jacques-Cartier-Lasalle) L.
LEDUC, RODOLPHE (Gatineau) L.
LEDUC, YVES (Verdun) L.
LEFRANCOIS, J. E. (Laurier) L.
LEGARE, GERARD (Rimouski) L.
LENNARD, F. E. (Wentworth) P.C.
LESAGE, Hon. JEAN (Montmagny-L'Islet) L.
LOW, SOLON E. (Peace River) S.C.
LUSBY, A. R. (Cumberland) L.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

- MACDONNELL, J. M. (Greenwood) P.C.
 MACDOUGALL, J. L. (Vancouver-Burrard) L.
 MACEachEN, A. J. (Inverness-Richmond) L.
 MACINNIS, ANGUS (Vancouver-Kingsway) C.C.F.
 MACKENZIE, H. A. (Lambton-Kent) L.
 MACLEAN, J. A. (Queens) P.C.
 MACNAUGHT, J. WATSON (Prince) L.
 MACNAUGHTON, ALAN (Mount Royal) L.
 MCBAIN, JAMES A. (Elgin) P.C.
 MCCANN, Hon. J. J. (Renfrew South) L.
 MCCUBBIN, ROBERT (Middlesex West) L.
 MCCULLOCH, H. B. (Pictou) C.C.F.
 MCCULLOUGH, E. G. (Moose Mountain) L.
 McDONALD, W. K. (Parry Sound-Muskoka) L.
 MCGREGOR, R. H. (York East) P.C.
 McILRAITH, G. J. (Ottawa West) L.
 McIVOR, DANIEL (Fort William) L.
 McLEOD, G. W. (Okanagan-Revelstoke) S.C.
 McMILLAN, W. H. (Welland) L.
 McWILLIAM, G. R. (Northumberland-Miramichi) L.
 MALTAIS, AUGUSTE (Charlevoix) L.
 MANG, H. P. (Qu'Appelle) L.
 MARLER, Hon. GEORGE C. (St. Antoine-Westmount) L.
 MARTIN, Hon. PAUL (Essex East) L.
 MASSE, ARTHUR (Kamouraska) L.
 MATHESON, N. A. (Queens) L.
 MÉNARD, J. A. (St. Jean-Iberville-Napierville) L.
 MEUNIER, ADRIEN (Papineau) L.
 MICHAUD, H. J. (Kent (N.B.)) L.
 MICHENER, ROLAND (St. Paul's) P.C.
 MITCHELL, D. R. (Sudbury) L.
 MITCHELL, R. W. (London) P.C.
 MONETTE, MARCEL (Mercier) L.
 MONTEITH, J. W. (Perth) P.C.
 MONTGOMERY, G. W. (Victoria-Carleton) P.C.
 MURPHY, H. J. (Westmorland) L.
 MURPHY, J. W. (Lambton West) P.C.
 NESBITT, W. B. (Oxford) P.C.
 NICHOLSON, A. M. (Mackenzie) C.C.F.
 NICKLE, CARL O. (Calgary South) P.C.
 NIXON, G. E. (Algoma West) L.
 NOSEWORTHY, J. W. (York South) C.C.F.
 NOWLAND, G. C. (Digby-Annapolis-Kings) P.C.
 PALLETT, JOHN (Peel) P.C.
 PATTERSON, A. B. (Fraser Valley) S.C.
 PEARKEs, G. R. (Esquimalt-Saanich) P.C.
 PEARSON, Hon. L. B. (Algoma East) L.
 PERRON, ROBERT (Dorchester) P.C.
 PHILPOTT, ELMORE (Vancouver South) L.
 PICKERSGILL, Hon. J. W. (Bonavista-Twillingate) L.
 PINARD, Hon. ROCH (Chambly-Rouville) L.
 POMMER, W. A. (Lisgar) L.
 POULIN, RAOUL (Beauce) Ind.
 POWER, FRANK (Quebec South) L.
 POWER, J. A. (St. John's West) L.
 PROUDFOOT, J. H. (Pontiac-Timiskaming) L.
 PRUDHAM, Hon. GEORGE (Edmonton West) L.
 PURDY, G. T. (Colchester-Hants) L.
 QUELCH, VICTOR (Acadia) S.C.
 RATELLE, J. G. (Lafontaine) L.
 REA, CHARLES E. (Spadina) L.
 REGIER, ERHART (Burnaby-Coquitlam) C.C.F.
 REINKE, R. E. (Hamilton South) L.
 RICHARD, J. A. (St. Maurice-Lafleche) L.
 RICHARD, J. T. (Ottawa East) L.
 RICHARDSON, CLAUDE (St. Lawrence-St. George) L.
 ROBERGE, L. E. (Stanstead) L.
 ROBERTSON, F. G. (Northumberland (Ont.)) L.
 ROBICHAUD, H. J. (Gloucester) L.
 ROBINSON, A. E. (Bruce) P.C.
 ROBINSON, W. A. (Simcoe East) L.
 ROCHEFORT, J. I. (Champlain) L.
 ROSS, T. H. (Hamilton East) L.
 ROULEAU, GUY (Dollard) L.
 ROWE, Hon. W. Earl (Dufferin-Simcoe) P.C.
 ROY, GUSTAVE (Labelle) L.
 ST. LAURENT, JEAN PAUL (Temiscouata) L.
 ST. LAURENT, Rt. Hon. L. S. (Quebec East) L.
 SCHNEIDER, N. C. (Waterloo North) L.
 SHAW, F. D. (Red Deer) S.C.
 SHIPLEY, Mrs. ANN (Timiskaming) L.
 SIMMONS, J. A. (Yukon) L.
 SINCLAIR, Hon. JAMES (Coast-Capilano) L.
 SMALL, R. H. (Danforth) P.C.
 SMITH, J. A. (Battle River-Camrose) S.C.
 SMITH, J. E. (York North) L.
 STANTON, HAYDEN (Leeds) P.C.
 STARR, MICHAEL (Ontario) P.C.
 STEWART, ALISTAIR (Winnipeg North) C.C.F.
 STICK, L. T. (Trinity-Conception) L.
 STUART, A. W. (Charlotte) L.
 STUDER, IRVIN (Swift Current-Maple Creek) L.
 THATCHER, W. ROSS (Moose Jaw-Lake Centre) Ind.
 THIBAUT, LEANDRE (Matapedia-Matane) L.
 THOMAS, RAY (Wetaskiwin) S.C.
 TRAINOR, O. C. (Winnipeg South) P.C.
 TUCKER, W. A. (Rosthern) L.
 TUSTIN, G. J. (Prince Edward-Lennox) P.C.
 VALOIS, PHILIPPE (Argenteuil-Two Mountains) L.
 VAN HORNE, J. C. (Restigouche-Madawaska) P.C.
 VIAU, FERNAND (St. Boniface) L.
 VILLENEUVE, GEORGES (Roberval) L.
 VINCENT, AUGUSTE (Longueuil) L.
 WEAVER, G. D. (Churchill) L.
 WEIR, W. G. (Portage-Neepawa) L.
 WESELAk, A. B. (Springfield) L.
 WHITE, A. W. A. (Waterloo South) L.
 WHITE, G. S. (Hastings-Frontenac) P.C.
 WHITE, H. O. (Middlesex East) P.C.
 WINCH, HAROLD E. (Vancouver East) C.C.F.
 WINTERS, Hon. ROBERT H. (Queens-Lunenburg) L.
 WYLIE, W. D. (Medicine Hat) S.C.
 YUILL, CHARLES (Jasper-Edson) S.C.
 ZAPLITNY, F. S. (Dauphin) C.C.F.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

AGRICULTURE

Deputy Minister: J. G. TAGGART, C.B.E., B.S.A.
Parliamentary Assistant: ROBERT McCUBBIN.
Assistant Deputy Minister: J. G. BOUCHARD, C.B.E., B.A.,
 LITT.D., F.R.C.S.
Director of Experimental Farms Service: E. S. HOPKINS,
 PH.D.
Director of Marketing Service: L. W. PEARSALL, O.B.E.
Director of Production Service: S. C. BARRY, B.S.A.
Director of Science: DR. W. NEATBY, PH.D., F.R.S.C.
Chairman, Farm Loan Board: F. L. CHESTER.
Chief Commissioner, Canadian Wheat Board: GEORGE H.
 McIVOR.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Auditor-General: WATSON SELLAR, C.A.
Assistant Auditor-General: J. JOPKINSON, C.A.

CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration: LAVAL
 FORTIER, O.B.E., Q.C.
Director of Canadian Citizenship Branch: EUGENE
 BUSSIÈRE
Director of Immigration Branch: C. E. S. SMITH.
Dominion Archivist, Department of Public Archives (under
 the jurisdiction of the Minister of Citizenship and
 Immigration) W. KAYE LAMB, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S.C.

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister: JOHN H. DICKEY.
Deputy Minister: D. A. GOLDEN
Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister: RUTH E.
 ADDISON.
Financial Advisor: W. H. HUCK.
Comptroller: G. F. WEVILL.
Secretary: J. J. TEVLIN.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister: (Vacant).
Under-Secretary of State: JULES LEGER
Deputy Under-Secretary of State: R. M. MACDONALD
Chairman, Permanent Joint Board on Defence: Gen. A. G.
 L. McNAUGHTON

FINANCE

Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister: W. BENIDICKSON.
Deputy Minister: K. W. TAYLOR
Assistant Deputy Ministers: A. K. EATON, J. J. DEUTSCH.
Comptroller of the Treasury: B. G. McINTYRE.
Director, Government Office Economies Control: T. P.
 MURPHY.
Superintendent, Department of Insurance: K. R. MAC-
 GREGOR.

FISHERIES

Deputy Minister: GEORGE R. CLARKE.
Assistant Deputy Minister: S. V. OZERE
Director, Administrative Service: J. J. LAMB.
Director, Conservation and Development Service: Dr. A. L.
 PRITCHARD.
Director, Inspection and Consumer Service: H. V. DEMP-
 SEY.
Director, Information Service: F. H. WOODING
Director, Markets and Economics Service: W. C. MAC-
 KENZIE.

Chairman, Fisheries Research Board of Canada: Dr. J. L.
 KASK.

Chairman, Fisheries Prices Support Board: IAN S. Mc-
 ARTHUR.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION

(Has jurisdiction over questions arising between Canada
 and the United States).

Canadian Commissioners:

Chairman: Gen. A. G. McNAUGHTON

Commissioners: GEORGE SPENCE, C.B.E., LL.D.; J.
 LUCIEN DANSEREAU

Secretary: E. M. SUTHERLAND.

United States Commissioners:

Chairman: Hon. LEN JORDAN

Commissioners: ROGER B. McWHORTER, EUGENE W.
 WEBER.

Secretary: JESSE B. ELLIS

JUSTICE

Deputy Minister and Deputy Attorney General: F. P.
 VARCOE, C.M.G., Q.C.

Assistant Deputy Ministers: W. R. JACKETT, Q.C., E. A.
 DRIEDGER, Q.C., GUY FAVREAU, Q.C.

Director of Remission Service: A. J. MACLEOD, Q.C.

Commissioner of Penitentiaries: Major-Gen. R. B. GIBSON.
Chairman, Restrictive Trade Practices Commission: C.

RHODES SMITH, Q.C.

(For other officials see LEGAL SYSTEM)

LABOUR

Deputy Minister: A. H. BROWN, O.B.E.

Assistant Deputy Ministers: M. M. MACLEAN, C.B.E.,
 G. V. HAYTHORNE

International Labour Organisation: PAUL GOULET, O.B.E.
Privy Council Secretariat Liaison: R. RANGER

MINES AND TECHNICAL SURVEYS

Deputy Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys: MARC
 BOYER, B.A.Sc.

Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister: J. R. KIRK-
 CONNELL, B.A.Sc.

Director-General of Scientific Services: G. S. HUME, O.B.E.,
 B.A., PH.D.

Acting Chief Inspector of Explosives: J. R. KIRKCONNELL,
 B.A.Sc.

Director, Surveys and Mapping Branch: W. H. MILLER.

Director, Geological Survey of Canada: GEORGE HANSON,
 PH.D.

Director, Mines Branch: JOHN CONVEY, PH.D.

Dominion Astronomer: C. S. BEALS, PH.D.

Director, Geographical Branch: (Vacant).

NATIONAL DEFENCE

Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister: J. A. BLANCHETTE

Executive Assistant to the Minister: J. ROSS KER.

Deputy Minister: C. M. DRURY, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.

Defence Secretary: Brig. H. L. CAMERON, O.B.E.

Controller, General Inspection Services: P. S. CONROY,
 O.B.E., M.C.

Chairman, Defence Research Board: Dr. O. N. SOLANDT,
 O.B.E., F.R.S.C.

Chairman, Chiefs of Staff: Lt.-Gen. C. FOULKES, C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

NATIONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

Executive Assistant to Minister: GEORGE CARTY.
Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Health):
G. D. W. CAMERON, M.D., D.P.H.
Deputy Minister of National Health and Welfare (Welfare):
G. F. DAVIDSON, PH.D.

NATIONAL REVENUE

Private Secretary to the Minister: MISS A. M. A. CARISSE.
Executive Assistant to the Minister: C. F. ROBERTSON.
Deputy Minister (Customs and Excise): DAVID SIM, C.M.G.
Assistant Deputy Ministers: G. B. URQUHART (Customs),
V. C. NAUMAN (Excise)
Deputy Minister (Taxation): J. G. McENTYRE, B.C.L., Q.C.
Assistant Deputy Minister (Taxation): D. H. SHEPHERD,
C.A.

NORTHERN AFFAIRS AND NATIONAL RESOURCES

Deputy Minister: R. G. ROBERTSON
Assistant Deputy Ministers: C. W. JACKSON, E. A. CÔTÉ
Director, Administration Branch: R. K. ODELL, O.B.E.
Director, National Parks Branch: J. A. HUTCHISON.
Director, Water Resources Branch: T. M. PATTERSON.
Director, Northern Administration and Lands Branch:
F. J. G. CUNNINGHAM
Commissioner, Yukon Territory: F. H. COLLINS.
Commissioner, Northwest Territories: R. G. ROBERTSON
Director, Forestry Branch: DR. D. A. MACDONALD.
Director, Canadian Government Travel Bureau: D. L.
DOLAN.

POST OFFICE

Deputy Postmaster-General: W. J. TURNBULL.
Chief Executive Officer: E. J. UNDERWOOD
Director of Administration: J. L. A. GAGNON.
Director of Transportation: G. A. BOYLE.
Director of Financial Services: L. J. MILLS
Director of Operations: R. H. MACNABB
Director of Personnel: R. D. BOYD
Chairman, Tariff Board: H. B. MCKINNON, C.M.G.

PUBLIC WORKS

Deputy Minister: Major-Gen. H. A. YOUNG, C.B., C.B.E.,
D.S.O.
Assistant Deputy Minister: G. T. JACKSON.
Secretary: ROBERT FORTIER.
Chief Engineer, Development Engineering Branch: G. B.
WILLIAMS.
Chief Engineer, Harbours and Rivers Engineering Branch:
Brig. J. P. CARRIERE.
Chief Architect: E. A. GARDNER.

SECRETARY OF STATE

Under-Secretary of State and Deputy Registrar-General:
C. STEIN, Q.C.
Assistant Under-Secretary of State and Advisory Counsel:
W. P. J. O'MEARA, Q.C., B.A.
Chief Electoral Officer (under the jurisdiction of the
Secretary of State): NELSON J. CASTONGUAY.
Chairman, Civil Service Commissioners (under the juris-
diction of the Secretary of State): STANLEY G. NELSON,
B.A.
Chief, Public Printing and Stationery Department (under
the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State): EDMOND
CLOUTIER, C.M.G.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Deputy Minister: Wm. FREDERICK BULL.
Associate Deputy Minister: M. W. SHARP.
Assistant Deputy Minister: OLIVER MASTER.
Comptroller-Secretary: FINLAY SIM.
Legal Adviser: J. D. AFFLECK.
Technical Adviser: G. D. MALLORY.
Economic Adviser: O. J. FIRESTONE.
Directors: V. J. MACKLIN (Economics), J. ENGLISH (Trade
Commissioner Service), DENIS HARVEY (Commodities),
G. R. PATERSON (Agriculture and Fisheries), C. M.
ISBISTER (International Trade Relations), L. H.
AUSMAN (Information), B. R. HAYDEN (Industrial
Development), R. W. MACLEAN, GLEN BANNERMAN
(Exhibition Commission).
**Administrator, International Economic and Technical
Co-operation Division** (Colombo Plan): NIK CAVELL.
Dominion Statistician: HERBERT MARSHALL.

TRANSPORT

Deputy Minister: J. R. BALDWIN.
Director, Administrative and Legal Services: W. J.
MATTHEWS, Q.C.
Departmental Secretary and Comptroller: F. T. COLLINS
Director of Air Services: A. DE. NIVERVILLE, C.B.
Director of Marine Services: H. V. ANDERSON, O.B.E.
Director of Canal Services: R. J. BURNSIDE.
Chairman of National Harbours Board: R. K. SMITH, Q.C.
Chief of Board of Transport Commissioners: Hon. J. D.
KEARNEY, M.C.
Chairman, Air Transport Board: W. J. MATTHEWS, Q.C.
Chairman, Canadian Maritime Commission: L. C. AUDETTE,
Q.C.

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Deputy Minister: L. LALONDE, E.D., B.A., LL.B.
Assistant Deputy Minister: F. T. MACE, C.D., C.A.
Director of Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act: T.
J. RUTHERFORD, C.B.E., E.D.
Canadian Pension Commission: J. L. MELVILLE, C.B.E.,
M.C., E.D. (Chair)
War Veterans' Allowance Board: F. J. G. GARNEAU, O.B.E.,
E.D. (Chair).

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

President: E. W. R. STEACIE, O.B.E., PH.D., D.S.C., LL.D.,
F.R.S.C., F.R.S.
Vice-Presidents (Scientific): DAVID A. KEYS, M.A., PH.D.,
F.R.S.C., B. G. BALLARD, O.B.E., B.S.C.
Vice-President (Administration): E. R. BIRCHARD, O.B.E.,
B.A.S.C.
General Secretary: S. P. EAGLESON, M.B.E., M.S.C.
President, Atomic Energy Control Board: Dr. C. J. MAC-
KENZIE.

FEDERAL DISTRICT COMMISSION

Chairman: Major-General HOWARD KENNEDY, C.B.E.,
M.E.I.C.
Commissioners: GASTON AMYOT, M.R.A.I.C., A. F. BAIRD,
M.E.I.C., D.S.C., J. H. BLANCHARD, LL.D., B.A., CHARLES
CAMSELL, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Mrs. CORA CASSELMAN,
B.A., Col. HAROLD COOCH, B.A., S.C., M.E.I.C., ERIC
COOK, Q.C., HARVEY W. DOANE, M.E.I.C., J. A. EWART,
B.A.S.C., M.R.A.I.C., LAWRENCE FREIMAN, Madame
CECILE FONTAINE, M.B.E., Col. J. D. FRASER, V.D.,
C. E. JOSLYN, B.S.C., D.L.S., A. J. MAJOR LL.D., J. W.
SANDERSON, R. E. VALIN, M.D., F.R.C.S., J. A. WALKER,
B.A.S.C., M.E.I.C., the Mayor of Ottawa and the Mayor
of Hull.
Secretary: J. E. HANDY, B.COMM., M.A.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

ALBERTA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon J. J. BOWLEN.
Secretary: M. WRIGHT.

MINISTRY

(Social Credit, as at Oct. 1st, 1955.)

Premier, Minister of Mines and Minerals and Attorney General: Hon. E. C. MANNING.
Minister of Education: Hon. A. O. AALBORG
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. D. A. URE
Minister of Public Works: Hon. JAS. HARTLEY.
Minister of Health: Hon. Dr. W. W. CROSS, M.D.
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary: Hon. A. J. HOOKE
Minister of Industries and Labour: Hon. R. REIERSON.
Minister of Highways and Railways and Telephones: Hon. GORDON TAYLOR
Minister of Public Welfare: Hon. R. D. JORGENSEN
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. N. A. WILLMORE.
Provincial Treasurer: Hon. E. W. HINMAN
Minister of Economic Affairs: Hon. R. PATRICK.
Minister without Portfolio: Hon. F. C. COLBORNE.
Clerk: R. CREVOLIN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. FRANK MACKENZIE ROSS
Secretary: C. G. DIXON

MINISTRY

(Social Credit, as at Oct. 1st, 1955.)

Premier, President of the Executive Council and Minister of Finance: Hon. WILLIAM ANDREW CECIL BENNETT
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. WESLEY DREWETT BLACK
Attorney-General: Hon. ROBERT WILLIAM BONNER, Q.C., B.A., LL.B.
Minister of Lands and Forests and Minister of Mines: Hon. ROBERT EDWARD SOMMERS
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. WILLIAM KENNETH KIERNAN.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. WILLIAM NEELAND CHANT
Minister of Railways, Minister of Trade and Industry, and Minister of Fisheries: Hon. WILLIAM RALPH TALBOT CHETWYND
Minister of Labour: Hon. LYLE WICKS
Minister of Education: Hon. RAY GILLIS WILLISTON
Minister of Health and Welfare: Hon. ERIC CHARLES FITZGERALD MARTIN
Minister of Highways: Hon. PHILIP ARTHUR GAGLARDI

MANITOBA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. JOHN STEWART McDIARMID
Private Secretary: LOIS HOBDDAY

MINISTRY

(Liberal-Progressive, as at Oct. 1st, 1955.)

Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations and Minister of Civil Defence: Hon. DOUGLAS L. CAMPBELL.
Minister of Mines and Natural Resources and Minister of Labour: Hon. C. E. GREENLAY.
Attorney-General: Hon. N. N. HRYHORCZUK
Minister of Public Works: Hon. FRANK C. BELL.

Minister of Health and Public Welfare: Hon. ROBERT W. BEND.

Minister of Education: Hon. W. C. MILLER.

Municipal Commissioner and Provincial Secretary: Hon. EDMOND PREFONTAINE

Provincial Treasurer, Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. RONALD D. TURNER, Q.C.

Minister of Agriculture and Immigration: Hon. RONALD D. ROBERTSON.

Minister of Public Utilities: Hon. C. E. SHUTTLEWORTH.

Minister without Portfolio: Hon. WILLIAM MORTON

NEW BRUNSWICK

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. D. L. MACLAREN, P.C.

Secretary and Aide-de-Camp: Major THEODORE BARKER

MINISTRY

(Conservative, as at Oct. 1st, 1955.)

Premier and Minister of Public Works: Hon. HUGH JOHN FLEMMING.

Minister of Lands and Mines: Hon. NORMAN BUCHANAN.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. C. B. SHERWOOD.

Minister of Health and Social Services: Hon. Dr. J. F. MCINERNEY

Minister of Labour: Hon. A. E. SKALING.

Provincial Secretary-Treasurer: Hon. D. D. PATTERSON.

Minister of Education: Hon. CLAUDE D. TAYLOR

Minister of Industry and Development: Hon. ROGER PICHETTE

Chairman of New Brunswick Electric Power Commission: Hon. EDGAR FOURNIER.

Minister of Municipal Affairs, and President of the Executive Council: Hon. T. BABBITT PARLEE

Attorney General: Hon. W. J. WEST, Q.C., D.C.L.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. Sir LEONARD C. OUTERBRIDGE, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., B.A., LL.B., LL.D.

MINISTRY

(Liberal, as at Oct. 1st, 1955.)

Premier and Minister of Economic Development: Hon. J. R. SMALLWOOD

Attorney-General: Hon. L. R. CURTIS, Q.C.

Minister of Finance: Hon. GREGORY J. POWER.

Minister of Provincial Affairs: Hon. MYLES P. MURRAY, Q.C.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. E. S. SPENCER.

Minister of Fisheries and Co-operatives: Hon. W. J. KEOUGH.

Minister of Labour: Hon. C. H. BALLAM.

Minister of Education: Hon. J. R. CHALKER

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Supply and of Health: Hon. S. J. HEFFERTON

Minister of Mines and Resources, and of Public Welfare: Hon. F. W. ROWE, D.P.A.D.

Minister without Portfolio: Hon. P. J. LEWIS, Q.C.

Clerk of the Executive Council: W. J. CAREW, C.B.E.

NOVA SCOTIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. ALISTAIR FRASER, M.C., Q.C., LL.D.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

MINISTRY
(Liberal, as at Oct. 1st, 1955)

Premier, Provincial Secretary, and Minister of Education: Hon. HENRY D. HICKS.
Provincial Secretary: Hon. A. B. DE WOLFE.
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing and Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. COLIN H. CHISHOLM.
Attorney-General, Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour: Hon. M. A. PATTERSON, Q.C.
Minister of Highways and Public Works: Hon. A. W. MACKENZIE.
Minister of Trade and Industry: Hon. W. T. DAUPHINESE.
Minister without Portfolio: Hon. GEOFFREY STEVENS.
Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. R. M. FIELDING, Q.C.
Minister of Education: Hon. H. D. HICKS.
Minister of Public Health and Public Welfare: Hon. HAROLD CONNOLLY.

ONTARIO

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. LOUIS ORVILLE BREITHAUPF.

MINISTRY
(Liberal-Conservative, as at Oct. 1st, 1955.)

Prime Minister, President of the Council: Hon. LESLIE M. FROST, Q.C.
Provincial Treasurer: Hon. DANA PORTER, Q.C.
Minister of Highways: Hon. JAMES NOBLE ALLAN.
Attorney-General: Hon. A. KELSO ROBERTS, Q.C.
Minister without Portfolio: Hon. GEORGE H. CHALLIES.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. WILLIAM A. GOODFELLOW.
Minister of Labour: Hon. CHARLES DALEY.
Secretary and Registrar: Hon. GEORGE H. DUNBAR.
Minister of Public Welfare: Hon. LOUIS P. CECILE, Q.C.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. WILLIAM GRIESINGER.
Minister without Portfolio: Hon. HAROLD ROBINSON SCOTT.
Minister of Travel and Publicity: Hon. BRYAN L. CATHCART.
Minister without Portfolio, Vice-Chair., Hydro-Electric Power Commission: Hon. WILLIAM K. WARRENDER, Q.C., LL.B.
Minister of Health: Hon. Dr. MACKINNON PHILLIPS.
Minister of Reform Institutions: Hon. JOHN WEIR FOOTE, V.C.
Minister of Education: Hon. WILLIAM JAMES DUNLOP.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. FLETCHER STEWART THOMAS.
Minister of Mines: Hon. PHILIP TIMOTHY KELLY.
Minister of Planning and Development: Hon. WILLIAM KENNETH WARRENDER, Q.C.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. CLARE ELGAR MAPLEDORAM.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. T. WILLIAM PROWSE

MINISTRY
(Liberal, as at Oct. 1st, 1955.)

Premier and President of the Executive Council: Hon. ALEXANDER W. MATHESON, Q.C.
Minister of Health and Welfare: Hon. B. EARLE MACDONALD.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. C. CLEVELAND BAKER.
Provincial Secretary: Hon. WILLIAM HUGHES.

Minister of Industry and Natural Resources: Hon. EUGENE CULLEN.
Attorney and Advocate General and Provincial Treasurer: Hon. WALTER E. DARBY, Q.C.
Minister of Public Works and Highways: Hon. DOUGALD MACKINNON.
Minister of Education: Hon. KEIR CLARK.
Minister without Portfolio: Hon. EDWARD P. FOLEY.

QUEBEC

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. GASPARD FAUTEUX, C.P., LL.D., D.D.S., L.D.S.

MINISTRY
(Union National, as at Oct. 1st, 1955.)

Premier, President of the Executive Council, Attorney-General: Hon. MAURICE L. DUPLESSIS
Solicitor-General and Minister of Transport and Communications: Hon. ANTOINE RIVARD.
Minister of Finance: Hon. ONESIME GAGNON
Minister of Lands and Forests and Hydraulic Resources: Hon. JOHN S. BOURQUE.
Minister of Health: Hon. J.-H. ALBIN PAQUETTE.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. YVES PREVOST.
Minister of Colonization: Hon. J.-D. BEGIN.
Minister of Mines: Hon. WM. M. COTTINGHAM
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. LAURENT BARRE.
Minister of Roads: Hon. ANTONIO TALBOT.
Minister of Labour: Hon. ANTONIO BARRETTE
Minister of Game and Fisheries: Hon. CAMILLE POULIOT
Minister of Public Works: Hon. ROMEO LORRAIN
Minister of Social Welfare and Youth: Hon. PAUL SAUVÉ.
Minister of Trade and Commerce: Hon. PAUL BEAULIEU.
Provincial Secretary: Hon. OMER CÔTÉ
Ministers without Portfolio: Hons. ANTONIO ELIE, TANCREDE LABBE, JACQUES MIQUELON, ARTHUR LECLERC, WILFRED LABBE.

SASKATCHEWAN

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. WILLIAM J. PATTERSON

MINISTRY
(Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Cabinet
as at Oct. 1st, 1955.)

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development and Minister of the Industrial Development Office: Hon. T. C. DOUGLAS, B.A., M.A.
Provincial Treasurer: Hon. C. M. FINES, B.A.
Attorney-General: Hon. J. W. CORMAN, Q.C.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. I. C. NOLLET.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. L. F. MCINTOSH.
Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation: Hon. J. H. STURDY.
Minister of Natural and Mineral Resources: Hon. J. H. BROCKELBANK.
Minister of Education: Hon. WOODROW S. LLOYD, B.A.
Provincial Secretary, Superintendent of Insurance, Securities Commission and Provincial Parks: Hon. J. W. BURTON.
Minister of Highways and Transportation: Hon. J. T. DOUGLAS.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. J. A. DARLING.
Minister of Labour: Hon. C. C. WILLIAMS.
Minister of Public Health: Hon. T. J. BENTLEY.
Minister of Telephones: Hon. A. G. KUZIAK.

POLITICAL PARTIES

National Liberal Federation of Canada: 130 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ont. The Liberal Party advocates the importance of the individual and the family, the preservation of political freedom as a means to ensure economic freedom and the extension of a maximum of security to all citizens. It has brought into being a comprehensive federal social security programme, and has approved a fiscal policy of balanced budgets and a more equitable distribution of the rapidly rising national income. It favours public ownership and control of the Central Bank and advocates reduced tariffs and freer world trade. The party stands for co-operation between nations, a friendly association with Commonwealth countries, and close relations between the British and American peoples. It gives full support to the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. Hon. Pres. Rt. Hon. LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, P.C., Q.C., M.P. (Prime Minister); Pres. DUNCAN K. MAC-TAVISH, O.B.E., Q.C.; Vice-Pres. ROLAND BOCK, W. P. GREGORY, Q.C., H. B. WHITESIDE, S. S. RAJUSE, W. APPLEBY, Mrs. C. J. EMBREL, Hon. Treasurer W. W. WOODRUFF; Hon. French Sec MAURICE BOURGET, M.P.; Hon. English Sec. A. B. WESELAKE; Con. Sec. H. E. KIDD

Progressive Conservative Party: 141 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa; successor to the Conservative Party. The Conservative Party was reorganised at a national convention in December 1942, when its name was changed and its policies were brought into line with new economic conditions. The creed adopted in 1942 pledges the Party to "Freedom, Security, Opportunity and the British Partnership". Its agrarian and labour policies pledge guaranteed parity income for farmers and the establishment of a national labour code, including guaranteed collective bargaining, extension of labour management committees, minimum wages, maximum hours of work, minimum age of employment, holidays with pay, and equal pay for equal work as between men and women. The Party stands for a uniform and comprehensive contributory social security plan, including extended unemployment insurance coverage, accident and sickness benefits, children's allowances, maternity benefits, widow's benefits, and retirement pensions. The Party believes in an aggressive expansion of Canadian export and import

trade, and for this purpose advocates the continuance of long-term trade credits to foreign countries, the establishment of an export board with power and authority to determine and pay whatever difference may exist between a fair Canadian price and the actual world market price on approved items of export. The Party stands for a fostering and encouragement of private enterprise and opposes socialism and state control. It advocates co-operative planning by representatives of labour, management, agriculture and government but disapproves of state planning. Leader Hon. GEORGE A. DREW, P.C., Q.C., M.P., Ottawa; National Secretary, W. H. KIDD, General Executive KATHLEEN KEARNS

Social Credit Association of Canada: National Office: 7-9 Pleasant Building, Toronto, Ont.; was set up in April 1944 at Toronto, representatives from all parts of Canada being present; Publ. *Canadian Social Creditor* (bi-weekly). At the Regina Conference in 1950 the administrative work was separated from the political, National Leader of the Party, SOLON E. LOW, M.P., National President, ERNEST G. HANSELL, M.P.

Co-operative Commonwealth Federation: National Office: 301 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa; organised in 1932 as a federation of Labour, Farmer and Socialist Parties. It advocates the establishment of a planned economy, control over finance and credit through a National Investment Board, the public ownership of certain key industries and a comprehensive programme of social services, including national health insurance and pensions for the incapacitated. In international affairs, while supporting military preparedness, the C.C.F. advocates greater emphasis on economic aid and technical assistance to under-developed countries. It has 24 members in the House of Commons and polled 12 per cent of the popular vote in the 1953 elections. National President and Parliamentary Leader M. J. COLDWELL, M.P., Ottawa, National Chair. DAVID LEWIS; Sec. LORNE INGLE

Labour-Progressive Party: 555 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont.; National Leader TIM BUCK, Organising Sec. LESLIE MORRIS, Labour Sec. WILLIAM KASHTAN; Education Dir. NORMAN FREED; Treas. PAUL PHILLIPS.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

There are two courts constituted by the Dominion with jurisdiction throughout Canada—the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court of Canada. The administration of justice in the provinces, including the constitution, maintenance and organisation of the provincial courts, both civil and criminal, including procedure in civil matters in those courts, rests with the provincial authorities.

Judges of the Superior Courts hold office for life, while all others must retire at the age of 75. They are appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and must have been admitted to the bar at least ten years before appointment. All are paid their regular salaries by the Federal Government, but in some of the provinces they receive extra remuneration for presiding over certain provincial courts. No judge may engage in any occupation or business other than his judicial duties.

DOMINION COURTS

1. **The Supreme Court of Canada** has jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal in both civil and criminal cases throughout the Dominion. It is also a Court of Appeal for controverted election cases, from the Exchequer Court, and from the Board of Railway Commissioners. It also has jurisdiction in controversies between the provinces and the Dominion. The Governor in Council may refer to the Supreme Court for an opinion upon any matter deemed advisable in the public interest. Leave to appeal from the decisions of the Supreme Court may be granted by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain in all actions commenced before the 23rd December, 1949. There are three sessions of the Court each year.

Chief Justice of Canada: Hon. PATRICK KERWIN, P.C.

Puisne Judges: Hon. ROBERT TASCHEREAU, Hon. I. C. RAND, R. L. KELLOCK, Hon. C. H. LOCKE, Hon. J. R. CARTWRIGHT, Hon. GERALD FAUTEAUX, Hon. D. C. ABBOTT, P.C.

Registrar: PAUL LEDUC, Q.C.

Law Reporters: A. E. RICHARD, F. DES RIVIERES.

2. **The Exchequer Court of Canada** possesses exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought against the Crown or any of its officers. It enforces the law relating to revenue, and has concurrent jurisdiction in copyright, patent and trade-mark actions. The Court has jurisdiction in Admiralty matters, and it acts as Prize Court in time of war.

President: Hon. J. T. THORSON

Puisne Judges: Hon. J. C. A. CAMERON, Hon. J. D. KEARNEY, Hon. ALPHONSE FOURNIER, Q.C., Hon. L. McRITCHIE

Registrar: GABRIEL BELLEAU, Q.C.

Deputy Registrars and Law Reporters: RALPH M. SPANKIE, Q.C., B.A., LL.B.

Admiralty Side of the Exchequer Court:

Ontario District Judge: Hon. FRED H. BARLOW.

Quebec District Judge: Hon. ARTHUR IVES SMITH.

Nova Scotia District Judge: Hon. VINCENT JOSEPH POTTIER.

New Brunswick District Judge: Hon. W. A. I. ANGLIN.

British Columbia District Judge: Hon. SIDNEY A. SMITH.

Prince Edward Island District Judge: Hon. HAROLD L. PALMER.

Newfoundland and District Judges: Hon. Sir ALBERT JOSEPH WALSH, Hon. Sir BRIAN DUNFIELD, Hon. Sir HARRY ANDERSON WINTER.

Manitoba District Judge: Hon. ESTEN KENNETH WILLIAMS.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

ALBERTA

Supreme Court—Appellate Division

Chief Justice of Alberta: Hon. GEORGE B. O'CONNOR.

Justices: Hons. WILLIAM A. MACDONALD (Calgary), CLINTON J. FORD (Calgary), M. M. PORTER (Calgary), H. G. JOHNSON (Edmonton).

Registrars: M. DUBUC (Edmonton), W. K. JULL (Calgary).

Supreme Court—Trial Division

Chief Justice, Trial Division: Hon. C. C. McLAURIN.

Justices: Hons. WILLIAM G. EGBERT (Calgary), J. B. McBRIDE (Edmonton), J. M. CAIRNS (Calgary), HUGH JOHN MACDONALD (Edmonton), E. B. WILSON (Edmonton), NEIL PRIMROSE (Edmonton).

Clerk of the Supreme Court: M. DUBUC.

Deputy Clerk: A. A. GILCHRIST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of British Columbia: The Hon. GORDON MCG. SLOAN (Victoria).

Justices of Appeal: Hons. C. H. O'HELLORAN (Victoria), SIDNEY SMITH (Vancouver), HENRY I. BIRD (Vancouver), HERBERT W. DANCY (Vancouver), James N. COADY (Vancouver).

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. SHERWOOD LETT.

Puisne Judges: Hons. A. M. MANSON (Vancouver), A. D. MACFARLANE (Victoria), J. O. WILSON (Vancouver), H. S. WOOD (Vancouver), NORMAN W. WHITTAKER (Vancouver), JOHN V. CLYNE (Vancouver), (two vacancies).

Registrars in Admiralty: L. A. MENENDEZ (Vancouver), J. B. ABEL (Vancouver).

MANITOBA

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Manitoba: Hon. JOHN EVANS ADAMSON.

Puisne Judges: Hons. J. B. COYNE, P. J. MONTAGUE, J. T. BEAUBIEN, IVAN SCHULTZ.

Acting Registrar: H. N. STREIGHT, Q.C.

Deputy Registrar: R. S. COGAR.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Hon. ESTEN KENNETH WILLIAMS.

Puisne Judges: Hons. A. M. CAMPBELL, PAUL G. DUVAL, RALPH MAYBANK, SAMUEL FREEDMAN, GEORGE E. TRITSCHLER.

Acting Referee in Chambers, Master, Prothonotary and Registrar: H. N. STREIGHT, Q.C.

NEW BRUNSWICK**Supreme Court—Appeal Division****Chief Justice of New Brunswick:** Hon. J. B. McNAIR.**Puisne Judges:** Hons. PETER J. HUGHES, G. F. G. BRIDGES.**Queen's Bench Division****Chief Justice:** Hon. JOSEPH E. MICHAUD.**Puisne Judges:** Hons. C. T. RICHARD, A. I. ANGLIN, C. J. JONES.**Registrar Supreme Court:** H. LESTER SMITH, Q.C.**NEWFOUNDLAND****Supreme Court****Chief Justice:** Hon. Sir ALFRED JOSEPH WALSH, LL.D., Q.C.**Puisne Judges:** Hon. Sir BRIAN DUNFIELD, Q.C., Hon. H. A. WINTER, Q.C.**Chief Clerk and Registrar of the Supreme Court:** J. A. WINTER, C.M.G., Q.C.**Sheriff of Newfoundland:** JOHN CAHILL.**NOVA SCOTIA****Supreme Court****Chief Justice of Nova Scotia:** Rt. Hon. J. L. ILSLEY.**Puisne Judges:** Hons. W. L. HALL, J. DOULL, J. H. MACQUARRIE, E. T. PARKER, L. D. CURRIE, VINCENT C. MACDONALD.**Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown:** CHARLES LAMB.**Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes:** All Supreme Court Judges.**ONTARIO****Supreme Court—Court of Appeal****Chief Justice of Ontario:** Hon. J. W. PICKUP.**Justices:** Hons. F. G. MACKAY, R. E. LAIDLAW, W. D. ROACH, F. D. HOGG, J. B. AYLESWORTH, C. W. G. GIBSON, E. R. E. CHEVRIER.**High Court of Justice****Chief Justice:** Hon. JAS. C. McRUER**Justices:** Hons. WILFRED JUDSON, D. P. J. KELLY, F. H. BARLOW, ARTHUR M. LEBEL, JOHN L. WILSON, R. W. TRELEAVEN, DALTON C. WELLS, P. E. F. SMILY, G. A. GALE, J. L. McLENNAN, R. I. FERGUSON, W. F. SPENCE, J. M. KING, H. A. AYLEN, R. A. DANIS, E. G. MOORHOUSE, C. D. STEWART, E. G. THOMPSON.**Senior Master:** A. S. MARRIOTT, Q.C.**Masters of the Supreme Court:** F. G. CUSHING, Q.C., F. GORDON COOK, Q.C.**Registrar:** CHARLES W. SMYTH, Q.C.**Acting Taxing Officer:** A. T. HUNTER, Q.C.**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND****Supreme Court****Chief Justice:** Hon. THANE A. CAMPBELL.**Judges:** Hon. MARK R. MACGUIGAN (Assistant Judge and Master of Rolls), Hon. GEORGE J. TWEEDY.**Registrar in Admiralty:** GORDON R. HOLMES, Q.C.**Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary:** GORDON R. HOLMES, Q.C.**Court of Chancery****Master of the Rolls:** Hon. MARK R. MACGUIGAN.**Vice-Chancellor:** Hon. GEORGE J. TWEEDY.**Surrogate and Judge of Probate:** Hon. HAROLD L. PALMER.**Registrar:** GORDON R. HOLMES, Q.C.**QUEBEC****Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side)****MONTREAL****Chief Justice:** Hon. ANTOIN GALIPEAULT.**Judges:** Hons. EDOUARD RINFRET, J. L. ST. JACQUES, GREGOR BARCLAY, BERNARD BISSONNETTE, E. STUART McDougall, PAUL C. CASEY, Hon. ERNEST BERTRAND, G. MILLER HYDE.**QUEBEC CITY****Judges:** Hons. AIME MARCHAND, J. A. GAGNE, GARON PRATTE.**SASKATCHEWAN****Court of Appeal****Chief Justice of Saskatchewan:** Hon. W. M. MARTIN.**Puisne Judges:** Hons. PERCIVAL H. GORDON, A. T. PROCTOR, D. A. McNIVEN, E. M. CULLITON.**Registrar and Taxing Officer:** A. C. ELLISON, Q.C.**Court of Queen's Bench****Chief Justice:** Hon. J. T. BROWN**Puisne Judges:** Hons. G. E. TAYLOR, A. DOIRON, H. F. THOMSON, S. McKERCHER, R. T. GRAHAM, C. S. DAVIS.**Registrar:** A. C. ELLISON, Q.C.**YUKON TERRITORY****Judge of the Territorial Court:** Hon. Mr. Justice J. E. GIBBEN, Q.C.**Police Magistrate:** A. H. GIBSON.**Registrar and Clerk:** R. J. FRIEND.**NORTHWEST TERRITORIES****Stipendiary Magistrates:** Hon. Mr. Justice J. E. GIBBEN, Q.C., L. H. PHINNEY, LL.B., R. BOUCHARD, B.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

RELIGION

The population of Canada may be divided into many and divers religious groupings, of which only the larger are given here.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA

Anglican population of Canada, 1951 Census. 2,060,720.

Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Metropolitan and Primate of All Canada: Most Rev. W. F. BARFOOT, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., S.T.D., Trinity Hall, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

General Sec. of General Synod: Rev. Canon H. R. HUNT, M.A., D.D., Church House, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, 5.

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Archbishop of British Columbia: Most Rev. H. E. SEXTON, D.D.

Bishops

Caledonia . . .	Rt. Rev. H. G. WATTS, B.A., D.D.
New Westminster . . .	Rt. Rev. G. P. GOWER, B.A., L.T.H.
Cariboo . . .	(Vacant).
Yukon . . .	Rt. Rev. T. GREENWOOD, D.D.
Kootenay . . .	Rt. Rev. P. R. BEATTIE, M.A.

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Archbishop of Algoma: Most Rev. W. L. WRIGHT, D.D.

Bishops

Huron . . .	Rt. Rev. G. N. LUXTON, D.D.
Niagara . . .	Rt. Rev. W. E. BAGNALL, B.A., D.D.
Toronto . . .	Rt. Rev. F. H. WILKINSON, D.D.
Ottawa . . .	Rt. Rev. E. S. REED, D.D.
Ontario . . .	Rt. Rev. K. C. EVANS, M.A., PH.D., D.D.
Moosonee . . .	Rt. Rev. C. C. ROBINSON, D.D.

THE PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND

Archbishop of Rupert's Land: Most Rev. W. F. BARFOOT, M.A., D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., S.T.D.

Bishops

Keewatin . . .	Rt. Rev. H. E. HIVES, D.D.
Brandon . . .	Rt. Rev. I. A. NORRIS, D.D.
Calgary . . .	Rt. Rev. G. R. CALVERT, B.A., D.D.
Saskatoon . . .	Rt. Rev. S. C. STEER, M.A., D.D.
Athabasca . . .	Rt. Rev. R. J. PIERCE, B.A., D.D.
Edmonton . . .	Rt. Rev. H. H. CLARK, D.D.
Saskatchewan . . .	Rt. Rev. H. D. MARTIN, D.D.
Arctic . . .	Rt. Rev. D. N. MARSH, D.D.
Qu'Appelle . . .	Rt. Rev. M. E. COLEMAN, D.D.

PROVINCE OF CANADA

Archbishop of Quebec: Most Rev. P. CARRINGTON, M.A., D.C.L., LITT.D., D.D.

Bishops

Montreal . . .	Rt. Rev. J. H. DIXON, M.A., D.D.
Fredericton . . .	Rt. Rev. W. H. MOORHEAD, M.A., D.D.
Newfoundland . . .	(Vacant)
Nova Scotia . . .	Rt. Rev. R. H. WATERMAN, B.A., D.D.

Missionary Society of the Anglican Church in Canada, The:

The Church House, 600 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.; Gen. Sec. Canon L. A. DIXON, O.B.E., M.A., D.D.; Field Sec. Canon A. H. DAVIS, B.A., D.D.; Gen. Treas. J. R. LIGERTWOOD, C.A.

Church Army in Canada:

Headquarters and Training Centre: 397 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; Warden: The Rev. L. HUNT, B.A., B.D. Dir. Capt. R. A. TAYLOR, C.A.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Roman Catholic population of Canada, 1951 Census: 6,069,496.

Apostolic Delegate: Most Rev. GIOVANNI PANICO, D.D.; Apostolic Delegation: 520 Driveway, Ottawa, Ont.

Counsellor: Mgr. PIETRO PAVANI, P.D.

Secretaries: Rev. CARMELO CASSATI, M.Sc., Rev. LUCIEN DOZOIS, O.M.I., Rev. JOHN MCCONNELL.

PROVINCE OF EDMONTON

Archbishop of Edmonton: Most Rev. J. H. MACDONALD, D.D.

Coadjutor-Archbishop: Most Rev. ANTHONY JORDAN, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishops

Calgary . . .	Most Rev. F. P. CARROLL, D.D.
St. Paul . . .	Most Rev. PHILIPPE LUSSIER, C.S.S.R.
Mackenzie (Vicariate) . . .	Most Rev. J. TROCELLIER, O.M.I., D.D.
Grouard (Vicariate) . . .	Most Rev. H. ROUTHIER, D.D., O.M.I.

PROVINCE OF HALIFAX

Archbishop of Halifax: Most Rev. G. BERRY, D.D.

Bishops

Antigonish . . .	Most Rev. J. R. MACDONALD, D.D.
Charlottetown . . .	Most Rev. M. A. MACEACHERN, D.D.
Yarmouth . . .	Most Rev. A. LEMENAGER, D.D.

PROVINCE OF KINGSTON

Archbishop of Kingston: Most Rev. J. A. O'SULLIVAN, D.D.

Bishops

Alexandria . . .	Most Rev. R. BRODEUR, D.D.
Peterborough . . .	Most Rev. B. WEBSTER, D.D.
Sault Ste Marie . . .	Most Rev. R. H. DIGNAN, D.D.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Archbishop of St. John's: Most Rev. PATRICK SKINNER, C.J.M.

Bishops

Harbour Grace . . .	Most Rev. J. M. O'NEILL, D.D.
St. George's . . .	Most Rev. M. F. O'REILLY, D.D.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Archbishop of Quebec: Most Rev. MAURICE ROY, D.D.

CANADA

Bishops

Quebec	Most Rev. CHARLES O. GARANT, D.D., Most Rev. L. AUDET, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishops).
Chicoutimi	Most Rev. G. MELANCON, D.D.
Trois Rivières	Most Rev. G. L. PELLETIER, D.D.
Armos	Most Rev. A. DESMARAIS, D.D.
Ste-Anne	Most Rev. B. DESROCHERS, D.D.

PROVINCE OF RIMOUSKI, P. R.

Archbishop of Rimouski: Most Rev. C. E. PARENT, D.D.

Bishops

Gaspe	Most Rev. A. LE BLANC, D.D.
Gulf of St. Lawrence	Most Rev. N.-A. LA BRIE, C.J.M., D.D.
Labrador (Vicariate)	Most Rev. LIONEL SCHEFFER, O.M.I., D.D.

PROVINCE OF REGINA

Archbishop of Regina: Most Rev. M. C. O'NEILL, D.D.

Bishops

Prince Albert	Most Rev. LÉO BLAIS, D.D.
Gravelbourg	Most Rev. ALME DECOSSE, D.D.
Saskatoon	Most Rev. FRANCIS KLEIN, D.D.
Muenster (Abbey)	Rt. Rev. Abbot SEVERIN GERTKEN, O.S.B.

PROVINCE OF SHERBROOKE

Archbishop of Sherbrooke: Most Rev. GEORGES CABANA, D.D.

Bishops

St.-Hyacinthe	Most Rev. A. DOUVILLE, D.D.
Nicolet	Most Rev. A. MARTIN, D.D.

PROVINCE OF ST. BONIFACE

Archbishop of St. Boniface: Most Rev. A. BÉLIVEAU, D.D.

Archbishop Coadjutor: Most Rev. MAURICE BADOUX, D.D.

Bishops

Keewatin (Vicariate)	Most Rev. P. DUMOUCHEL, D.D., O.M.I.
Hudson Bay (Vicariate)	Most Rev. MARC LACROIX, O.M.I., D.D.

PROVINCE OF TORONTO

Archbishop of Toronto: H. E. Cardinal J. C. MCGUIGAN, D.D.

Auxiliary Bishop: Most Rev. F. V. ALLEN, D.D.

Bishops

Hamilton	Most Rev. J. F. RYAN, D.D.
London	Most Rev. J. C. CODY, D.D.
Fort William	Most Rev. QUENTIN D. JENNINGS, D.D.

PROVINCE OF MONTREAL

Archbishop of Montreal: H. E. Cardinal PAUL-EMILE LEGER, P.S.S., D.D.

Bishops

Montreal	Most Rev. J. C. CHAUMONT, D.D., Most Rev. L. WHELAN, D.D. (Auxiliary Bishops)
Joliette	Most Rev. T. A. PAPINEAU, D.D., Most Rev. E. JETTE (Auxiliary Bishop).
Valleyfield	Most Rev. J. ALFRED LANGLOIS, D.D., Most Rev. P. CAZA (Coadjutor Bishop).

RELIGION

St. John's, Q.	Most Rev. G. M. CODERRE.
St.-Jerome	Most Rev. E. FRENETTE, D.D.

PROVINCE OF MONCTON

Archbishop of Moncton: Most Rev. N. ROBICHAUD, D.D.

Bishops

Bathurst	Most Rev. C. LE BLANC, D.D.
Saint John	Most Rev. A. B. LEVERMAN, D.D.
Edmundston	Most Rev. R. J. GAGNON, D.D.

PROVINCE OF OTTAWA

Archbishop of Ottawa: Most Rev. M. J. LEMIEUX, O.P., D.D.

Bishops

Mont Laurier	Most Rev. J. E. LIMOGES, D.D.
Pembroke	Most Rev. W. SMITH, D.D.
Timmins	Most Rev. M. TESSIER, D.D.
Hearst	Most Rev. LOUIS LÉVESQUE, D.D.
James Bay (Vicariate)	Most Rev. H. BELLEAU, O.M.I., D.D.

PROVINCE OF VANCOUVER

Archbishop of Vancouver: Most Rev. W. M. DUKE, D.D.

Coadjutor-Archbishop: Most Rev. M. M. JOHNSON, D.D.

Bishops

Victoria	Most Rev. JAMES HILL, D.D.
Nelson	Most Rev. T. J. MCCARTHY, D.D.
Kamloops	Most Rev. WILLIAM M. HARRINGTON, D.D.
Prince Rupert (Vicariate)	(Vacant).
Whitehorse (Vicariate)	Most Rev. J. COUDERT, O.M.I., D.D.

ARCHDIOCESE OF WINNIPEG

(Immediately subject to the Holy See)

Archbishop of Winnipeg: Most Rev. PH. F. POCKOCK, D.D.

UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Central Exarchate: Most Rev. B. V. LADYKA, O.S.B.M., D.D.

Auxiliary Bishop: Most Rev. M. HERMANIUK, C.S.S.R., D.D. (Winnipeg).

Western Exarchate: Most Rev. N. N. SAVARYN, O.S.B.M., D.D. (Edmonton).

Eastern Exarchate: Most Rev. J. BORECKY, D.D. (Toronto).

Saskatchewan Exarchate: Most Rev. A. ROBORECKY, D.D. (Saskatoon).

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada was inaugurated on June 10th, 1925, when the Congregational Churches of Canada, the Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and the Local Union Churches in Western Canada were united into one Canadian Church. Since that date the Wesleyan Methodist Church, Bermuda, has affiliated, and a number of Welsh Presbyterian and Union Congregations have been received into the United Church. The United Church has 2,691 churches, 3,178 ministers, and 894,901 members.

Head Offices: Wesley Building, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, 2 B.

Moderator: Rt. Rev. GEORGE DOREY, B.A., D.D.

Secretary: Rev. ERNEST E. LONG, B.A., B.D., D.D.

Treasurer: Rev. V. T. MOONEY, B.A., D.D.

Editor "The United Church Observer" (Official Paper): Rev. A. C. FORREST, B.A., B.D.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Presbyterian population of Canada, 1951 Census: 781,747.
Church Offices, 63 St. George Street, Toronto, 5.

Moderator: Rev. W. T. McCREE, M.A., D.D. (Toronto).

Joint Clerks: Rev. E. A. THOMSON, B.A., D.D. (Toronto),
Rev. L. H. FOWLER, M.A., B.D. (Harriston, Ont.).

Treasurer: JAMES DUTTON.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA

A branch Church; main body in U.S.A. Number of members, 1951 Census: 8,921.

Canadian Headquarters: Lorne Park College, Port Credit, Ontario.

Bishops: Revs. C. V. FAIRBAIRN, L. R. MARSTON, M. D. ORMSTON, J. PAUL TAYLOR.

Canadian Executive Board: Rev J. A. ROBB (London, Ont., Pres.), Rev C. W. REYNOLDS (Newmarket, Ont., Vice-Pres.), Rev R. L. CASEMENT (Kingston, Ont., Sec.), L. A. FREEMAN (Hamilton, Ont., Treasurer).

BAPTIST ORGANISATIONS

Baptist Federation of Canada, 154 Preston St., Halifax, N.S.; f 1944. Pres. Dr. WATSON KIRKCONNEL (Wolfville, N.S.), Sec. A. J. LANGLEY, (154 Preston St., Halifax, N.S.), total professing Baptist faith in Canada (1951 Census) 519,585; 1,256 Churches; publ. *Canadian Baptist, The Maritime Baptist*. Comprising the Conventions of the following three organisations:

United Baptist Convention of the Maritime Provinces: Pres. Rev. G. N. HAMILTON (Saint John, N.B.); Gen. Sec. Rev. MURRAY ARMSTRONG, (8 Market Square Saint John, N.B.).

Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec: Pres. Rev. H. E. LEWIS (190 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario).

Baptist Union of Western Canada: Pres. G. R. EASTER (Victoria, B.C.); Gen. Sec. Rev. W. J. MACDONALD (207 Empire Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.).

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Canada: The Mother Church of the Christian Science denomination; inquiries to WILL B. DAVIS, Manager of Committees on Publication, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston 15, Mass.; adherents in Canada (1951 Census) 20,795; there are 76 churches in Canada. Pastor Emeritus Rev. MARY BAKER EDDY. Publications include. *The Christian Science Journal* (monthly), *Christian Science Sentinel* (weekly), and *The Christian Science Monitor* (daily except Sundays and holidays).

CHURCHES OF CHRIST (DISCIPLES) IN CANADA

(Churches 78, ministers 53, members 9,363.)

All-Canada General Secretary: OLIVER W. McCULLY, 630B St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto 10.

EVANGELICAL UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

THE CANADA CONFERENCE

(Churches 69, ministers 46, members 9,920).

Chairman: Bishop J. BALMER SHOWERS, D.D., LL.D. (Indianapolis, Ind.).

Secretary: Rev. H. L. Brox (Sebringville, Ont.).

THE NORTHWEST CANADA CONFERENCE

(Churches 51, ministers 36, members 3,365.)

Chairman: Bishop E. W. PRAETORIUS, D.D., LL.D. (St. Paul, Minn.).

Secretary: Rev. H. W. RIEGEL, B.A. (480 McKenzie Street, Winnipeg, Man.).

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Ordained ministers 550, organised congregations 989, mem. of congregations 209,651, theological seminaries 3, colleges 4, academies 3.

Canada Synod: Rev. A. G. JACOBI, D.D. (237 King Street West, Kitchener, Ont.).

A Canadian Lutheran Council acts as a co-operative agency for all Lutheran churches in Canada (512 Confederation Building, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba).

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

(Est. 1830)

Canadian membership (1955) approx 35,000.

Canadian Mission President: J. MELVIN TOONE, 133 Lyndhurst Avenue, Toronto, 10, Ont.

Western Canadian Mission President: R. SCOTT ZIMMERMANN, 11964-100th Street, Edmonton, Alberta

THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA

Territorial Headquarters: 538 Jarvis Street, Toronto 5

Territorial Commander: W. WYCLIFFE BOOTH.

Chief Secretary: Col. WILLIAM DAVIDSON

Financial Secretary: Brigadier ROBERT WATT. Pubs. *The War Cry, The Young Soldier, The Home Leaguer*. Training College 84 Davisville Avenue, Toronto

Principal: Brig. WESLEY RICH

JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The Jews of Canada number 204,836 (1951 Census). There is no Federation of synagogues and each synagogue is autonomous. Any group of Jews may form a synagogue, which does not necessarily require the services of a rabbi.

In Montreal and Ottawa the interests of orthodox Judaism are looked after by Jewish Community Councils, formed in each case by a number of synagogues. The Jewish Rabbinical Council (Pres. J. HERSHORN) is affiliated to the Montreal Community Council.

Jewish Community Council (Va'ad Ha'Ir): 409 Esplanade Avenue, Montreal; Sec. M. PETERS.

Jewish Community Council: 457 Rideau Street, Ottawa; Pres. LAWRENCE FREIMAN, Sec. N. HOCHBERG

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

Number of members, 1951 Census 172,271. Among the principal Greek Churches in Canada are:

Montreal: Holy Trinity, 6 Sherbrooke Street West; Rev. NICHOLAS SALAMIS.

Ottawa: St. Elias, 360 Albert Street; Rev. PHILIP RAMPHOS.

Toronto: St. George, 115-121 Bond Street; Rev. CONSTANTINE J. ANDREWS.

Vancouver: St. George, 2344 Vine Street; Rev. D. ZEATES.

CANADA

UKRAINIAN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF CANADA

7 St. John's Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

The Church was founded in 1918. There are 278 parishes and 95,000 members.

Metropolitan: Most Rev. ILARION (OHIENKO), Metropolitan of Winnipeg and of all Canada, Winnipeg.

Archbishop: Rt. Rev. MICHAEL (CHOROSHY), Archbishop of Toronto and Eastern Canada, Toronto.

RELIGION

ROMANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America: Head of Church Rt. Rev. Bishop VALERIAN TRIFA, 2522 Grey Tower Road 7, Jackson, Michigan; Sec. Very Rev. JOHN STANILA, 626 Wick Avenue, Youngstown 2, Ohio.

THE SYRIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

The Syrian Orthodox Community in Canada is under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of New York and all North America, with headquarters in Brooklyn, N.Y.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

ALBERTA

Albertan: Calgary; f. 1901; morning; Independent; Editor A. M. RAYMOND; circ. 30,838.

Herald: f. 1883; evening; Independent; Managing Editor ALLEN H. BILL; circ. 60,000.

Herald: Lethbridge; f. 1907; evening; Independent-Liberal; Editor W. A. BUCHANAN; Managing Editor H. G. LONG; (weekly edition, Thursdays), circ. 6,254.

Journal: Edmonton; f. 1903; evening; Independent; Editor F. M. GERRIE; circ. 90,225.

News: Sixth Avenue, Medicine Hat; f. 1911; Independent; Editor WILLIAM HOGLE; circ. 5,282.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbian: New Westminster, f. 1860, evening; Independent; Editor DOROTHY G. TAYLOR; circ. 11,000.

Chinese Times: 1 Pender Street E., Vancouver; f. 1907; morning (ex Sun.); Independent; Editor L. H. YUEN; circ. 4,500.

Daily Colonist: 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria, f. 1858; morning; daily (ex Mon.); Independent; Editor H. S. GRAVES, Assistant Editor T. TAYLOR; circ. 28,037.

Daily News: Prince Rupert; f. 1909; evening; Independent; Editor J. F. MAGOR; circ. 3,283.

Empire: Prince Rupert, f. 1907; evening (ex Sun.); Conservative; Editor W. J. RAYMOND.

Free Press: Nanaimo; f. 1874; evening (ex Sun.); Independent; Editor A. CROMAR BRUCE; circ. 5,600.

Herald: 426 Homer Street, Vancouver, Independent, circ. 58,900.

News: Nelson; f. 1902, morning, Independent, Publisher C. W. RAMSDEN; circ. 9,350.

News-Herald: 426 Homer Street, Vancouver, f. 1933; morning, Independent; Editor KENNETH DRURY; circ. 29,812.

Province: 198 West Hastings Street, Vancouver; f. 1898; evening; Independent; Editor H. H. C. ANDERSON; circ. 128,426.

Sun: Sun Building, Vancouver; f. 1886, evening; Liberal; Associate Editor: CLIFF MACKAY, Managing Editor HAL STRAIGHT; circ. 192,613.

Times: Trail; f. 1895; evening (ex Sun.); Independent; Publisher W. A. CURRAN; circ. 5,670.

Times: 2631 Douglas Street, Victoria, f. 1884; evening; Liberal; Editor W. BRUCE HUTCHISON; circ. 20,600.

MANITOBA

Free Press: 300-306 Carlton Street, Winnipeg; f. 1872; evening; Independent-Liberal; Editor T. KENT; circ. 112,710.

Graphic: Portage la Prairie; f. 1895; evening (ex Sun.); Independent; Editor W. H. VOPNI; circ. 2,134.

Northern Mail: The Pas; f. 1929; evening; Editor R. J. TAYLOR; circ. 2,000.

Sun: 24 Tenth Street, Brandon; f. 1882; evening; Independent; Editor WILLIAM NOAKES; circ. 8,478.

Tribune: Smith Street, Winnipeg; f. 1890; evening; Independent; Editor-in-Chief G. C. ALLISON; circ. 70,748.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Daily News: St. John's; f. 1894; morning; Independent-Conservative; Editor Hon. J. S. CURRIE; circ. 18,045.

Evening Telegram: Water Street, St. John's; f. 1879; evening; Independent; Editor C. E. A. JEFFERY, M. B. E.; circ. 23,938.

NEW BRUNSWICK

L'Evangeline: Moncton; f. 1887; French; morning; Independent; Editor EUCLIDE DAIGLE, Manager EMERY LE BLANC; circ. 7,000.

Gleaner: Phoenix Square, Fredericton; f. 1870, evening; Independent; Editor J. M. S. WARDELL; circ. 12,000.

Telegraph-Journal: 23 Canterbury Street, Saint John, f. 1868, morning, Independent, Editor S. D. TRUMAN, Managing Editor KINGSLEY BROWN; circ. 24,623.

Times-Globe: 23 Canterbury Street, Saint John, f. 1904, evening; Independent, Editor S. D. TRUMAN, Managing Editor KINGSLEY BROWN; circ. 20,312.

Times-Transcript: Moncton Publishing Co. Ltd., Moncton, amalg. 1944; morning, afternoon; Independent, Editor-in-Chief W. FRASER ROBB; circ. 22,000.

NOVA SCOTIA

Chronicle-Herald: Halifax, f. 1875, amalgamated 1949, morning, Independent, Editor E. E. KELLEY; Managing Editor R. J. RANKIN; circ. (combined with Mail-Star) 108,992.

Daily News: Truro; f. 1891, evening (ex Sun.); Independent, Editor J. M. MURPHY; circ. 3,212.

Gazette: Glace Bay, f. 1900; evening; C. C. F.; Labour, Editor J. C. MACNIELL, Manager F. GATES.

Mail-Star: Halifax; f. 1875, amalgamated 1949, evening, Independent, Editor E. E. KELLEY, Managing Editor R. J. RANKIN; circ. (combined with Chronicle-Herald) 108,992.

News: Amherst; f. 1893; evening (ex Sun.); Independent-Conservative; Editor N. S. SANFORD; circ. 2,700.

News: New Glasgow; f. 1910; evening; Conservative; Editor J. R. H. SUTHERLAND; circ. 8,236.

Post-Record: Sydney; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Editor ROY D. DUCHEMIN; Managing Editor H. P. DUCHEMIN; circ. 26,780.

ONTARIO

Beacon-Herald: Stratford; f. 1887, evening; Independent; Editor CHARLES D. DINGMAN; circ. 9,900.

Canadian Observer: Sarnia; evening; Independent; Editor D. E. LAWLOR; Managing Editor H. G. MACLEAN; circ. 13,156.

Chinese Times: 11B Elizabeth Street, Toronto 2; f. 1927; morning (ex Sun.); Chinese; Editor JAMES LIM; circ. 2,000.

CANADA

Citizen: Ottawa; f. 1844; morning and evening; Independent; Editor C. J. WOODSWORTH; Asst. Publisher R. W. SOUTHAM; circ. 56,555.

Daily Commercial News and Building Record: 34 St. Patrick Street, Toronto 2B; f. 1927; morning (ex. Sats.); Editor CLIVE CHATTOE; circ. 7,569.

Daily News: (Shing Wah Po); 12 Hagerman Street, Toronto, 2; f. 1916; evening (ex. Sun); Chinese; Editor JOSEPH L. CHOW; circ. 4,999

Droit, Le: 368 Dalhousie Street, Ottawa; f. 1913; evening; French; Independent; Publisher J. A. GRATTON; Chief Editor CAMILLE L. HEUREUX; circ. 27,800.

Evening Tribune, The: Welland; f. 1863; evening; Independent; Publisher HENRY J. FOSTER; Gen. Manager. J. P. DAWDY.

Examiner: Peterborough; f. 1848; evening; Independent; Editor W. ROBERTSON DAVIES; circ. 17,678

Expositor: 53 Dalhousie Street, Brantford; f. 1852; evening; Independent; Editor C. F. SANDERS; News Editor A. T. WHITAKER; Publisher JOHN C. PRESTON; circ. 20,000.

Free Press: 442 Richmond Street, London; f. 1849; morning and evening; Independent; Editor A. R. FORD; circ. 37,410.

Globe and Mail: Toronto, f. 1844; morning; Independent; Editor-in-Chief OAKLEY DALGLEISH, Managing Editor W. T. MUNNS; circ. 236,593.

Guide: 118 Walton Street, Port Hope; f. 1878; evening; also weekly (Thurs.), f. 1831, Editor Mrs. R. C. WILSON, circ. 2,017

Hamilton News: 20 King Street East, Toronto; Independent, circ. 18,009

Hebrew Journal: 542 Dundas Street West, Toronto 2B, f. 1911; morning (ex. Sats); Yiddish and English; Editor S. M. SHAPIRO.

Journal: Ottawa, f. 1885, evening, Independent-Conservative, Pres. E. NORMAN SMITH; Managing Editor T. G. LOWREY.

Mercury: Guelph; f. 1854; evening; Independent; News Editor A. M. MACALISTER, circ. 11,823.

News: Chatham; f. 1862, evening; Independent; Editor J. EMMOTT; Manager J. K. STEWART, circ. 13,713

News-Chronicle: Port Arthur; f. 1904; evening; Independent, Publisher C. B. BINDER, Editor O. F. YOUNG; circ. 11,765

Nugget: North Bay; f. 1909; evening; Independent; Managing Editor C. M. FELLMAN; circ. 12,311

Ontario-Intelligencer: Belleville; evening; Independent; Editor A. MORTON; circ. 10,387.

Post: Lindsay; f. 1895; evening (ex. Sun), Independent; Editors and Publishers WILSON AND WILSON LTD; circ. 2,593

Press: Timmins; f. 1933; evening; Independent; Managing Editor DOUGLAS L. ENGLISH; circ. 10,333.

Record: Kitchener, f. 1878; evening; Independent; Publisher JOHN E. MOTZ; circ. 30,973.

Recorder and Times: Recorder Printing Co. Ltd, Brockville; f. 1821; evening; Independent-Liberal; Pres. F. B. MACLEAN; Editor A. C. RUNCIMAN; circ. 7,465.

Reporter: Galt; f. 1896 (daily), 1846 (weekly); evening; Independent; Publisher ALLAN HOLMES; Editor A. F. HERBERT; circ. 10,742.

PRESS

Review: Niagara Falls f. 1914; evening; Independent; Publisher F. H. LESLIE; Editor J. M. COWAN, circ. 13,499

Sentinel-Review: Woodstock; f. 1887; evening; Independent; Editor A. E. C. BURMAN; circ. 9,048.

Spectator: Hamilton; f. 1846; evening; Independent; Vice-Pres. and Publisher T. E. NICHOLS; Editor J. G. O'NEIL; circ. 87,000.

Standard: St. Catharines, f. 1891; evening; Independent; Editor HARRIS L. WALSH; Managing Editor W. B. C. BURGOYNE.

Standard-Freeholder: Cornwall; f. 1846; evening; Independent; Editor and Publisher JOHN B. MCKAY; circ. 12,314.

Star: Sault Ste. Marie; evening, Independent; Managing Dir. J. W. CURRAN, circ. 13,676

Star: 22 Elm Street West, Sudbury, f. 1908, evening; Independent; Editor J. R. MEAKES; circ. 23,206.

Star: 80 King Street West, Toronto; f. 1892; evening; Independent-Liberal; Editor BELAND H. HONDERICH, Pres. H. C. HINDMARSH; circ. 391,726.

Star: Windsor; f. 1918; evening; Independent; Pres. H. A. GRAYBIEL; Editor W. L. CLARK; circ. 74,848

Sun-Times: Owen Sound; Sun f. 1890, Times f. 1853; Independent, Managing Editor T. A. DAVIDSON; circ. 12,469.

Telegram: 233 Bay Street, Toronto 1; f. 1876, evening; Independent; Editor B. T. RICHARDSON; Exec. Editor J. D. MACFARLANE, circ. 233,411

Times-Gazette: Oshawa; f. 1871 (became daily Oct. 1946), evening, Independent, circ. 12,992

Times-Journal: Fort William, f. 1887, evening, Independent, Editor W. H. GOODMAN; circ. 13,750

Times-Journal: St. Thomas, evening, Independent; Publisher GEORGE N. DINGMAN; Editor THOMAS KEITH; circ. 10,854

Whig-Standard: Kingston, f. 1926, evening; Independent; Pres. Senator W. RUPERT DAVIES, Managing Dir. A. L. DAVIES; Editor ARNOLD EDINBOROUGH; circ. 21,000.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Guardian: Prince Street, Charlottetown; f. 1877, morning, Independent-Conservative; Editor J. R. BURNETT, circ. 13,622

Patriot: Charlottetown; f. 1851, evening (ex. Sun), Liberal; Gen. Manager W. A. GAUDET, circ. 5,196

QUEBEC

L'Action Catholique: 3 Boulevard Charest, Quebec, f. 1907; evening, Independent; F.; Editor Dr. LOUIS PHILIPPE ROY; Managing Editor MAURICE ALLAIRE; circ. 75,000

Canada, Le: 5221 rue de Gaspé, Montreal, f. 1903; morning; Liberal; F.; Editor-in-Chief WILLIE CHEVALIER.

Devoir, Le: 430 Notre Dame, Montreal, f. 1910; evening, Independent; F.; Editor-in-Chief OMER HEROUX, Managing Editor GERARD FILTON; circ. 28,000.

L'Événement-Journal: Quebec; f. 1867; morning; Independent; F.; Editor JOSEPH E. BARNARD; circ. 11,686

Gazette: 1000 St. Antoine Street, Montreal; f. 1778; morning; Independent, Managing Editor CHARLES PETERS; circ. 83,200.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Herald: 265 Vitre Street West, Montreal 1; f. 1811; evening; Independent; Editor-in-Chief ROBERT C. HANSON; Exec. Editor T. H. HARRIS; circ. 38,200.

Jewish Daily Eagle: 4075 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal 18; f. 1907; morning (ex Sat.); Yiddish; Independent; Editor I. RABINOVITCH; circ. 15,884.

Montreal Matin: 1124 Marie Anne Street, Montreal; f. 1941; morning; Independent; F.; Editor CHARLES BOVAASSA; circ. 64,340.

Montreal Star: 245 St. James Street, Montreal; Independent, circ. 159,300.

Nouvelliste, Le: Trois Rivières; evening; F.; Independent; Managing Editor HECTOR HEROUX; circ. 29,000.

Patrie, La: 180 St. Catherine Street East, Montreal 18; f. 1878; evening with Saturday and Sunday editions; Independent; F.; Editor OSWALD MAYRAND; circ., daily edition, 16,296.

Presse, La: 7 St. James Street West, Montreal; f. 1884; evening with Saturday edition; Independent; F.; Editor EUGENE LAMARCHE; circ., daily edition, 245,677.

Quebec Chronicle Telegraph: P.O. Box 100; f. 1764; evening; Independent; Editor-in-Chief OWEN CHANNON; circ. 5,500.

Record: Sherbrooke; evening; Independent; Editorial Dir. D. G. AMARON; circ. 8,640.

Soleil, Le: Quebec; f. 1881; morning; Independent-Liberal; F.; Editor JOSEPH E. BARNARD; circ. 56,260.

Star: 241 St. James Street West, Montreal; f. 1869; evening; Independent; Managing Editor K. S. EDNEY.

Tribune: Sherbrooke; f. 1910; evening; Independent; F.; Editor L. P. ROBIDOUX; circ. 126,001.

F. = Printed in French.

SASKATCHEWAN

Herald: Prince Albert; f. 1911; evening; Independent; Gen. Manager R. Y. ROBICHAUD; Editor JAMES F. A. CALDER; circ. 6,254.

Leader-Post: 1853 Hamilton Street, Regina; f. 1883; morning and evening; Independent-Liberal; Editor D. B. ROGERS; circ. 45,666.

Star-Phoenix: Saskatoon; f. 1902; evening; Independent-Liberal; Editor ERIC KNOWLES; circ. 37,350.

Times-Herald: 44 Fairford Street, W., Moose Jaw f.; 1889; evening; Independent; Editor F. J. WORKMAN; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

(W = weekly; F = fortnightly; B = bi-monthly;
M = monthly; Q = quarterly)

ALBERTA

Farm and Ranch Review: Graphic Arts Building, Calgary; f. 1905; agricultural; circ. 114,756; M.

Ukrainian News: 10967-97th Street, Edmonton; f. 1927; Ukrainian interests; Editor B. DICKIE; circ. 9,553; W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia Historical Quarterly: Provincial Archives, Parliament Buildings; f. 1937; history of British Columbia and N.W. Coast; Editor W. E. IRELAND (Provincial Librarian and Archivist, Victoria, B.C.).

Country Life: 207 West Hastings Street, Vancouver; f. 1915; official organ of the B.C. Federation of Agriculture; Editor J. R. ARMSTRONG; circ. 17,950; M.

Current Events: P.O. Box 45, travel and guide book; circ. 10,000; M.

Garden Beautiful: Vancouver; f. 1932; horticulture; Editor S. M. OLIVER; M.

Review: Revelstoke; f. 1914; Editor A. H. LUNDELL; circ. 1,559; Thurs.

Western News and Advertiser: 3745 West 10th Avenue; Vancouver; f. 1930; Independent; Editor and Publisher J. E. MILLS; circ. 4,000; W.

MANITOBA

The following are published in Winnipeg:

Beaver: Hudson's Bay Co., Hudson's Bay House; f. 1920; travel, exploration, trade, ethnology and history of the Canadian North; Editor CLIFFORD P. WILSON; circ. 33,000; Q.

Canadian Farmer: 462 Hargrave Street; f. 1903; Ukrainian; Independent; Editor M. H. HYKAWY; circ. 20,575; W.

Canadian Finance: Home Publishing Co. Ltd., 365 Bannatyne Avenue; f. 1910; economic; Editor LESLIE D. ROWLAND; M.

Country Guide: 290 Vaughan Street; f. 1882; agriculture; Editor H. S. FRY; circ. 216,857.

Free Press Weekly Prairie Farmer: Winnipeg Free Press Co. Ltd.; f. 1872; Editor BRUCE McDONALD; W.

Gazeta Polska: 619 McDermot Avenue; f. 1908; Polish; Editor J. SAJEWICZ; W.

Israelite Press: 165 Selkirk Avenue; f. 1910; Yiddish and English; serving the Jewish community of Western Canada from the Great Lakes to the Pacific; Independent; Editor S. M. SELCHEN; W.

Liberté et Le Patriote: 619 McDermot Avenue; f. 1913; French; Editor L. LAFRENIERE; circ. 10,300; W.

Modern Farmer: 171 McDermot Avenue; f. 1922; farm produce; circ. 7,500; Editor R. H. TURNER.

Motor in Canada: 365 Bannatyne Avenue; f. 1915; trade; Editor H. C. ANDERSON; circ. 7,385; M.

New Pathway: 184 Alexander Ave., Box 785, Winnipeg; f. 1930; Ukrainian; Independent; Tues. and Sat.; Editor Dr. S. ROSOCHE; circ. 8,000.

Nordwesten: 295 Market Avenue; f. 1888; German; Independent; Editor HANS J. PAZULLA; circ. 16,514; W.

Norrøna: Dahl Co. Ltd., 325 Logan Avenue; f. 1910; Norwegian; Editor M. TALGOY; W.

Northwest Review: 619 McDermot Avenue; f. 1855; Independent; Editor RAYMOND DUROCHER, O.M.D., P.H.B.; W.

Ukrainian Volce: 210-216 Dufferin Avenue; f. 1910; Ukrainian; Independent; Managing Editor JOHN H. SYRNICK; W.

Western Jewish News: 306 Time Building; Independent; circ. 16,230; W.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Advertiser: Grand Falls; f. 1936; Editor M. F. BLACKMORE.

Enterprise: Trinity; f. 1935; Independent; Editor and Publisher F. J. BRADY; W.

Fisherman's Advocate: Port Union; 1910; weekly; Independent; Publisher AARON BAILEY; Editor T. E. BUCK; circ. 1,623.

Guardian: Bay Roberts; f. 1909; Editor D. B. RUSSELL.

CANADA

PRESS

Herald: 286 Duckworth Street, St. John's; f. 1945; Independent; W; Publisher E. W. STIRLING; Editor D. JAMIESON; circ. 21,000.

Newfoundland Quarterly: P.O. Box E. 5419, St. John's; f. 1901; history, the arts and general; Editor L. W. JANES.

Observer's Weekly: St. John's; general Propr. and Editor A. B. PERLIN.

Sun: Twillingate; f. 1880; Independent; Sats.; Editor and Publisher STEWART ROBERTS.

Western Star: Corner Brook; f. 1900; Manager W. McKAY; circ. 9,083; W.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Maritime Farmer and Co-operative Dairyman: Sussex; f. 1895; agriculture; Editor C. E. GUNTER; circ. 22,000; B.

NOVA SCOTIA

Casket: Antigonish; f. 1852; Independent; Editor P. A. G. MACKAY; circ. 10,710.

Dalhousie Review: Dalhousie University, Halifax; literary; Q.

Public Affairs: Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax; f. 1937; economic and political; Q.

ONTARIO

Agricultural Institute Review: 338 Somerset Street West 4, Ottawa; f. 1934; official organ of the Agricultural Institute of Canada; Managing Editor L. W. HURD; B.

Canadian Art: Box 384, Ottawa; f. 1943; Editors ROBERT AYRE and DONALD BUCHANAN.

Canada Gazette: Ottawa; f. 1867; official organ of the Dominion Government; Editor THE QUEEN'S PRINTER W.

Canadian Geographical Journal: 54 Park Avenue, 4, Ottawa; f. 1930; organ of the Canadian Geographical Society; circ. 12,000; Editor GORDON DALLYN; M.

Canadian Register: 228 Bagot Street, Kingston; f. 1942, Editorial Staff; Rev. J. G. HANLEY, B.A.; ALFRED DE MANCHE, B.A. (Toronto); Miss Anne M. McCORMACK, B.A.; Rev. J. J. McCORMICK, B.A.; Rev. V. A. PAUTLER, B.A.; Rev. T. J. RABY, B.A.; Gen. Manager G. R. GODFREY; circ. 42,786; W.

Canadian Unionist: 96-102 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, f. 1927; Labour; Editor N. S. DOWD; M.

Canadian Welfare: 245 Cooper Street, Ottawa; f. 1924; journal published by Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa social welfare, trends and practices in Canada; Editor MARJORIE M. KING, B.A., seven times a year.

Echo: London; f. 1879; Independent; Editor H. G. LINK; W.

Examiner: Barrie; f. 1864, Independent; Editor W. K. WALLS; tri-weekly; circ. 7,000.

Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine: 122 Carling Street, London; f. 1866, agriculture, Editor W. H. PORTER; B.

Labour Gazette: Department of Labour, Ottawa; f. 1900; English and French editions; labour problems, industrial, economic, statistical; Editor H. J. WALKER; Circulation Manager C. E. ST. GEORGE; M.

Labour News: 304 Lister Buildings, Hamilton; f. 1906; Labour; Editor G. W. NELSON; M.

Labour Review: Canadian Federation of Labour, 78 Bank Street, Ottawa; f. 1936; Editor W. T. BURFORD; M.

Ledger, The: 390 Clarence Street, London; f. 1939; agriculture; Editor and Publisher B. C. WALTERS; circ. 10,600, subscription only; B.

Nouvelle Revue Canadienne, La: Casa Postale 614, Ottawa, French; literary.

Ottawa Farm Journal: 227 Queen Street, Ottawa; f. 1892, agriculture, Editor B. L. WHITE; B.

Queen's Quarterly: Queen's University, Kingston; Literary, circ. 36,200.

The following are published in Toronto:

Bus and Truck Transport: f. 1925, Editor R. MCBETH; M

Canadian Advertising: f. 1928; Data Editor Miss BETTY GAY; Manager A. C. BALL; Q.

Canadian Automotive Trade: f. 1920; Editor R. PEPPER; M.

Canadian Aviation: f. 1927; Editor VICTOR KOBY; M.

Canadian Grocer: f. 1886, Editor MAURICE SHORE; B.

Canadian Homes and Gardens: (incorporating "Your Garden and Home"); f. 1925, architecture, interior decoration, Editor R. GERALD ANGLIN; M.

Canadian Hotel Review: f. 1923; Editor A. D. ELLWOOD; M.

Canadian Machinery and Manufacturing News: f. 1905, Editor R. E. CRAWFORD; M.

Canadian Packaging: f. 1948; Editor JOHN O'HARBON; M

Canadian Paint and Varnish Magazine: f. 1927, Editor M. J. PALMER; M

Canadian Printer and Publisher: f. 1892; Editor D. K. S. MACLELLAN, M.

Canadian Shipping and Marine Engineering News: f. 1911, Editor E. R. AXELSON; M

Canadian Stationer: f. 1884, Managing Editor H. F. SPEARING, M

Chatelaine: f. 1928, women's journal; Editor JOHN CLARE, M

Civic Administration: f. 1949; Editor G. WELLS RITCHIE; M

Design Engineering: f. 1955; Managing Editor E. A. BARRIE, M

Drug Merchandising: f. 1919, Editor K. P. JOHNSTON, twice monthly.

Electrical Contractor: f. 1951, Editor L. H. C. JENNINGS, M

L'Epicier: f. 1946; French-Canadian retail foods, Editor GERARD BELAIR

Financial Post: f. 1907, Editor RONALD A. McEACHERN, W.

General Merchant of Canada: f. 1928, Editor ALLAN FORBERG; M.

Hardware and Metal: f. 1888, Managing Editor J. THOMSON; alternate Sats.

Heating and Plumbing Engineer: f. 1907, Editor ALVIN EPP; M.

Home Goods Retailing: f. 1955, Editor MAURICE LUCOW, F

Maclean's Magazine: f. 1905; general interest, Editor RALPH ALLEN; F.

Marketing: f. 1908; Editor E. EARL; W.

Men's Wear of Canada: f. 1910; Editor BRUCE JENNINGS, M.

Modern Power and Engineering: f. 1907; Editor R. C. GOLDING; M.

Office Equipment and Methods: f. 1955; Editor WILLIAM FORBES; M.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Painting and Decorating Contractor: f. 1940; Editor M. J. PALMER; M.

Plant Administration: f. 1941; Editor H. C. BRAUND; M.

Prix Courant, Le: f. 1887; in French; French-Canadian retail trade; Editor GERARD BELAIR; M.

Style: f. 1888; Editor MAURICE LUCOW.

The foregoing Toronto journals are all published by Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2.

Board of Trade Journal: King Edward Hotel; f. 1844; business; Editor FRANK L. POGUE; M.

Boating: 75 St. Clair Avenue East; nine issues yearly.

Canadian Author and Bookman: Ryerson Public School, 677 Dundas Street West; f. 1923; organ of the Canadian Authors' Association, Literary; Editor J. HOLLIDAY.

Canadian Broadcaster and Telescreen: 54 Wellington Street, f. 1942; trade; Editor RICHARD G. LEWIS; B.

Canadian Chartered Accountant: The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, 10 Adelaide Street East, 1; f. 1911; accounting, professional; Editor MELVILLE PIERCE; M.

Canadian Chemical Processing: Box 4000 Terminal A; f. 1917; Editor H. N. ACKER, M.C.I.C.; M.

Canadian Countryman: 347 Adelaide Street West, f. 1912; Editor DANIEL MCKEE, bi-weekly.

Canadian Forum: 36 Yonge Street, 5; f. 1920; political, literary and economic, Editors P. J. GIFFEN, S. STYKOLT; M.

Canadian Historical Review: University of Toronto Press; Toronto 5; f. 1896, Editorial Cttee. J. M. S. CARELESS, G. M. CRAIG, J. B. CONACHER; Q.

Canadian Home Journal: 71-75 Richmond Street West, 1; f. 1905, Editor M. E. MACPHERSON, circ. 400,000, M.

Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science: University of Toronto Press, 5; f. 1935; organ of Canadian Political Science Assn.; Managing Editor G. A. ELLIOTT; Q.

Canadian Journal of Public Health: 150 College Street, 5; f. 1910, Editor Dr. R. D. DEFRIES, M.

Canadian Lumberman: Hugh C. MacLean Publications Ltd., Adelaide Street West; f. 1880, Editor JACK L. WRIGHT, M.

Canadian Messenger of the Sacred Heart: 2 Dale Avenue; f. 1891; Catholic; Editor Rev. J. I. BERGIN, S.J.; circ. 29,508; M.

Canadian Metals: 137 Wellington Street West, 1; f. 1928; Editor P. C. BELL; M.

Canadian Motorist: Ontario Motor League, 6 Adelaide Street East; f. 1914; official publication of the Canadian Automobile Association; Editor-in-Chief W. B. HASTINGS; M.

Canadian News: 525 Dundas Street West; f. 1935; Jewish (Yiddish); Editor M. GOLDSTICK; W.

Canadian Poultry Review: 204 Richmond Street West; f. 1877; poultry; Editor H. B. DONOVAN, Jnr.; M.

Canadian Review of Music and Art: 66 College Street; f. 1942; Editor LOUIS DE B. CORNEAN; B.

Canadian School Journal: 52 Hillside Ave., Mimico, Toronto 14; f. 1921; educational; Editor HUGH M. GRIGGS; eight times a year.

Canadian Transportation: 345 Adelaide Street West; f. 1898; Editor EDWIN WINFIELD; M.

Canadian Tribune: 924 King Street, Toronto 3; f. 1940; Editor JOHN STEWART; W.

C. C. F. News: 565 Jarvis Street; f. 1934; politics; Managing Editor TRUE DAVIDSON; M.

East Toronto Weekly: 1344 Danforth Avenue; f. 1918; Independent; Editor A. L. DEACHMAN; W. (Thurs.).

Electrical News and Engineering: Hugh C. MacLean Publications Ltd., 347 West Adelaide Street; f. 1891; Editor D. F. KNUDSEN, P.ENG.

Engineering and Contract Record: P.O. Box 4000 Terminal A; f. 1886, Editor LLOYD E. SAWYER; circ. 10,500; M.

Evangelical Christian: 366 Bay Street; f. 1904; for the promotion of the Gospel and the extension of Foreign Missions; inter-denominational, Editor J. H. HUNTER; M.

Farmer's Magazine: 73 Richmond Street West; f. 1909; Editor ROBERT MARJORIBANKS; circ. 137,000; M.

Fur Trade Journal of Canada: 588 Mount Pleasant Road; f. 1923, trade; Editor ROBERT G. HODGSON; circ. 5,200; M.

Health: 111 Avenue Road; f. 1933; health, education; Editor-in-Chief Dr. GORDON BATES; circ. 25,000; B.

Hebrew Journal: 542 Dundas Street West, f. 1911; Yiddish; Independent; Editor M. SHAPIRO, M.

Holstein-Friesian Journal: 214A, Adelaide Street West, f. 1938; official organ of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada; Editor H. J. COLSON, circ. 15,000; M.

Home Building in Canada: 372 Bay Street, f. 1920; building; Editor J. R. WALKER; B.

Independent Forester: Temple Building, f. 1881; fraternal, Editor JANET FOLLETT, circ. 180,000; B.

Industrial Canada: 67 Yonge Street; f. 1900; Editor A. L. ABBOTT; M.

Jewish Standard: 43 Yonge Street, f. 1929; Jewish interests, Editor JULIUS HAYMAN; M.

Kingston Road and Main Street Herald: 73 Adelaide Street West; f. 1928; Conservative; Editor FLORENCE CHARPLES; W.

Machine Production (and Canadian Mill Supply): Monetary Times Ptg. Co. of Canada Ltd., 341 Church Street; f. 1941; Editor R. M. DYKE; M.

Magazine Digest: 15 Spadina Road; f. 1929; general; Editor MURRAY SIMMONS; M.

Modern Medicine of Canada: 9 Duke Street; f. 1946; medical; Editor Dr. W. R. FEASBY; circ. 17,728; M.

Monetary Times: 341 Church Street; f. 1867; Editor S. C. WILLSON; M.

New Equipment News: 137 Wellington Street, West, 1; f. 1940; trade; Editor G. W. S. SHIPMAN; M.

News: 63 Wellesley Street, 5; f. 1940; pictorial; Editor JUDITH ROBINSON; W.

Northern Miner: 116 Richmond Street West; f. 1915; mining; Editor J. W. CARRINGTON; W.

Ontario Library Review: Public Libraries Branch, Ontario Department of Education, 206 Huron Street, Toronto; f. 1916; literary, catalogue; Editor MARGARET HUGHES; Q.

Ontario Milk Producer: 409 Huron Street; f. 1924; dairy; circ. 63,000; Editor COLIN BRETHOUR.

CANADA

PRESS

- Protestant Action:** 124 Main Street; f. 1936; Protestant; Editor L. H. SAUNDERS; M.
- Radio and Appliance Sales:** 175 Jarvis Street, 2; f. 1924; Managing Editor R. C. POULTER; Editor ARTHUR L. VINCENT; M.
- Radio Appliance Trade Builder:** 347 Adelaide Street West, 2B; f. 1923; trade; Editor T. C. VAN ALSTYNE; M.
- Roads and Engineering Construction:** Monetary Times Ptg. Co. of Canada Ltd., 341 Church Street; f. 1893; Editor J. P. RUSSELL; M.
- Saturday Night:** 73 Richmond Street West; f. 1877; political, literary and economic; Pres. and Publisher JACK KENT COOKE; Editor GWYN KINSEY; F.
- Sentinel:** 73 Adelaide Street West; f. 1875; Protestant; Editor WILLIAM J. ARMSTRONG; B.
- Star Weekly:** 80 King Street West; f. 1910; Independent-Liberal; Editor-in-Chief G. H. MAIFLAND; W.
- University of Toronto Law Journal:** University of Toronto Press, Queen's Park, 5
- University of Toronto Quarterly:** University of Toronto Press, Queen's Park, 5; literary and philosophical.
- W. Toronto Weekly (Free):** 2938 Dundas Street West 9; f. 1921; Independent, Editor SAMUEL WILSON; W.

QUEBEC

- Culture:** rue de l'Alverne, Quebec City; literary, educational, religious and secular sciences, Editor EDMOND GAUDRON; Q.
- Foret et Conservation:** L'Association Forestiere, Quebecoise Inc., Suite 210, 915, rue St. Cyrille, Quebec City; f. 1939; Editor J. A. BRETON; circ. 7,500; M.
- Messenger:** Verdun; French and English; Independent; Editor H. J. DUHAMEL; W.
- National Business Publications Ltd.:** Gardenvale; British Office: 33 The Avenue, Beckenham, Kent, publish 16 trade journals and directories.
- Petite Revue: La:** f. 1931; French; general; Editor CLAIRE DUTRISAC; M.
- Rod and Gun in Canada:** Gardenvale; f. 1899; recreation; circ. 23,297; Managing Editor K. A. MARSHMAN.

The following are published in Montreal:

- L'Actualité Economique:** 535 avenue Viger; f. 1925; economics, Editor ROLAND PARENTEAU; Q
- L'Autorité:** 524 Canada Cement Building, 36; f. 1913; Liberal; Editor GERARD GINGRAS; W.
- Building Materials News:** 137 Wellington Street W.1; f. 1945; trade; Editor F. H. HORTON; M.
- Bulletin des Agriculteurs:** 1117 St. Catherine Street West 2; f. 1918; French; agriculture; M.
- Canadian Banker, The:** Pascal Building, Craig and Bleury Streets; f. 1893; journal of Canadian Bankers' Assn.; Editor Prof. F. A. KNOX, M.
- Canadian Bar Review:** 1390 Sherbrooke Street; f. 1923; Editor G. V. V. NICHOLLS, Q.C.; M. (ex. July-Aug.).
- Canadian Business:** Board of Trade Building, 1; published by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; f. 1930; Manager W. R. LEONARD; Editor HOWARD GAMBLE; M.
- Canadian Jewish Chronicle:** 4075 St. Lawrence Blvd., 18; f. 1897; Liberal; Editor A. M. KLEIN; W.
- Canadian Jewish Review:** 1253 McGill College Avenue, 2; f. 1921; Jewish interests; Editor Mrs. F. F. COHEN; W.

- Canadian Medical Association Journal:** 150 St. George Street 5; f. 1911; organ of Canadian Medical Association; Editor Dr. S. S. B. GILDER; M.
- Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin:** 911 Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine Street West, 2; f. 1898; official publication of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; mining, metallurgy, geology, etc.; Editor C. GEROW, M.B.E., M.C.I.M.; M.
- Canadian Nurse:** 1522 Sherbrooke Street W., 25; f. 1905; Official organ of the Canadian Nurses' Association; circ. c. 19,000; Editor MARGARET E. KERR, R.N., M.A.; M.
- Canadian Poetry Magazine:** Box 821, Station B; Editor LEO COX, O.
- Canadian Sport Monthly:** 1434 St. Catherine Street West, 25; sport; Editor H. R. PICKENS, Jnr.; M.
- Canadian Textile Journal:** 223 Victoria Avenue, Westmount, 6; f. 1883; technical, Editor W. KING; F.
- Detaillant en Produits Alimentaires:** 510 Keefer Building, 25; f. 1926; food trade; Editor A. TREMBLAY; M.
- Engineering Journal:** 2050 Mansfield Street, 2, f. 1918; organ of Engineering Institute of Canada, Editor L. AUSTIN WRIGHT, M.E.I.C.; circ. 15,600
- Family Herald and Weekly Star:** 231 St. James Street West; f. 1870, farm and rural; Editor VERNON A. POPE, B.A.; circ. 400,000; W.
- Ferme, La:** 909 Mount Royal, f. 1939; agriculture; Editor ROBERT RAYNAULD, M.
- Film, Le:** 976 de Bullion Street; f. 1921; moving pictures; French; Editor LOUIS SABOURIN; M.
- Financial Times:** 282 Notre Dame Street West; f. 1912; financial and economic; Editor A. R. W. YOUNG; W.
- Forest and Outdoors:** 4795 St. Catherine Street West; f. 1905; organ of Canadian Forestry Association; Editor R. J. COOKE, M.
- François:** 430 Sherbrooke Street East, 24; f. 1936; Catholic child education; Editor BERNARD LE TREMBLE; B.
- Front Ouvrier, Le:** 4911 Cote des Neiges Road; f. 1944; Independent, Editor LOUIS LAMONTAGNE; W.
- Hockey News:** 603A Sun Life Bldg; Editor KEN MCKENZIE; W.
- Hunting and Fishing in Canada:** Shepard Publishing Co. Ltd., 702-703 Castle Building, 2; f. 1935; Publisher and Editor ERNEST E. SHEPARD; M; circ. 26,693.
- L'Ingénieur:** 1430 rue Saint-Denis, f. 1915; scientific, educational, Editor LOUIS TRUDEL; Q
- Labour World (Le Monde Ouvrier):** 177 Sherbrooke Street West, 18; f. 1915; French and English; Labour; Editor ADRIEN VILLENEUVE; W.
- Monitor, The:** Monitor Publications, 2191 Hampton Avenue 28; f. 1925; non-party; Editor H. E. MCCORMICK; W.
- Montrealer:** 770 St. Antoine St., 1; f. 1926; Manager and Publisher A. M. BEATTY; N.
- Liberty:** 73 Richmond St. West; f. 1947; Editor FRANK RASKY; circ. 500,000; M.
- Nouvelle Relève, La:** 60-ouest, rue Saint-Jacques; f. 1934; literary; Editors ROBERT CHARBONNEAU, CLAUDE HURTUBISE; M.
- Petit Journal, Le:** 5460 avenue Royalmount; f. 1926; French; Independent; Editor P. P. LA FORTUNE; circ. 280,000; W.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Photo Journal: 5460 avenue Royalmount 9; f. 1937; Editor PIERRE-PAUL LA FORTUNE; circ. 132,000; W.

Presse Farmers' Weekly: 7 St. James Street West, 1; f. 1884; Independent; Editor BRUNO WILSON; W.

Readers Digest: French and English; circ. 119,593; Managing Dir. FRED D. THOMPSON Jnr.; M.

Relations: 8100 St. Lawrence Boulevard, 14; f. 1941; French, edited by a group of Jesuit Fathers; social, cultural and economic affairs; Editor-in-Chief ALBERT PLANTE, S.J.; circ. 25,000; M.

Revue Moderne, La: 5225 De Gaspé Street, 14; f. 1919; literary, general; French; Editor LEO CADIEUX; M.

Revue Populaire, La: 975 rue de Bullion, 18; French; literary, current events; Editor JEAN CHAUVIN; M.

Samedi, Le: 975 rue de Bullion, 18; f. 1889; French; illustrated; Editor GERALD DANIS; W.

Technique: 506 St. Catherine Street; f. 1926; French and English; education; Editor PAUL DUBUC; M. (ex. July and Aug.).

Terre de Chez Nous: 515 avenue Viger, 24; f. 1929; agriculture; French; Editor D. DEADUIN; W.

Vers Domain: 4885 Chabot Street; social credit; Editor-in-Chief LOUIS EVEN; circ. 100,000; B.

Voix Nationale: 3502 Hutchison Street, 18; f. 1927; French; circ. 39,729; M.

Weekend Magazine: 231 St. James Street; f. 1951; Editorial Dir. A. G. GILBERT; circ. 1,350,000.

SASKATCHEWAN

Courier: 1835 Halifax Street, Regina; f. 1907; German; Independent; Editors G. FUES, R. OTTEN; circ. 14,200; W. (Wed.).

Modern Instructor: 1935 Albert Street, Regina; f. 1932; education; Editor H. C. ANDREWS; N.

Commonwealth, The: Commonwealth Building, Regina; f. 1936; C. C. F.; Editor FRANK G. HANSON; W. (Wed.).

Saskatchewan Farmer and Livestock Times: Leader-Post Ltd., 1853 Hamilton Street, Regina; f. 1905; Editor WILLIAM BRADLEY; F.

School Trustees: 12A Westman Chambers, Regina; f. 1930; education; Editor L. I. THORSON; circulation to all school trustees in the province; M.

Western Producer: 456 Second Avenue North, Saskatoon; f. 1923; agriculture; Editor A. P. WALDRON; circ. 158,000; W. (Thurs.).

YUKON TERRITORY

Star: Whitchorse; f. 1900; Independent; Editor and Publisher HARRY BOYLE; W. (Thurs.).

News: Dawson; f. 1899; Independent; (Thurs.).

NEWS SERVICE

Canadian Press, The: 55 University Avenue, Toronto 1; f. 1917; 94 daily newspaper members; national news co-operative; Pres. R. J. RANKIN; Sec. and Gen. Manager GILLIS PURCELL.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association: 55 University Avenue, Toronto 1; f. 1919; 90 mems.; Pres. EMILE CASTONGUAY; Gen. Manager I. H. MACDONALD

Canadian Industrial Editors' Association: P.O. Box 399, Adelaide Street, P.O., Toronto 1.

Canadian Section Commonwealth Press Union: Hon. Sec. W. A. CRAICK, 55 University Avenue, Toronto 1.

Canadian Weekly Newspapers' Association: Room 420 Temple Building, 62 Richmond Street West, Toronto; f. 1919; 535 mems.; Pres. R. MOORE; Managing Dir. W. E. MCCARTHEY.

Periodical Press Association: Manager GEORGE MANSFIELD; Room 1107, 137 Wellington Street West, Toronto; constituent Associations:

**Agricultural Press Association of Canada,
Business Newspapers' Association of Canada,
Magazine Publishers Association of Canada.**

PUBLISHERS

Allen (Thomas) Ltd.: 266 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Ambassador Books: Ltd.: 1149 King Street West, Toronto 3, Ont.; Managing Dir. C. F. BUTLER; general trade books.

Associated Publishers: 728 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Ont.

Belisle Editeur: 2-4 rue St. Jacques, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1940; Dir. and Publisher LOUIS-ALEXANDRE BELISLE; technical, juvenile, and literary books; French-Canadian dictionaries.

Blue Ribbon Books: 105 Bond Street, Toronto 2, Ont.; general.

***Book Society of Canada Ltd.:** 112 Richmond Street West, Toronto.

Burns and MacEachern: 12 Grenville Street, Toronto 5.

Canada Law Book Co. Ltd.: 76 Pearl Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1892; Pres. L. A. SCHNEIDER; Vice-Pres. J. H. WATSON; Sec. V. VENOUR; law reports, law digests etc.

Canadian Music Sales Corporation: Ltd.: 1261 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1932; Pres. R. ST. CLAIRE LOW; Music Editor LESLIE R. BELL; Music Publisher, distributor for music, records and instruments.

***Jonathan Cape, Ltd.:** 103 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto 7, Ont.

***Cassell and Co.:** 215 Victoria Street, Toronto 1, Ont.

Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd.: 103 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1930; Dirs. IRENE I. CLARKE, GARRICK IRWIN CLARKE, KENNETH M. KILBOURN, GORDON G. COSENS, W. WARNER LANG; educational and general trade publishers.

***William Collins, Sons and Co. (Canada), Ltd.:** 70 Bond Street, Toronto 2, Ont.

Copp Clark Company, Ltd.: 517 Wellington Street West, Toronto 2B, Ont.

***J. M. Dent and Sons (Canada), Ltd.:** 224 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont.

Dodd, Mead and Co. (Canada), Ltd.: 215 Victoria Street, Toronto 1, Ont.

Doubleday Publishers: 105 Bond Street, Toronto 2, Ont.

Dutton Copp: 60 Front Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.

Editions de l'Arbre: 60 St. James West, Montreal, P.Q.

Editions Beauchemin: 430 St. Gabriel, Montreal, P.Q.

Editions l'Eclair: 129 Champlain, Hull, P.Q.

Editions de l'Etoile: 325-327 Mont-Royal, Montreal 18, P.Q.; f. 1939; Dir. JEAN DESGRANGES; history, travel and fiction.

Editions du Levrier: 5375 Notre-Dame de Grace, Montreal 28, P.Q.; f. 1934; Dir. Rev. ARTHUR-M. GRANGER, O.P.; education, philosophy, psychology, theology.

Editions du Messager: 196 Rachel Street East, Montreal 34, P.Q.; f. 1892; Manager Rev. ANTONIO POULIN, S.J.; religious and social.

Editions Ouvrières, Les: 1019 rue St. Denis, Montreal 18, P.Q.; f. 1935; Catholic publications; educational and sociological.

Editions Pascal: 60 St. James West, Montreal, P.Q.

Editions Variétés, Les: 1460 Union Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1941; Dirs. ANDRE DUSSAULT, PAUL PELADEAU; publishers of general literature in French language and children's books and albums; also wholesale book-sellers of all French books published in Europe.

Elliott Press: 60 Front Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.

Encyclopaedia Britannica of Canada, Ltd.: 417 Terminal Building, Toronto 1, Ont.; Canadian Company formed in 1937; Manager B. R. MACDONALD, other publs. *Britannica Junior*, *World Atlas*, *Britannica Book of the Year*, *Britannica World Language Dictionary*.

Evangelical Publishers: 366 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1912; Managing Dir. and Treas. A. J. STEWART.

Fides (Editions): 25-est rue S-Jacques, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1937; Dir.-Gen. PAUL A. MARTIN, C.S.C.; French Catholic publications.

***Samuel French (Canada), Ltd.:** 27 Grenville Street, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. in Canada 1933; Manageress Miss M. H. COXWELL; drama.

W. J. Gage and Co. Ltd.: 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 2B, Ont.

General Publishing Co., Ltd.: 17 Queen Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.

***Ginn and Company:** 1331 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1929; Managing Dir. RICHARD M. LITCH; text-books.

Grolier Society of Canada, Ltd.: 85 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

Granger Frères, Ltd.: 54 Notre-Dame Street West, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1885; Pres. C. LESLIE ROBERTSON; Managing Dir. ANTONIO LECOMPTE; French books, religious books and prayer books.

***Hodder and Stoughton (Canada), Ltd.:** 103-107 Vanderhoof Avenue, Toronto 17, Ont.; f. in Canada 1912; Dirs. RALPH T. MUSSON, CHARLES J. MUSSON, ANDREW CLARKE, CECIL L. WHITESIDE; general.

Librairie de l'Action Sociale Catholique: Place Jean-Talon, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1936; Managing Dir. LUCIEN FERLAND, B.A., B.TH.; classics, educational, and theology.

Librairie Garneau, Ltd.: 47 Buade, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1844; Pres. and Manager J.-P. GARNEAU; Canadian historical publications.

Librairie Générale Canadienne: 5608 Stirling, Montreal, P.Q.; Dir. EUGENE ACHARD; books only.

Librairie Pédagogique: 350 Notre-Dame East, Montreal, P.Q.

Librairie J. A. Pony, Ltd.: 554 St. Catherine Street East, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1894; Dir. J. ARISTIDE PONY.

Librairie St. Viateur: 5199 St. Dominique, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1886; Dir. J. E. LOISELLE, C.S.V.; text and children's books.

J. B. Lippincott Co.: Medical Arts Building, Montreal 25, P.Q.; Canadian Division; medical, nursing, dental, and pharmaceutical publications.

• Canadian branches of English Publishers.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

- *Longmans Green and Co.:** 215 Victoria Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. in Canada 1922; Managing Dir. E. E. MILLS; general.
- Samuel Lowe Company of Canada, Ltd.:** 184 Front Street East, Toronto 2, Ont.; inc. 1945; Pres. and General Manager R. A. FRY; children's books and games.
- Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co., Ltd.:** 481 University Avenue, Toronto 2; general.
- *Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., The:** 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1905; general.
- McClelland and Stewart, Ltd.:** 215 Victoria Street, Toronto 1, Ont.
- McGraw-Hill Company of Canada, Ltd.:** 253 Spadina Road, Toronto 4, Ont.
- Mel J. McLean:** 29 Melinda Street, Toronto 1, Ont.
- George J. McLeod, Ltd.:** 73 Bathurst Street, Toronto 2B, Ont.; Vice-Pres and Gen. Manager DOUGLAS J. McLEOD; Vice-Pres. in charge of Sales WILLIAM G. McLEOD; general, fiction, technical, non-fiction, etc.
- Musson Book Co., Ltd.:** 103-107 Vanderhoof Avenue, Toronto 17, Ont.; f. 1891, Dirs. RALPH T. MUSSON, CHARLES J. MUSSON, ANDREW CLARKE, CECIL L. WHITESIDE, general.
- *Nelson, Thomas and Sons (Canada), Ltd.:** 91 Wellington Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.
- Ontario Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 18 Beverley Street, Toronto; f. 1893; Pres. T. WILBUR BEST; Canadian history.
- *Oxford University Press (Canadian Branch):** 480 University Avenue, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. in Canada 1904; manager C. C. JOHNSON; general educational, medical and music.
- Palatine, Ltd.:** 1460 avenue Union, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1947; Pres. MAURICE BOURDEL; Managing Dir. ANDRE DUSSAULT, publishers of French books in Canada and distributors in Canada of books in French published in France and Switzerland.
- Palm Publishers:** 425, St. Sulpice Street, Montreal.
- Photogravure Artistique Enr.** (Quebec Photo Engravers Regd.): 6 Arago, Quebec, P.Q.
- *Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons (Canada) Ltd.:** 381-383 Church Street, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. in Canada 1920; Pres. A. D. POINTING; general.
- Pocket Books of Canada Ltd.:** 330 Liege Street West, Montreal, P.Q.
- Procure, Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes:** 499 Cote, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1849; Dir. FRÈRE SYLVAIN; publs. text-books and general literature.
- Progress Publishing Co.** 740 Bathurst Street, Toronto 4, Ont.; Manager DAVID KASHTAN.
- Random House of Canada, Ltd.:** 1149 King Street West, Toronto 3, Ont.; Manager Dir. C. F. BUTLER.
- Revue Moderne Inc., La:** 5225 de Gaspé Avenue, Montreal.
- Riverside Books Ltd.:** 47 Green Street, Montreal 23.
- Ryerson Press, The:** 299 Queen Street West, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1829; educational, medical, religious etc. and general; complete library service; Gen. Manager C. H. DICKINSON.
- Saunders (S. J. Reginald) and Co., Ltd.:** 84-86 Wellington Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1932; Dirs. F. D. ALLEN, VICTOR M. KNIGHT, WILLIAM SCOTT, ROSS F. McDONALD.
- Smithers and Bonellie:** 266 King Street West, Toronto 2b, Ont.; Partners: WILLIAM BONELLIE and WILFRED SMITHERS; fiction, non-fiction, children's books.
- Société des Editeurs Canadiens du Livre Français:** 1460 Union Avenue, Montreal, P.Q., Pres. PAUL PELADEAU; French books.
- Gordon V. Thompson, Ltd.:** 32 Alcorn Avenue, Toronto, 7, Ont.; f. 1909; Pres. GORDON V. THOMPSON; music, educational, sacred, standard and popular.
- Tremblay and Dion, Inc.:** 125 Cote d'Abraham Quebec, P.Q.
- University of Toronto Press:** Queen's Park, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1901; Dir. MARSH JEANNERET, scholarly and university texts and reference books.
- D. Van Nostrand Company (Canada) Ltd.:** 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto, 16. Ont.; technical.
- Warner Press:** 1149 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.
- Whitcomb and Gilmour Ltd.:** 1629 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.
- John C. Winston Co. Ltd.:** 292 Parliament Street, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1904; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager C. R. GREEN; Man. Dir. M. J. FLOOD; general literature, educational, reference books, bibles and children's books.

• Canadian branches of English Publishers

BROADCASTING

A Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting recommended in 1929 that broadcasting should be organised and operated as a public service. This recommendation was affirmed by a special Committee of the House of Commons in 1932, and at the same session of Parliament the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Act was enacted providing for the appointment of a Commission with the twofold power, (1) operating a national broadcasting service; and (2) controlling all broadcasting in Canada. This statute was repealed by the Canadian Broadcasting Act, 1936, which came into effect on November 2nd of that year. On that date the Commission was succeeded by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

The Corporation consists of a board of eleven governors, appointed by the Governor in Council and chosen to give representation to the principal geographical divisions of the country. The Board is headed by a full-time Chairman (1945) and determines and supervises the policy of the Corporation. Executive functions are exercised by a General Manager and Assistant General Manager. By the statute under which it operates, the Corporation is empowered to carry on a national broadcasting service and to control all programmes broadcast in Canada. The C.B.C. operates 22 AM stations in Canada, eight of them with a power of 50,000 watts. These and other developments in the national system are in accordance with a plan of national coverage laid down in 1936. All network services in Canada are operated by the corporation, and the main networks are the Trans-Canada, Dominion, and French networks. In addition to nineteen stations operated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 96 privately owned stations are affiliated with the networks in giving national distribution to programmes. In addition there are 61 privately owned stations not affiliated with the network.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is maintained by revenue from a 15 per cent excise tax on radio and television sets and on certain parts for radio and television sets. This is supplemented by a limited amount of revenue from advertising. A Royal Commission which reported in 1951, endorsed the present radio system in Canada, and recommended that the income of the C.B.C. be supplemented by statutory grant. The revenue received by the

privately owned stations is from the sale of time to commercial sponsors for advertising. The regulations made by the Corporation, and applicable to all stations in Canada, permit advertising, but not to exceed 10 per cent of any programme period. The quality of all programmes must conform to standards required by the regulations.

In addition to its domestic operations, it operates the C.B.C. International Service—the Voice of Canada abroad—on behalf of the Canadian Government. The International Service is not a charge on the licence fee paid by Canadian listeners, but is financed by special Government grant. Short-wave broadcasting began early in 1945, and the C.B.C. International Service is now making regular transmissions in fifteen languages. One of the features of the International Service which is now being developed is a spoken-word transcription service, which is carried out in English, French and Spanish.

Television: C.B.C.-T.V. stations are now in operation in many of the large towns. Increase in the number of publicly owned and privately owned TV stations in Canada will eventually evolve into a national television service parallel to the partnership between publicly and privately owned stations that makes up Canada's national radio system.

CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Head Office: 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

A. D. DUNTON (Chairman); D. A. POULIOT (Vice-Chairman), Montreal, R. K. GERVIN, Vancouver, F. J. CRAWFORD, Toronto; Dr. G. D. STEEL, Charlottetown; J. A. CORY, Kingston; G. GINGRAS, Montreal, K. G. MONTGOMERY; GORDON A. W. WINTER, St. John's; ROGER J. FRY, Winnipeg.

ADMINISTRATION

General Manager: J. ALPHONSE OUMET.
Assistant General Manager: E. L. BUSHNELL.
Controller of Administration: R. P. LANDRY
Co-ordinator of Radio: A. K. MORROW.
Co-ordinator of Television: J. P. GILMORE.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Canada: 234 Wellington Street, Ottawa; f. 1934; cap. p.u. \$5,000,000; notes in circulation \$1,623,456,907; total deposits \$657,806,916; res. \$20,403,347 (as at Dec. 31st, 1954); Gov. JAMES E. COYNE; Deputy Gov. J. R. BEATTIE.

The Bank operates under the provisions of the Bank of Canada Act which was last amended in 1954. Its chief function is to control the total volume of money and credit through changes in the chartered (commercial) banks' cash reserves. Each chartered bank is required to maintain, on the average during each calendar month, an amount of cash reserves, in the form of Bank of Canada notes and deposits with the Bank of Canada, equal to not less than 8 per cent of its Canadian dollar deposit liabilities. The Bank may alter the percentage required, upon giving at least one month's notice, between 8 per cent and 12 per cent but cannot in any one month increase the percentage by more than one. The Bank acts as the fiscal agent of the Government of Canada, manages the public debt and has the sole right to issue notes for circulation in Canada. It is empowered to buy and sell securities on the open market, to make loans or advances for periods not exceeding six months to chartered banks, the Government of Canada, and the government of any province, and to buy and sell bullion and foreign exchange.

Industrial Development Bank: Head Office: Ottawa, Ont.; General Manager's Office: 901 Victoria Square, Montreal, Quebec; brs. in Toronto, Ont., Vancouver, Winnipeg, cap. auth., issued and p.u. \$25,000,000; res. \$6,222,527 (as at Sept. 30th, 1954); total assets \$43,084,570; Pres. J. E. COYNE; Gen. Manager D. G. MARBLE, C. H.; Sec. L. F. MUNDY.

The Industrial Development Bank, established on November 1st, 1944, is a subsidiary of the Bank of Canada, but operates as a separate entity. Its function is to supplement the activities of the chartered banks and other lending agencies by providing capital assistance to industry in cases where credit would not otherwise be available on reasonable terms and conditions.

Bank of Montreal: 119 St. James Street West, Montreal, Que.; London Office: 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; f. 1817; (Dec. 1954) cap. p.u. \$44,000,000; res. fund \$88,000,000; Hon. Pres. H. R. DRUMMOND; Pres. GORDON R. BALL; Vice Pres. LOUIS L. LANG, J. A. MACAULEY, Q.C.; Gen. Manager ARTHUR C. JENSEN; 626 brs.

Bank of Nova Scotia: King and Bay Streets, Toronto; London Office: 108 Old Broad Street, E.C.2; f. 1832; cap. p.u. \$15,000,000; res. \$35,000,000; Pres. H. L. ENMAN; Gen. Manager F. W. NICKS; 455 brs.

Bank of Toronto: King Street West, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1855; cap. p.u. \$6,000,000; res. fund \$14,000,000; Pres. B. S. VANSTONE; Vice-Pres. L. G. GILLET; 209 brs.

Banque Canadienne Nationale: Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que.; f. 1874; cap. p.u. \$7,000,000; res. fund \$11,000,000; Pres. CHARLES ST. PIERRE; Gen. Manager ULRIC ROBERGE; 575 brs.

Provincial Bank of Canada, The: 221 St. James Street West, Montreal; f. 1900; cap. p.u. \$5,000,000; res. fund \$3,000,000; Pres. J. EDOUARD LABELLE, Q.C., O.B.E.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager J. UBALD BOYER.

Barclays Bank (Canada): 214 St. James Street West, Montreal, Que.; London Office: 54 Lombard Street, E.C.3; f. 1929; cap. p.u. \$3,000,000; res. fund \$3,000,000; Pres. H. A. STEVENSON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager J. H. G. F. VALE.

Canadian Bank of Commerce: 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; London Office: 2 Lombard Street, E.C.3; f. 1867; cap. p.u. \$30,000,000; res. fund \$51,000,000; Chair. STANLEY M. WEDD; Pres. JAMES STEWART, C.B.E.; Vice-Pres. E. C. FOX, LL.D.; Manager J. S. RODGERSON; 711 brs.

Dominion Bank: Toronto, Ont.; London Office: 3 King William Street, E.C.4; f. 1871; cap. p.u. \$7,000,000; res. fund \$14,000,000; Pres. ROBERT RAE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager A. C. ASHFORTH; 180 brs.

Imperial Bank of Canada: 51 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; London Agency: Lloyds Bank Ltd., 80 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3; f. 1875; (Dec. 31st, 1954) cap. p.u. \$7,000,000; res. fund \$12,000,000; Pres. L. S. MACKERSY, M.C.; Gen. Manager J. S. PROCTOR; 224 brs.

Mercantile Bank of Canada: 255 St. James Street West, Montreal; cap. p.u. \$1,500,000; res. fund \$400,000; Pres. HENRI MOQUETTE; Gen. Manager MATTEUS VISSER.

Royal Bank of Canada: 360 St. James Street West, Montreal, Que.; London Offices: 6 Lothbury, E.C.2, and 2 Cockspur Street, S.W.1; f. 1869; cap. p.u. \$42,000,000; res. fund \$104,000,000; Chair. and Pres. JAMES MUIR; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager T. H. ATKINSON, 841 brs.

SAVINGS BANKS WITH FEDERAL CHARTERS

Montreal City and District Savings Bank: 262 St. James Street West; cap. p.u. \$2,000,000; res. fund \$5,000,000; Pres. GUY VANIER, Q.C.; Gen. Manager ALPHONSE PERREAULT; brs. throughout Montreal and in Verdun and Westmount.

La Banque D'Economie de Quebec: 21 St. John Street, Quebec; cap. p.u. \$1,000,000; res. fund \$2,000,000; Pres. Hon. Sec. P. H. BOUFFARD, Q.C.; Gen. Manager J. A. TOWNER, O.B.E., C.A.

Province of Ontario Savings Office: est. 1921; Dir. O. J. McCULLOUGH; brs. in Toronto and throughout the Province.

Government of Alberta Treasury Branches: est. 1938; Supt. of Branches A. K. OLIVE, 9954 Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, Alta; 49 treasury brs., 7 sub-brs., and 83 treasury br. agencies (Sept. 1955).

TRUST AND LOAN ORGANISATIONS

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation: 320 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; Great Britain Office: 36 Castle Street, Edinburgh; f. 1855; (Dec. 31st, 1954) cap. \$7,000,000; res. fund \$6,500,000; assets \$134,583,625; Pres. and Gen. Manager C. S. ROBERTSON; 13 brs. throughout Canada.

Canada Permanent Trust Co.: 320 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1913 as subsidiary of Canada Permanent Corp'n; (Dec. 31st, 1954) cap. \$2,000,000; Mortgage reserve fund \$1,000,000; Pres. and Gen. Manager T. D'ARCY LEONARD, Q.C.; 12 brs. throughout Canada.

British Mortgage and Trust Corporation of Ontario: 10 Albert Street, Stratford, Ont.; f. 1877; cap. p.u. \$1,000,000; res. \$1,000,000; Pres. L. M. JOHNSTON; Managing Dir. W. H. GREGORY.

Canada Trust Co.: Huron and Erie Building, London, Ont.; cap. p.u. \$2,000,000; res. \$1,750,000; Chair. of Board Col. I. LEONARD, D.S.O.; Pres. M. AYLSWORTH; Joint Gen. Managers R. P. BAKER, J. A. TAYLOR.

Crédit Foncier France-Canadien: 5 St. James Street East, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1880; cap. carried as \$10,226,527; investment res. \$17,034,431; Pres. EMM MONICK; Gen. Managers A. DAMBRINE, BERNARD LECHARTIER.

Crown Trust Co.: 302 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1897; cap. p.u. \$1,500,000, res. \$1,000,000; Pres. JOHN A. McDUGGALD; Sec. W. A. DUNLOP; 8 hrs. throughout Canada.

Eastern Trust Co.: 184 Hollis Street, Halifax, N.S.; f. 1893; cap. p.u. \$250,000; res. \$725,000; Pres. A. S. FRASER; Sec. E. G. DEWING.

Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation: Huron and Erie Building, London, Ont.; cap. p.u. \$5,000,000; res. \$2,850,000; Chair. of Board Col. I. LEONARD, D.S.O.; Pres. M. AYLSWORTH; Joint Gen. Managers R. P. BAKER, J. A. TAYLOR.

Montreal Trust Co.: 511 Place d'Armes, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1889; cap. p.u. \$2,000,000; res. \$6,000,000; Chairman of the Board WILBERT H. HOWARD, C.B.E., Q.C.; Pres. O. B. THORNTON, O.B.E.; Sec. M. C. HOLT.

National Trust Co., Ltd.: 20 King Street East, Toronto 1; f. 1898; (Dec. 31st, 1954): cap. \$3,000,000; res. fund \$3,500,000; Chair. R. A. LAIDLAW; Pres. J. G. HUNGERFORD; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager H. H. WILSON.

Northern Trusts Co.: Victory Building, Winnipeg, Man.; cap. p.u. \$1,000,000; gen. res. and earned surplus \$694,118; Chair. of Board C. S. RILEY; Pres. J. H. RILEY; Gen. Manager HAROLD R. PARKER; Sec. WILLIAM MILTON.

Nova Scotia Savings, Loan and Building Society: 92-94 Granville Street, Halifax, N.S.; f. 1850; cap. p.u. \$1,419,808; res. \$685,000; Pres. WALTER MITCHELL; Sec.-Treas. and Manager F. A. LANE.

Royal Trust Co.: 105 St. James Street West, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1892; cap. p.u. \$2,000,000; res. \$5,000,000; undivided profits \$2,028,000; Pres. J. PEMBROKE; Gen. Manager J. M. WELLS.

Toronto Savings and Loan Co.: 435-437 George Street, Peterborough, Ont.; f. 1885; cap. p.u. \$2,000,000; res. \$1,200,000; Chair. of Board Hon. LEIGHTON MCCARTHY; Pres. W. J. HASTIE; Manager G. H. THOMPSON; Sec. B. V. MOORE.

Trust Général du Canada: 84 Notre-Dame Street West, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1928; cap. p.u. \$1,105,000; res. \$3,000,000; Pres. and Gen. Manager MARCEL FARIBAUT; Chair. of the Board Hon. DONAT RAYMOND; Asst. Gen. Manager ROMEO BERTRAND.

Waterloo Trust and Savings Co.: Waterloo, Ont.; cap. p.u. \$2,000,000; res. \$940,000; Pres. P. V. WILSON; Chair. F. S. KUMPF; Gen. Manager J. W. SCOTT.

Western Homes Ltd.: 208 Avenue Building, Winnipeg, Man.; cap. p.u. \$678,302; res. \$193,444; Pres. and Gen. Manager WILLIS ARGUS.

Western Trust Co.: 1002 Child's Building, Winnipeg; f. 1906; (Dec. 31st, 1954); auth. cap. \$2,000,000; p.u. \$1,005,000; gen. res. \$330,000; special res. \$56,597; Pres. and Manager. Dir. A. B. ADAMSON; Sec. L. JOHNSON.

INSURANCE

Acadia Insurance Co.: Halifax, N.S.; f. 1862; cap. \$400,000; Pres. A. N. JONES; Vice-Pres. GORDON F. PERRY; Sec.-Treas. H. L. ALLEN.

Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: Antigonish N.S.; f. 1910; assets \$107,100; insurances in force \$10,368,850; Manager DUNCAN CHISHOLM; Sec. D. J. CHISHOLM.

Beaver Fire Insurance Co.: 290 Garry Street, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1913; cap. auth. \$1,000,000, p.u. \$300,500; total assets \$600,452, Pres. COLIN E. SWORD; Vice-Pres. D. H. LAIRD, Q.C.; Manager, C. A. R. MACLEOD; Sec. CYRIL LEE.

British America Assurance Co.: 40 Scott Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1833; London Office: 11-16 Telegraph Street, Moorgate, E.C. 2; 3 hrs. in Canada, hrs. in Australia, S. Africa, U.S.A., agencies Near East, Far East, Pakistan and Burma, West Indies and S. America. cap. auth. \$3,000,000, p.u. \$750,000; total assets \$18,733,018; Pres. G. STUBINGTON; Vice-Pres. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Gen. Managers F. J. ERWOOD, HUGH P. HAM; Sec. W. G. CHAPMAN.

British Canadian Insurance Co.: Aldred Building, Place d'Armes, Montreal; Exec. Offices: 40 Scott Street, Toronto; f. 1917; total assets \$1,936,738, Pres. G. STUBINGTON; Vice-Pres. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Gen. Managers F. J. ERWOOD, HUGH P. HAM; Sec. W. G. CHAPMAN.

British Empire Assurance Co.: 40 Scott Street, Toronto, 1, Ont.; f. 1928, cap. auth. \$1,000,000, p.u. \$100,000; 3 hrs; Pres. G. STUBINGTON; Vice-Pres. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Gen. Managers. F. J. ERWOOD, HUGH P. HAM; Sec. W. G. CHAPMAN.

British Northwestern Insurance Co.: 217 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1906; cap. \$2,000,000; Pres. and Managing Dir. R. HOLROYDE; Sec. R. W. DURANT.

Canada Accident and Fire Assurance Co.: 388 St. James Street West, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1887; cap. \$500,000; Pres. C. D. TRUSLER; Vice-Pres. H. J. SCOTT.

Canada Life Assurance Co.: 330 University Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; London Office: 2 St. James's Square, S.W.1; f. 1847; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. E. C. GIL, F.S.A.; Chair. E. G. BAKER; Vice-Pres. R. A. LAIDLAW; JOHN L. MCCARTHY; Vice-Pres. and Actuary J. G. BEATTY, F.I.A., F.S.A.; Vice-Pres. in Charge of Agencies T. H. GOOCH; Manager of British Isles Division W. P. BRAUND; Vice-Pres. and Sec. W. J. ADAMS, F.S.A.; Vice-Pres. and Treas. A. H. LEMMON.

Canada Security Assurance Co.: Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1913; cap. \$1,000,000; all classes of insurance except life; Pres. and Manager J. E. HASKINS.

Canadian Fire Insurance Co.: 333 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1895; cap. \$1,000,000; Chair. of the Board C. S. RILEY; Pres. W. C. RILEY; Gen. Manager T. B. ROSS.

Canadian General Insurance Co.: 208 Federal Building, 85 Richmond Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1907; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. A. E. NAYLOR, O.B.E.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager W. F. SPRY; Sec.-Treas. C. W. SYKES.

Canadian Indemnity Co.: 333 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1912; cap. \$500,000; Chair. C. S. RILEY; Pres. W. C. RILEY; Gen. Manager T. B. ROSS.

Canadian Mercantile Insurance Co.: St. Hyacinthe, Que.; f. 1909; cap. auth. \$500,000; p.u. \$250,000; Pres. T. A. ST. GERMAIN; Vice-Pres. J. E. PHANEUF, Q.C.; Gen. Manager BENOIT BENOIT.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Canadian Surety Co., The: 803 Canada Permanent Building, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1911; auth. cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. A. F. LAFRENTZ; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager JOHN B. ALEXANDER; Sec. GEORGE F. GREGORY; Treas. STERNDAL HENTY.

Casualty Co. of Canada: Toronto, 1, Ont.; f. 1912; cap. \$500,000; Pres. H. S. GOODERHAM; Vice-Pres. DOUGLAS G. ROSS, M.P.; Managing Dir. A. W. EASTMURE.

Clare Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: Belliveau's Cove., N.S.; f. 1936; Pres. D. V. THERIAULT; Vice-Pres. A. J. COMEAU; Manager J. A. BELLIVEAU.

Commerce General Insurance Co.: 1600 Girouard Blvd. St. Hyacinthe, Que.; f. 1907; (Dec 31st, 1954) auth. cap. \$500,000, p.u. \$250,000; Pres. T. A. ST. GERMAIN; Vice-Pres. J. E. PHANEUF, Q.C., and Hon. ES. L. PATENAUDE, P.C., Q.C., LL.D.; Gen. Manager BENOIT BENOIT.

Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 350 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1911; cap. \$2,000,000; Pres. and Managing Dir. J. W. GLENWRIGHT; First Vice-Pres. W. C. HODGSON; Second Vice-Pres. H. H. BISHOP; Sec. E. B. H. SHAVER.

Confederation Life Association: 12 Richmond Street East, Toronto, Ont.; London Office: 18 Park Lane, W.1; f. 1871; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. JOHN K. MACDONALD; Vice-Pres. and Actuary B. T. HOLMES; Vice-Pres. and Secretary J. L. MCLACHLIN; Vice-Pres. in Charge of Agencies A. E. WALL; Vice-Pres. in Charge of Investments W. J. FARMERY; Gen. Supt. of Agencies D. L. McDUGALL; Treas. C. R. B. LLOYD.

Consolidated Fire and Casualty Insurance Co.: 14 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1930; cap. \$2,000,000; Pres. Col. K. R. MARSHALL, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Vice-Pres. J. C. H. DUSSAULT, Q.C.; Sec. F. C. COX.

Continental Life Insurance Co.: 371 Bay Street, Toronto 1; Ont.; f. 1899; cap. auth. \$500,000; p.u. \$200,000; total assets \$30,475,534; Chair. J. I. RICHARDSON, Q.C.; Pres. W. F. SMITH; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager J. HUNTER; Sec. and Treas. GEORGE P. WINSHIP.

Crown Life Insurance Co.: 120 Bloor Street, Toronto, Ont.; London Office: 21-24 Cockspur Street, S.W.1; f. 1900; cap. \$1,000,000; total assets \$199,145,275; Chair. H. D. BURNS; Pres. H. R. STEPHENSON; Vice-Pres. C. F. W. BURNS; Vice-Pres. and Managing Dir. F. W. HILL; Vice-Pres. and Sec. P. McDONALD; Vice-Pres. and Superintendent of Agencies A. F. WILLIAMS.

Cumberland Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: Pugwash N.S.; f. 1911; Pres. J. D. BURNSIDE; Vice-Pres. EARLE FULLERTON; Manager and Sec. HARVEL COULTER.

Dominion Fire Insurance Co.: 800 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1904; cap. \$2,000,000; Pres. R. H. L. MASSIE; Vice-Pres. J. A. FRASER; Sec. S. A. COLBY.

Dominion Life Assurance Co.: Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1889; cap. auth. \$1,000,000; total assets \$136,097,170, p.u. \$400,000; Pres. J. E. F. SEAGRAM; Vice-Pres. and Managing Dir. A. S. UPTON; Asst. Gen. Manager and Sec. HERBERT SCHAUS.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.: 26-28 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1887; auth. cap. \$6,500,000; subs. \$1,010,300; Pres. H. S. GOODERHAM; Gen. Managers L. L. ROOKE, J. E. WHITE; Sec. J. N. NIBLOCK.

T. Eaton Life Assurance Co.: 1 Hayter Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1920; cap. \$500,000; assets \$23,340,036; surplus \$2,044,695; Pres. J. D. EATON; Vice-Pres. O. D. VAUGHAN; Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas. W. PARK; Manager A. E. HARKNESS, A.S.A.; Actuary A. E. ROFFEY, F.S.A.

Economical Mutual Insurance Co. (Cash Mutual Company): 10 Duke Street West, Kitchener, Ont.; f. 1871; Pres. Senator W. D. EULER; Vice-Pres. H. C. KRUG and R. A. LANG; Gen. Manager W. W. FOOT.

Ensign Insurance Co.: 800 Bay Street, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1921; cap. \$500,000; Pres. CHARLES D. JAMES; Vice-Pres. R. H. L. MASSIE; Sec. S. A. COLBY.

Equitable Life Insurance Co. of Canada: Waterloo, Ont.; Pres. M. J. SMITH; Vice-Pres. J. A. MARTIN, F. H. SCHNEIDER; Sec. H. E. POWER.

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.: 36 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1889; cap. \$500,000; res. \$46,815,459; Pres. Major-Gen. A. BRUCE MATTHEWS, D.S.O., Vice-Pres. C. C. CALVIN, Q.C., and S. F. DUNCAN; Gen. Manager G. P. THOMSON.

Federal Fire Insurance Co., of Canada: 14 Toronto Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1922; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. Col. The Hon. H. A. BRUCE, M.D.; Vice-Pres. FRANK SHANNON; Managing Dir. G. A. GORDON; Sec. ALAN COATSWORTH.

Fidelity Life Assurance Co.: 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.; f. 1912; cap. (Dec. 31st, 1954); \$1,000,000, p.u. \$100,000; Res. \$4,921,003; total assets \$6,177,424; Chair. and Pres. C. M. WILLOUGHBY; Vice-Pres. G. H. BARR, Q.C., Gen. Manager WYNNE E. A. ELAND; Sec. D. F. MACPHERSON; Actuary R. W. AIKMAN, A.S.A.

Fire Insurance Co. of Canada: 465 St. John Street, Montreal, 1; f. 1916; cap. \$500,000; Pres. and Managing Dir. J. A. BLONDEAU; Vice-Pres. Hon. Senator DONAT RAYMOND; Sec. J. EMILE LUSSIER.

General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada: 357 Bay Street Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. I. MAITLAND MACINTOSH, Q.C.; Chair. R. S. WALDIE; Gen. Manager DOUGLAS B. HALL; Sec.-Treas. GEORGE BELL.

Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada: 500 Place d'Armes, Montreal; f. 1894; cap. \$500,000; Pres. and Manager JAMES MATSON; Vice-Pres. and Sec. D. B. MARTIN.

Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: Galt, Ont.; f. 1839; Pres. W. PHILIP; Vice-Pres. H. L. McCULLOCH; Manager DUNCAN McINTOSH; Sec. F. V. RIGSBY.

Grain Insurance and Guarantee Co.: 574 Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1919; cap. auth. \$2,500,000 preferred stock outstanding \$25,000; common stock outstanding \$504,160; surplus \$2,318,256; Pres. W. McG. RAIT; Gen. Manager E. S. CRAIG.

Great-West Life Assurance Co., The: 177 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1891; cap. \$1,000,000; special reserves and surplus \$26,905,580; Pres. JOSEPH HARRIS; Gen. Manager D. E. KILGOUR (Chief Exec. Officer).

Guardian Insurance Co. of Canada: 240 St. James Street West, Montreal; f. 1911; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. Lt.-Col. W. H. CLARK-KENNEDY, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Vice-Pres. LIONEL O. WALSH; Manager JOHN BLACKWELL.

Halifax Insurance Co.: 194 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S.; f. 1809; cap. \$2,000,000; Pres. JOHN H. WALKER, Q.C., P.C.; Vice-Pres. H. R. SILVER; Sec. and Treas. J. N. MEAGHER.

Hudson Bay Insurance Co.: 500 Place d'Armes, Montreal; f. 1905; cap. \$2,000,000; Pres. and Manager JAMES MATSON; Vice-Pres. and Sec. D. B. MARTIN.

Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. of Canada: 40 Scott Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; 2 brs.; f. 1905; cap. auth. \$1,000,000, p.u. \$300,000; Pres. G. STUBINGTON; Vice-Pres. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Sec. W. G. CHAPMAN; Gen. Managers F. J. ERWOOD, HUGH P. HAM.

Imperial Insurance Office: 15 Wellington Street East, Toronto; f. 1907; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. and Managing Dir. R. L. STAILING; Sec. F. E. HEYES.

Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 20 Victoria Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; London Office: 29 St. James's Square, S.W.1; f. 1896; cap. p.u. \$1,000,000; total assets \$208,387,759; Pres. A. ROSS POYNTZ, A.S.A.; Vice-Pres. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Gen. Manager R. J. WOOD; Actuary G. T. PRENTICE, F.S.A.; Sec. W. F. LANGFORD.

Kings Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: Berwick, N.S.; f. 1904; net in force (Dec 31st, 1954) \$22,567,385; res. \$185,189; surplus \$586,609; Pres. MANNING ELLS; Vice-Pres T. C. HALL; Manager R. S. TAYLOR; Sec. Miss BARBERIE BETHUNE.

Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Co.: 500 Place d'Armes, Montreal; f. 1912; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. and Manager JAMES MATSON; Vice-Pres. and Sec. D. B. MARTIN.

London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Co. of Canada: 65 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1908, cap. \$500,000; Pres. G. F. BURNE; Manager and Sec. J. HOLDEN.

London-Canada Insurance Co.: 44 Victoria Street, Metropolitan Bldg., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1859, cap. \$200,000; Pres. and Manager H. DOUGLAS COO; Vice-Pres. PHILIP S. BROWN; Sec. C. G. RIVARD.

London Life Insurance Co.: Cnr. Wellington and Dufferin, London, Ont.; f. 1874; cap. p.u. \$1,000,000; policy res. \$341,783,810; Chair. A. MCPHERSON; Pres. JOSEPH JEFFERY, Exec. Vice-Pres. and Managing Dir. ROBERT H. REID; Exec. Sec. O. D. NEWTON.

Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.: 200 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5, Ont.; London Office 293 Regent Street, S.W.1; f. 1887; cap. \$1,500,000; assets \$590,693,764; contingency res. and surplus \$39,783,188; Pres. J. H. LITHGOW, Vice-Pres. G. L. HOLMES, Vice-Pres. and Sec. R. E. DOWSETT, Vice-Pres. and Treas. S. THOMPSON, Medical Officer R. C. MONTGOMERY, M.B., B.Sc.; Actuary J. R. BEVERIDGE, F.S.A.

Maritime Life Assurance Co.: 65 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, N.S.; f. 1923, cap. \$1,000,000 assets \$11,135,239; Pres. W. H. C. SCHWARTZ; Vice-Pres. W. F. FRASER; BERNARD LOCKWOOD; Gen. Manager W. J. LOGIE, B.A., F.F.A.; Sec. J. S. M. WASON.

Mercantile Insurance Co.: London and Lancashire House, 61-65 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1874; cap. \$500,000; Pres. DOUGLAS A. McRAE; Sec. W. A. HOLMES.

Monarch Life Assurance Co.: 215 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1904, cap. auth. \$2,000,000, subs. \$996,600, p.u. \$389,030; res. \$39,139,244; Pres. J. ELMER WOODS; Vice-Pres. C. GORDON SMITH; Gen. Manager DARRELL LAIRD, F.S.A.; Asst. Gen. Manager and Treas. A. E. TARR, A.S.A.; Actuary H. THOMPSON, F.S.A.; Sec. J. S. MCPHERSON, LL.B.

Montreal Life Insurance Co.: 625 Burnside Street, Montreal, Que.; f. 1908; cap. \$1,000,000; res. \$23,965,374; Pres. H. H. TURNBULL, Q.C.; Vice-Pres. DONALD J. DUNLOP, W. L. NICHOLLS; Gen. Manager and Actuary W. L. NICHOLLS, F.I.A.

Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada: Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1869; res. \$305,223,366; Pres. L. L. LANG; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. H. SOMERVILLE, C.B.E., A.I.A., A.S.A.; Gen. Manager A. E. PEQUEGNAT, A.I.A., F.S.A.; Asst. Gen. Manager H. L. GUY, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sec. HORACE HOLMES, A.I.A., F.S.A.

National Life Assurance Co. of Canada: 522 University Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1897; cap. sub. \$1,000,000; cap. p.u. \$250,000; res. \$24,308,662; Pres. ROBERT FENNELL, Q.C.; Managing Dir. and Vice-Pres. H. R. LAWSON; Vice-Pres. L. C. BONNYCASTLE.

North American Life Assurance Co.: 112 King Street West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1879; assets \$199,388,041; Chair. N. S. ROBERTSON, Q.C., Pres. W. M. ANDERSON, C.B.E.; Vice-Pres. C. L. BURTON, C.B.E., J. M. PIGOTT, C.B.E., K.C.S.G.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager J. T. BRYDEN, B.COM.

North Empire Fire Insurance Co.: 55 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1908; cap. \$2,000,000; Pres. GORDON F. PERRY; Manager R. M. SKETCH; Sec. EDOUARD PESANT.

North West Fire Insurance Co.: 707 Paris Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1880; cap. \$500,000; Pres. N. J. BREEN; Vice-Pres. A. W. CHAPMAN; Manager C. D. TRUSLER.

Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada: London, Ont.; f. 1894; cap. \$1,000,000, res. \$26,185,063; Pres. R. G. IVEY, Q.C.; Gen. Manager H. L. SHARPE, F.S.A., Sec. L. R. DETWILER.

Occidental Fire Insurance Co.: 460 St. Francis Xavier Street, Montreal 1, Que.; f. 1902; cap. \$500,000; Pres. R. A. DYER; Vice-Pres. J. B. WOODYATT; Sec. R. W. COUTTS.

Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Co.: 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1890; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. W. H. MALKIN; Managing Dir. R. J. NIGHTINGALE; Sec. S. DICKSON.

Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Co.: Portage La Prairie, Man.; f. 1884; admitted assets \$2,246,256, contingent assets \$1,451,995, gen. res. \$209,792; Pres. J. C. MILLER, Q.C., Vice-Pres. E. H. MUIR, Gen. Manager A. H. THORPE, Treas. E. M. BROWN.

Quebec Fire Insurance Co.: 79 St. Peter Street, Quebec; f. 1818, cap. \$225,000; Pres. G. H. HENDERSON; Vice-Pres. YVES MONTREUIL; Sec. J. A. BAIL.

Reliance Insurance Co. of Canada: 485 McGill, Montreal, Quebec; f. 1920; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. JOHN A. NORTH; Vice-Pres. EDWARD J. MARTIN, Vice-Pres. and Managing Dir. S. M. ELLIOTT; Sec. L. A. LAMIRANDE; Treas. J. D. TAYLOR.

Royal Guardians: 373 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal 2, Que.; f. 1908; res. \$1,671,175, Chair. J. H. PIGEON; Pres. PAUL WICKHAM; Vice-Pres. A. C. LLOYD; Managing Dir. W. F. PATTERSON; Sec.-Treas. R. PRITCHARD.

La Sauvegarde Life Insurance Co.: 152 Notre-Dame Street East, Montreal, Que.; f. 1903; cap. \$2,000,000, res. \$17,722,271, Pres. and Managing Dir. NARCISSE DUCHARME; First Vice-Pres. ALPHONSE MILETTE; Second Vice-Pres. ADJUTOR COTE; Sec. JEAN PASQUIN.

Scottish Canadian Assurance Corporation: 357 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. J. MAITLAND MACINTOSH, Q.C.; Vice-Pres. R. S. WALDIE, A. W. BAILLIE; Gen. Manager. DOUGLAS B. HALL, Sec.-Treas. GEORGE BELL.

Security National Insurance Co.: 217 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1934; cap. \$500,000; Pres. and Manager J. H. RIDDEL; Vice-Pres. R. HOLROYDE; Sec. S. FAIRLEY.

Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada: Winnipeg, Canada; f. 1902; cap. \$1,000,000; res. \$23,982,227, (Dec. 31st, 1954); Pres. WILLIAM WHYTE; Vice-Pres. PETER D. CURRY; Managing Dir. H. M. MEIKLEJOHN, Actuary G. F. N. SMITH, F.S.A.; Sec. J. W. TAYLOR.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada: Dominion Square, Montreal, Que.; London Office: 2-4 Cockspur Street, S.W.1; f. 1865; cap. auth. \$4,000,000, p.u. \$2,000,000; assets (1954) \$1,876,213,064; Pres. GEORGE W. BOURKE; Vice-Pres. and Chief Actuary A. M. CAMPBELL; Vice-Pres. and Sec. F. J. CUNNINGHAM, Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Agencies J. A. McALLISTER; Vice-Pres. and Treas. E. R. ALEXANDER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel R. D. TAYLOR.

Toronto General Insurance Co.: 208 Federal Building, 85 Richmond Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1921; cap. \$600,000; Pres. A. E. NAYLOR, O.B.E.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager W. F. SPRY; Sec.-Treas. C. W. SYKES.

Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 7 Gerrard Street West, Toronto 2, Ont.; f. 1898; res. (Dec. 1954) \$5,351,851; Pres. C. G. DYNES, Q.C.; Vice-Pres. H. W. BOYNTON; Managing Dir. Miss L. G. NICHOLLS.

Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.: Wawanesa, Man.; f. 1896; total assets (1954) \$22,062,417; Pres. A. T. HAWLEY, Q.C.; Managing Dir. M. C. HOLDEN; Sec. H. C. STEVENSON.

Wellington Fire Insurance Co.: 14 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1927; cap. \$1,000,000; Pres. J. A. NORTHEY, Vice-Pres. Col. The Hon. H. A. BRUCE, M.D.; Managing Dir. H. B. BOND.

Western Assurance Co.: 40 Scott Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; London Office. 11-16 Telegraph Street, Moorgate, E.C.2; f. 1851; cap. auth. \$5,000,000, p.u. \$1,400,000; total assets \$29,642,238; Pres. G. STUBINGTON; Vice-Pres. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Sec. W. G. CHAPMAN; Gen. Managers F. J. ERWOOD, HUGH P. HAM; brs. in Australia, India, South Africa and U.S.A., 7 sub-brs. in Great Britain; agencies in Near East, Far East, India, Pakistan, West Indies, S. America, etc

Western Life Assurance Co.: 36 Jenner Street, Hamilton, Ont.; f. 1910; cap. \$1,000,000; res. \$2,163,856; Chair. Dr. G. E. GREENWAY; Pres. A. R. GOUDIE; Vice-Pres. F. HARDING, N. FIRTH; Sec. O. S. McCOMBIE.

INSURANCE ORGANISATIONS

All Canada Insurance Federation: 388 St. James Street West, Montreal; f. 1909; Hon. Pres. W. E. BALDWIN; Pres. W. C. BUTLER; Sec. C. E. HULL; Counsel E. H. S. PIPER; 247 mem. cos. (other than life).

Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada: 8th Floor, 200 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5; f. 1917; Pres. J. A. MACPHEE (Alta.); Sec. ROY B. WHITEHEAD, Q.C.

British Columbia Underwriters' Association: 1021 Rogers Building, Vancouver; f. 1939; Pres. (1955-57) J. F. PARROTT; Manager KENNETH M. SABISTON; 170 mems.

Canadian Federation of Insurance Agents: 100 Adelaide Street West, Toronto; Chair. D. A. HANSOM.

Canadian Inland Underwriters' Association: 357 Bay Street, Toronto, 1; Sec. WILSON E. McLEAN, Q.C.

Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association: 357 Bay Street, Toronto 1; f. 1894; Sec. BRUCE R. POWER; 75 mem. cos.

Canadian Underwriters' Association: 524 Coristine Building, Montreal; f. 1935; Pres. ALEX S. HAMILTON; Manager W. W. OWEN; Metropolitan Building, Toronto; Manager E. C. DUFF; 183 mems.

Dominion Board of Insurance Underwriters: 460 St John Street, Montreal; f. 1928; Pres. R. DE GRANDPRE; Manager A. LESLIE HAM, B.A., LL.B.; 168 mems.

Fire Underwriters' Investigation Bureau of Canada, Inc.: 306 Coristine Building, 410 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal; f. 1923; Manager J. W. ENSINCK; 239 mems.

Insurance Institute of Ontario: 86 Adelaide Street East, Toronto; Pres. G. F. BURNE; Acting Sec. HELEN SCOTT

Life Insurance Institute of Canada: 227 King Street South, Waterloo, Ont.; Sec. D. WEAVER.

Life Underwriters' Association of Canada: 224 Richmond Street, Toronto 1; f. 1906, Pres. C. W. MEALING, C.L.U.; Exec. Vice-Pres. L. W. DUNSTALL, Sec. A. W. LINGARD, 7,402 mems.

New Brunswick Board of Underwriters: Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B.; f. 1866; Pres. F. R. McDOWELL; Manager H. M. FARMER; 178 mems.

Nova Scotia Board of Insurance Underwriters: Tramways Building, Barrington and Sackville Street, P.O. Box 938, Halifax; f. 1857; Manager, W. G. SHAKESPEARE; 179 mems.

Ontario Association of Accident and Health Underwriters: 182 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5; f. 1947; Pres. ALLAN C. COSBURN; Sec. CHARLES E. REA.

Prince Edward Island Board of Insurance Underwriters: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; f. 1883; Manager D. H. SAUNDERS; 76 mem. cos.

Western Canada Insurance Underwriters' Association: 1100, 259 Portage Ave., Winnipeg; f. 1882; Manager R. L. SMITH; Sec. (Fire Branch) L. MACNEILL, Sec. (Automobile Branch) G. E. BUDDEN; 182 mems.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANISATIONS

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association: 1404 Montreal Trust Building, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1871; the national organisation of manufacturers of Canada; Pres. J. A. CALDER; First Vice-Pres. J. A. CALDER; Second Vice-Pres. T. A. RICE; Treas. J. C. MACFARLANE; Gen. Manager G. K. SHEILS; Sec. E. C. REBURN; 6,916 mems; publs. *Industrial Canada* (monthly), *Canadian Trade Index* (annual).

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Inc.: Board of Trade Building, Montreal 1; f. 1926; Pres. J. G. CREAN; Chair O. B. THORNTON; Hon. Treas. A. C. ASHFORTH; Gen. Manager D. L. MORRELL; mems: 700 Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, 25 trade associations and 2,300 (approx.) business firms and corpsns.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Agricultural Institute of Canada: 338 Somerset Street West, Ottawa 4; f. 1920 to promote the efficiency of scientific and technical agriculture; Gen. Sec. L. W. J. HURD; 29 local bars; 7 provincial sections; 7 affiliated societies; publs. *Canadian Journal of Agricultural Science* (bi-monthly), and *Agricultural Institute Review* (bi-monthly).

Allied Florists and Growers of Canada, Inc.: 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ont.; Sec.-Treas. and Managing Dir. JOSPEH A. WHITMORE; 500 mems.

Canadian Federation of Agriculture: 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa; f. 1935; Pres. H. H. HANNAM; Sec. DAVID KIRK; 30 member organisations.

Canadian Horticultural Council: 219 Queen Street, Ottawa; f. 1922; Pres. T. L. MEEK; Sec. L. F. BURROWS; 38,000 mems.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Inc.: Box 548, Ottawa; f. 1904; Sec. W. T. G. WIENER; 4,710 mems.

Canadian Sugar Beet Producers' Association: 42 Sixth Street, Chatham, Ont.; Sec. G. B. GLADMAN.

Central Farmers' Institute: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Pres. R. A. PROFITT; Sec. LINCOLN DEWAR; 850 mems.

Dairy Farmers of Canada: 409 Huron Street, Toronto; Sec. ERLE KITCHEN.

Manitoba Federation of Agriculture and Co-operation: 610 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg; f. 1945; aims to promote the co-operative movement and to represent co-operatives before authoritative bodies; affiliated to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture; Exec. Sec. J. T. McLEAN.

Montreal Gardeners' and Florists' Club: 1472 Mackay Street, Montreal; f. 1887; Pres. CEDRIC C. HOBBS; Sec.-Treas. WALTER LUCK.

National Dairy Council of Canada: Journal Building, Ottawa; Exec. Sec. W. K. ST. JOHN.

United Co-operatives of Ontario: 28 Duke Street, Toronto 2; f. 1914; Pres. D. E. STAUFFER; Gen. Manager and Gen. Sec. H. M. BAILEY; affiliated to the Canadian Federation of Agriculture; publ. *The Rural Co-operator* (bi-monthly), jointly sponsored by the farm and co-op. groups of Ontario.

United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative, Ltd.: 125-11th Avenue East, Calgary; f. 1909; Pres. GEORGE E. CHURCH; Sec. Miss EILEEN BIRCH; 25,000 mems.

United Farmers of Quebec: Masson, P.Q.; f. 1918; Sec.-Treas. J. P. McNAMARA; 100 mems.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Canadian Association of Painting and Decorating Contractors, Inc.: 801 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto 6; f. 1904; Sec. R. M. LETHBRIDGE; 264 mems.

The Canadian Construction Association: "Construction House", 151 O'Connor Street, Ottawa; f. 1919; Gen. Manager S. D. C. CHUTTER; Asst. Gen. Manager S. D. CHUTTER; direct mems. over 1,000

Canadian Institute of Plumbing and Heating: 342 Canada Cement Building, Montreal; f. 1933; Gen. Manager G. H. DIXON; 115 mems.

Canadian Institute of Steel Construction: 124 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, Ont.; Gen. Manager J. GRIEVE, 30 mems.

Canadian Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association Inc.: 1374 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal 2; f. 1913; Pres. and Gen. Manager C. C. PETTETI; Sec.-Treas. W. J. SPRY; 70 mems.

Ontario Contracting, Lathing and Plasterers' Association: Suite 5, 56 Grenville Street, Toronto; f. 1923; Sec. I. J. GROSSMAN; 40 mem. firms.

National Concrete Products Association: 55 York Street, Toronto; f. 1949, Gen. Manager R. DAVIDSON; 300 mems.

National Construction Council of Canada: 96 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1933, Pres. H. C. NICHOLLS, Toronto; Gen. Sec. I. MARKUS, mems. 12 (national organisations).

CATERING

Canadian Restaurant Association: 415 Bloor Street West, Toronto; f. 1944; 1,500 mems; Pres. SVEN ERICKSEN; Managing Dir. Mrs. F. G. MONTGOMERY; publ. *C.R.A. News Bulletin* (twice monthly).

CLOTHING

Associated Clothing Manufacturers (Provincial): 430 King Street West, Toronto 2B, f. 1919; Exec. Dir. THOMAS APLIN; 23 mems.

Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers: Room 10, 165 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, 2B; f. 1918; Sec.-Manager F. J. BRYAN; 100 mems

National Associated Women's Wear Bureau: 334 Adelaide Street West, Toronto; f. 1933; Pres. M. ROSENBERG, Sec. R. WOLMAN; 300 mems.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada: 2081 Aylmer Street, Montreal 2; f. 1918; Sec. LIONEL THEORET; 250 mems.

ENTERTAINMENT AND HOTELS

Canadian Motion Picture Distributors' Association: 229 Yonge Street, Toronto 1; Pres. GORDON LIGHTSTONE; Vice-Pres. HARVEY HARNICK; Exec. Dir. FRED C. DILLON; 11 mems.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Hotel Association of Canada: Hotel Bernard, Sundridge, Ontario; f. 1928; Pres. W. WARD MARKLE; Chair. DALTON J. CASWELL; 2,394 mems.

National Theatre Services Ltd.: 21 Dundas Square, Toronto; f. 1931; Gen. Manager F. R. DALE.

FISHERIES

Associated Salmon Cannery of British Columbia: Shelly Building, 119 West Pender Street, Vancouver; f. 1948; Sec. J. MACDONALD; 14 operating cos

Canadian Fisheries Association: 226 Gatehouse Building, Montreal, f. 1915; Pres. Col. J. W. NICHOLLS; Sec.-Treas. R. W. GOULD; 77 mems.

Fisheries Association of British Columbia: Room 510, Shelly Building, 119 West Pender Street, Vancouver 3, f. 1951 as successor to the Salmon Cannery Operating Committee; Chair. J. M. BUCHANAN; Sec. J. MACDONALD.

Fisheries Council of Canada: P.O. Box 547, Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1945; Pres. FRANCIS MILLER, P.O. Box 189, Vancouver, Manager C. GORDON O'BRIEN; Publ. *Bi-Monthly Bulletin*; 16 mem. assens

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

Allied Trades of the Baking Industry (Canada) Ltd.: 21 King Street East, Toronto, f. 1922, Sec. W. E. FLOODY; 190 mems; publ. *The Bakers Journal*.

Canadian Association of Ice Industries, Inc.: 378 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto 1, Ont., f. 1922; Sec. Mrs. MILDRED CROFT.

Canadian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages: Suite 35, 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1941; Pres. C. W. BOORMAN; Sec.-Treas. and Managing Dir. C. W. FLOODY; publ. *C B C B. News*; 500 mems.

Canadian National Millers' Association: 525 Board of Trade Building, Montreal, f. 1921; Chair. C. H. G. SHORT, Vice-Chair. H. NORMAN DAVIS; Sec. D. E. MURPHY; 8 mems

Canadian Wholesale Grocers' Association: 14 James Street South, Hamilton, Ont.; f. 1919; Sec.-Treas. A. BOISVERT; 300 mems

Canned Foods Association of British Columbia: 608 Marine Building, 335 Burrard Street, Vancouver 1, B.C., Sec. J. A. RANKIN; 32 mems

Canned Foods Association of Ontario: 202 Imperial Building, Hamilton, Ont.; Sec.-Treas. R. W. NEAL; 46 mems.

Confectionery, Chocolate and Cocoa Industries of Canada: 137 Wellington Street West, Toronto 1, f. 1919, Gen. Manager F. T. W. SAUNDERS, OBE, 45 active, 50 associate mems.

Dominion Brewers Association: 130 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1943, Gen. Manager F. L. JECKELL.

Meat Packers Council of Canada: 200 Bay Street, Toronto 1; f. 1919, Managing Dir. E. S. MANNING; 20 mems.

Tea and Coffee Association of Canada, Inc.: Suite 512, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ont.; Sec.-Treas. D. M. McCLYMONT; 85 mems.

FORESTRY, LUMBER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Canadian Forestry Association: 4795 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1900; Pres. WALLACE A. DELAHEY; Chair. of Board Jas. A. VANCE; Vice-Pres. and Chair. Exec. Cttee. G. HAROLD FISK; Gen. Manager J. L. VAN CAMP; publ. *Forest and Outdoors*; 25,000 mems.

Canadian Lumbermen's Association: Timber House, 27 Goulbourn Avenue, Ottawa; f. 1908; Sec.-Manager W. J. LECLAIR; 914 mems

Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers' Association, Inc.: 77 York Street, Toronto; f. 1916; Sec. E. A. MATEER; 125 mems.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Association: 2280 Sun Life Building, Montreal; f. 1913; Pres. R. M. FOWLER; Gen. Manager F. L. MITCHELL; 68 mems.

Ontario Forest Industries Association: 907 Commerce and Transportation Building, 159 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1943; Pres. C. B. DAVIS; Manager C. R. MILLS, B.Sc.F.; 56 mems.

Quebec Forest Industries Association Ltd.: 65 St. Anne Street, Quebec City; f. 1924; to exchange ideas as to the best methods of protecting forests, organising related industries, and ensuring co-operation between the forest owners and licensees; Pres. J. V. PERRIN; Manager EDGAR PORTER; Treas. Mrs. F. J. MIEDEMA.

MINING

Alberta and North-West Chamber of Mines and Resources: 1006-100 Street, Edmonton; f. 1936; Manager G. H. FINLAND; 50 mines, 300 prospectors, 300 mems.

British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines: 751 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver; f. 1915; Manager FRANK E. WOODSIDE, 800 mems

Chamber of Mines of Eastern British Columbia: Box 98, Nelson; Pres. H. E. DOELLE; Sec.-Treas. E. W. FLORENDINE.

Gold Mining Association of Nova Scotia: 6 Brenton Place, Halifax, f. 1933; Pres. R. D. GRAHAM; Sec. G. W. LOVETT; 348 mems.

Manitoba Chamber of Mines: 205 Montreal Trust Building, Winnipeg; f. 1926; Pres. W. S. SPARROW; Sec. L. B. FIGGINS, 185 mems; publ. *The Pre-Cambrian* (Monthly)

Mining Association of British Columbia: 873 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, f. 1921, Sec.-Treas. R. W. NESBITT, 38 cos

Mining Society of Nova Scotia: Sydney, Cape Breton, f. 1887; Sec. SYDNEY C. NIFFLEN; 215 mems

Natural Gas and Petroleum Association of Canada: 82-84 King Street East, Hamilton, Ont.; Pres. T. WIER; Sec. S. C. HANNA, 200 mems.

Ontario Mining Association: 320 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. J. BEATTIE, Exec. Dir. N. F. PARKINSON, Sec. S. W. MCINTOSH; publ. annual and interim reports; 57 operating metal mines.

PHARMACEUTICAL

Canadian Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association: 110 Church Street, Toronto; f. 1914; Sec. STANLEY N. CONDOR, 60 mems

Proprietary Association of Canada: 414 St. James Street, Montreal, f. 1898, Pres. J. W. MCKEE; Sec. A. E. LAVERY, 71 mems

Toilet Goods Manufacturers' Association: Suite 6, 916 Yonge Street, Toronto; Exec. Sec. Mrs. AGNES HOWARD.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Canadian Lithographers' Association, Inc.: 4 Wellington Street East, Toronto 1; Gen. Manager E. S. HIGGINS; 52 mem. firms.

Fair Shop Employing Printers' and Bookbinders' Association: 544 King Street West, Toronto; f. 1933; Pres. G. A. DAVIS; Sec. Mrs. M. CAMPBELL; 32 mems.

Master Printers' and Bookbinders' Association: 120 Duke Street, Toronto; f. 1933; Pres. DOUGLAS WILD; Hon. Sec.-Treas. W. B. HANNA; 20 mems.

Newsprint Association of Canada: f. 1936; Pres. R. M. FOWLER; Sec. J. M. SAVAGE, 2280 Sun Life Building, Montreal 2; 23 mems.

Photo Engravers' and Electrotypers' Association of Canada, The: 217 Bay Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1937; Sec. W. J. CANNON; Publ. *Monthly Bulletin* (for mems. only).

RADIO AND ELECTRICITY

Canadian Electrical Manufacturers' Association: 126 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1944; Pres. H. M. TURNER; Gen. Manager B. NAPIER SIMPSON; Sec. K. H. RAPSEY; publ. *C.E.M.A. Circuit*; 147 mems.

Electric Service League of Ontario: 4 Carlton Street, Toronto; f. 1923, Sec. J. F. MOWAT; 500 mems.

Radio-Television Manufacturers' Association of Canada: 159 Bay Street, Toronto 1; Pres. R. A. HACKBUSCH; Exec. Sec. S. D. BROWNLEE; 56 mem. cos.

RETAIL TRADE

Canadian Retail Federation, The: 38 King Street West, Toronto, f. 1941, Pres. W. N. MURRAY, Gen. Manager E. F. K. NELSON; the largest organisation of its kind in Canada, comprising all classes of retail merchants.

Retail Merchants' Association of Canada, The: 609 Northern Hardware Bldg., Edmonton; f. 1896; National L. B. BRAULT, Cowansville, Que., Sec. J. ROBINSON; national association of provincial groups, locally incorporated and autonomous

SHIPBUILDING

Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association: Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1944, Pres. T. R. McLAGAN, Exec. Sec. E. M. LETT; 20 shipyards.

TEXTILES

Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association: 50 King Street West, Toronto 1; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY, 190 mems.

Cotton Institute of Canada: 50 King Street West, Toronto 1; f. 1933; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY, 14 mems.

Primary Textiles Institute: 50 King Street West, Toronto 1; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY.

Silk and Rayon Institute: 50 King Street West, Toronto 1; f. 1926, Exec. Vice-Pres. W. M. BERRY, 53 mems.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Air Industries and Transport Association of Canada: 108 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1934; Manager R. N. REDMAYNE; Sec. A. C. MORRISON; 172 mem. firms.

Canadian Automobile Chamber of Commerce: 8 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1926; publ. *Facts and Figures of the Automobile Industry*, 6 mems. (membership confined to Canadian motor vehicle manufacturers).

Canadian Automotive Transportation Association: 270 MacLaren Street, Ottawa 1; f. 1937; Exec. Sec. J. MAGEE; mems. 7 provincial assens.

Canadian Industrial Traffic League, Inc., The: 13 Adelaide Street East, Toronto; f. 1916, Gen. Sec. H. A. MANN; 875 mems.

The Railway Association of Canada: 1520 Mountain Street, Montreal; f. 1919; Pres. N. R. CRUMP, Gen. Sec. W. G. SCOTT; 21 mem. cos.

Shipping Federation of Canada, Inc.: Board of Trade Building, Montreal; f. 1903, Pres. Capt. J. P. BOYLE; Gen. Manager A. L. W. MACCALLUM; Sec. C. T. MEARNS; 40 mems.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Canadian Importers' and Traders' Association, Inc.: 9 Duke Street, Toronto; f. 1932; Gen. Manager H. C. MACKENDRICK; publ. *Bulletin* (weekly), nearly 400 mems.

Canadian Warehousemen's Association: 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1; f. 1917; Managing Dir. H. CECIL RHODES, the only national association of Canadian warehousing industry executives; 300 mems

TRADE UNIONS

CENTRAL ORGANISATIONS

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, The: 172 McLaren Street, Ottawa; f. 1883; local unions, which in the United States are affiliated with the American Federation of Labour, are affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress, Pres. CLAUDE JODOIN, Sec.-Treas. GORDON G. CUSHING, Vice-Pres. J. A. WHITEBONE, CLAUDE JODOIN, W. JENOVES, CARL E. BERG, BIRT SHOWLER; publs. *Trades and Labour Congress Journal* (monthly), *T.L.C. News* (semi-monthly); a total of 3,508 local unions and 596,004 mems (June 1954); Provincial Sections:

Alberta Federation of Labour: Trades and Labour ROBERT RINTOUL (Pres.), GRANT McHARDY (Sec.-Treas.).

British Columbia Executive Committee: R. K. GERVIN (Chair).

Manitoba Executive Committee: G. WILKINSON (Chair).

New Brunswick Federation of Labour: J. A. WHITEBONE (Pres.), G. R. MELVIN (Sec.-Treas.).

Newfoundland Federation of Labour: Muir Building, P.O. Box 2153, St. John's, f. 1937, Pres. W. E. CHAFE; Sec. CYRIL W. STRONG, 19,500 mems; 65 local unions.

Nova Scotia Executive Committee: GEORGE A. SMITH (Chair).

Ontario Provincial Federation of Labour: A. J. MACARTHUR (Chair).

Quebec Federation of Labour: ROGER PROVOST (Pres.), ADRIEN VILLENEUVE (Sec.-Treas.).

Saskatchewan Executive Committee: ANDREW TAIT (Chair).

Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour, The: 1231 East Demontigny Street, Montreal 2; f. 1921; Nat. Pres. GERARD PICARD, Sec.-Gen. JEAN MARCHAND, 450 unions, grouping 100,000 mems

Canadian Congress of Labour: 96-102 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa; f. 1940; Pres. A. R. MOSHER; Sec.-Treas. D. MACDONALD, 30 international and national affiliates with 1,180 units, 400,000 mems, publ. *The Canadian Unionist*

Canadian Federation of Labour: 78 Bank Street, Ottawa; f. 1902; Pres. ZENON DAVID; Sec.-Treas. W. T. BURFORD; 51,600 mems

American Federation of Labour: Head Office; 901 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; many of the local Canadian trade unions are affiliated to the American Federation of Labour as well as to the Trades and Labour Congress, Gen. Organisers in Canada; H. W. FLESHER, 111 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, B.C., CYRIL W. STRONG, 35 New Cover Road, St. John's, Newfoundland, FRANK QUARFE, 363 King Street, London, Ont., RUSSELL HARVEY, 414 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont., HARRY SIMON, 346 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, Ont., LUCIEN TREMBLAY, 3560 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Que., J. M. LANDRIault, 72 St. Helen Street, Que., ROBERT SUMMERS, Century Block, 100 Young Street, Manitoba, Winn.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Railway System): General Offices: Montreal; European Office: 17-19 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.1; Pres. DONALD GORDON, C.M.G., LL.D.; Exec. Asst. D. I. GRANT, Q.C.; Sec. R. H. TARR; European Manager JAS. B. THOM.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company: Head Office: Windsor Station, Montreal, Que.; European Head Office: 62 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2; inc. in Canada in 1881 with limited liability; Chair. W. A. MATHER; Pres. N. R. CRUMP; Vice-Pres. D. S. THOMSON; Sec. F. BRAMLEY; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Counsel F. C. S. EVANS, Q.C.; Vice-Pres. Finance Dept. L. B. UNWIN; Treas. E. C. KERR, Vice-Pres. and Comptroller ERIC A. LESLIE; Vice-Pres. Traffic C. E. JEFFERSON; General Traffic Manager G. F. BUCKINGHAM; General Freight Traffic Manager J. FULLERTON; Foreign Freight Traffic Manager W. J. FURLONG; General Passenger Traffic Manager IAN WARREN; Chief Engineer C. A. COLPITTS; European General Manager HARRY ARKLE.

Miles operated (1954): Canadian Pacific Railway, 16,992.1; Canadian Pacific Electric Lines, 69.1; Controlled Railway Companies, 4,773.4; Total 21,834.6.

SHIPPING

Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Ltd.: Head Office: 384 St. James Street West, Montreal; Pres. DONALD GORDON, C.M.G., LL.D.; Comptroller R. D. ARMSTRONG; Treas. G. S. COWIE; Gen. Manager J. A. SAUVE; Sec. R. H. TARR.

Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.: Head Office: Windsor Station, Montreal, Que.; European Office: Royal Liver Building, Liverpool, operates ocean services of Canadian Pacific Railway; Chair. W. A. MATHER, Montreal; Managing Dir. A. C. MACDONALD, Montreal; Gen. Manager (Liverpool) Capt. E. A. SHERGOLD; Sec. C. NIDEROST, Q.C.; 10 vessels.

AIRLINES

Canadian Pacific Airlines Ltd.: Head Office: Vancouver AMF, B.C.; Chair. W. A. MATHER, Montreal, Pres. G. W. G. McCONACHIE, Vancouver; Vice-Pres. R. W. RYAN, Vancouver; Gen. Operations Manager R. B. PHILLIPS, Vancouver; Sec. C. NIDEROST, Q.C., Montreal; Treas. H. B. PORTEOUS, Vancouver.

Revenue air miles flown (1954), 9,113,877; revenue passengers carried, 246,965; freight transported, 3,525 tons; mail transported, 1,492 tons.

Central Northern Airways Ltd.: P.O. Box 5, St. James, Manitoba; Pres. GEORGE H. SELLERS; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Manager M. E. ASHTON; Vice-Pres. and Operations Manager F. R. BROWN.

Leavens Brothers Air Services, Ltd.: Fairbank P.O., Toronto; est. 1927; operate scheduled and charter services, Manager C. R. LEAVENS.

Maritime Central Airways Ltd.: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; f. 1941; Pres. J. K. CURRAN; Vice-Pres. F. T. BRIGGS; Vice-Pres. and Managing Dir. C. F. BURKE; Sec.-Treas. A. M. CLARK.

Queen Charlotte Airlines Ltd.: Vancouver Airport, B.C.; Pres. and Managing Dir. A. J. SPILSBURY.

Saskatchewan Government Airways: Airport, Prince Albert; Gen. Manager D. W. MOIR.

Trans-Canada Air Lines: International Aviation Building, 1080 University Street, Montreal; created by Act of Parliament 1937; Pres. G. R. MCGREGOR; Vice-Pres. (Operations) W. F. ENGLISH, Vice-Pres. (Traffic) W. G. WOOD; Sec. R. H. TARR, Board of Dirs. consists of 5 mems. elected by shareholders and 4 nominated by Governor in Council.

Routes and services: at Nov. 1st, 1955, T.C.A. was providing services over 22,406 unduplicated miles of routes; daily scheduled mileage over these routes was 90,000 miles; in addition, T.C.A. was flying international services (approx. 9,000 miles) to the British Isles, Paris, Dusseldorf, Bermuda, Bahamas, Jamaica, and Trinidad.

In the calendar year 1954, the full T.C.A. system accounted for 32,327,405 revenue plane miles, 1,438,439 revenue passengers, 6,942,299 ton miles of mail, and 1,787,000 ton miles of air express and 8,345,258 ton miles of air freight.

ASSOCIATIONS

International Air Transport Association: International Aviation Building, Montreal 3; Pres. JUAN T. TRIPPE, Pan American World Airways; Dir.-Gen. Sir WILLIAM P. HILDRED; Treas. Dr. H. J. GORECKI; Sec. A. LAURENCE YOUNG; Legal Adviser JOHN C. COOPER; Public Relations Officer S. RALPH COHEN; publ. *IATA Bulletin* (semi-annual), f. 1945; 74 airline members.

Canadian Transit Association: 35 Yonge Street, Toronto 1; Pres. S. E. PRESTON; Gen. Sec. J. R. EMPRINGHAM; publ. *Canadian Transportation*.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

GENERAL

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

NATIONAL RESEARCH BUILDING, OTTAWA

Founded 1882

OFFICERS FOR 1955-56

Hon. Patron: HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.*President:* G. S. HUME, O.B.E., PH.D.*Vice-President:* W. A. MACKINTOSH, C.M.G., M.A., PH.D.
LL.D., D.C.L.*Hon. Secretary:* PIERRE DAVIAULT.*Associate Hon. Secretary:* C. P. STACY, O.B.E., A.M., PH.D.*Hon. Librarian:* W. KAYE LAMB, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.

HONORARY FELLOWS

The Rt. Hon. VINCENT MASSEY, C.H., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D.

Gen. the Hon. A. G. L. McNAUGHTON, P.C., C.H., C.B.,
C.M.G., D.S.O., M.S.C., D.C.L., LL.D.

The Rt. Hon. L. S. ST. LAURENT, P.C., Q.C., LL.D.

UNATTACHED FELLOWS

ARCHIBALD, E. S., C.B.E., B.S.A., LL.D., D.S.C.

BARTON, G. S. H., C.M.G., B.S.A., D.S.C.A., C.A.M.

FINN, D. B., C.M.G., M.S.C., PH.D.

KLINCK, LEONARD S., M.S.A., D.S.C., LL.D.

MACKENZIE, C. J., C.M.G., M.C., B.E., M.C.E., D.S.C., LL.D.,
F.R.S.

MORGAN, A. E., M.A., LL.D.

VANDRY, Mgr. F., C.M.G., P.A., PH.D.

Section I—Literature, History, Archaeology, Sociology, etc.
(French)

BEAUCHESNE, ARTHUR, C.M.G., M.A., D. ès L., LL.D., C.R.

BERNARD, HARRY, B.A., D. ès L.

BONENFANT, JEAN-CHARLES, B.A., LL.L.

BOUCHARD, GEORGES, C.B.E., Ing. Agric., D.LITT. LL.D.

BROUILLETTE, BENOIT, B.A., L.S.C.

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63 WARLAND AVENUE, TORONTO 6

Founded 1880

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 HÉBERT, ADRIEN (Painter).
 HÉBERT, HENRI (Sculptor).
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 HUTCHISON, F. W. (Painter).

LALIBERTÉ, A. (Sculptor).
 LISMER, ARTHUR (Painter).
 LONG, MARION (Painter).
 MARANI, FERDINAND H. (Architect).
 MATHERS, A. S. (Architect).
 NEWTON, Mrs. LILIAS T. (Painter).
 PALMER, HERBERT S. (Painter).
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 PILOT, ROBERT W. (Painter).
 RAINE, HERBERT (Etcher).
 ROBINSON, A. H. (Painter).
 ROYLE, STANLEY (Painter).
 SCOTT, A. SHERRIFF (Painter).
 SOMERVILLE, W. L. (Architect).
 WATERS, MACKENZIE (Architect).
 WYLE, FLORENCE (Sculptor).

RETIRED ACADEMICIANS

BROWNE, ARCHIBALD (Painter).
 NOBBS, PERCY E. (Architect).

Académie Canadienne Française: Dir PHILIPPE PANNETON;
 Sec. LEO PAUL DESROSNIERS, 5627 Canterbury Street,
 Montreal.

Institut Canadien Français d'Ottawa: 123 Rideau Street,
 Ottawa, f. 1852; 650 mems.; Pres. RAPHAEL PILON;
 Sec. J. LEOPOLD VACHON.

Royal Canadian Institute: 191 College Street, Toronto,
 f. 1849; 1,900 mems.; Exec. Sec Mrs F. C. RAWLINGS;
 publs. *Transactions*.

ANTIQUARIANISM

Antiquarian and Numismatic Society of Montreal: Château
 de Ramezay, Montreal; f. 1862, 200 mems.; Pres.
 VICTOR MORIN; Recording Sec J. D. KING; publ.
Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal of
Montreal.

ARCHITECTURE

Alberta Association of Architects, The: 310 Northern
 Hardware Building, Edmonton; f. 1906; 103 mems.; Hon
 Sec. H. L. BOUEY.

Architects' Association of New Brunswick: Sec. Treas. and
 Registrar H. C. MORT, F.R.A.I.C., 13 German Street,
 St. John's, N.B.

Architectural Institute of British Columbia: 17 East Broad-
 way, Vancouver 10, f. 1914, 179 mems., Exec. Sec. R. B.
 DEACON.

Manitoba Association of Architects: 1201 Childs Building,
 Winnipeg f. 1906, Pres. G. L. RUSSELL; Sec. E. FITZ
 MUNN

Newfoundland Association of Architects: 9 mems., Sec.-
 Treas. WM. J. RYAN, M.R.A.I.C., 203 Water Street,
 P.O. Box 5204E, St. John's.

Nova Scotia Association of Architects: inc. 1932; 38 mems.;
 Hon. Sec.-Treas. JOHN L. DARBY, P.O. Box 190,
 Bedford, Halifax. N.S.

Ontario Association of Architects: 50 Park Road, Toronto
 5; f. 1890; 775 mems.; Sec. JOHN D. MILLER.

Province of Quebec Association of Architects: Room 761,
 620 Cathcart Street, Montreal; f. 1890; 503 mems.;
 Hon. Sec. BERNARD M. DESCHENES; publ. *Year Book*
and Register.

Royal Architectural Institute of Canada: Exec. Offices: 88
 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa; f. 1907; 1600 mems.; Sec.
 C. J. G. CARROLL; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Saskatchewan Association of Architects: Pres. FRANK J.
 MARTIN; Sec.-Treas. R. B. RAMSAY, 2040 Hamilton
 Street, Regina.

ART

Alberta Society of Artists: 2208 Amherst Street, Calgary; f. 1931; 75 mems.; Pres. F. D. MOTTER; Sec.-Treas. G. H. ARNOLD; publ. *Highlights* (annual).

Art, Historical, and Scientific Association: City Museum and Art Gallery, Vancouver; f. 1894; 200 mems.; Pres. NOEL ROBINSON; Sec. T. H. AINSWORTH, F.R.S.A., F.R.A.I.

Canadian Arts Council: Sec. Miss LOUISE BARETTE, 3936 Parc Lafontaine, Montreal.

Canadian Society of Graphic Art: Sec. JOY BAIN, 182 Madison Avenue, Toronto.

Canadian Society of Painters, Etchers and Engravers: 18 Grenville Street, Toronto; f. 1916; 60 mems.

Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour: 119 Glen Rd., Toronto; f. 1925; 38 mems.; Sec. Mrs. MIRIAM SQUIRES.

Contemporary Art Society: 60 St. James's Street West, Montreal; f. 1939; 85 mems.; Sec. ALLAN HARRISON.

Federation of Canadian Artists: 62 Rosehill Avenue, Toronto 5; f. 1941; 1,000 mems.; Sec. H. G. KETTLE.

Maritime Art Association: f. 1935; Pres. Prof. ALEX MOWAT; Sec. C. H. FOSS, St. John, N.B.

Ontario Society of Artists: 170 St. Clements Avenue, Toronto; f. 1872; 78 mems.; Pres. Peter Haworth, R.C.A., Sec. HERBERT S. PALMER, R.C.A.

Sculptors' Society of Canada: 59 Brenville Street, Toronto; f. 1932; Sec. SHEILA WHERRY.

ASTRONOMY

Royal Astronomical Society of Canada: 13 Ross Street, Toronto; f. 1890 as the Astronomical and Physical Society of Toronto, assuming its present name in 1903 with the grant of a Royal Charter; 13 active centres; 2,000 mems.; Nat. Sec. E. J. A. KENNEDY; publs. *Journal* (bi-monthly), *Observer's Handbook* (annual, December).

CHEMISTRY

Chemical Institute of Canada: 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa; 30 local stations and ten subject divisions; Gen. Manager and Sec. Dr. GARNET T. PAGE, M.C.I.C.; official monthly publ. *Chemistry in Canada*.

Society of Chemical Industry (Canadian Section): f. 1902; 200 mems.; Sec. D. M. MATHESON, 800 Read Building, 420 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal.

EDUCATION

Association Acadienne d'Education: Pres. M. ALBANY ROBICHAUD, LL.D., Bathurst; Sec. M. LEANDRE LE GRESLEY, M.A., LLT.D., Shediac.

Canadian Association for Adult Education: 113 St. George Street, Toronto 5; Dir. J. R. KIDD, LL.D.; publ. *Food for Thought*.

Canadian Education Association: f. 1891; 700 mems.; Exec. Sec. F. K. STEWART, 206 Huron Street, Toronto 5, Ont.; publs. *Canadian Education* (quarterly), *News Letter* (monthly).

National Conference of Canadian Universities: 35 insts. mems.; Sec. Treas. J. F. LEDDY, M.A., D. PHIL., D. LIT., University of Saskatchewan, Sask.; publs. *Canadian Universities and Colleges, Annual Report of Proceedings*.

ENGINEERING

Association of Professional Engineers (Co-ordinating Body for Ten Provincial Licensing Bodies): est. 1922; Dir. T. M. MEDLAND, 236 Avenue Road, Toronto.

Canadian Electrical Association: 714 Tramways Building, 159 Craig Street West, Montreal; f. 1889; 1,200 mems.; Managing Dir. B. C. FAIRCHILD; publs. *Reports, Proceedings*.

Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: 906 Drummond Building, 1117 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal 2; f. 1898; 5,000 mems.; Sec.-Treas. C. GEROW; publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Transactions* (annual).

Engineering Institute of Canada: 2050 Mansfield Street, Montreal 2; f. 1887; 15,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. L. AUSTIN WRIGHT; publ. *Engineering Journal* (monthly).

GEOGRAPHY

Canadian Geographical Society: 54 Park Avenue, Ottawa 4; f. 1929; 10,505 mems.; Exec. Sec. and Ed. GORDON M. DALLYN; publ. *Canadian Geographical Journal* (monthly).

HISTORY, POLITICS

Canadian Historical Association: f. 1922 to encourage historical research and public interest in Canadian history; Sec. DAVID M. L. FARR, Carleton College, Ottawa; publ. *Annual Report, Occasional Papers*.

Canadian Institute of International Affairs: 230 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5; f. 1928; affiliate of R.I.I.A., London; 2,199 mems. in 25 branches; Pres. EDGAR MCINNIS; publs. *International Journal* (quarterly), *Annual Report, Behind the Headlines*.

Canadian Political Science Association: f. 1913; approx. 1,500 mems.; Pres. J. DOUGLAS GIBSON; Sec.-Treas. H. D. EASTMAN, 273 Bloor St. West, Toronto, publ. *The Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*.

Nova Scotia Historical Society: 420 Capitol Building, Halifax; f. 1878; 350 mems.; Sec. G. T. BATES; publ. *Collections*.

Ontario Historical Society: Department of Education, Annex, 206 Huron Street, Toronto; f. 1888; 400 mems.; 25 affiliated societies; Sec. Major J. C. BOYLEN; publs. *Papers and Records*.

LITERATURE, BIBLIOGRAPHY

Association Canadienne des Bibliothécaires de Langue Française (Canadian Association of French Language Librarians) Library of the University of Montreal, 2900 Boulevard du Mont-Royal, Montreal 26; f. 1943; a professional, cultural and Catholic organisation of libraries and librarians, Pres. JULIETTE CHABOT; Sec.-Treas. L.-P. JOJICOEUR, CLAIR DORAY.

Bibliographical Society of Canada: 32 Lowther Avenue, Toronto; f. 1946; Pres. G. MALCHELOSSE; Sec.-Treas. Mrs. R. C. JACOBSEN.

Canadian Authors' Association: 677 Dundas Street West, Toronto; f. 1921; 750 mems.; Sec. JOHN L. HAYES; publs. *Canadian Author and Bookman, Canadian Poetry Magazine* (both quarterlies).

Canadian Library Association—Association Canadienne des Bibliothèques: Pres. WILLARD E. IRELAND; Exec. Sec. ELIZABETH H. MORTON, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa.

International PEN: 623 Dominion Square Building, Montreal; Hon. Sec. LEO COX.

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MEDICINE

Academy of Medicine: 288 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5; f. 1907; 1,942 fellows; Sections of Medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Pathology, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Ophthalmology, Oto-Laryngology, Anaesthesia, Preventive Medicine and Hygiene, Neurology and Psychiatry, Urology, Industrial Medicine, Dermatology, General Practice, Orthopaedic Surgery; Hon. Sec. G. E. WODEHOUSE; publ. *Bulletin of Academy of Medicine*, Toronto.

Canadian Association of Optometrists: f. 1926, Pres FRED NUTTALL; Sec. EDWARD BIRD, 36 St Clair Avenue West, Toronto; publ. *The Canadian Journal of Optometry*

Canadian Dental Association: f. 1902; 5,300 mems; Sec.-Treas. Dr. DON W. GULLETT, 234 St George Street, Toronto; publ. *Journal*.

Canadian Medical Association: 150 St George Street, Toronto 5; f. 1867; 10,500 mems, Gen. Sec. Dr A D. KELLY; publ. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*.

Canadian Mental Health Association: 111 St. George Street, Toronto 5; f. 1918; 575 mems, Pres Dr J C MEAKINS; Chair. J. D S TORY, Q C; Sec. MARJORIE KEYS.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, Inc.: 221 Victoria Street, Toronto 1; f. 1907; 4,500 mems, Sec J. C. TURNBULL; publ. *Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal* (twice monthly).

Canadian Public Health Association: 150 College Street, Toronto 5; f. 1910, 2,100 mems.; Pres Dr J A. MELANSON, M D, Hon. Sec. Dr G. W O. MOSS, M D; publ. *Canadian Journal of Public Health* (monthly).

Canadian Society for the Study of Diseases of Children: Children's Memorial Hospital, Montreal, f. 1922, 220 mems; Pres Dr F W. JEFFREY; Sec Dr R L. DENTON

Canadian Tuberculosis Association: 265 Elgin Street, Ottawa; f. 1900, 1,200 mems, Pres E L. ROSS, M D; Exec. Sec Dr G J WHERRETT; publs. *Annual Report*, *Quarterly Bulletin*.

NATURAL HISTORY

Canadian Phytopathological Society: f. 1929; Sec.-Treas. Dr. D. S. MACLACHLAN, Division of Botany and Plant Pathology, Science Service, Ottawa, publ. *Proceedings* (annual).

Entomological Society of Ontario: f. 1862; 225 mems.; Sec.-Treas. Prof R. H. OZBURN, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; publs. *The Canadian Entomologists* (jointly), *Annual Report*.

Natural History Society of Manitoba: Winnipeg; f. 1920; 225 mems.; Pres. R. R. LEJEUNE; Gen. Sec. Mrs. W. A. CARTWRIGHT, 656 Henderson Highway, Winnipeg; publ. *Bulletin*.

Société Canadienne d'Histoire Naturelle: 4101 Sherbrook Street East, Montreal, f. 1923, 300 mems., publs. *Tracts de la Bibliothèque des Jeunes Naturalistes* (4-8 times a year)

Société Linnéenne de Quebec: Université Laval, Quebec, f. 1929, 80 mems, Sec.-Treas GABRIEL FILTEAU, D.S.C.

Vancouver Natural History Society: 3110 Main Street, Vancouver 10; f. 1918, Sec. C. B. W. ROGERS; publ. *Bulletin*

PSYCHOLOGY

Canadian Psychological Association: 3600 McTavish Street, Montreal 2; f. 1939 to promote psychological research and the practical applications of psychology in Canada; Pres Prof G A FERGUSON; Sec Prof DALBIR BINDRA

SCIENCE

Canadian Association of Physicists: c/o Dept of Physics, McMaster University, Pres Prof B W. SARGENT; Sec Dr R. HAY, Aluminium Co of Canada, Kingston, Ontario, publ. *Physics in Canada* (quarterly)

Institut Scientifique Franco-Canadien: 2900 Mount Royal Boulevard, Montreal 26, f. 1926, organises lectures by French scientists for French-Canadians; Pres IRÉNÉE MARROU, Pres for Canada and Sec MARCEL FARI-BAULT.

Nova Scotian Institute of Science: P.O. Box 1522 Halifax, f. 1862, 240 mems; Sec Dr P L. HOOGLAND; publ. *Proceedings*.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Arctic Institute of North America: 3485 University Street, Montreal; f. 1945 to further Arctic research on an international basis; 140 fellows, 3,000 associate mems; Chair. (1955) J. C. CASE; Exec. Dir. T. H. MANNING; publ. *Arctic* (4 times yearly).

Canadian Dental Research Foundation: 234 St. George Street, Toronto 5; f. 1920; 300 mems; Sec. Dr. D. GULLETT; publ. *Bulletin*

Canadian Social Science Research Council: f. 1940; 21 mems; Sec. JOHN E. ROBBINS, 661 Island Park Drive, Ottawa 3; publ. *Annual Report*

Humanities Research Council of Canada: f. 1943 to promote research in languages, literature, philosophy and history; 17 mems; Sec. JOHN E. ROBBINS, 661 Island Park Drive, Ottawa 3, publ. *Biennial Report*.

Institut du Radium: 4120 Ontario Street East, Montreal; f. 1923; Medical Dir. Dr. O. DUFRESNE.

Meteorological Service of Canada: 315 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5, f. 1872; a Division of the Federal Department of Transport; Central Analysis Office at Dorval; main forecast offices at Vancouver, Whitehorse, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Malton, Rockcliffe, Dorval, Moncton, Halifax, Goose, Gander; twenty-three aviation forecast offices, and eleven dependent forecast offices, Controller ANDREW THOMSON; publs. *Daily Weather Map* (Winnipeg), *Monthly Summaries* (Toronto, etc.), *Monthly Weather Map*, *Monthly Record of Observations*, *General Summaries of Hourly Observations*, *Annual Report* (Toronto), *Climatic Summaries*

National Cancer Institute of Canada: 800 Bay Street, Toronto 5; Pres. Dr. G. LYMAN DUFF, Exec. Dir. Dr. O. H. WARWICK

National Research Council: Ottawa; f. 1917; Laboratory Divs. of Applied Biology, Building Research, Pure Chemistry, Applied Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Pure and Applied Physics, Radio and Electrical Engineering, Medical Research; Prairie Regional Laboratory, Saskatoon, Sask., and Maritime Regional Laboratory, Halifax, N.S.; Pres. Dr. E. W. R. STEACIE; Sec. S. P. EAGLESON; publs. *Canadian Journal of*

Biochemistry and Physiology, of Botany, of Chemistry of Microbiology, and Physics, of Technology, of Zoology NRC Review, Annual Report, NRC Research News (monthly).

Ontario Research Foundation: 43-47 Queen's Park, Toronto 5; f. 1928; Chair H. M. TURNER; Vice-Chair E. G. BAKER, FRANK A. SHERMAN; Dir. H. B. SPEAKMAN; Dept. of Biochemistry: Dir. W. C. HENRY; Dept. of Chemistry: Dir. A. E. R. WESTMAN; Dept. of Industrial Research Services: Dir. D. F. MacRAE; Dept. of Mathematical Statistics: Dir. D. B. DeLURY; Dept. of Metallurgy: Dir. P. E. CAVANAGH; Dept. of Parasitology: Dir. A. M. FALLIS, Dept. of Textiles: Dir. A. C. GOODINGS; Sec.-Treas. W. R. STADELMAN, 10,300 vols. in library, publ. *Annual Report*.

OBSERVATORIES

Acadia University Observatory: Wolfville, N.S.; f. 1912; Dir. (Vacant).

Astronomical Observatory: Quebec, f. 1854, reorganised 1941; operated by the Quebec Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, with the co-operation of the Provincial Govt.; Dir. PAUL H. NADEAU, B.A., M.Sc.

David Dunlap Observatory of the University of Toronto: Richmond Hill, Ont.; f. 1935, Dir. J. F. HEARD.

Dominion Astrophysical Observatory: Victoria, B.C.; f. 1916; 19 mems; Dir. R. M. PETRIE, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.; Sec. Mrs. H. SEWELL; publs. *Publications of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory*, *Contributions of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory*

Dominion Observatory: Ottawa, f. 1902; 67 staff mems; Division Heads: R. G. MADILL (Terrestrial Magnetism), W. S. McCLENAHAN (Positional Astronomy), P. M. MILLMAN (Stellar Physics), N. J. S. INNES (Gravity), J. D. HODGSON (Seismology); publs. *Publications of the Dominion Observatory*, *Contributions from the Dominion Observatory*.

University of New Brunswick Observatory: Fredericton, f. 1860; Dir. E. W. HAGERMAN.

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LIBRARIES

ALBERTA

- Calgary Public Library:** 132,000 vols ; 5 branches; special section on petroleum; Librarian W. R. CASTELL.
- Edmonton Public Library:** Macdonald Drive, Edmonton; f. 1913; 130,000 vols.; Librarian HUGH C. GOURLAY.
- Provincial Library of Alberta:** Edmonton; 50,000 vols.; Librarian Mrs. FRANK GOSTICK.
- University of Alberta Library:** Edmonton; f. 1909; c. 162,000 vols.; Librarian MARJORIE SHERLOCK, M.A., B.L.S.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

- Fraser Valley Regional Library:** Headquarters: Abbotsford, B.C.; 1930; 270 agencies; 70,000 vols.; Librarian RONALD LEY.
- Law Society of British Columbia Libraries:** Vancouver and Victoria, Vancouver 17,500 vols., Victoria 15,000 vols.; Vancouver Librarian Miss D. THUILLIER; Victoria Librarian JAMES A. BLAND.
- Provincial Library:** Victoria; f. 1893; 300,000 vols.; Librarian W. E. IRELAND.
- Union College of British Columbia Library:** Vancouver; f. 1927; 14,500 vols.; Librarian Rev. R. A. WILSON, TH.D.
- University of British Columbia Library:** Vancouver; f. 1912; 300,000 vols.; Librarian NEAL HARLOW, ED.B., M.A.
- Vancouver Island Regional Library:** Nanaimo; branch library and bookmobile service; 80,000 vols ; Librarian R. L. DAVIDSON.
- Vancouver Public Library:** Vancouver; f. 1887; 282,000 vols.; 27,000 pamphlets; 7 brs.; Librarian E. S. ROBINSON.

MANITOBA

- Law Society of Manitoba Library:** Law Courts, Winnipeg 1; f. 1877; 40,000 vols ; Librarian R. J. RUSSELL.

NEW BRUNSWICK

- Mount Allison University Library:** Sackville; 70,000 vols.; Librarian LAURIE MACCALLUM ALLISON, B.A., B.L.S.
- Legislative Library:** Fredericton; f. 1787; 31,000 vols.; Librarian MAURICE P. BOONE
- Library of Saint Joseph's University:** St. Joseph; 40,000 vols.; Librarian Br. OMER CORMIER.
- University of New Brunswick Library:** Fredericton; f. 1800; 120,000 vols; Librarian Mrs. MARJORIE J. THOMPSON.

NEWFOUNDLAND

- Memorial University of Newfoundland Library:** St. John's; 35,000 vols.; Librarian Miss SADIE L. ORGAN, M.A.

NOVA SCOTIA

- Acadia University Library:** Wolfville; f. 1844; 95,000 vols.; Librarian H. W. GANONG, B.A., B.L.S.
- Dalhousie Law Library:** organised 1883; 20,000 vols.
- Dalhousie Medical and Dental Library:** 26,000 vols.; Librarian Miss C. S. ALLEN.

- Dalhousie University Library:** Halifax; f. 1867; 95,000 vols.; Librarian D. G. LOCHHEAD, M.A., B.L.S.

- Legislative Library and Nova Scotia Historical Society Library:** Halifax; 50,000 vols.; Librarian SHIRLEY B. ELLIOTT.

- Library of Mount Saint Vincent College:** Halifax; 48,200 vols ; Librarian Sr. FRANCIS DE SALES, PH.D.

- Public Archives of Nova Scotia:** Coburg Road, Halifax; f. 1931; official records, family and business papers, maps, charts, pictures, microfilmed files of leading newspapers, and a research library of 15,000 vols.; Archivist D. C. HARVEY, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

- St. Francis Xavier University Library:** Antigonish; 55,000 vols.

- University of King's College Library:** Halifax; 30,000 vols.; Librarian H. S. GRANTER, M.A.

ONTARIO

- Carleton College Library:** First Avenue at Lyon, Ottawa 1; 40,000 vols.; Librarian HILDA G. GIFFORD, B.A., B.L.S.

- Dominion Observatory Library:** Ottawa; 27,000 vols.

- Hamilton Public Library:** Main Street West, Hamilton; f. 1889; 284,000 vols.; 4 br. libraries; Librarian FRED A. WALDON.

- Legislative Library of Ontario:** Parliament Buildings, Toronto 2; f. 1867; 140,000 vols; Librarian Mrs. MILDRED A. FRASER

- Library of the Geological Survey of Canada:** Ottawa 4; f. 1842; 88,000 vols.; Librarian Miss N. I. WILLS.

- Library of Parliament:** Ottawa; f. 1849; 500,000 vols.; 20,000 brochures; Parl. Librarian FRANCIS A. HARDY; Gen. Librarian FELIX DESROCHERS.

- Library of the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies:** 59 Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto 5; f. 1929; 25,000 volumes, 10,000 folios of MSS. on photostats, 200,000 folios of MSS. on microfilm; Librarian Rev. J. F. STAPLETON, C.S.B., B.A. B.L.S.

- Library of Supreme Court:** Ottawa; Librarians C. E. GOBELL, D. M. ORMOND

- Library of University of Western Ontario:** London; f. 1908; 210,000 vols.; Librarian JAMES J. TALMAN, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S.C.

- McMaster University Mills Memorial Library:** Hamilton; f. 1887; 80,900 vols.; Librarian MARGET H. C. MEIKLEHAM, B.A., M.A.I.S.

- National Library:** Public Archives Building, Ottawa 2; preliminary work on the foundation of a national library has been in progress since 1948 and a bibliographic centre was established in 1950; the aim is to build up a comprehensive collection of works relating to Canada; the National Library Act. establishing the Library, became effective in January, 1953; National Librarian WILLIAM KAYE LAMB, LL.B., PH.D., F.R.S.C.; Asst. National Librarian RAYMOND TANGHE, D.S.P.; Head Reference Div. MARTHA SHEPARD, B.A., B.L.S.; Head Cataloguing Div. JEAN LUNN, PH.D., B.L.S.; publ. *Canadiana* (monthly; Editor JEAN LUNN, PH.D., B.L.S.).

CANADA

National Research Council Library: Ottawa; 75,000 vols., 138,000 pamphlets; Librarian Miss M. S. GILL.

Ottawa Public Library: Ottawa; f. 1906; 246,889 vols.; Librarian C. B. AUBRY.

Public Archives of Canada: Sussex Street, Ottawa; f. 1872; depository of public records and historical material; 30,000 maps; 25,000 prints; 63,000 books and pamphlets; Deputy Min. and Dominion Archivist WILLIAM KAYE LAMB, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.

Public Library: Toronto; 874,144 vols.; 20 brs.; library service to 4 hospitals, libraries in 32 schools and settlements, 13 homes for the aged; Chief Librarian CHARLES R SANDERSON, M.A., B.SC., LL.D.

Queen's University Library: Kingston; f. 1841; 296,056 vols.; Librarian H. P. GUNDY.

University Library: Toronto; f. 1842; 610,000 vols.; 163,000 pamphlets; Chief Librarian ROBERT H. BLACKBURN.

University of Ottawa Library: Ottawa; f. 1848; 160,000 vols.; Librarian Rev. Father AUGUSTE-M. MORISSET, O.M.I., B.A., M.L.S., J.C.L.

University of Trinity College Library: Toronto 5, 47,354 vols.; Librarian J. W. COLE, M.A.

Victoria University Library: Queen's Park, Toronto; 110,000 vols.; Librarian Miss M. V. RAY, B.A.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Legislative and Public Library: Grafton Street, Charlottetown; f. 1900; 39,800 vols. Librarian Miss JEAN C. GILL.

Prince Edward Island Libraries: Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown; est. 1933; 86,000 vols in regional system of 24 rural and town public libraries; Librarian H. B. CHANDLER

QUEBEC

Archives de la Province de Quebec: Edifice des Archives et du Musee, Parc des Champs de Bataille, Quebec; f. 1920; 41,000 vols; Archivist ANTOINE ROY; publs. *Rapport de l'Archiviste de la Province de Quebec* (annual) *Inventaires des Archives de la Province de Quebec* (approx. 3 vols annually).

Bar of Montreal Advocates' Library: Court House, Montreal; f. 1828; 62,237 vols; Librarian ROBERT LEVEQUE, Q.C.

Bibliothèque de Scolasticat des Jésuites: 1855 rue Rachel, Est, Montreal 34; 112,000 vols.; Librarian GERARD HOULE, S.J.

LIBRARIES

Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice (Secrétariat de la P. de Q.); 1700 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 18; f. 1915; 195,000 vols.; Conservateur DAMIEN JASMIN.

Fraser Institute Free Public Library: 637 Dorchester Street West, Montreal 2; f. 1885; over 140,000 vols.; Librarian MISS MARGERY W. TRENHOLME, B.A., B.L.S.

Library of Laval University: Quebec; f. 1852; 379,540 vols; Dir. J. M. BLANCHET.

Library of the City of Montreal: 1210 Sherbrooke Street East; f. 1902; 380,000 vols, mostly French; approx. 35,000 relating to Canada and Canadian history; Librarian JULES BAZIN.

Library of the Legislature of Quebec: Quebec; f. 1867; 200,000 vols; 15,000 pamphlets; Librarian J. C. BONENFANT.

Library of the University of Montreal: Montreal; 290,000 vols.; Librarian JOSEPH R. LEDUC, B.A., B.L.S.C.

McGill University Library: Montreal; f. 1821; 650,000 vols; Librarian RICHARD PENNINGTON, B.A.

Osler Library: McGill University, Medical Building, 3640 University Street, Montreal; f. 1929; 12,600 vols history of medicine and science; Librarian W. W. FRANCIS, M.D., C.M.

Sir George Williams College Library: 1441 Drummond Street, Montreal; Librarian MARGARET FLORENCE BROADHURST, B.A., B.L.S.

SASKATCHEWAN

North Central Saskatchewan Regional Library: Twelve branches with headquarters in Prince Albert; Regional Librarian Miss G. CAMPBELL.

Provincial Library: Government of Saskatchewan, Legislative Building, Regina; Minister in Charge Hon. W. S. LLOYD; Provincial Librarian Miss MARY E. DONALDSON; Public Information Library Division, Miss G. MCKAY, Regional Libraries Division, Miss N. GILROY; Travelling Libraries Division, Miss R. J. BRANDON.

Regina Public Library: Librarian Miss MARJORIE DUNLOP, B.A., B.L.S.

Saskatchewan Legislative Reference Library: Regina; f. 1905; 60,000 vols, history biography and social sciences; Librarian JOHN H. ARCHER

Saskatoon Public Library: f. 1913; 72,000 vols; Librarian J. S. WOOD, B.A.

University of Saskatchewan Library: Saskatoon; f. 1909; 138,000 vols and Adam Shortt collection of Canadiana; Librarian D. C. APPELT, M.A., B.L.S.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

ALBERTA

Calgary Allied Arts Council: The Coste House, Calgary; Western Canada Art Circuit; representing 14 art galleries and centres from Winnipeg to Victoria, Dir. A. F. KEY; Curator DOUGLAS MORTON; Pres. F. D. MOTTER.

Banff National Park Museum: Banff; Natural history and Indian handicrafts exhibits.

Department of Geology Museum, University of Alberta: Edmonton; f. 1912; geology, mineralogy, vertebrate palaeontology, archaeology, ethnology; Dir. R. E. FOLINSBEE, B.Sc., M.A., PH.D.

Edmonton Museum of Arts: 9842-105th Street, Edmonton; f. 1924; Canadian pictures; Courses in art education, Dir. P. H. HENSON.

Museum of Art, University of Alberta: Dir. H. G. GLYDE, A.R.C.A., R.C.A.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Helmcken House Museum: 638 Elliott Street, Victoria; maintained by provincial archives; Provincial Archivist WILLARD E. IRELAND; Resident Curator Mrs. H. WEBSTER.

Museum of Northern British Columbia: Prince Rupert; Curator Mrs. JOCELYN BOLTON.

Provincial Museum of Natural History and Anthropology: Victoria; f. 1886; contains reference collections and exhibits pertaining to natural history and anthropology of B.C.; Dir. G. GLIFFORD CARL; publ. *Annual Report, Occasional Papers, Anthropology in B.C.* series.

Vancouver Art Gallery: 1145 West Georgia Street, Vancouver; f. 1931; oil paintings, water colours, black and white; Curator J. A. MORRIS.

Vancouver City Museum and Art Gallery: 401 Main Street, Vancouver 4, f. 1894; natural history, anthropology, art, B.C. Indian artifacts (Gen. World Collection); Curator T. H. AINSWORTH, F.R.S.A., F.R.A.I.S.

MANITOBA

Historical Exhibition of the Hudson's Bay Company: Winnipeg Store; f. 1922; the anthropology and history of northern and western Canada, especially as they relate to the fur trade; Curator CLIFFORD P. WILSON.

Manitoba Museum: Winnipeg, f. 1932; history and natural history of Manitoba; Dir. R. W. SUTTON.

Museum of University of Manitoba: Winnipeg; f. 1909; natural history and mineralogy; Curators Mineralogy Prof. G. M. BROWNELL, Natural History R. K. STEWART-HAY, Anatomy and Pathology Dr. L. C. BARTLETT.

Winnipeg Art Gallery: The Winnipeg Auditorium; Dir. FERDINAND ECKHARDT, PH.D.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Fort Beauséjour National Historic Park and Museum: Aulac; Hon. Curator Dr. J. C. WEBSTER, C.M.G.; in charge H. B. C. DIXON.

Miramichi Natural History Museum: Chatham; Curator (Vacant).

New Brunswick Museum: St. John; f. (1842) 1930; Sec. and Curator of Nat. Science W. AUSTIN SQUIRES, B.A., M.Sc.; Curator of Art AVERY SHAW; Curator of Canadian History GEORGE MACBEATH; library of 40,000 vols; Librarian and Archivist J. RUSSELL HARPER, M.A.; publs. *Monographic Series, Historical Studies*.

York-Sunbury Historical Society Museum: Fredericton; Curator G. ALVAH GOOD; Sec.-Treas. Mrs. A. E. MATHEWSON, M.B.E.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Newfoundland Museum: St. John's; Curator L. E. ENGLISH, M.B.E.

NOVA SCOTIA

Acadia University Museum: f. 1847; geology, biology, ethnology, history; Curator (Vacant).

Dalhousie University Museum: Halifax; archaeology, natural history, geology.

Fort Anne National Historic Park and Museum: Annapolis Royal, N.S.; Curator of Museum and Hon. Supt. of Fort Anne and Port Royal National Historic Parks G. F. HALL.

Fortress of Louisbourg Museum: Louisbourg; Hon. Curator Miss KATHERINE MCLENNAN.

Nova Scotia Museum of Fine Arts: 37 Westmount Street, Halifax; Curator D. K. CROWDIS, Sec. Mrs. W. B. DAVIDSON.

Nova Scotia Museum of Science: Spring Garden Road, Halifax; natural history, especially of Nova Scotia; Curator DONALD K. CROWDIS.

Pioneers' Museum: Green Hill, Pictou Co.; Curator CLIFFORD ROSE, 254 Almonte Avenue, New Glasgow.

ONTARIO

Art Gallery of Hamilton, Main and Forsythe: Hamilton; Dir. T. R. MACDONALD, A.R.C.A.

Art Gallery of Toronto: Grange Park, Toronto, 2; f. 1900; Canadian, French Impressionist, British eighteenth century, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth century European paintings (Rubens, Bassano, Gainsborough, Van Dyck, Bordoni, etc.); contemporary sculpture; seventeenth century French-Canadian wood-carvings; contemporary Canadian, American and European drawings and prints, Rembrandt etchings, Durer engravings, Turner engravings; Dir. MARTIN BALDWIN.

Dundurn Castle Museum: Hamilton; f. 1900; exhibits mostly pertaining to local history; Curator Mrs. J. BRYCE (AGNES M.) MUNDIE.

National Gallery of Canada: Ottawa; f. 1880; paintings, sculpture, prints and drawings of European schools; the Massey collection of English paintings; the most representative Canadian collection in existence, including war art of both world wars; industrial design section; reference library of 4,000 vols; exhibitions circulated in Canada and Canadian exhibitions sent abroad; educational work comprises publications (including Annual Report), reproductions, and broadcasts; Dir. A. H. JARVIS; Curator of Canadian Art R. H. HUBBARD, PH.D.; Curator of Prints KATHLEEN M. FENWICK; Industrial Design D. W. BUCHANAN.

CANADA

National Museum of Canada: Ottawa; f. 1927, formerly part of Geological Survey of Canada (f. 1842); collections illustrating the natural history of Canada: geology, mineralogy, palaeontology, biology, anthropology; study collections open to research by properly qualified students; lecturers, group visits, loans, and photographs, Chief Curator **FREDERICK J. ALCOCK**, PH.D.; Divisions of Geology, Mineralogy and Invertebrate Palaeontology are maintained in conjunction with the Geological Survey of Canada; Assistant in Education **Mrs. S. D. MACDONALD**; Curator of Geology **J. F. HENDERSON**, PH.D.; Curator of Mineralogy **E. POITEVIN**, PH.D.; Curator of Invertebrate Palaeontology **W. A. BELL**, PH.D.; Chief, Division of Zoology **L. S. RUSSELL**, PH.D.; Chief Botanist, National Herbarium **A. E. PORSILD**; Ethnologist **M. RIOUX**; Archaeologists **R. S. MACNEISH**, PH.D., **T. E. LEE**; Librarian **Miss AUDREY E. DAWE**; library of 88,000 vols. incl. Geological Survey Library; Librarian **Miss N. I. WILLS**; publs. *Annual Reports, Bulletins, etc.*

Queen's University Museums: Kingston; geology dept., f. 1901, Curator **Prof. M. B. BAKER**; biology dept., f. 1880, Curator **Prof. R. O. EARL**; pathology dept., f. 1895; Curator **Prof. R. H. MOORE**

Royal Ontario Museum: 100 Queen's Park, Toronto 5; f. 1912; Chair, Museum, Board **HAROLD M. TURNER**; Dir. **THEODORE A. HEINRICH**; Sec. **Mrs. HELEN MARRIOTT**.

Division of Art and Archaeology: Far Eastern collections, notably Chinese art and archaeology (ceramics and bronzes especially); prehistory and ethnology, especially North American Indian; Greek and Roman, ancient Near-Eastern (Egypt and Babylonia) and Islamic; medieval and modern European, with large English collections, especially in the field of ceramics; textiles, including the Harry Wearne collection of printed textiles; large collection of European and Oriental arms and armour, Canadian collections; the Sigmund Samuel Canadiana collection, administered by the Museum is housed in a separate building, Head: **DOUGLAS TUSHINGHAM**, B.A., PH.D.

Division of Geology and Mineralogy: Geology galleries being rebuilt; mineralogy gallery contains unusually complete series of minerals from all parts of the world as well as special Canadian collection; collections of cut gems, crystals, meteorites, rocks; special series to illustrate the mineral association found in deposits of gold, silver, lead, zinc, radium and nickel, and certain non-metallic series; Head and Curator of Mineralogy **V. B. MEEN**, M.A., PH.D.; Curator of Geology **W. M. TOVELL**, B.A.

Division of Zoology and Palaeontology: invertebrate and vertebrate fossils, mounted skeletons of dinosaurs, fossil plants, mammals, fishes, etc.; series of Canadian vertebrate animals and representative

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

series of invertebrates, special exhibits and extensive study collections; Head: **F. A. URQUHART**, M.A., PH.D.; Curator of Invertebrate Palaeontology: **MADELEINE A. FRITZ**, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S.C.

Division of Education: responsible for Museum educational work with adult groups and Ontario elementary and secondary schools; Supervisor **Miss N. E. HEAKES**, B.A.

Waterloo Historical Society Museum: Kitchener; f. 1912; Sec.-Treas. **Miss EMILY SEIBERT**.

QUEBEC

Ecole Polytechnique, Musée de Mineralogie et de Géologie: 1430 St Denis Street, Montreal; Curator **PIERRE MAUFFETTE**

McCord National Museum of McGill University: Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, f. 1919, Canadian, illustrating Canadian history from 1535 to present day, closed temporarily; Dir. **ALICE E. TURNHAM**, B.Sc.

Montreal Museum of Fine Arts: 1379 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal 25, f. 1860; Dir. **JOHN STEEGMAN**, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.; Sec. **Mrs. GRETA M. KELLY**; publs. *Monthly Bulletin, Guide to the Collections*.

Musée de la Province de Quebec: Parc des Champs de Bataille, Quebec; f. 1931; beaux-arts, natural history; Curator **GERARD MORISSET**

Musée Historique Canadien, Inc.: 3715 Queen Mary Road; Curator **D'ANJOU ANDR.**

Museum of Laval University: Quebec; f. 1852; mineralogy, geology, palaeontology, botany, chemistry, archaeology, ethnography, physics, zoology, numismatics, mathematical and astronomical instruments; paintings of Canadian, Italian, French, Dutch, Spanish and English schools; 8 Curators

Peter Redpath Museum of McGill University: Montreal, f. 1882, natural history, zoology, geology, mineralogy; palaeontology, and ethnology; Dir. **ALICE E. TURNHAM**, B.Sc.

SASKATCHEWAN

Lund Wild Life Exhibit: Lund Exhibit Building, Prince Albert; Curator **GORDON E. LUND**.

Prince Albert Historical Museum: Prince Albert; org. 1923; local historical exhibits, early settlement, pioneers, Indian life, etc., Pres. **Richmond MAYSON**; Sec. **I. C. COLLINS**; Curator **ALEX SIMPSON**.

Saskatchewan Museum of Natural History: Wascana Park, Regina; f. 1906; branch of Dept. of Natural Resources, Provincial Govt.; Dir. **F. G. BARD**.

University of Saskatchewan Museum: Saskatoon, f. 1917; Curator **Dr. D. S. RAWSON**.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNIVERSITIES

ACADIA UNIVERSITY

WOLFVILLE, NOVA SCOTIA

Founded 1838

President: WATSON KIRKCONNELL, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.,
D.P.E.C., D.LITT., F.R.A.I., F.R.S.C.

Provost: R. S. LONGLEY, PH.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Treasurer: F. J. ELDERKIN.

Registrar: R. M. THOMPSON, B.A.

Library. *see* page 286.

Number of teachers: 58, including 23 professors

Number of students: 310 men, 204 women, total 514

DEANS.

Faculty of Applied Science: B. N. CAIN, B.E.

Faculty of Arts and Science: R. S. LONGLEY, M.A., PH.D.

Faculty of Home Economics: ELIZABETH MACMILLAN, M.A.

Faculty of Music: E. A. COLLINS, M.B., M.A., F.R.C.O.

Faculty of Theology: E. M. WHIDDEN, M.A., D.D.

School of Education: M. V. MARSHALL, M.A., D.E.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

Founded 1908

Chancellor: EARLE PARKHILL SCARLETT, B.A., M.B.,
F.R.C.P. (C), F.A.C.P., LL.D.

President: ANDREW STEWART, B.S.A., M.A., LL.D., D.ECON

Bursar: JOHN M. WHIDDEN, B.COM.

Registrar: GEOFFREY BRADFORD TAYLOR, M.SC.

Library: *see* page 286.

Number of teachers: 452, including 67 professors

Number of students (1954-55) 3,041 men, 2,665 women,
total 5,706.

Publications: *The New Trail*, published jointly by the
University and its Alumni Association

DEANS:

Faculty of Agriculture: ARTHUR G. MCCALLA, M.SC., PH.D.,
F.R.S.C.

Faculty of Engineering: ROBERT McDONALD HARDY, B.SC.,
M.SC., D.L.S., A.L.S.

Faculty of Arts and Science: WALTER HUGH JOHNS, B.A.,
PH.D.

School of Physical Education: MAURICE L. VAN VLIET,
M.S., ED.D., (Director)

Student Advisory Service: ALEXANDER J. COOK, B.SC., M.A.,
PH.D. (Director).

School of Commerce: BEN AKSEL LINDBERG, B.M.E., M.E.
(Director).

Faculty of Dentistry: WILLIAM S. HAMILTON, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
F.A.C.D., F.D.S.R.C.S.

Faculty of Education: HERBERT THOMAS COUTTS, B.A.,
M.A., PH.D.

School of Graduate Studies: OSMAN J. WALKER, A.M., PH.D.,
F.C.I.C., F.R.S.C. (Director).

School of Household Economics: MISS MABEL PATRICK,
M.A. (Director).

Faculty of Law: WILBER FEE BOWKER, Q.C., B.A., LL.B.

Faculty of Medicine: JOHN W. SCOTT, M.D., C.M., F.R.C.P. (C),
F.A.C.P.

School of Nursing: HELEN E. PENHALE, B.SC., M.A., R.N.
(Director)

Faculty of Pharmacy: MERVYN JAMES HUSTON, M.SC.,
PH.D. (Director).

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Mount Royal College: Calgary, Alberta f. by the late
George W. Kerby; inc. 1910; affiliated with the Univer-
sity of Alberta as a Junior College.

Principal: Rev. JOHN H. GARDEN, B.A., B.D., D.D.

Registrar: W. G. MAXWELL RAE

Calgary Branch, University of Alberta:

Director: A. L. DOUCETTE, B.SC., M.A., ED.D.

Provincial Institute of Technology and Art: Calgary.

Principal: E. W. WOOD, M.E.I.C.

St. Joseph's Catholic College: Edmonton.

Rector: Bro. LUKE, F.S.C., B.A.

St. Stephen's College: Theological College, Edmonton

Principal: E. J. THOMPSON, M.A., B.D., PH.D.

BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY

LENNOXVILLE, QUEBEC

Founded 1843, constituted a university by Royal Charter
1853

Chancellor: JOHN BASSETT, D.C.L., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal: A. R. JEWITT, M.A., PH.D.,
D.C.L.

Registrar and Bursar: W. L. TOMKINS, B.A.

Number of teachers: 21.

Number of students: 273

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: A. R. JEWITT, M.A., PH.D., D.C.L.

Faculty of Divinity: Rev. S. JELICOE, M.A., B.D.

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER 8, BRITISH COLUMBIA

Founded 1912

Chancellor: SHERWOOD LETT, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., ED.,
Q.C., B.A., LL.D.

President: NORMAN A. M. MACKENZIE, C.M.G., M.M. AND
BAR, Q.C., B.A., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., D.C.L., D.SC. SOC.,
F.R.S.C.

Registrar: CHARLES B. WOOD, B.A., A.M.

Library: *see* page 286.

Number of teachers: 650, including 95 Professors.

Number of students (1954-55), 4,432 men, 1,482 women,
total 5,914

Publications: *University Calendar, Lecture Series.*

DEANS.

Faculty of Agriculture: BLYTHE A. EAGLES, M.A., PH.D.,
F.R.S.C.

Faculty of Applied Science: HENRY C. GUNNING, B.A.S.C.,
S.M., PH.D., F.G.S.A., F.R.S.C.

Faculty of Arts and Science: S. N. F. CHANT, O.B.E., M.A.

Faculty of Law: GEORGE F. CURTIS, LL.B., B.A., B.C.L., LL.D.,
D.C.L.

Faculty of Graduate Studies: HENRY F. ANGUS, B.A.,
B.C.L., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C.

Faculty of Pharmacy: A. W. MATTHEWS, M.SC., PH.D.

Faculty of Medicine: MYRON McDONALD WEAVER, A.B.,
M.S., PH.D., M.D., F.A.C.P., F.R.C.P. (C).

Faculty of Forestry: GEORGE S. ALLEN, M.A.S.C., PH.D.

Administrative and Inter-Faculty Affairs: WALTER H.
GAGE, M.A.

Dean of Women: Miss DOROTHY MAWDSLEY, M.A., PH.D.

Dean and Deputy to President: GEOFFREY C. ANDREW, M.A.

CANADA

DIRECTORS OF SCHOOLS:

- School of Architecture:* FREDERIC LASSERRE, B.Arch., M.R.A.I.C.
School of Commerce: E. D. MACPHEE, M.M., M.A., B.ED.
School of Education: J. R. MCINTOSH, B.A., M.ED., PH.D.
School of Home Economics: CHARLOTTE S. BLACK, B.Sc., A.M.
School of Nursing: EVELYN MALLORY, B.Sc., A.M., R.N.
School of Physical Education: ROBERT F. OSBORNE, B.A., B.ED.
School of Social Work: MARJORIE J. SMITH, A.M.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

- Anglican Theological College of British Columbia:** 6050 Chancellor Boulevard, Vancouver.
Principal: Rev. H. F. WOODHOUSE, B.A., H.DIP.ED., D.D.
Professor and Librarian: Rev. F. T. KINGSTON, M.A., D.D., D.PHIL.
Professor and Registrar: Rev. F. A. PEAKE, M.A., B.D.
Union College of British Columbia: United Church of Canada; Vancouver
Principal: Rev. W. S. TAYLOR, M.A., B.D., PH.D.
Registrar: Rev. Prof. S. V. FAWCETT, B.A., B.D., TH.D.
Dean of Residence: Prof. J. W. GRANT, M.A., D.PHIL.
Victoria College: Victoria.
Principal: W. H. HICKMAN, M.A., D. DE L'UNIV. DE PARIS.

CARLETON COLLEGE

OTTAWA 1

Founded 1942

- Chancellor:* C. J. MACKENZIE, C.M.G., M.C., B.E., M.C.E., D.SC., D.ENG., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.C., M.E.I.C.
Acting President: Prof. JAMES A. GIBSON, B.A., B.LITT., D.PHIL.
Registrar: JOHN ALEXANDER BUCHANAN McLEISH, M.A., PH.D.
Bursar: FREDERICK JAMES TURNER, B.COM., M.A.
 Library: see page 286.
 Number of teachers: 46 full-time, including 5 professors; 46 sessional lecturers, part-time
 Number of students: (1954-55) 458 full-time, 681 part-time.

DEAN.

- Faculty of Arts and Science:* Prof. JAMES A. GIBSON, B.A., B.LITT., D.PHIL.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Founded 1818

- President:* A. E. KERR, B.D., D.D., LL.D.
Registrar: BEATRICE R. E. SMITH.
Business Manager: D. H. McNEILL, B.Sc.
 Library: see page 286.
 Number of teachers: 262, including 55 Professors.
 Number of students: 1,098 men, 343 women, total 1,441
 Publications: *Calendar* (annually), *President's Report* (annually), *The Dalhousie Review* (quarterly) (Editor A. R. BEVAN, M.A., PH.D.).

DEANS.

- Faculty of Arts and Science:* W. J. ARCHIBALD, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S.C.
Faculty of Law: H. E. READ, O.B.E., Q.C., B.A., LL.M., S.J.D., D.C.L.
Faculty of Medicine: C. B. STEWART, B.Sc., M.D., C.M., DR.P.H., F.A.P.H.A.
Faculty of Dentistry: J. D. McLEAN, D.D.S., L.D.S.
Faculty of Graduate Studies: J. H. L. JOHNSTONE, O.B.E., M.Sc., PH.D.

UNIVERSITIES

AFFILIATED AND ASSOCIATED BODIES:

- Convent of the Sacred Heart:** Halifax
Mother Superior: Rev Mother C. MURPHY.
Fisheries Research Board of Canada.
Maritime Conservatory of Music.
Director: (Vacant).
Halifax Ladies' College:
Principal: Miss M. B. DAUPHINEE, B.A.
Maritime College of Pharmacy:
Dean: J. E. COOKE, B.Sc.
Pine Hill Divinity Hall: Halifax.
Principal: Very Rev C. M. NICHOLSON, B.A., D.D.
 Three other Professors
Prince of Wales College and Normal School: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; f. 1860, amalgamated with Provincial Normal School 1879.
Principal: FRANK MACKINNON, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.
Vice-Principal: J. B. BROW, M.Sc.
Registrar: LILY H. SEAMEN, M.A.
Librarian: Mrs HELENA MELLISH.
 Library: 4,648 vols
 Number of teachers: 22
 Number of students: 232 men, 352 women, total 584.
 Publication: *College Times* (Editor WILLARD MAC-KAY).

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Founded 1789 by United Empire Loyalists; granted Royal Charter 1802; entered into association with University of Dalhousie 1923

- Chancellor:* Col. The Hon. RAY LAWSON, O.B.E., LL.D.
President and Vice-Chancellor: Rev. H. L. PUXLEY, M.A., L.TH.
Registrar and Dean of Residence: Rev. H. E. DYSART, B.A., M.S.LITT.
Dean of Women: Mrs. P. J. POWER, B.Sc.
 Library: see page 286.
 Number of teachers: 17, including 6 Professors.
 Number of students: 139.
 Publication: *Calendar* (annual).

DEAN:

- Faculty of Divinity:* Rev. J. H. A. HOLMES, M.A., B.D., D.D.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

QUEBEC

Founded 1852, Royal Charter signed December 1852; Pontifical Charter 1876

- Chancellor:* His Excellency Mgr. MAURICE ROY, D.PH., D.TH.
Rector: Mgr. A. M. PARENT, D.TH., D.PH.
Vice-Rector: Mgr. FERDINAND VANDRY, D.TH.
Secretary and Moderator: Mgr. R. DOLBEC, L.Sc., L.PH., L.ZOOL.
Treasurer: Mgr. ROCH ROCHETTE, B.A.
Director of Students: J. C. RACINE, L.TH.
 Library: see page 287
 Number of teachers: 710, including 188 Professors.
 Publications: *Laval Théologique et Philosophique* (bi-yearly), *Laval Médical* (monthly), *Le Naturaliste Canadien* (monthly), *La revue de l'Université Laval* (monthly), *L'Enseignement secondaire* (monthly), *Les cahiers de la faculté des sciences sociales* (monthly), *Ensemble* (monthly), *Le bulletin des relations industrielles* (monthly), *Pédagogie-Orientation* (quarterly), *Les Archives de Folklore* (bi-yearly)

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

DEANS:

Faculty of Agriculture: F. X. JEAN, M.Sc.A.
Faculty of Arts: R. MIVILLE, L.Ph.
Faculty of Civil Law: G. PRATTE, B.A., LL.D.
Faculty of Commerce: Bro. CLÉMENT, D.Ph.
Faculty of Forestry and Surveying: Z. ROUSSEAU, I.F.
Faculty of Letters: Mgr., F. A. SAVARD, M.S.C.R.
Faculty of Medicine: J. B. JOBIN, M.D.
Faculty of Philosophy: C. DE KONINCK, D.Ph.
Faculty of Sciences: A. POULIOT, L.Sc.
Faculty of Social Sciences: J. M. MARTIN, M.A.
Faculty of Theology: Mgr. FERDINAND VANDRY, D.Th.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Founded 1877 .

Chancellor: VICTOR SIFTON, C.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor and President: HUGH HAMILTON SAUNDERSON, B.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Registrar: D. CHEVRIER, B.A.
Comptroller: W. J. CONDO, B.A.
 Library of 140,000 vols.
 Number of teachers: 452, including 64 Professors.
 Number of students: 2,542 men, 1,335 women, total 3,877.
 Museum: see page 288
 Publications: Calendar, Announcements, Syllabus of Schools, etc.

DEANS:

Faculty of Agriculture and Home Economics: J. R. WEIR, B.S.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.
Faculty of Arts and Science: W. J. WAINES, B.A., M.A.
Faculty of Education: N. V. SCARFE, M.A.
Faculty of Engineering and Architecture: A. E. MACDONALD, M.Sc. (C.E.), M.E.I.C.
Faculty of Law: G. P. R. TALLIN, Q.C., B.A., LL.B.
Faculty of Medicine: L. G. BELL, M.O., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.
School of Music: R. W. GIBSON, M.B. (Director).
School of Art: R. E. WILLIAMS, B.A., M.F.A. (Director).
School of Social Work: HELEN MANN, M.A. (Director) (Acting).
School of Nursing Education: MARGARET HART, B.Sc., M.A., R.N. (Director).
Women: MARJORIE E. MACKAY, B.A.
Graduate Studies and Research: W. H. McEWAN, M.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

St. Boniface College: St. Boniface (Roman Catholic Church).
Rector: Rev. J. D'A. RICHARD, S.J., Ph.D.
St. John's College: Winnipeg (Church of England).
Warden: Rev. Canon L. F. WILMOT, B.A., B.D.
 Number of teachers: 6, including 2 professors.
United College: Winnipeg; a union of Manitoba College (f. 1871) and Wesley College (f. 1877).
Chairman: Hon. JOHN T. HAIG, Q.C., B.A.
Vice-Chairman: ALLAN H. WATSON.
Principal: Rev. WILLIAM C. GRAHAM, M.A., S.T.M., Ph.D., D.D., F.R.S.C.
Secretary: WILLIAM WHYTE.
Registrar and Comptroller: WESLEY D. G. RUNIONS, B.A., B.Sc.
Librarian: Miss MARGARET GRAHAM, B.A., B.L.S.
 Library: 50,000 vols.
 Number of teachers: 35, including 12 Professors.
 Number of students: 488 men, 291 women, total 779.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts and Science: O. T. ANDERSON, M.A., B.Sc.
Faculty of Theology: Rev. E. G. D. FREEMAN, M.A., D.D.
Collegiate: C. N. HALSTEAD, M.A.

St. Paul's College: Winnipeg (Roman Catholic Church).
Rector: Rev. Fr. C. C. RYN, S.J., B.A., Ph.L.
 Number of teachers: 19.

Brandon College, Incorporated: Brandon.

President: J. R. C. EVANS, B.A., Ph.D., LL.D.
Dean: H. S. PERDUE, M.A., Ph.D.

Number of teachers: 19, including 9 Professors.

Manitoba Law School: Winnipeg.

Dean: G. P. R. TALLIN, Q.C., B.A., LL.D.
 Number of teachers: 24.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

MONTREAL 2, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Founded 1821 by legacy of Hon. JAMES MCGILL

Chancellor: B. C. GARDNER, M.C., D.C.L., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal: F. CYRIL JAMES, B.Com., M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., D. de l'U., F.R.S.C.
Comptroller and Executive Assistant to Principal: SIDNEY H. DOBELL, D.S.O., C.A.
Bursar: WILLIAM BENTLEY, C.G.A., F.C.I.S., R.I.A.
Registrar: T. H. MATTHEWS, M.A., LL.D.
Curator: ALICE E. TURNHAM, B.Sc.
 Library: see page 287.
 Number of teachers: 1,181 including 109 Professors.
 Number of students: 4,669 men, 1,932 women, total 6,601.

INCORPORATED COLLEGES:

Macdonald College: St. Anne de Bellevue
Vice-Principal: W. H. BRITTAIN, M.S., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.A.I., F.R.S.C.

Royal Victoria College: Montreal; is the Women's College of the University.
Warden: MURIEL V. ROSCOE, Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.

DEANS:

Faculty of Agriculture: W. H. BRITTAIN, M.S. (AGRIC.), Ph.D., D.Sc., F.A.I., F.R.S.C.
Faculty of Arts and Science: H. N. FIELDHOUSE, M.A., F.R.S.C.
Faculty of Dentistry: D. PRESCOTT MOWRY, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., F.R.S.C.
Faculty of Engineering: R. E. JAMIESON, O.B.E., M.Sc., P.ENG.
Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research: D. L. THOMSON, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., F.C.I.C., F.R.S.C.
Faculty of Law: W. C. J. MEREDITH, Q.C., M.A.
Faculty of Medicine: G. LYMAN DUFF, B.Sc., M.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.C.P. (C), F.R.S.C.
Faculty of Divinity: J. S. THOMSON, M.A., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Faculty of Music: DOUGLAS CLARKE, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.O., F.R.C.M.

AFFILIATED BODIES:

Diocesan College of Montreal.

Principal: Rev. R. H. L. SLATER, M.A., Ph.D.

Presbyterian College: Montreal.

Acting Principal: Rev. R. LENNOX, M.A., Th.B., D.D.

United Theological College: 3508 University Street, Montreal, Quebec; f. 1926, uniting the Congregational College of Canada (f. 1864), and the Wesleyan College (f. 1879).
Principal: Rev. G. G. D. KILPATRICK, D.S.O., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

CANADA

McMASTER UNIVERSITY HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Established in Toronto 1887, moved to Hamilton 1930

Chancellor: E. CAREY FOX, B.A., LL.D.

President and Vice-Chancellor: GEORGE P. GILMOUR, M.A., D.D., D.L.C., LL.D.

Principal, Hamilton College: H. G. THODE, M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., F.C.I.C.

Bursar: WILFRED N. PATERSON, B.A.

Registrar: CHARLES W. H. LINTON, B.A.

Library: see page 286.

Number of teachers: 87, including 28 professors.

Number of students: 787 men, 286 women, total 1,073.

Publications: *The Silhouette* (weekly), *The Muse* (quarterly), *The Marmor* (annually) (student editors).

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts and Science: H. S. ARMSTRONG, M.A., Ph.D.

Department of Extension: CLEMENT H. STEARN, M.A., B.D., Ph.D.

Divinity School: N. H. PARKER, B.S., Th.D., D.D.

Women: MARION BATES, B.A., REG.N.

MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

Founded 1925 as Memorial University College, established as a University 1949

Chancellor: Rt. Hon. The LORD ROTHERMERE.

President and Vice-Chancellor: RAYMOND GUSHUE, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.B., D.C.L.

Registrar: Miss M. G. MANSFIELD

Bursar: PAUL A. WINTER.

Library: see page 286

Number of teachers: 47, including 12 professors.

Number of students: 685.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts and Science: A. C. HUNTER, M.A., Docteur d'Université, Officier d'Académie.

Faculty of Education: G. A. HICKMAN, M.A., Fd.D.

Faculty of Applied Science: S. J. CAREW, B.Sc., B.E.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

MONTREAL 1

Founded 1876

Chancellor: H. E. Cardinal PAUL-EMILE LÉGER, P.S.-S., L.Th., D.C.L.

Rector: Mgr. OLIVIER MAURALT, P.S.-S., P.A., C.M.G., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.

Vice-Rector: Mgr. GEORGES DENIGER, P.D., B.Th.

Secretary-General: MARCEL FARIBAULT, LL.D.

Treasurer: LOUIS CASAUBON.

Director of Extension Department: LÉON LORTIE, D.Sc. Phys.

Library: see page 287.

Number of teachers: 2,079.

Number of students: 10,581.

Publications: *La Revue trimestrielle canadienne*, *L'Actualité économique*, *L'Action universitaire*.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Rev. G. PERRAS, P.S.-S.

Faculty of Dental Surgery: Dr. ERNEST CHARRON, D.D.S., F.I.C.D., F.A.C.D., F.D.S.R.C.S. (ENG.), F.D.S.R.C.S. (EDIN.).

School of Hygiene: Dr. ARMAND FRAPPIER, M.D., L.Sc.

UNIVERSITIES

Faculty of Law: Hon. Justice BERNARD BISSENETTE, LL.D.

Faculty of Letters: Canon ARTHUR SIDELEAU, L.L.E.T.

Faculty of Medicine: Dr. WILBROD BONIN, M.D.

Faculty of Music: CLEMENT MORIN.

Faculty of Pharmacy: ALFRED-F. LAROSE, D.Pharm.

Faculty of Philosophy: T. R. P. L.-MARIE REGIX, O.P., D.Ph., S.Th.L.

Faculty of Sciences: PIERRE DANSEREAU, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Faculty of Social Sciences: ESDRAS MINVILLE, L.Sc. Comm.

Faculty of Theology: Rev. ROLAND FURNIER, D.Th.

AFFILIATED BODIES:

Agricultural Institute at Oka: f. 1893

Director: Rev. Father NORBERT, O.C.S.O., L.S.A.

Ecole des hautes études commerciales: f. 1907.

Director: Prof. E. MINVILLE, L.Sc. Com.

Ecole normale secondaire: f. 1941.

Director: Rev. GEORGES PERRAS, P.S.S.

Ecole polytechnique: f. 1873.

Director: HENRI GAUDEFROY, B.Sc.A., B.S., I.C., I.E.

Institut Marguerite d'Youville: f. 1934.

Director: Rev. Sister DENISE LEFEBVRE, S.G.M.

Institut pédagogique (C.N.D.).

Director: Rev. Sister STE. MADELEINE-DU-SACRÉ-CŒUR.

Institut de pédagogie familiale: f. 1943.

Director: Rev. Sister MARIE-DONALDA.

Institut pédagogique St. Georges: f. 1929.

Director: Rev. Brother LUC, E.C.

School of Optometry.

Director: J. ARMAND MESSIER, O.D.

Veterinary Medical School at Saint Hyacinthe: f. 1886

Director: GUSTAVE LABELLE, D.M.V.

MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY

SACKVILLE, NEW BRUNSWICK

Founded 1840

President: Col. the Rev. Wm. THOMAS ROSS FLEMINGTON, O.B.E., M.A., B.A.E.D., D.D.

Vice-President: H. W. MCKIEL, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D., M.E.I.C.

Registrar: CHRISTINE MACINNES, B.A.

Library: see page 286

Number of teachers: 58 professors

Number of students: 914.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Rev. ARTHUR JAMES EBBUTT, B.A., B.D., Th.D.

Faculty of Science: FRANK L. WEST, M.A., B.Sc., M.E.I.C.

Dean of Men: D. W. MACLAUCHLAN, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Dean of Women: ANNE DICKSON, M.D., C.M.

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT COLLEGE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Chartered 1925

Mother General: MOTHER STELLA MARIA

Chancellor: Most Rev. JOSEPH GERALD BERRY, D.D., Archbishop of Halifax.

President: Sr. FRANCIS D'ASSISSI, Ph.D.

Dean: Sr. FRANCIS CARMEL, L.M.S., Ph.D.

Registrar: Sr. ANNA GERTRUDE, M.A.

Library: see page 286.

Number of teachers: 28.

Number of students: 500.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

Founded 1800

Hon. Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Lord BEAVERBROOK, LL.D.
President: COLIN B. MACKAY, B.A., LL.B., D.C.L., LL.D.
Business Manager: B. F. MACAULAY, B.SC.
Bursar: C. L. MAHAN.
Registrar: EDITH G. MCLEOD, B.A.
 Library: see page 286.
 Number of teachers: 71, including 28 professors.
 Number of students 1954-55: 876.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: A. G. BAILEY, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S.C.
Faculty of Engineering: E. O. TURNER, S.B., D.SC., M.E.I.C.
Faculty of Forestry: J. MILES GIGSON, O.B.E., D.SC.
Faculty of Science: C. W. ARGUE, C.B.F., B.A., B.S.A., M.SC., D.SC.
Faculty of Law: Hon. W. H. HARRISON, D.S.O., B.A., LL.D.
Graduate Studies: F. J. TOOLE, M.SC., PH.D.

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

OTTAWA

Founded 1866

Chancellor: Most Rev. M.-J. LEMIEUX.
Rector: Very Rev. RODRIGUE NORMANDIN, O.M.I., S.T.L., PH.D.
Vice-Rectors: Rev. MARCEL BELANGER, O.M.I., B.A., L.PH., Rev. HENRI F. LEGARE, O.M.I., D.SOC.SC.
Registrar and Secretary of Council of Administration: Rev. MAURICE BEAUCHAMP, O.M.I., PL.D., S.T.L.
Treasurer: Rev. I. PIGEON, O.M.I., B.A., J.B.C.
Director of Institute of Missiology: Rev. J. E. CHAMPAGNE, O.M.I., M.A., PH.L., S.T.B., MISS.D.
Director of Institute of Philosophy: Rev. L. DUCHARME, O.M.I., B.A., PH.L., PH.L.
Director of School of Psychology and Education: Rev. R. SHEVENELL, O.M.I., PH.D., PH.L.
Principal of School of Nursing: Rev. R. GENDRON, O.M.I., M.A., PH.L., S.T.L.
Principal of Normal School: Rev. R. LAMOUREUX, O.M.I., B.A., PH.D., S.T.B.
Director of Library School and Librarian: Rev. A. M. MORISSET, O.M.I., B.A., J.C.L., M.L.S.
Director of School of Social Welfare: Rev. S. BOWERS, O.M.I., B.A., M.SC.
Director of Catholic Centre: Rev. ANDRÉ GUAY, O.M.I., B.A., PH.L., S.T.L., J.C.D.
Director of School of Music and Elocution: Rev. J. MARTEL, O.M.I., B.A., J.C.B.
Director of Institute of Physical Education: Rev. MEDERIC MONTPETIT, O.M.I., B.A.
Director of Summer School: Rev. GERARD CLOUTIER, O.M.I., B.A., PH.D., S.T.L.
 Library: see page 287.
 Number of teachers: 323 Professors.
 Number of students. 3,554 men, 1,581 women, total 5,135.
 Publications: *Revue de l'Université d'Ottawa* (quarterly), Calendars of the several Faculties.

DEANS:

Faculty of Medicine: A. L. RICHARD, B.A., M.D.
Faculty of Theology: Rev. J. GERVAIS, O.M.I., PH.L., S.T.D.
Faculty of Civil Law: Justice G. FAUTEUX, B.A., LL.D.
Faculty of Canon Law: Rev. A. CARON, O.M.I., B.A., PH.D., S.T.D., J.C.D.
Faculty of Philosophy: Rev. H. ST. DENIS, O.M.I., B.A., S.T.D., PH.D., B.PAED.

Faculty of Pure and Applied Science: P. GENDRON, B.SC., PH.D.
Faculty of Arts: Rev. R. LAVIGNE, O.M.I., B.A., PH.L., S.T.B.
Faculty of Social, Economic and Political Sciences: Rev. H. F. LÉGARE, O.M.I., D.SOC.SC.
School of Graduate Studies: Rev. R. SHEVENELL, O.M.I., PH.D.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGE:

St. Patrick's College: Ottawa, Ontario; f. 1932; exclusively English language division of the Faculties of the University of Ottawa; Associated School: Holy Rosary Seminary, Ottawa.
Chancellor: Most Rev. M.-J. LEMIEUX.
Rector: Very Rev. G. E. COUSINEAU O.M.I., M.A.
Vice-Rector: Rev. J. J. KELLY, O.M.I., M.A.
Vice-Rector: Rev. J. H. CONWAY, O.M.I., M.A.
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Registrar: Rev. FARRELL E. BANIM, O.M.I., M.A., L.PH., L.TH.
Librarian: Rev. P. F. SPRATT, O.M.I.
 Library: 26,000 vols.
 Number of teachers: 31, including 11 Professors.
 Number of students: 274 men, 139 women, total 413

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

KINGSTON, ONTARIO

Founded 1841

Chancellor: Hon. C. A. DUNNING, P.C., LL.D.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor: W. A. MACKINTOSH, C.M.G., M.A., PH.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Vice-Principal: J. A. CORRY, LL.B., B.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Rector: L. W. BROCKINGTON, C.M.G., Q.C., D.C.L., LL.D.
Registrar: JEAN I. ROYCE, B.A.
Assistant to the Principal: J. A. EDMISON, Q.C., B.A.
Treasurer: M. C. TILLOTSON, M.B.E., B.COM., M.B.A.
 Library: see page 287.
 Museum: see page 289.
 Number of teachers. 196, including 77 Professors.
 Number of students: 1,883 men, 467 women, total 2,350
 Publication: *Queen's Quarterly* (Editor M. M. ROSS, M.A., PH.D.).

DEANS

Faculty of Applied Science: (Vacant).
Faculty of Arts: R. O. EARL, E.D., B.A., S.M., PH.D.
Faculty of Medicine: G. H. ETTINGER, M.B.E., B.A., M.D., C.M., F.R.S.C.
Women: A. VIBERT DOUGLAS, M.B.E., M.SC., PH.D., F.R.A.S.

AFFILIATED COLLEGE:

Queen's Theological College: f. 1841.
Principal: Rev. S. M. GILMOUR, B.A., B.D., PH.D., D.D.
 Other Professors, 3.
 Number of students: 29

SAINT DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Founded 1855

Chancellor: Most Rev. MALCOLM A. MACEachern, D.D., PH.D., Bishop of Charlottetown.
President-Rector: Rt. Rev. R. V. MacKENZIE, LITT.D., LL.D., D.P.
Vice-Rector and Dean of Studies: Rev. J. A. SULLIVAN, M.A., C.U.A.
Registrar: Rev. EDMUND J. ROCHE, M.SC.
Librarian: Rev. A. F. MacDONALD, B.L.S., B.A.
 Number of professors: 23.
 Number of students (1953-54): 315.
Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences: Rev. J. A. SULLIVAN, M.A., C.U.A.

SAINT FRANCIS XAVIER UNIVERSITY

ANTIGONISH, NOVA SCOTIA

Founded 1853

Chancellor: Most Rev. JOHN R. MACDONALD, D.D.*President:* Rev. H. J. SOMERS, PH.D., F.R.H.S.*Registrar:* Rev. W. X. EDWARDS, B.A.*Dean of Studies:* C. H. BAUER, B.A.*Vice-President and Director of University Extension:* Rev. M. J. MACKINNON, B.A.*Library:* see page 286.

Number of teachers: 59, including 19 Professors.

Publications *Xaverian Weekly*, *St. Francis Xavier Yearbook*, *Maritime Co-operator*, *Alumni News*.**SAINT JOSEPH'S UNIVERSITY**

NEW BRUNSWICK

Founded 1864

This University, originally founded as St. Joseph's College in 1864, is now organised in two separate colleges, as follows:

College of Arts: St. Joseph, New Brunswick; f. 1864.*President:* Rev. THEODORE GALLANT, S.T.H.L., PH.L.*Vice-President:* Rev. A. POITRAS, L.S.C.*Dean of Studies, Registrar and Secretary:* Rev. L. GAUDET, LL.L.*Library:* see page 286

Number of students (1954-55): 460

Number of professors: 37.

DEANS:

Studies and Latin: Rev. L. GAUDET, LL.L.*Mathematics and Sciences:* Rev. A. POITRAS, L.S.C.*French:* Rev. M. CHAMARD, LL.L.*English:* Rev. L. M. DAIGLE, L.P.H.**College of Sciences, Commerce, Education:** 80 Church Street, Moncton, N.B.; f. 1953*President and Dean of Studies:* Rev. R. ROSSIGNOL.*Vice-President:* Rev. C. CORMIER, LL.D., PH.D., S.T.H.L.

Number of professors: 12.

Number of students enrolled in 1955-56: 65.

DEANS:

Studies: Rev. J. B. CORMIER, L.S.C.*Commerce:* Rev. O. FERGUSON, L.S.C., COM.*Education:* Rev. LEOPOLD TAILLON, M.A., B.PED.**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN**

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN

Founded 1907

Chancellor: FRANCIS HEDLEY AULD, M.B.E., LL.D.*President:* WALTER PALMER THOMPSON, M.A., PH.D., D.S.C., F.R.S.C.*Assistant to the President:* A. C. McEOWN, B.S.C.*Business Manager:* J. A. PRINGLE, B.ACC.*Registrar:* N. K. CRAM, B.A., B.ED.*Bursar:* D. J. GRAHAM, R.I.A.*Museum:* Curator Dr. D. S. RAWSON.*Library:* see page 287.

Number of teachers: 230, including 70 Professors.

Number of students (1955-56): 2,051 men, 623 women, total 2,674 (full-time).

There are several affiliated junior colleges and professional societies.

DEANS:

Faculty of Agriculture: V. E. GRAHAM, B.S.A., M.S., PH.D.
Faculty of Arts and Science: J. F. LEDDY, M.A., D.LITT., D.PHIL.*Faculty of Commerce:* T. H. McLEOD, A.M., M.P.A.*Faculty of Education:* (Vacant).*Faculty of Engineering:* I. M. FRASER, B.S.C.*Faculty of Graduate Studies:* J. W. T. SPINKS, M.B.E., PH.D., F.R.S.C.*Faculty of Home Economics:* HOPE H. HUNT, B.A., M.S.C., PH.D.*Faculty of Law:* FREDERICK C. CRONKITE, M.A., LL.D., Q.C.*Faculty of Medicine:* J. W. MACLEOD, O.B.E., B.S.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.*Faculty of Pharmacy:* W. C. MACAULAY, B.S.P., M.S.C.*Dean of Regina College:* W. A. RIDDELL, B.A., B.S.C., M.S.C., PH.D.

JUNIOR COLLEGE

Regina College: f. 1911.*Dean:* W. A. RIDDELL, B.A., B.S.C., M.S.C., PH.D.

Offers First-Year University Courses.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Emmanuel College: f. 1879*Principal:* Rev. R. S. DEAN, D.D., M.T.H.**Luther Theological Seminary:** f. 1939*President:* Rev. O. M. STORAASLI, B.A., M.T.H., S.T.D.**Lutheran College and Seminary:** inc. 1924.*President:* Rev. O. A. OLSON, B.A., B.D.**St. Andrew's College:** f. 1912.*Principal:* Rev. R. F. SCHNELL, M.A., PH.D.**St. Chad's College:** Regina; f. 1907.*Warden:* Rev. G. C. COSTER SCOVIL, M.A., B.D., D.D.**SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS COLLEGE**

DRUMMOND STREET, MONTREAL

Founded 1926

Principal: KENNETH EVERETTE NORRIS, M.A., PH.D.*Registrar:* DOUGLASS BURNS CLARKE, M.A.*Bursar:* HENRY GEORGE WORRELL, B.A.*Library:* see page 287.

Number of teachers: 31 full-time, including 10 professors, 114 part-time.

Number of students (1954-55): 3,846 men and women

DEAN.

HENRY FOSS HALL, B.A., L.R.E.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

TORONTO 5, ONTARIO

Founded 1827

President: SIDNEY E. SMITH, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.C.*Bursar:* C. E. HIGGINBOTTOM, F.C.I.S.*Registrar:* J. C. EVANS, B.A.*Vice-President (Administration):* F. R. STONE, B.COM., C.A.*Library:* see page 287.

Number of teachers: 1,535 including 213 professors.

Number of students: 7,866 men, 3,193 women, total 11,059.

Publications. *University of Toronto Quarterly*, *Canadian Historical Review*, *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, *University of Toronto Law Journal*, *Canadian Journal of Psychology*, *Canadian Journal of Mathematics*, *The Phoenix*.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: M. ST. A. WOODSIDE, M.A.
Faculty of Medicine: J. A. MACFARLANE, O.B.E., B.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Faculty of Law: C. A. WRIGHT, Q.C., B.A., S.J.D., LL.D.
Faculty of Applied Science and Engineering: R. R. McLAUGHLIN, M.A.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.
Ontario College of Education: A. C. LEWIS, M.A., D.Paed.
Library School: Miss B. BASSAM, B.A., B.L.S., M.S. (Director).
Faculty of Forestry: J. W. B. SISAM, B.Sc.F., M.F.
Royal Conservatory of Music: L. BOYD NEEL, C.B.E., B.A.
School of Graduate Studies: A. R. GORDON, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.
Faculty of Dentistry: R. G. ELLIS, D.D.S., M.Sc.D., F.D.S., R.C.S.
Faculty of Pharmacy: F. N. HUGHES, PhM.B., B.S., M.A., LL.D.
School of Architecture: H. H. MADILL, O.B.E., V.D., B.A.Sc., F.R.A.I.C. (Director).
School of Physical and Health Education: J. H. EBBS, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.P. (Director).
School of Social Work: CHARLES E. HENDRY, M.A., M.H. (Director).
School of Nursing: NETTIE DOUGLAS FIDLER, B.A. (Director).
Institute of Child Study: W. E. BLATZ, M.A., M.B., Ph.D. (Director).
Department of University Extension: J. R. COULTER, B.A. (Director).

COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY:

University College (Provincial Arts College).

Principal: F. C. A. JEANNERET, B.A., D.ès L., O.A.
Registrar: W. J. MCANDREW, M.A.
Dean of Residence: C. T. BISSELL, M.A., Ph.D.
Dean of Women: Mrs. M. Q. INNIS, Ph.D.

FEDERATED COLLEGES:

Emmanuel College (the Theological College in Toronto of the United Church of Canada). f. 1928.

Principal: Rev. A. DAWSON MATHESON, M.A., B.D., D.D.
Secretary of the Council: Rev. K. H. COUSLAND, M.C., M.A. (Oxon), B.D., D.D.

Knox College (Presbyterian).

Principal: Rev. J. S. GLEN, M.A., Ph.D., B.D., Th.D.
Registrar: Miss M. A. CARRINGTON, B.A.
Librarian: Rev. N. G. SMITH, M.A.

St. Michael's College (the Catholic College of the University of Toronto) Toronto 5; f. 1852; conducted by the Basilian Fathers.

Superior and President: Very Rev. L. K. SHOOK, C.S.B., M.A., Ph.D.
Registrar and Vice-President: Rev. C. J. LAVERY, C.S.B., M.A., Ph.D.
Bursar: Rev. J. S. KELLY, B.A.
Dean of Residence: Rev. R. MACDONALD, M.A., Ph.D.

Trinity College (see University of Trinity College).

Victoria College (see Victoria University).

Wycliffe College (Anglican).

Chairman of Council: The Hon. W. J. DUNLOP, F.C.I., LL.D.
Principal: Rev. RAMSAY ARMITAGE, M.C., M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Hon. Treasurer: G. A. ELLIS.
Registrar: A. A. ATKINSON.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Albert College: Belleville.

Ontario Agricultural College: Guelph; f. 1874.

President: J. D. MACLACHLAN, B.A., A.M., Ph.D., F.A.I.C.
Registrar: A. M. PORTER, B.S.A.
 Library: 50,000 vols.

Ontario Ladies' College: Whitby.

Ontario Veterinary College: Guelph; f. 1862; under the control of the Department of Agriculture; affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Principal: T. LLOYD JONES, D.V.M., M.Sc.
Registrar: F. E. GATTINGER, M.A., B.L.S.

Ontario College of Art.

Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario: 234 St. George Street, Toronto.

St. Hilda's College: Toronto.

UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE

TORONTO 5

Constituted by Royal Charter, 1852.

Federated with the University of Toronto, 1904

Chancellor: G. B. STRATHY, Q.C., M.A., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor: Provost of Trinity College Rev. R. S. K. SEELEY, M.A., D.D., LL.D., D.C.L.

Registrar and Vice-Provost: G. EDISON, M.A., Ph.D.

Secretary and Bursar: GORDON M. MUDGE.

Library: see page 287.

Publications: *Calendar* (May), *Trinity University Review* (six issues yearly)

Dean of Divinity: Rev. C. R. FEILDING, M.A., B.D., S.T.D.

Dean of Residence: T. H. B. SYMONS, B.A. (Acting).

Dean of Women: Miss K. M. DARROCH, M.A., E.D.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

QUEEN'S PARK, TORONTO, ONTARIO

Founded 1836

Federated with the University of Toronto

Including VICTORIA COLLEGE (Arts) and EMMANUEL COLLEGE (Theology)

Chancellor: Hon. L. B. PEARSON, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., D.C.L.

President and Vice-Chancellor: Rev. A. B. B. MOORE, B.A., B.D., D.D., LL.D.

Bursar: W. C. JAMES, B.A.

Registrar: F. A. HARE, M.A.

Library: see page 287.

Number of teachers: 50, including 15 Professors.

Number of students: 706 men, 526 women, total 1,232.

PRINCIPALS.

Victoria College: H. BENNETT, B.A., Ph.D.

Emmanuel College: A. D. MATHESON, M.A., B.D., D.D.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO

LONDON, ONTARIO

Founded 1878. Charter revised 1908, 1923

Chancellor: R. G. IVEY, Q.C., LL.D.

President: G. EDWARD HALL, M.S.A., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.C.

Vice-President: RONALD A. ALLEN, M.A., Ph.D.

Registrar: HELEN M. B. ALLISON, M.A.

Comptroller: R. B. WILLIS, M.A.

Library: see page 286.

Number of teachers: 363, including 76 Professors.

Number of students: 2,554 men, 1,081 women, total 3,635.

Publications: *Medical Journal, Gazette* (student weekly), *Alumni Gazette, The Business Quarterly*.

CANADA

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts and Sciences: FRANK STILLING, M.A., PH.D.
Faculty of Medicine: J. B. COLLIP, C.B.E., M.A., PH.D.,
D.SC., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P. (C), F.R.S.C., F.A.C.P., F.A.C.O.G.
School of Nursing: EDITH McDOWELL, B.S., M.A.
School of Business Administration: F. W. P. JONES, B.A.
Faculty of Graduate Studies: RONALD A. ALLEN, M.A., PH.D.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS:

Huron College: London, Ontario; f. 1863; theological college.
Principal: Rev. W. R. COLEMAN, M.A., D.D., F.R.S.A.
St. Peter's Seminary and Christ the King College: London, Ontario; f. 1912 (Seminary), 1955 (College); Seminary and College of Arts.
Rector: Mgr. A. P. MAHONEY, V.G., D.P.
Ursuline College: London, Ontario; f. 1919; arts subjects.
Dean: Mother M. St. JAMES, M.A.
Waterloo College: Waterloo, Ontario; f. 1925; arts subjects.
President: J. GERALD HAGLEY, B.A.

COLLEGES

NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Chairman of the Board of Governors: The Minister of Education of the Province of Nova Scotia.

UNIVERSITIES

President: ALAN E. CAMERON, M.SC., D.SC., LL.D.
Registrar: JAMES B. TERNAN, B.E.
Librarian: DONALD A. REDMOND, B.SC., B.L.S., M.S.
Number of teachers: 22.
Number of students (1954-55): 192.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:

Civil Engineering: Prof. G. G. MEYERHOF, M.SC., PH.D., D.SC.
Electrical Engineering: Prof. GEORGE H. BURCHILL, B.SC.
Mechanical Engineering: Prof. M. L. BAKER, B.SC.
Mining and Metallurgical Engineering: Prof. A. EDWARD FLYNN, A.R.S.M., D.I.C.
Chemical Engineering: Prof. M. ROY FORAN, M.SC., PH.D.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA

KINGSTON, ONTARIO

Founded 1876

President: THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.
Commandant: Air. Commodore DOUGLAS A. R. BRADSHAW, D.F.C., C.D.
Vice-Commandant and Director of Studies: Col. WILLIAM REGINALD SAWYER, O.B.E., M.SC., PH.D., F.C.I.C.
Registrar and Secretary of the Faculty: Lt.-Col. THOMAS FRASER GELLEY, M.A.
Librarian: JOHN SPURR, B.A., B.ED.
Number of teachers: 70.
Number of cadets: 430.

AUSTRALIA

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HEARD ISLAND AND MACDONALD ISLANDS

MACQUARIE ISLAND

GEOGRAPHY

THE total area of Australia, including Tasmania, amounts to 2,947,581 sq. miles. This is an area almost as great as that of the United States of America and nearly three-quarters that of Europe. The several States vary considerably in size. Western Australia is the largest (975,920 sq. miles) followed by Queensland (670,500), South Australia (380,070), New South Wales (309,433), Victoria (87,884), and Tasmania (26,215). The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles and the Australian Capital Territory 939. The country is situated entirely in the Southern Hemisphere, nearly 40 per cent of the total area lying within the tropics, the remainder being in the temperate zone. As a result, Australia experiences a wide range of climates. On the whole, it is a country of limited rainfall—there are several noteworthy exceptions—and large parts of it are desert or semi-desert.

GEOLOGICAL CHARACTER

The physiography of the Australian continent is relatively simple. The Australian land-mass, with New Guinea and Tasmania, forms part of an old structural platform which is approximately defined in area by the 100-fathom isobath. This platform rises, in places very steeply, from great abyssal depths but is itself so shallowly submerged north and south of Australia that a drop in sea level of approximately 100 ft. (in the case of New Guinea) and 200 ft. (in the case of Tasmania) would reunite these islands to the mainland of Australia.

Only on the eastern and north-eastern edges of this platform, where there have been two distinct periods of crustal folding, does pronounced relief appear. Elsewhere relief is subdued owing to the absence of any intense tectonic activity, and to the exposure of the western two-thirds of Australia to normal processes of weathering since Permian times (*c.* 150 million years ago).

This latter (western) area, usually termed the "Shield" region, may be said to comprise the whole area west of Cloncurry that lies at altitudes of over 500 ft., (i.e. part of Queensland, and most of South Australia, Western Australia, and Northern Territory), and also including the coastlands of Western Australia. With its structural nucleus formed by the exposed granite plateau on which stands Kalgoorlie, this old Shield mass, during and after the Permian period, was slowly uplifted along its western edge, and in the east downwarped to form the western limb of a great trough. The extreme western edge became topographically accentuated by faulting movements (as along the line south from Moora in Swanland). Thus from Cape Talbot around the North-West Cape to the Great Australian Bight the "grain" of the land is towards the interior and, as a result, Western Australia turns its back to the sea. The lowlands of the littoral broaden out into the Basin of the Christmas River system (important for its artesian water), but apart from this one region tend to exist merely as a narrow strip between 20 and 100 miles wide. Across this flow the few permanent and ephemeral streams that feebly cut back into the arid hills; and in this area is concentrated most non-mining settlement.

In the interior the ancient plateau, besieged by headward eroding streams in the west and north, presents a fossil landscape which remains much as it must have been before its uplift many million years ago. The shallow lakes of the south-west and residual tabular blocks alone give an

indication that at some earlier time there must have been moister conditions, with river systems which eroded this region into its present featureless monotony. Extensive weathering of hill slopes and deposition of loose material as a thick mantle (under present arid conditions) combine to accentuate the topographic "senility" of the landscape, and to obscure the few surviving vertical relief features.

Along the eastern margins of this Shield region lie the Macdonnell and Musgrave ranges. Rising to over 4,000 ft., these form a topographical break in the general plateau level (which is 1,000 ft.) but they are structurally no different from the rest of the old Shield formation. Physiographically, and in terms of human geography, their significance is much smaller than a contour map would suggest.

The second main structural and relief region of Australia consists of a great trough of lowland stretching from the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north to the mouth of the Murray River in the south. Topographically, the lowland can be divided into three main areas, the Carpentaria coastal region, the Lake Eyre Basin and the basin of the Murray-Darling systems. In the south its unity is broken by the Flinders Mountains, which have been produced by faulting.

This whole region was down-warped at a geological period contemporaneous with the formation of the Wealden rock systems of Britain, and soon afterwards (in Tertiary times) eroded down to a flat plain. Thereafter the lowland remained unaffected either by the tilting of the Western Shield or by the mountain building movements in the east. Its drainage systems consist largely of a series of shallow basins sometimes without connection to the sea and the whole region presents a semi-desert landscape of ephemeral salt-lakes and streams.

Owing to its geological conformation as a trough, the particular human importance of this region lies in its artesian water. The Great Artesian Basin, lying north of the Darling and of the Flinders Range, measures some 600,000 sq. miles in extent and its water-bearing strata (Cretaceous and Jurassic rocks) are generally more than 6,000 ft. thick. The artesian water varies from place to place in both salinity and temperature; but its occurrence alone makes possible the permanent agricultural use of the only major Australian region where soil is actually accumulating on any large scale.

The third and last major region is that of the Eastern Highland belt, extending from the Cape York Peninsula south to Tasmania. Rarely of any considerable height (only in three small areas, the New England Plateau, the Blue Mountains, and the Australian Alps, rising over 3,000 ft.), these highlands, topographically and structurally, are complex masses rather than true north-south ranges.

There has been considerable oscillation of surface level, with periods of submergence by the sea. Rock series of highly varied age and character were in consequence formed: the most important perhaps being several coal and lignite beds—the coal measures of Newcastle and Atherton (Permian), Gippsland and the Darling Downs (Jurassic); and the lignites of Latrobe.

At a later period the whole eastern zone was folded, fractured and uplifted by the same earth movements that elsewhere in the world produced the Alps and Himalaya.

A downward warping brought into existence the Tasman Deep between Australia and New Zealand, and submerged lowland zones both in the north and south—separating New Guinea and Tasmania from the mainland mass. An opposite, upward movement produced a series of high plateau regions deeply scored by gorges and canyons—e.g. as at Canberra. This countryside of uplands and rugged defiles appeared forbidding to early settlers on the coastlands, but was in fact easier to penetrate than the Appalachian ranges of North America.

During the same geological period great basalt flows (true volcanic development) as well as structural changes in rock series effected a westward movement of the main drainage divide. The eastward-flowing river systems diverted the headwaters of the western slope streams, and in so doing deprived the western area of much of its water supply; a situation that man is now reversing to a minor extent by the Snowy Mountain and River Murray power and irrigation schemes. The present tortuous courses and complex structures of the rivers include the unusual sequence of broad upper valleys, narrow gorge-like middle sections, and open but flood-vulnerable lower courses.

Later geological changes have been few. The effects of an Ice Age have not been great on topography except through changes in sea-level. These later changes, together with simultaneous earth movement, produced the shallows off the Queensland coast on which the Great Barrier Reef developed; the drowned valleys and indented coast of New South Wales and Victoria, and the uplifted, cliffed shores of the Great Australian Bight.

CLIMATE

Climatic conditions for the most part emphasise the tripartite physiographic division of Australia, while also introducing a new element—a distinction between the northern and southern halves of the continent. The main climatic characteristics are determined largely by the global position of the continent in relation to the normal pressure systems of the Southern Hemisphere, and to the movements of air masses over the continent of Asia.

The main atmospheric pressure belts are primarily determined by the unequal distribution of solar heating (insolation), and by the differential effects as between land and sea heating. Where heating is greatest (i.e. close to the Equator) there tends to occur a low-pressure zone of inflowing and uprising warm air. To north and south of this belt lie high-pressure zones of cooler descending air—from which air streams move away towards the Equator (producing the Trade Winds), and towards the Temperate-Polar regions (giving rise to the Westerlies).

Australia is affected by climatic conditions associated with each of these main belts as they seasonally swing north and south, and are modified by the thermal effects of land and sea distribution and by the Asiatic monsoons. During the summer the equatorial low-pressure zone extends as far south as the hot north-western region around Pilbara, while a high-pressure belt develops over the Australian Bight in the far south.

Over the northern area, from the North-West Cape to Cape York Peninsula, travel a series of shallow and slow moving depressions. As a result of comparative thermal stability as the humid air moves from warm seas over a hot land-mass, and because of the absence in this old Shield region of highlands that might bring orographic rain, total rainfall is low. Most rain in fact occurs during the passage inland of small but intense tropical cyclones, and it therefore tends to be markedly concentrated in time, variable in quantity, and local in effect. Tropical air, intense insolation, and the absence of any cooling factors result in average summer temperatures rising to over 90° F.

Over the remainder of the Shield region light and variable components of the Trade Wind system blow outwards from the southern continental interior. Precipitation results only from the entry of occasional tropical cyclones from the north, or from the intrusion of small unstable and damp air masses from the Bight. Air humidity and cloudiness are low, rainfall small and highly variable in time. High temperatures are lowered in average by the occasional indraught of cooler southern air, and on the West Australian coast cool offshore currents slightly reduce temperatures along the coastal margins.

In the north-east, the Queensland coast receives weak but humid south-east Trade Winds off the warm southern Coral Sea. Rainfall is intensified by the orographic effects of the highland divide to the west, and also by the incidence of tropical hurricanes incurving from the Coral Sea. Off-sea winds and considerable periods of cloudiness reduce average temperatures to about 80° F., although the very high humidity makes conditions unduly oppressive for human activity—and it often seems hotter than is actually the case.

In the south-east of Australia precipitation is largely of weak Trade Wind origin, but the total effect of periodic intrusions of colder air from the south is important in supplying rainfall from "depressions", and in reducing average temperatures to between 60° and 70° F. In this region topography has considerable effects on climate. The high plateau of New England, the Blue Mountains, and Australian Alps concentrate most of the rainfall on their eastern slopes and produce a marked "rainshadow" (i.e. drying) effect to the west. Details of altitude and aspect become of particular significance in determining local rainfall and temperatures. Of considerable importance too are the storm winds, the "Southerly Bursters" of cold Polar air, and the "Brickfielders", hot arid winds from the interior.

These basic climatic influences of the southern summer are slightly modified by monsoonal factors. The south-east trades in particular are weakened by air-masses from the Asiatic high-pressure centres to the north—air-masses which strengthen the normal southward flow into the general summer intertropical front, and which give something of a monsoonal character to the climate of north Australia.

During winter (June–September) the main pressure belts move north. The High Pressure belt now becomes centred in the interior, and the Low Pressure formed from Polar air covers the summer-dry regions of southern Australia.

In this period most of northern Australia is affected by south-east Trades from the interior, varied only by the passage of low pressure cols and inblowing Polar air from the south. Over the central and northern Shield and central lowland regions rainfall is very low, and average temperatures range between 55° and 75° F., the isotherms running parallel to latitude. On the Queensland coast the Trade Winds blowing onshore bring a second rainfall maximum of much the same character as that of the summer.

Along the southern coastlands a succession of "depressions", like those of the British Isles, brings winter rainfall of Mediterranean type and average temperatures of about 50° F. to Swanland, the Flinders region and Victoria. The Nullarbor Plain to the north of the Bight receives precipitation only from the infrequent development of large and intense Antarctic storms, and in most years is as arid as the continental interior.

In the south-eastern regions of New South Wales winter climate is governed by the balance between a development of depressions, and the outflowing air masses from the interior. Average temperatures range generally between

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

50° and 55° F. but vary considerably according to locality. Rainfall from depressions brings a second rainy season. During this winter period the south-east Trades are considerably strengthened by the pull exerted by the monsoon low pressure centred over Asia, and as a result the northern lands of Australia are completely dominated by dry air masses moving north from the interior.

The climates of Australia may therefore be grouped as follows:

The eastern highland belt and the associated coastlands have a main summer rainfall maximum with another, secondary, maximum in winter. Rainfall totals, depending on altitude, aspect, and incidence of tropical and temperate cyclones vary from about 40 in. in the southern lowlands to over 80 in. in the Tasmanian hills and parts of Queensland.

The northern lowlands have a pseudo-monsoonal character, with temperature, rainfall and humidity maxima occurring during summer—winter being a cooler, dry season with some hurricane rainfall. Total precipitation ranges between 30 and 60 in.

The southern coastlands have a "Mediterranean" climate of hot summers and warm winters with a marked summer dry season. This climatic region has no marked limit to the north but zones imperceptibly into the semi-arid interior. The interior plateau and central lowland regions, stretching from the west coast to the Darling Basin, are desert and semi-desert lands. Rainfall is low in total amount (ranging from 6 to 15 in.), and extremely variable in incidence. This, together with intense solar heating and evaporation over long periods, makes the region the "Dead Heart" of Australia.

VEGETATION

The geomorphological and climatic characteristics so far outlined control the drainage patterns and the distribution of soil and vegetation types.

Over one-half of Australia is so arid that rainfall either percolates immediately into the ground or quickly evaporates without forming surface channels. The only exception to this is the formation of stormwater gullies of the "wadi" type. In the Nullarbor plains a large expanse of bare limestone accentuates this aridity-induced phenomenon.

Over an additional one-quarter of the area (the central lowland region and near the west coast), rivers of intermittent flow are typical. The irregular drainage system of Lake Eyre is completely ephemeral in character, and few of the western coastal streams have recorded periods of flow of longer than one year.

Only on the better-watered fringes of the northern coastlands, the eastern highland slopes, Victoria and Swanland are permanent rivers to be found. Great fluctuations in volume—induced by season and storm—are characteristic of these rivers of Queensland and New South Wales. Only those streams (notably the Murray and its upper tributaries) that tap the spring thaws of winter snow in the Australian Alps can be said to have fairly constant régimes, and even here high evaporation-rates reduce the flow of the lower courses.

The soil-vegetation complex displays a similar concentric pattern around the desert heart. Those areas with a total annual rainfall of less than 10 in. in the north and 8 in. in the south have no true soil development. Gibber (gravel and bare rock) and dune areas stretch along latitude 26° S., as areas merely of rock weathering completely devoid of vegetation. In sheltered hollows, and on perched desert water-tables, spinifex grasses and mulga bush exist spasmodically, but their possible contribution to soil formation is quickly destroyed by oxidation.

On the northern margin of the desert area, where annual rainfall is between 10 and 15 in., are developed tropical steppe soils, thin and unstable and carrying a discontinuous cover of saltbush and mulga scrub-forest. Here may be observed a marked vegetative response to climatic variations, rainstorms bringing flushes of new grass that quickly die away.

On the north and east margins of the dry steppe zone stretches the Grey Earth-Savannah belt. Markedly seasonal rainfall totalling about 15 in., and a normal excess of evaporation over precipitation, produce an open landscape of mitchellgrass and brigalow scrub on unleached fairly well-developed soils. Local groundwater supplies in clayey areas and in the beds of ephemeral streams sometimes induce forest growth. This is the cattle range country of the Northern Territory, and of the Queensland part of the central lowland region.

On the southern steppe margin, a predominantly calcareous parent rock together with marked dry onshore winds from the Bight give rise to a special type of soil which carries a unique vegetation of mallee and saltbush. Where these chestnut soils—saline and with high lime content—experience an annual rainfall of about 10 in., mallee and saltbush give a nutritionally good permanent pasture for sheep, while the comparatively high humus and mineral content of the soils (apart from some minor deficiencies in trace elements), makes marginal wheat farming a possibility.

Leached soils with forest and scrub vegetation characterise the wetter regions of the northern coastlands, the eastern highland belt and littoral, South Victoria and Swanland.

In North Arnhem Land and on the Cape York Peninsula heavy annual rainfall results in considerable soil leaching, and long periods of insolation produce rapid oxidation of organic matter. The occurrence of long dry spells, particularly during the warm winter, thus inhibits extensive tree growth, and vegetation is a generally poor open eucalypt scrub.

From north-east Queensland south to Tasmania lies a discontinuous belt of true rain-forest, with a range from equatorial to cool temperate flora. In the whole of this region eucalypt varieties predominate.

In the extreme north, coastal mangrove swamps, softwoods of the palm and cypress type, together with epiphytes and lianas of Indonesian origin, are found along with giant eucalypt stands.

South of Sydney the giant eucalypts, epiphytes and ferns are associated with conifers and beeches, while in Swanland two particular species of eucalypt, the Jarrah and Karri, are the dominant types. In this rainy zone generally the details of plant association vary considerably with local differences in climate and soil.

In New South Wales and Victoria, rather sterile heavily leached soils usually carry scrub and grasses, which also predominate on the bleaker high plateau areas. Here the luxuriance of tree growth is a fairly accurate guide to soil thickness, fertility and human usefulness. Here too, the early settlers naturally first used the grassland areas (which did not need clearing) for cultivation, and thereby first farmed the poorest land.

In Tasmania, Jarrah and Karri eucalypt hardwoods cover the wetter districts (those which receive over 30 in. of rain per annum), and the climatic gradation into the drier interior is marked by a succession of zones of gums and acacias.

Lying between the damper wooded periphery and the interior Savannah country, is a zone of black and chestnut soils. Receiving between 18 and 20 in. of rainfall annually, this zone carries a vegetation transitional between forest and grassland. In the northern part of the region around Townsville the concentration of rainfall in the summer,

and the high air temperatures of the dry winter, hinder tree growth and encourage the growth of tall grasses. Seasonal leaching and rapid humus formation and accumulation have produced rich black soils with an unusually high concentration of organic material. Where rainfall is more uniformly distributed throughout the seasons (as in New South Wales), open parkland and chestnut forest soils predominate.

This last transitional region is the only part of Australia in which mature soil development is neither inhibited by aridity nor adversely affected by heavy leaching or by general soil erosion on steep mountain slopes. It has the richest agricultural resources of the continent.

ECONOMIC RESOURCES

There have been three phases in the development of the Australian potential. The first began with establishment in 1788 of a penal colony on the only part of the coast that appeared from the sea to afford a possible landing, and the subsequent sanguine extension of pioneer pastoral farming to the desert margins. The second phase, from 1850 to 1900, involved a more realistic assessment of agricultural resources, the discovery of vast mineral wealth and the appearance of peripheral zones of comparatively close settlement. The third, still continuing, is one of the growing social and economic maturity, of a turning away from a primitive dependence on wool and wheat.

From the first doubts were expressed about the practicability of carrying out London's instructions that "... the Settlements of New Holland must clearly be considered as Receptacles for Offenders ... their growth as Colonies must be a secondary consideration". The geographical factors made a "Gaol-break" inevitable. The lowlands first settled around Fort Jackson were restricted in area by surrounding hills, and the sterility of their soils intensified the poverty of results achieved by ill-directed convict farm labour. Less attractive than neighbouring regions such as the Hunter Valley, the County of Cumberland became a place from which to escape. Once the key routes westwards via the plateau summits were discovered there were no real topographical barriers such as had existed while the only routes lay along deeply dissected valleys. It was an empty land: no governmental decree could confine free settlers or time-expired convicts within legal boundaries while such vast possibilities lay beyond the horizon. Lastly there were the energy of individuals like Macarthur, the ideas of Wakefield and his like and the virility of the "squatters". Clearly the opportunities for extensive wool—and to a lesser extent wheat—production would not be missed in areas which were in any way accessible from the first coastal points of settlement.

The latent sources of wealth of the Australian continent are considerable. As indicated earlier, coal reserves of varying ages and characteristics exist in abundance along the whole extent of the eastern young rock belt, from Littler in Queensland, through Ipswich (behind Brisbane), and the fields of Newcastle and Latrobe, to the Collie basin near Perth. The Newcastle coalfield has particular importance by reason of its position on the coast near the main

population centres. Total production* is now nearly 20,000,000 tons per annum. Iron ore is less plentiful. But, first using the Newcastle coal-measure iron, nowadays relying on the ores of the Middleback Ranges of South Australia, and with future supplies assured in the Yampi Sound deposits, there has been developed an iron and steel industry with the lowest raw material cost and final product prices in the world.

Resources of non-ferrous metals (including lead, zinc, copper and tin as well as gold and silver), are large and have not as yet been completely prospected. They are found mainly in the most ancient rock series of the Shield region and its outlier north of Adelaide. Mineral working has meant the growth of true mining towns in tropical and sub-tropical arid regions, with consequent supply difficulties. Both Kalgoorlie and Broken Hill have to rely on water pipelines from neighbouring coastlands where rainfall is heavier. This special investment in communications and water supply has in turn encouraged further agricultural pioneering, and the movement inland of the cultivated belts.

Coal is not the only power resource. Hydro-electricity potential is naturally confined to the wetter Eastern Highlands, and is greatest in Tasmania. Its chief use is for the multi-purpose development of irrigation on the Divide's western slopes, and for the generation of electricity for the concentration of population and industry on the East Coast. More recently, large deposits of uranium bearing ores have been discovered, and plans to use them for power supply are under way. It has been suggested that they are the largest so far discovered in the world. More problematical are the possibilities of petroleum production, as indications of oil wealth have so far turned out to be disappointing in terms of economic production.

These power and mineral resources have formed the basis for twentieth-century industrialisation. In summing up one may say that the total resources available to the present Australian population of ten millions are vast in every respect. But in most regions, particularly those of the tropical and desert lands, activity is severely restricted by environment. The importance of the primary industries of mining and pastoralism is assured by the severe difficulties of utilising the resources of the tropical and arid half of the continent in any other way: the fleece is still golden.

The manner in which the resources of the better-watered fringe lands are utilised would seem on the other hand to depend mainly on the demographic situation. Economic activities of very diverse types compete for capital and labour and until the planned expansion of immigration reduces this tension, efforts to use all resources simultaneously produce considerable strains. But it may be said that this structurally old and long isolated continent, but recently discovered and explored, has in face of many difficulties of environment produced more quickly than any other pioneer land a mature and advanced society.

H.B.-J.

* Excluding brown coal.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

HISTORY

THE continent of Australia was first discovered by the Dutch in the early half of the seventeenth century, but was left in the undisturbed possession of the few widely scattered Stone Age aborigines until 1769, when the English navigator Captain James Cook, in his search for the mythical Terra Australis, charted some of its shores and took possession of the eastern half of the continent. The annexation was timely, for a few years later the English Government was confronted by a penal problem consequent upon the forced cessation of transportation to the North American colonies, which had broken away in 1776. To relieve the subsequent congestion of convicts in gaols and hulks the English Government adopted the suggestion that felons be sent to the newly acquired colony of New South Wales. Accordingly, in 1787 Captain Arthur Phillip sailed in command of the "First Fleet" to establish a penal settlement at Port Jackson (Sydney).

For several years this lonely "gaol" struggled desperately against a harsh, niggardly environment, the constant threat of starvation and internal factions. To ease the pressure on the scanty resources of Port Jackson a branch settlement was established in Norfolk Island and in 1803 fears of French designs on the island inspired a further extension of the gaol to Van Diemen's Land (Tasmania). Fortunately, Australia was spared from being no more than a penal settlement by the introduction of fine-wool merino sheep in 1796, and by the penetration in 1813 of the forbidding Blue Mountains to the inviting and endless plains beyond. Such developments led to a broadening of English policy to admit of land settlement by emancipists, discharged prison guards and a trickle of free migrants. Even under the sterner penal conditions of Van Diemen's Land, land settlement developed and extended to spill over in the 1830's into the Port Phillip district of the mainland.

Meanwhile, in far Western Australia an entirely free English settlement was attempted in 1829 on the Swan River by private entrepreneurs. Lack of skilful leadership and planning led to failure and to intervention by the English Government to rescue the misguided settlers from their wretched predicament. For years the colony languished in the doldrums for want of sufficient labour.

With the Swan River settlement as a grim warning, South Australia was founded in 1837 on the principles of systematic colonisation put forward by Edward Gibbon Wakefield. Here too, insufficient preparation caused several years of financial stringency, and ultimately necessitated official intervention; but under the vigorous governorship of Captain George Grey and after the opening up of fertile country for wheat production, South Australia, aided by a locally invented harvester, entered upon an era of steady prosperity.

In New South Wales scattered settlements of pastoralists grew up. Shortly after the establishment of a penal colony in Moreton Bay (Brisbane), squatters opened up the rich and extensive Darling Downs. By 1840 the growing independent spirit of this rapidly expanding colony forced the British Government to stop the convict transportation system to New South Wales. Ten years later, when the Australian colonies were given power to make their own constitutions, they lost little time in doing so. During the 1850's the five colonies of New South Wales, Tasmania (after 1853), South Australia, Victoria and Queensland, the two latter having been separated from

New South Wales in 1850 and 1859 respectively, all gained a wide measure of representative and responsible government, including vote by ballot and manhood suffrage. The nature of such government in New South Wales and Victoria was in large measure determined by the discovery of gold in those colonies in the fifties, and by the immense flood of immigrants which came to swell the population. Many of them, influenced by reform and revolutionary movements in Europe, not only quickened and diversified the purely pastoral economy but introduced totally new social and economic forces which were to have lasting effect. The miners' resistance at Eureka in 1854 against overbearing authority is a tragic but memorable example. In education, such forces worked to break down a dual system of national and denominational schools, and by the 1870's the principle of free, compulsory and secular education through government schools had been adopted. Church schools were left to continue, but without government subsidies. From the sharpening and clash of conflicting interests there emerged a colonial democracy, militant in tone, placing a premium on egalitarianism, fiercely independent and brusquely indifferent to the pretensions, but not to the possession, of wealth.

After the first flush of the gold-rush period the increased demand for land led in the 1860's to a series of Selection Acts in New South Wales and Victoria which unlocked vast areas for settlement. Unfortunately, the intractable nature of much of the country, drought and the malpractices of squatters partly defeated the purpose of these Acts, and intensified class bitterness. The eastern colonies were rescued from years of frustration and social conflict by railway construction, by improved yields from the use of superphosphates, by the invention of refrigeration in the 1880's and at the end of the century by the discovery of drought-resisting varieties of wheat. The prosperity of the Australian colonies in the 1870's and 1880's was general, for by this time Western Australia had, partly through a belated recourse to transportation to solve her labour shortage, achieved some measure of economic stability and independence. Prosperity only added to the centrifugal forces making for colonial separatism. Different railway gauges and conflicting fiscal policies, especially between free trade New South Wales and protectionist Victoria, were symptomatic of an intense and narrow parochialism that gave little thought for the morrow. Yet cutting across colonial borders and differences were class divisions which in the hands of trade unions began to assume a lasting pattern of employer-employee antagonism, and led to much industrial strife in eastern Australia. A series of bitterly fought strikes, the failure of banks and a prolonged drought, which halved the number of sheep, marked the end of an era of carefree expansion and prodigal expenditure of men and money. Only Western Australia, through a timely discovery of rich gold deposits at Kalgoorlie and Coolgardie, escaped the depression of the 1890's.

Towards the end of the century the eastern colonies, notwithstanding their primary absorption in internal and domestic matters, began to show concern for their external relationships. Since their inception all the Australian colonies had subscribed to two basic assumptions, viz. that the continent must be reserved for British settlement only, and that the purity of the white race must be safeguarded. For long apprehensive as to the activities

of the French in the south-west Pacific, the eastern colonies were roused to a sense of danger and exasperation when Germany occupied the northern half of eastern New Guinea after Queensland's annexation of the southern half had been disavowed by the Colonial Office. Of a more general and domestic nature was the Chinese problem which had begun in the 1840's with the importation of cheap coolie labour to replace the convict assignees, but which, with the gold rushes (when tens of thousands poured into the Australian colonies), had assumed ominous proportions. Racial antipathy was intensified by the fierce competition of the Chinese, and the Colonial governments attempted to restrict their entry into Australia. Perturbed at such exclusionist policies against a nascent Power she wished to placate, Great Britain forced the repeal of restrictions. But popular feeling in Australia against Asiatic immigration continued to grow and to give rise to alarmist talk of a "Yellow Peril". To labour unions in particular the Chinese were a threat to employment and wages standards, so that by the end of the century a white Australia policy had emerged with sufficient support to insist upon restriction of Chinese immigration.

The common dangers from without served to strengthen arguments for closer organic union among the colonies. Federation had often been discussed, and an abortive attempt at colonial union had been made in 1884 with the Federal Council of Australasia. But subsequent events were to give federation a sense of urgency. Alarmed at the defenceless position of Australia, and acutely aware during times of depression of the folly of tariff barriers against each other's goods, colonial statesmen rose above their parochial loyalties and gave expression to mounting public opinion in a series of federation conventions. Common characteristics and common interests triumphed over their differences; and in 1901 the six Australian colonies federated to form the Commonwealth of Australia. Adopting the system of parliamentary executive, the federation provided for specific powers for the Federal Government and left the residuary powers with the States. It gave what the colonies wanted, union but not unity.

The first Commonwealth Parliament lost no time in dealing with matters of common concern. One of its first actions was to give legislative sanction to the White Australia policy in the Immigration Restrictions Bill of 1901. This necessitated the repatriation of Pacific islanders (Kanakas), employed in the Queensland sugar-cane fields. Federation brought for the first time a uniform fiscal policy of protection for the whole of Australia. In 1906 a Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration was established to deal with labour disputes extending beyond the borders of any State. An early decision of that court laid down the basic wage as "the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilised community". With the Labour Party in power after 1909 the Commonwealth Bank was established and a Federal land tax was imposed. At the same time Australia's growing sense of nationhood was reflected in its insistence upon a separate Australian Navy and in the introduction of compulsory military training.

In spite of such defence measures and the Prime Minister's pledge that Australia would support Great Britain "to the last man and the last shilling", Australia was ill-prepared in 1914 for the full consequences of its almost automatic committal to the war effort. Twice did its mercurial war-time leader, Mr. W. M. (Billy) Hughes try to carry referenda to conscript man-power for war service; but in two bitterly fought campaigns in which a powerful Irish element with strong Sinn Fein sympathies took a leading part, conscription was rejected; and the Labour Party, seriously divided on the issue, fell from Office. But the part Australia played in the war was vigorous and

substantial, both in men and materials; and in the ill-fated Gallipoli campaign her troops, in conjunction with the New Zealanders (together known as the Anzacs) won laurels for their country by their valour. Not only did the war toughen the national fibre but it strengthened the forces making for national unity and gave Australia a status among the nations of the world. Recognition of this status was made when along with the other Dominions she secured the right of separate representation at the peace conference and of independent membership of the League of Nations. As a member, she was entrusted with the mandate over the ex-German territory in New Guinea and with a share in the mandate over the phosphate island of Nauru.

In Australia the war had so disturbed and changed the nature of the economy as to create lasting problems. In the struggle fought on the home front for concerted action, liberalism had been the chief casualty. Never strongly entrenched among vigorously intolerant communities, it fell victim to the clash between capital and labour, which even before the end of the war had divided in open conflict. The exigencies of war had strengthened and developed heavy and secondary industries in the eastern States. From the resultant growth of industrial monopolies and trade unions came class bitterness and hostility, leading to an era of lock-outs and strikes which continued well after the war. But the fillip given to the Australian economy was such as to cause the Federal Government to set up a tariff board to protect secondary industries and to secure a well-balanced commercial and industrial development of the country. Yet too often tariff protection gave shelter to obsolete or obsolescent plants.

In general, the 1920's were years of prosperity and economic expansion. High prices for her primary products of wool and meat enabled Australia to spend freely on public works. During this period over 300,000 immigrants were absorbed into the labour force required for her development. At the same time, the opening up of some of the back-country and the attempted development by the Federal Government of the Northern Territory led to a more realistic appraisal of Australia's resources. The extravagant but popular conception of Australia Unlimited was replaced by more sober estimates of her economic and population potentialities. This was also a period in which the States, freed from the unifying forces of war tended to assume a more parochial outlook, which in Western Australia even went to the length of a movement for secession. In Queensland, and New South Wales in particular, a newly formed Country Party gave support to fissiparous political trends manifest in New State movements.

By 1928, a hardening of trade and financial conditions had strengthened the position of the Federal Government. After eight years of endless wrangling, and twenty years of uncertainty before that, the States entered into a financial agreement with the Commonwealth by which the Federal Government took over all State debts. But so dependent was her economy upon that of Great Britain, in particular, that she could not escape the world depression which developed in the early 1930's. A slump in export prices and a sudden cessation of overseas borrowing gave rise to widespread unemployment and distress. Unfortunately for Australia the crisis had developed at a time when she was facing serious problems arising out of a shortage of funds abroad. To meet the emergency the Commonwealth and State Governments imposed drastic deflationary policies involving 20 per cent reductions in wages and salaries and a 25 per cent depreciation of the Australian pound. Feverish attempts were made to balance budgets in all States, except New South Wales where the problems were tackled by the Labour

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Government by such unorthodox methods as repudiation of interest on overseas loans, that they created a constitutional crisis and the dismissal of the State Premier in 1932. To honour the State's obligations the Commonwealth paid the interest in default and furnished the amount from the State Treasury. With nearly 30 per cent of union labour unemployed, Australia sought desperately to find markets and economic security. The Ottawa Trade Agreement of 1932 gave her preferential treatment for dried fruits, dairy produce and sugar in return for reduced duties on English goods. But at best the agreement afforded only a breathing space in which to find new markets outside the British Commonwealth and Empire. Such efforts led to a trade diversion policy in which reciprocal trade treaties were made with Japan, China, the United States and Egypt, in addition to some European countries.

Meanwhile, with her customary predilection for practice rather than theory, Australia struggled out of the depression, so far as the home front was concerned, by trial and error. No longer was she able to shelter inefficient secondary industries: they either had to improve their methods or close down. On the other hand, the restrictions on imports stimulated the growth of some industries. To offset the prevailing low prices the Federal Government gave bounties to wheat farmers. Although efforts to secure increased Federal powers for marketing and aviation failed, trade gradually expanded and when in 1937 an end was put to a tariff war with Japan, temporary advantages were secured for Australian wool and textiles. Greater internal investment, which replaced heavy public borrowing abroad, contributed to expansion and stability in secondary production.

Consequent upon the depression and her efforts at recovery came a greater awareness of Australia's position in world affairs. Not unnaturally, in the absence of international tension, isolationist tendencies had re-emerged, but never to the point where she was complacently indifferent to her international commitments and defence. Not only did she honour the Washington disarmament agreement of 1922 by reducing her naval armaments, but she administered New Guinea in the spirit of the mandate, and continued to support the League of Nations. This did not prevent her, especially under a non-Labour Federal Government, from placing her faith still in Great Britain and from contributing towards the British naval base under construction at Singapore. With her traditional loyalties to the Mother Country unimpaired her statesmen saw little need at the 1926 Imperial Conference to try to define the Dominion status enjoyed by members of the British Commonwealth, and Australia was in no hurry to adopt the Statute of Westminster of 1931.

For all that, she could not but be concerned at the rapid industrial rise of Japan and of her military conquests in Manchuria. Although reluctant to support the imposition of sanctions upon Italy for her unprovoked aggression in Abyssinia, the deterioration of the international situation and the impotence of the League of Nations to restrain the aggressor made Australia increasingly concerned with defence problems. Even the Labour Party, which when in power in 1929 had suspended compulsory military training, urged stronger air defence. The Government, under Mr. J. A. Lyons, placed its trust in full co-operation with Great Britain and in a balanced development of all armed services. Remote from the scene of European events, Australians watched the gathering storm with increasing apprehension, and generally supported every move made by the British Government to prevent its breaking. When it did break in 1939, Australia never hesitated to throw in her lot with that of the Mother Country and to place the Royal Australian Navy at the disposal of the British Admiralty.

Australia entered the second World War with a sober sense of duty and inevitability. Her reaction to it was more mature and realistic than in 1914. Although still harbouring old illusions as to the essence of her defence, and not fully appreciative of the nature of the new forces to her north, she was aware that she could no longer escape the consequences of her geographical position in the Pacific. She began to mobilise all her resources without delay. The United Australia Party, which was in power, invited the Labour Party to form a coalition for the duration of the war, but with its traditional opposition to conscription the Labour Party rejected the offer on the grounds that the interests of democracy could best be safeguarded even in war by the existence of a vigilant opposition. With the assistance of State Governments the Commonwealth enforced rigorous measures for the prosecution of the war effort. Controls were imposed on exchange, imports, prices and investments, while her wheat and wool crops were bought up by Great Britain. In 1941 the State Governments agreed to surrender their taxing powers for the duration of the war and to accept in return single uniform taxation by the Commonwealth Government.

But the United Australia Party sat uneasily in Federal Office. Apart from making diplomatic history by appointing Australian ministers to Washington and Tokyo, its record was undistinguished and, after losing strength at the 1940 Federal elections, it surrendered its precarious hold to the Labour Party under Mr. John Curtin in the following year. The responsibility for the conduct of the war effort increased in 1942 with the sudden entry of the Japanese on the side of the Axis powers. For the first time in her history Australia was faced with the threat of imminent invasion. The fall of Singapore shattered the somewhat pathetic faith she had placed in that bastion of defence and in the British Navy. The immediate public reaction, born of dire peril, was a stiffening of support for the Federal Government's request for a more direct voice in the determination of Allied war policy. This not being forthcoming, the Prime Minister insisted upon the return from the Middle East of a large part of the Australian forces to defend Australia. At the same time he turned to the United States for aid. Response was immediate. General Douglas MacArthur was ordered to escape from the beleaguered Philippines and to make of Australia a base from which to conduct combined service operations to drive back the Japanese. To implement this plan hundreds of thousands of American troops poured into eastern Australia, together with much lend-lease assistance. The Commonwealth accelerated her war effort by enforcing man-power direction and tightening control over wages and profits. This policy of austerity was wholeheartedly endorsed at the Federal elections in 1943.

With brighter Allied prospects in Europe and the Japanese tide successfully turned back in the south-west Pacific, the Federal Government began in 1943 to plan for post-war reconstruction. Although its successful war policy carried the Federal Government some distance towards planning for peace, it met with opposition from the States which, while weakened by the centralising wartime trends, still clung to their not inconsiderable powers. When appealed to by referendum the general public, fearful as to how they might be used, refused to grant the special powers the Federal Government needed to give effect to its post-war planning. On the other hand, the State Governments supported the Federal Government's attempt to avoid another post-war depression by a policy of full employment, and co-operated in settling ex-servicemen on the land, in housing, in the continuation of price control and in reconstruction training.

Yet, although the Labour Party was in power in most of the States and in the Commonwealth Government, trade unions were often at odds with them in regarding the post-war era as critical years in which they should consolidate their gains. Communist-inspired strikes seriously embarrassed an unsympathetic Federal Labour Government, which was at the same time being pressed on all sides for the relaxation of war-time controls. The first concessions were made in 1946 when building controls were handed back to the State Governments. To prevent inflation resulting from the removal of restrictions and to preserve a favourable trade balance drastic cuts were made in dollar imports; and the new Labour Prime Minister, Mr. J. B. Chifley, sought in 1947 to control the machinery of credit by nationalising the trading banks of Australia through the forced purchase of bank shares. In this he was thwarted by the opposition of the private banks, which successfully appealed to the Privy Council against the Banking Act. Further setbacks to increased Federal control were met when the people of Australia rejected a referendum seeking special powers to control rents and prices. As in the past, the Australian public showed their almost traditional reluctance to see more power going to Canberra, the federal capital. Bowing to the will of the people, the Federal Government in 1948 abandoned all economic controls and instead sought to introduce the social welfare state. Social security measures such as increased child endowments (first introduced during the war), old age, widow and invalid pensions and hospital benefits commended themselves to an ageing population appreciative of the advantages of a welfare state but reluctant to forego the attractions of free enterprise.

In spite of such concessions, return to peace and an era of rapidly rising costs and prices hastened the fall of the Federal Labour Government. Not even his own personal popularity and successful handling of a paralysing coal strike were sufficient to save Mr. Chifley and his party at the Federal elections of 1950. Playing on the public's fears of socialisation and regimentation, the newly formed Liberal Party in conjunction with the Country Party were returned to office to form a coalition government. But the upper house or Senate, which has never operated as a safeguard for the member States but has tended to follow the party lines of the lower house, remained predominantly Labour and therefore opposed to the legislation of the new government. To remove the obstruction Mr. R. G. Menzies, the new Prime Minister, secured a double dissolution and, at the elections which followed, an endorsement of his government's policy by clear majorities in both houses. Notwithstanding such a mandate the public rejected his proposals to amend the constitution in order to deal more effectively with Communism. But in spite of a widespread dislike of politics of proscription, the Korean war prompted generally firmer anti-communist policies, including compulsory secret ballot in union elections, with the result that the very limited influence that Communism has had on the Australian way of life has tended to decline. Yet industrial unrest remained general during the spiralling inflation consequent upon the spectacular rise in wool income. Not until 1952, with a slight lowering of wool prices and renewed restrictions on imports, was the inflation checked and the buoyant economy stabilised. Among the chief sufferers from inflation have been the State Governments which

have had to bargain fiercely at annual Commonwealth-State conferences for the Commonwealth "hand-outs". Nevertheless, when in 1953 they were offered the return of their taxing powers they preferred to leave the unpopular task of raising money to the Commonwealth Government.

Among the many activities of an increasingly powerful Federal Government none has been more nationally significant than its post-war immigration scheme. Closely related to this immigration policy is Australia's extensive post-war economic development which has in fact been directed towards increasing the country's capacity to absorb a larger population (see Economic Survey).

Nowhere has the maturity of Australia been better seen than in the part she has taken in external affairs since 1942. Then, the threat of imminent Japanese invasion provoked Australia into departing markedly from her traditional practice of accepting Britain's lead in matters of foreign policy. After the war, under the vigorous and impetuous direction of Dr. H. V. Evatt, the Federal Labour Government, while continuing to maintain her co-operation with Britain and the Commonwealth, laid great store by support of the United Nations. If somewhat stridently assertive at times, Australia has from a belated and sudden awakening to her vulnerability insisted upon greater independence in shaping and executing policy in the Pacific. At the same time, the Labour Government's emphasis upon social and economic policies designed to raise living standards in the under-privileged countries has been manifest in open sympathy with the nationalist independence movements of south-east Asia. Australia's own new diplomatic independence was signalled in 1944 by the Canberra Pact, a regional security agreement with New Zealand.

The fall of the Labour Party from Federal power in 1949 resulted in a shifting of emphasis from the United Nations back to the British Commonwealth of Nations. With a pragmatic rather than a theoretical or doctrinaire approach to world affairs, and with less confidence in untried Asian nationalism, the Liberal-Country Party Government sought mainly in its foreign policy to prevent the spread of Communism in Asia. Hence Australia became a prime mover in the Colombo Plan, designed to give economic and technical aid to south-east Asia. For the same reason, basically, she supported the United Nations in Korea. More pertinently for her own security she sought in 1951, along with New Zealand, assurances from the United States against a rearmament Japan. These she obtained in return for the acceptance of an American-imposed Japanese peace treaty. Although the resulting Australian, New Zealand and United States agreement (A.N.Z.U.S.) has placed some strain on Australia's loyalties to Great Britain, it is a significant recognition of her growing dependence on the United States for her security. In 1954 Australia signed the Manila pact by which a wider association of interested countries was formed into a South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty (S.E.A.T.O.). Having to this extent contracted outside the Commonwealth of Nations, Australia now enjoys a dual partnership in British and American-centred organisations.

From half a dozen widely scattered English settlements there has emerged in the course of a little over a century and a half a major Pacific power.

E. J. T.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

THE Commonwealth of Australia consists of six States, together with the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Both States and Commonwealth have their own Parliaments, the legislative powers of which are delimited by the State and Commonwealth Constitutions. The climate and natural resources of the country considerably limit the range of economic activity. It is no accident that the larger part of the population and the economic centre of gravity of the country are located in the south-east and that the two most important States, agriculturally and industrially, are New South Wales and Victoria.

POPULATION

As at December 31st, 1954, the population was 9,090,738 and males slightly outnumbered females. By far the larger part of this population is European in origin (at the 1947 census, only 46,638 full-blooded aborigines were recorded). In recent years there has been a considerable migration of persons from Europe, but the population is still predominantly British, though the statistics are slightly inflated by including as "British" the natural increase of aliens after arrival. Nevertheless, the "foreign" element has been increasing. In 1950, it was estimated that 97.6 per cent of the total was "British". By 1952, this had been reduced to 96.5 per cent and, on the basis of trends then evident, a further fall to 93.8 per cent by 1957 was forecast. The second important feature of Australian demographic structure is that the larger part of the population lives in urban communities (between the 1933 and 1947 censuses the proportion rose from 63.8 per cent to 68.7). The rate of population growth has varied not so much in response to changes in rates of natural increase as to changes in the rate of immigration, which has been very sensitive to the state of economic and social conditions both in Australia and abroad. In absolute terms natural increase has accounted for most of the population growth, though between 1947 and 1954 net immigration provided some 684,800 persons as against 826,580 from natural increase. The flow of immigrants was actively encouraged by government assistance of various kinds, but the physical resources required to meet the market demands which accompanied this steep rise in numbers were quite inadequate and the Government's immigration targets had to be scaled down. Even so, the rate of immigration remains high (See Tables 2 and 3).

Australia has experienced the general long-term decline in birth rates, though as elsewhere the effect of declining fertility has been offset to some extent by a decline in death rates. Infant mortality rates had been reduced to 23.8 per 1,000 births by 1951-52. In 1947, the proportion of the population under 15 years of age was only 25.1 per cent, compared with 27.5 per cent at the previous census in 1933 and 31.7 per cent in 1921. During the war and post-war years, there was an interruption of the long-term decline in recorded birth rates. There was also a slight rise in death rates, this being due to the relative ageing of the population in consequence of low birth rates in the 1930's, but the rate of natural increase is still relatively high and the age composition remains relatively young. In recent years immigration has considerably modified the position.

The distribution of the population is very uneven, due partly to historical reasons but primarily to climate and the location of natural resources. As at December 31st, 1954, nearly 3.5 million people lived in New South Wales and 2.5 million in Victoria. Queensland had a population of over 1.3 million, South Australia 808,000, Western Australia 649,000 and Tasmania 320,000. About half the population is concentrated in the six State capitals and outside these, the only town with a population of 100,000 or over is Newcastle and only two others have 50,000 or more inhabitants. The density of population works out at about 3 per sq. mile compared with 753 in England and Wales. Three-quarters of Australia is sparsely settled simply because the climate does not permit crop farming. Rainfall is not only inadequate but also variable and concentrated in a short season. Labour has always been scarce in the rural areas and Australian primary industries have therefore tended to be highly capitalised, with a noticeable emphasis on mechanisation.

According to the 1947 census, which provides the last available classification of workers by industry, Australia then had a working population of about 3.2 million out of a total of 7.5 million. If the working population is broken down into industrial groups, it is possible to determine the broad lines of the economy and to establish some notion of the directions in which it is developing (see Table 4). In general terms, the changes which have occurred since 1901 are (a) a progressive decline in the proportion of the population employed in the primary industries, and (b) the progressive expansion of the secondary and service industries, this expansion being most marked in manufacturing. It is in the larger cities that the expansion of manufacturing industry has been most noticeable. This development was greatly stimulated by the second World War. Much of Australia's factory expansion was then prompted by defence needs, but a proportion of this capacity was converted to meet postwar civilian requirements and used as the basis for further expansion.

THE PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

Australia has long been generally regarded as mainly an agricultural, pastoral and mining country and, despite the recent emphasis on industrialisation, still depends on her primary products for her ultimate prosperity. Apart from the provision of raw materials for local manufacture, rural production is the basis of Australia's exports and the major source of her overseas income. For the relative importance of the several rural sectors see Table 9.

WOOL

Wool, which has for many years been the country's major export, remains the basis of Australia's prosperity. Indeed, the extent to which the rest of the economy depends on high prices for wool is sometimes frightening. Moreover, very high wool prices carry dangers of their own. Too high a price will serve to intensify the search for and use of substitutes. Abnormal increases in grazer incomes (as in 1950-51) encourage extravagant spending and the development of unhealthy internal inflationary pressures, only partly offset by reductions in bank indebtedness or—in the longer run—by ploughing profits back into pastoral properties. Subsequently, when the

bubble is pricked by a downward shift in overseas demand, there will be contraction and recession, necessitating the imposition of import restrictions of the 1952 type, with repercussions on other countries, particularly the United Kingdom. But, whatever the effects on the rest of the economy, the grazier is wedded to free auctions and resents any attempt to impose price stability or to even out the flow of income. Fortunately for Australia, wool prices have in recent years been fairly well maintained, and the long-term outlook for wool is considered promising. The extent of Australia's dependence on wool is demonstrated by Table 28.

The emphasis on wool production has been due primarily to suitable climate and pastures. Indeed, over large areas, the land could scarcely be utilised for any other economic purpose. In addition, the industry has paid careful attention to breeding and research. There is also a highly organised grading and marketing system. Australia pastures about one-sixth of the world's sheep. The sheep population reached its all-time peak in March 1955 at over 130 million. The number of sheep declined from 125 million in 1943 to 95.7 million in 1947. Then came a recovery to 123 million in 1953, this being greatly assisted by the virtual elimination of the rabbit over large areas and steps taken to improve pastures. These sheep produce about one-quarter of the world's wool and over half the world's merino wool. Although in recent years there has been a higher proportion of crossbred wools due to the greater emphasis on meat-producing breeds, nearly three-quarters of Australian wool is of merino type. The chief wool-growing States are New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland (see Table 10), but the stud flocks of Tasmania are of strategic importance and this State produces some of the country's finest wool.

WHEAT

Wheat is the most important agricultural crop and, although the contribution made by wheat and flour to export proceeds is considerably smaller than that of wool, it nevertheless ranks second in exports. Australia's wheat production ranges only between 2 and 4 per cent of the world's total, but as an exporter she ranks third after the United States and Canada. The average value of exports of wheat and flour for the five crop years 1949-50 to 1953-54 was £A86.76 million but in the year to June 1955 amounted to only £A65.6 million. Wheat is grown in all the Australian States, but New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia are the leading producers, as will be seen from Table 11. Better yields have helped to maintain the total wheat crop at figures approaching—and sometimes exceeding—200 million bushels per annum (the average for the five crop years 1948-49 to 1952-53 was 189.6 million bushels).

In the past, wheat prices have been subject to wide fluctuations and in an endeavour to stabilise the position an Australian Wheat Board was established in 1939 to acquire crops for marketing. The price of wheat is determined by the Board both for domestic consumption and for export in accordance with international agreements, the proceeds of exports and local sales being credited to a pool out of which growers are paid in instalments. Under the International Wheat Agreement, Australia was given a quota of 88 million bushels to be exported annually at a maximum price of 16s. 1d. a bushel. Further quantities beyond the quota may be sold in the free market. Wheat for domestic consumption was made available at below the export price in order to restrain the rise in the cost of living. In 1951-52 the domestic price was about 10s. per bushel, but later it was raised to about 12s. For purposes of stabilisation, part of the proceeds of wheat sales are retained by the Board to provide compensation to growers when a fall in wheat prices occurs.

Sugar is the second largest crop, about 90 per cent of it being produced from cane in Queensland, in the coastal belt from beyond Cairns to the New South Wales border and most of the remainder in northern New South Wales. The labour employed is exclusively white and at times development has been delayed by the inadequate supply of labour for both cane fields and mills. From time to time, agreements between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments have fixed the wholesale price of sugar and sugar products, all of the Queensland and New South Wales crops being acquired by the Queensland Government. The net proceeds of all sugar, whether sold in Australia or abroad, are then pooled and a uniform price per ton is paid to the mills. The application of land to cane growing is controlled and the Queensland Government has also attempted to limit production by setting a ceiling and applying penalty prices to excess output. The ceiling has been lifted gradually in recent years and now exceeds 1 million tons. In 1952-53, nearly 434,000 acres were devoted to sugar cane, which represented a gradual increase over a period of years (the average for 10 seasons 1943-52 was almost 358,000 acres). Because of a poor season in 1951-52, production of raw sugar at 745,000 tons was considerably below the level of over 900,000 tons produced in the three previous years, but output recovered to 949,000 tons in 1952-53. Average exports for the five years to 1953-54 were 431,000 tons compared with 377,000 tons for 1934-35 to 1938-39. For the year ended June 1955 exports amounted to over 737,000 tons. The value of sugar exports in 1952-53 was £A21.8 million and for 1954-55 £A31.1 million. An international agreement now gives Australia an export quota of over 300,000 tons at guaranteed prices, with the right to sell a further 300,000 tons at market prices. It is expected that rising domestic consumption will take care of the balance.

MEAT

The bulk of Australia's meat production consists of beef and veal, most of which goes into home consumption. The number of beef cattle amounted to 10.5 million in 1953 and had increased only slightly to nearly 11 millions by March 1955. Generally speaking these cattle are raised in areas frequently affected by droughts and on the coarse grasses of Northern Australia, only being brought to better-class country for fattening purposes. Over half these cattle are found in Queensland and about a quarter in New South Wales. Dairy cattle, on the other hand, numbering 5 million in March 1955, require consistently better pastures, and their distribution is spread more evenly between the States. Victoria leads with about 1.5 million, followed by Queensland (which has temperate tablelands) with about 1.4 million and New South Wales with 1.25 million. South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania have less than a million between them. However, a more accurate test is the number of dairy cows in milk. On this basis, Victoria still leads slightly, but New South Wales climbs into second place above Queensland. Prior to the war, Australia was the third largest butter exporter in the world, about half her production of butter and cheese being exported, but with rising domestic consumption—despite higher yields—there has been a decline in the export surplus. For Australian dairy products generally, the United Kingdom has over a long period of years been almost the only important export market available, but the home market is becoming increasingly important. Exports of butter in the year to June 1955 were valued at £A24.6 million of which £A20.7 went to the United Kingdom.

Victoria produces more mutton and lamb than other States, but New South Wales production is also considerable. The output of these meats comes mainly from crossbred sheep which are concentrated in areas of high rainfall

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and high fertility. Merino sheep produce the finest wool but the carcase is poor as meat.

Pigs, of which there were 1.3 million in March 1955, tend to be raised mainly as a sideline on dairy farms and in dairying districts. Despite the increase in prices, the value of exports of bacon, hams and pork has remained virtually unchanged since 1938.

Before 1939, about a quarter of Australian meat production was exported. Latterly, mainly as a result of population growth and despite a decline in *per capita* consumption from the pre-war level of 250 lb. per year to just over 200 lb. in 1952-53, the proportion of carcase meat exported has declined to about 15 per cent. Exports of beef and veal in the year to June 1955 were valued at £A21.8 million and those of mutton and lamb at £A11.8 million.

For some years, export prices have been subject to long-term agreements between the British and Australian Governments. These began during the war years and a 15-year agreement signed in October 1951 is now in operation. This runs until September 30th, 1967. The principal objectives were to promote the production of meat in Australia and potential exports to the United Kingdom. Producers have been assured a satisfactory market at minimum prices, with provision for adjustment to accord with changes in costs of production. The agreement was linked with measures to develop the northern cattle areas by providing watering facilities on stock routes and improving transport facilities, in order to reduce long-distance droving with resultant losses in weight and numbers. Alternatively, as in the Kimberley region of Western Australia, inland abattoirs might be set up and the carcasses flown to coastal meat works for treatment. All meat shipped from Australia has to be frozen as the maximum transit period for chilled meat is about 30 days.

The value of exports of primary products other than wool for the years 1938-39 and 1949-50 to 1953-54 are set out in Table 29.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The opening up of several of the less accessible parts of Australia has owed much to the exploitation of mineral wealth and the extraction of minerals still contributes in an important way to the Australian economy. Gold, which was once a leading source of wealth and, indeed, in the 1850's was the mainspring of the economy, is now no more than a supplementary source of income. (Western Australia produces three-quarters of Australia's gold). The value of total output in recent years has varied between £A13 million and £A16 million. Exports in 1955 were valued at £A13.7 million.

Much more important has been the mining of lead, zinc and silver, the exports of which were worth more than £A34 million in 1954-55. Australia is one of the world's largest producers of lead and ranks high among producers of zinc and silver, much of which come from the high-grade deposits at Broken Hill in western New South Wales. Other important sources are Mount Isa (Queensland), Captain's Flat (N.S.W.) and Mount Lyell (Tasmania). Most of the lead production of over 200,000 tons a year is exported, as is a high proportion of zinc production. The production of copper, despite recent substantial increases, still falls short of domestic demand. Copper is mined at Mount Lyell, and Mount Morgan and Mount Isa in Queensland.

Other minerals of some importance include tin, tungsten, titanium, zirconium and aluminium. Sulphuric acid has been produced over a period of years in conjunction with

the smelting of metal ores, the large mining companies being linked financially with the fertiliser companies. The latter use sulphuric acid for the purpose of converting phosphatic rock imported from Nauru and Ocean Island into superphosphate, which is an essential application to Australian soils. Nevertheless, Australia still has to import sulphur and the gap is now being filled by exploiting large-scale deposits of pyrites in South Australia. Aluminium has also had to be imported, but low-grade bauxite deposits exist and these are to be smelted at Bell Bay, Tasmania. A capacity of 13,000 tons of aluminium ingot a year is expected to meet most of Australia's requirements. Meanwhile, the local production of aluminium is based on imported bauxite from Malaya. Australian tin production (about 2,000 tons a year) at present meets most local demands. The value of tungsten exports is small but increasing. For statistics relating to production of metals see Table 12.

With the development of atomic energy, great interest has been shown in Australia's deposits of uranium. There are two major ventures in uranium mining in Australia—the first is in the hands of the South Australian Government and the Commonwealth Government is responsible for the second. One is at Radium Hill in South Australia, some 60 miles south west of Broken Hill, with a chemical treatment plant nearer the coast which went into operation in mid-1954. The other newer and potentially larger deposit is at Rum Jungle in the Northern Territory, about 50 miles by rail south of Darwin, but also connected by road and air. Mining development and ore processing have been undertaken on behalf of the Commonwealth by one of Australia's leading mining groups, but private mines in this area also supply ore to Rum Jungle for treatment. A continuous search for other deposits is being made elsewhere in Australia. An Atomic Energy Commission has been set up to control Commonwealth activities in this field. It is responsible for the surveying, prospecting, mining and treatment of uranium ores and also for scientific research and development of atomic energy for defence and industrial purposes. The Commonwealth has agreed to purchase all Australian-produced ore at fixed prices and has negotiated guaranteed export markets for a period of 10 years. During the first quarter of 1955 the first shipment of uranium oxide from the Rum Jungle plant was despatched to the U.S.A.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

By June 1947, 37.1 per cent of a working population of 3.2 million was employed in secondary industry. The 1954 census revealed a working population of 3.7 million, but at the time of going to print the comparable percentage occupied in secondary industry had not been published. However, available evidence suggests that although there has been a continued growth in *factory employment*, the *proportion* of the working population engaged in secondary industry has fallen.

The importance of manufacturing industry may be gauged from the fact that the estimated net value of production (excluding depreciation and maintenance costs) of factories was £A1,083 million in 1952-53 compared with a total for all primary industry (including mining) of £A1,106 million. The position changes somewhat from year to year depending on price movements and whether the primary industries have had a good or bad season. The comparative position for the several sectors of the economy is set out in Table 18.

The development of manufacturing should not be judged in money terms alone, since price changes frequently

distort the position. A better test of the extent of the expansion in Australia is probably the rise in factory employment over a period of years and possibly also the number of factories (see Table 14).

Special mention should be made of the Australian iron and steel industry, not only because it is reputed to produce the cheapest steel in the world, but also because this industry is basic to many others. Its first stage of rapid development came during the first World War when large steel works were established at Newcastle in the heart of the coalfields north of Sydney. Newcastle is now the largest industrial city in Australia outside the State capitals. During the second World War there was further expansion and the basis of production was broadened to include ferro-alloys and bright steel sheet. The pace of development has been maintained during the post-war years.

There are two important deposits of iron ore being worked at present—one near Whyalla in South Australia (estimated reserves of 150 million tons) and the other at Yampi Sound in the north of Western Australia (54 million tons at Koolan Island and 19 million tons at Cockatoo Island). In addition to ore mined in Australia, a three-year contract was concluded to run from May 1955 for the delivery of 160,000 tons per annum from New Caledonia, with an option thereafter to increase the amount to 500,000 tons per annum. A blast furnace was installed at Whyalla in 1941 for the production of pig iron which is sent to be converted into steel either to Newcastle or to Port Kembla (near the coalfields centred on Wollongong, about 50 miles south of Sydney). A steel rolling mill (using steel from New South Wales) has also been built at Kwinana, near Perth in Western Australia, one of the less highly industrialised States, which has latterly considerably increased the pace of its development. Lack of good metallurgical coking coal has hindered the local production of steel in this State.

In 1951, Australian production of ingot steel was about 1.5 million tons. This was approximately a million tons short of demand and considerable imports were necessary. Subsequently, demand declined somewhat and by 1953 production had been increased to over 2 million tons, which was sufficient to satisfy most local requirements. On the basis of this steel industry a widening range of engineering products has been produced in recent years. An Australian car is now being turned out in quantity and a number of overseas manufacturers—British and American—have set up local plants. Shipbuilding and repair was another industry greatly stimulated by the war and vessels up to 12,500 tons deadweight have been built. The agricultural implement industry is particularly important and one of the oldest, because of the heavy demand for mechanised equipment from the primary industries. Several types of tractors are now being made locally. All these industries tend to be confined to the home market because of their level of costs. Most Australian industries are protected by tariffs.

Some idea of the growth of manufacturing activity in Australia is given by the index of factory production compiled by the Australia and New Zealand Bank. (See Table 15.)

It is difficult to establish which are the most important manufacturing industries in Australia, because the Commonwealth Statisticians' classification of industry is necessarily somewhat arbitrary. Thus, in terms of value of output, Industrial Metals, Machines and Conveyances is by far the most important, followed by Food, Drink and Tobacco, but both are very broad groupings. Next come the Chemicals group, Textiles, Clothing, Paper and Printing, and the Woodworking Trades, but some of the smaller groups, such as Rubber, are also important. (See Table 16.)

Distribution of industry as between States may be gauged by the number of factories, the number of factory employees, and value of output (See Table 17).

POWER AND TRANSPORT

Coal has for long been the primary source of power and reserves are very considerable. New South Wales has the bulk of the conveniently located black coal and this is converted either into gas or thermally produced electricity. Victoria generates her electricity largely from brown coal mined by open cut at Yallourn in Gippsland. Pulverised brown coal has also been used successfully by the Victorian State Railways; and brown coal will soon supply an appreciable proportion of Victoria's gas. Queensland also mines most of the coal she requires by open-cut mining at Callide and Blair Athol where large reserves are known to exist. About 244 million tons of black coal deposits exist in the eastern and northern coastal areas of Tasmania but their exploitation has not been extensive as her hydro-electric resources have made Tasmania largely independent of coal. Production figures are given in Table 13. The increasing demands of a rising population, together with the somewhat uncertain supply position in New South Wales as a result of recurrent labour troubles, have tended in recent years to direct attention towards other sources of power.

One alternative is hydro-electric power, but Australia is not very well provided with suitable resources of water. Tasmania is much better off than other States and several of her major industries, including metal refining and newsprint manufacture, to which the State forests make a valuable contribution, are dependent on hydro-electric power.

An important scheme to extend generating capacity is the Snowy River project, for which the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Victoria are jointly responsible. The ambitious project will divert the waters of the fast-running Snowy River through a mountain for the production of hydro-electric power and subsequent use for supplementary irrigation purposes. The Murray-Murrumbidgee basin is already the most important irrigation area in Australia. A small amount of this power has already become available. The Victoria State Electricity Commission is also constructing a series of large power stations in the north-east of Victoria on a tributary of the Murray and, again, some of this power has begun to flow. Other schemes are planned to harness the Queensland rivers for generating electricity. These projects will provide important supplementary supplies to the growing industrial and urban populations, and assist the further mechanisation of farmwork by economies in the use of labour which has always been in short supply. The spread of power machinery in rural areas is illustrated by the rapid increase in the number of milking stands in Australia—from fewer than 90,000 in 1943 to 180,000 by 1953.

Petroleum in its various forms is another important source of power. The greater part of Australia's requirements were for many years imported in refined form and, in 1953, refining capacity in Australia was less than a million tons a year, or about 17 per cent of total consumption. Very large projects have been launched with the object of raising refining capacity to over 7 million tons a year. The largest refinery, recently completed, is at Kwinana, near Perth in Western Australia. Other new refineries are located at Geelong, Melbourne and Sydney.

For more than fifty years the search for oil has gone on in Australia, especially around Roma in Queensland, where a natural flow of gas through an artesian bore occurred in 1900. There have been traces of oil elsewhere, but exploitation when begun has proved uneconomic. The most encouraging discovery came in November, 1953, when oil flowed at the rate of 700 gallons an hour through a $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. pipe from a well at Rough Range, near Exmouth Gulf, Western Australia, 700 miles north of Perth. The capital to finance this search for oil and the large-scale surveys

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over extensive areas of Australia and also of New Guinea has come mainly from the international oil companies, which handle the import and distribution of petroleum in Australia. At the same time, Australian capital has shown an increasing interest and after the find at Rough Range several public issues were made to finance further exploration. State and Commonwealth Governments have also made valuable surveys.

Over the longer term, there is likely to be a considerable switch to nuclear power produced from the uranium with which Australia seems to be tolerably well supplied.

Because of the great distances in Australia, coastal shipping is an important means of transporting heavy or bulky goods. The movement of goods by rail—there are nearly 27,000 miles of track in Australia—is also significant, particularly from the back country to the ports, but the usefulness of the railways to inter-State traffic is limited by the changes of gauge at State boundaries. On a number of occasions, proposals have been put forward to substitute a uniform gauge at least between the main centres, but it is doubtful whether this will ever be achieved. The railways, which are for the most part Government-owned, compete with road transport, especially for goods, and for the passenger traffic with air travel. Air transport is used very extensively both for passengers and freight.

In 1951–52, the domestic transport systems carried 255 million tons of freight. Of this, 76.5 per cent went by road, 18.7 per cent by rail, 4.6 per cent by sea and 0.2 per cent by air. The ratio of privately-owned cars to population is high. No separate figures are available, but on the basis of total cars owned, Australia has one motor vehicle to every 5.5 persons, compared with 5.4 in Canada and 2.9 in the United States.

NATIONAL INCOME

It will be apparent from Table 19 that the Australian National Income has increased very considerably during the post-war years, but if allowance is made for the growth in population and for price changes the advance in real terms per head has been very limited. In part, this may be due to the heavy inflow of migrants and to the inflationary consequences of an investment programme, which at times has tended to outrun the resources available. Moreover, full employment has encouraged the trades unions to press, not without some success, both for higher wages and shorter hours, thereby adding to the forces making for price inflation. Over the five-year period 1948–49 to 1953–54, national income in money terms rose by 93 per cent. Meanwhile, population increased 14.4 per cent and the cost of living (as measured by the “C” series price index number for the six capital cities) rose by more than 70 per cent. (See Table 19.)

WAGES AND HOURS

The Australian Constitution provides that the Commonwealth Parliament shall have power to make laws with respect to “conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State”. A Court was set up under the *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904 (as amended). This Court is concerned primarily with industrial disputes, insofar as these relate to standard hours of work, and the determination of the “basic wage” to be paid to unskilled workers. Most other matters are now dealt with (under the amending legislation of 1947 and 1952) by a Conciliation Commissioner, but in certain circumstances there is provision for reference or appeal to the Court. For the coal industry, in which labour relations had been notoriously difficult over a long period of years, a special tribunal

was set up in 1946 by the Commonwealth in co-operation with the New South Wales Parliament. The States also have their own industrial tribunals and—in some cases—wages boards for particular industries or occupations. These have jurisdiction only within their own borders but in many matters they tend to follow the lead given by the Commonwealth Court. These bodies regulate conditions of work generally and register trades unions and employers’ associations which may appear before them, but their main function concerns wages and hours.

Basic wages, i.e. the minimum rates paid to unskilled labour, are fixed by all the various industrial tribunals operating under Commonwealth or State legislation. These wages have been varied from time to time, according to changes in the cost of living and the capacity of industry to pay. Broadly speaking, the basic wage declared by the Commonwealth Court for the several capital cities may be taken as the basis of all wages decisions. Industrial tribunals also determine the “margin” for skill and any other special characteristics of the job in question. The first basic wage was declared by the Commonwealth Court in 1907. The original purpose of the basic wage was to provide a minimum living wage, and it was the practice until September 1953 to adjust this part of the total wage every quarter by reference to the “C” series retail price index, which attempts to measure changes in the prices of food, groceries, rents of 4- and 5-roomed houses, clothing and miscellaneous household requirements. During the earlier post-war years, it was felt in certain quarters that automatic cost-of-living adjustments to the basic wage had imparted considerable instability to the wage-price structure resulting in a spiralling effect. Others argued that fears of this sort were exaggerated, because of the extent to which prices, both for imports and exports, entered directly into the determination of domestic prices. However, there was little doubt that there had been some upward pressure as a result of automatic wage adjustments and the Commonwealth Arbitration Court was persuaded to take action to suspend such automatic adjustments in September, 1953. Henceforth, any variation in the basic wage was to be subject to a Court hearing, its competence to act in this way being subsequently upheld by the Australian High Court. Since then there have been attempts by the trade unions to secure the reintroduction of quarterly cost-of-living adjustments to basic wages. Meanwhile, certain of the State tribunals had retained the principle of quarterly adjustments; others followed the lead of the Commonwealth Court. An alternative solution attempted by some of the State Governments has been the reintroduction of price controls, which during the war and early post-war years were operated by the Commonwealth under “defence powers”. (Tables 5 and 6 relate to earnings, cost of living and wage disputes.)

The downward trend in hours of work per standard week began in the December quarter of 1924 when the weighted averages were for males 46.7 hours and for females 46 hours. Except for slight increases in 1929 and 1930, the reduction continued. During the second half of 1947, the hours for males and females in New South Wales were reduced to 40 in occupations subject to State arbitration. For Australia generally, the 40-hour week operated from January 1st, 1948 (at that time most of the existing awards provided for a 44-hour working week).

PUBLIC FINANCE

Under the federal system of government, which has operated in Australia since the beginning of the century, there are three levels of government, each with limited functions. The Commonwealth Government has a wide range of fiscal powers which cover all kinds of taxation

and it has a prior right of collection over other governments. In addition, it was granted the exclusive right to levy customs and excise taxes, as one of the major reasons for federation was to achieve a uniform trade policy for the whole Commonwealth. During the war, high rates of income tax were levied by the Commonwealth for defence purposes. The States also levied substantial income taxes which were at varying rates. This led to some anomalies. In order that the maximum revenue might be raised from income tax and that these anomalies might be eliminated, a "uniform tax scheme" was introduced in 1942-43 by the Commonwealth (despite protests from certain States), whereby the Commonwealth levied one income tax on all incomes throughout Australia but paid out a proportion of the amounts raised, by way of reimbursement to the States. In addition to income tax and the revenue from customs and excise, the Commonwealth collects sales tax, death duties, and a number of minor taxes. Income tax reimbursement provides the bulk of State revenue but the States also levy land tax, probate duties, and various stamp duties. Local government bodies derive the greater part of their income from rates levied on real property.

An important aspect of the federal system of government in Australia is the Commonwealth Grants Commission. This was established in 1933 by the Commonwealth to advise on the amounts of special annual grants to be made by the Commonwealth to such States as suffered financial disabilities as a result of federation. The need for such grants was recognised by the Constitution and accepted by successive Commonwealth Governments. The Grants Commission therefore makes an annual assessment of the special needs of the States in question—South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania—and recommends the payment of related grants by the Commonwealth Government.

Commonwealth budgetary policy during the war and early post-war years was—within the limits imposed by heavy defence expenditure—most conservative and taxation was kept at high levels. When the Labour Government which had been in power since 1941 was defeated in 1949 and was succeeded by a Liberal-Country Party Coalition Government, the new Treasurer favoured incentives and tax relief, but was forced by inflation and the running down of London funds in 1951-52 to retreat towards austerity and a temporary imposition of drastic import restrictions. Thereafter, there was some improvement, though the extent to which lower taxes were possible was limited by the high level of social service and defence expenditure (Commonwealth and State finance over recent years is summarised in Table 20)

THE BANKING SYSTEM

The bulk of the commercial banking business is done by seven private banks, the Bank of New South Wales, the Australia and New Zealand Bank, the National Bank of Australasia, the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, the Commercial Bank of Australia, the English, Scottish and Australian Bank, and the Bank of Adelaide—and one government-owned institution—the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia, which is now formally separate from the central bank—though its General Manager is still subject to the overriding authority of the central bank's board of directors. The greater part of the banks' resources are derived from deposits, of which about 20 per cent are "fixed" for terms varying from 3 months to 2 years. In December, 1954, trading bank deposits amounted to £A1,495 million. The most usual way of granting accommodation is by means of the overdraft which is often for a longer term than would be usual in the United Kingdom. Certain banks do a limited bill business—

primarily in export bills. Hire-purchase finance also now provides an increasing amount of similar domestic paper. Trading bank advances and discounts totalled £A873 million in December, 1954 and Treasury bills, Government and municipal securities amounted to £A216 million (for greater detail, see Table 21).

Savings bank business is a separate activity, largely in the hands of government-owned institutions. Savings deposits—£A1,040 million in December, 1954—are invested for the most part in various types of government securities and in fixed loans. Each of the Australian States has established some form of rural or agricultural bank and, in certain cases, these have extended their activities into other fields, including the finance of industry.

The Commonwealth Bank of Australia is the central bank. It was established in 1911 under federal government ownership, initially as an ordinary bank in competition with those already operating. It began a savings bank business in 1912 and in 1913 opened its general banking department. The depression of the early 1930's obliged it, almost against its will, to take charge of both the credit situation and the exchange rate.

The advent of the second World War considerably hastened its development of central banking functions. During the first two years of war, the emphasis continued to be on central bank leadership and trading bank co-operation, but as inflationary pressures increased, government opinion came to favour "a thorough scheme to curb unnecessary monetary expansion". Finally, in November 1941, the National Security (Wartime Banking Control) Regulations were introduced. These regulations required the trading banks *inter alia* to comply with the advance policy laid down by the Commonwealth Bank from time to time, to secure the prior consent of the Commonwealth Bank before acquiring securities for investment purposes, and to lodge such part of their "surplus investible funds" as the Commonwealth Bank might direct in "special accounts" held with the central institution. A nominal rate of interest was paid on these deposits and withdrawals could only be made at the discretion of the central bank. In 1942, interest rates were likewise controlled, under the National Security (Economic Organisation) Regulations. The Commonwealth Bank was already responsible for exchange control, much of the detailed work being delegated to the other banks as its agents. All these provisions were incorporated, substantially unchanged, in the banking legislation of 1945. Wartime arrangements to ensure that the financial policy of the Bank should be in harmony with the main decisions of government policy were also continued. In addition, the 1945 legislation embodied formal statutory recognition of the Commonwealth Bank as the central bank and gave it a complete monopoly of the note issue, for the management of which it had in fact been fully responsible since 1924.

For some years, this legislation remained the basis of control without amendment, though both the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the controls became much less rigorous. Further relaxation followed the recession of 1951-52. From 1951 onwards, long-term interest rates were allowed to rise to accord with market opinion. The qualitative controls were considerably loosened in May and all but removed in October, 1952. The control of bank interest rates was abandoned in favour of observance of agreed higher maxima on overdrafts and deposits. The trading banks made much of the threat to their position of the uncalled liability in respect of special accounts. Their views were doubtless coloured by the unsuccessful attempt of a Labour Government to nationalise them in 1947. New legislation was passed in April, 1953 which had the effect both of limiting the extent of the liability for calls to special account and of providing for automatic releases

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in the event of a fall in deposits. Much of the former legislative framework was retained, but the procedures were now applied rather more loosely. In addition, the trading bank section of the Commonwealth Bank was formally separated from the central bank, though the latter retained its interests in rural credits, mortgage banking and industrial finance.

Central bank credit policy has been generally concerned to support the rising level of economic activity and the trading banks have been encouraged to meet the expanding demands of production, subject to their exercising caution in assuming the longer-term type of commitment. Whenever necessary, the Commonwealth Bank has sought the co-operation of the trading banks in imposing greater restraint in the making of advances and compulsion has to a large extent been replaced by "moral suasion". In addition, when trading bank liquidity is high, a portion of new funds may be immobilised in special accounts with the central bank, but as the law now stands statutory releases must be made when there is a fall in deposits. Because of the operation of this semi-automatic formula and the limited extent to which open market operations are possible, the Commonwealth Bank is now possessed of rather less discretion in controlling credit conditions than was the case under the unamended 1945 legislation. In order to strengthen its position, it has therefore sought to persuade the trading banks to maintain, in addition to these special accounts, a ratio of liquid assets and government securities to total deposits of 25 per cent, subject to variations for seasonal and other short-term influences.

THE CAPITAL MARKET

Despite the absence of a Money Market in the London sense—there is no official minimum rate of discount (bank rate) and no discount houses—there is some degree of institutional specialisation. The pastoral finance companies provide a limited range of banking facilities, mainly to woolgrowers. Other financial institutions of importance include the life assurance companies, which compete to some extent with the banks in making loans; the trust companies (trustee and executor business); the building societies; the hire purchase companies; and the investment trusts. There are also several experienced issuing houses operating in the main centres. In addition, a small number of "merchant banks" has been set up in recent years—the Anglo-Australian Corporation in Melbourne, Main-guard Ltd in Sydney, and subsidiary companies in Melbourne and Sydney of the Charterhouse Investment Trust, London. It is probable that these "banks" will make their major contribution in the capital market and develop primarily as issuing houses. None of these is actually registered as a bank under the relevant banking legislation. Long-term capital for the use of private enterprise is secured by forming joint-stock companies and arranging for issues of shares. Although company law is a matter for the States and not within the competence of the Commonwealth Parliament, the basic principles underlying each of the several State Acts are derived from English law and practices. In addition to public companies, Australian laws provide for the setting up of partnerships and proprietary companies, which are similar to the private companies in England.

The banks are concerned mainly with meeting requirements for working capital and in certain cases with the limited provision of medium-term industrial finance. The finance for public utilities has generally been provided from government sources.

The insurance companies and the trustee companies are among the largest investors and they have shown an increasing interest in the shares of the larger industrial

concerns. There has also been a substantial growth in investment from abroad.

The largest borrowers are still the Commonwealth and State Governments. Most of the States' debt has been incurred for the purpose of public works, while a high proportion of Commonwealth loans has served to finance war and defence expenditure. Following the Financial Agreement between the Commonwealth and States in 1927, the Commonwealth and six State Governments set up the Australian Loan Council with sole authority to determine the total amount that shall be borrowed in each financial year and its distribution as between the respective governments. The authority of the Council also extends to a proportion of the borrowings for public works of semi-government and local government bodies (which refer large issues for approval). By centralising control in this way, the Loan Council has assisted in promoting orderly government finance. A summary of the public debt position is set out in Table 22.

Between 1945 and 1952-53, Australian companies supplied 54 per cent of the £A520.6 million invested in major industrial development in Australia, though in 1952-53 itself overseas enterprises increased their share to 60 per cent, (£A69.95 million of the year's total of £A117.8 million).

New security listings on Australian stock exchanges indicate the amount of capital raised in recent years by public subscription and are set out in Table 23. Some idea of the character of the post-war expansion may be gleaned from a classification of new issues by industry. For example, engineering and related activities accounted for over £A20 million of the new listings in 1951. Manufacturers of basic materials such as chemicals, cement and plastics, paper manufacturers and textile firms have also raised large sums. By early 1954, new listings also reflected the increased activity in oil and uranium ventures.

The wartime drives to encourage investment in government securities widened considerably the field of investors. Latterly, the decline in yields on gilt-edged securities caused some transfer of interest to preference and equity shares and those of investment trusts. Since the war, the public has also had the opportunity of subscribing to unsecured notes and short-term debentures which have been listed on the Stock Exchanges.

Much Australian development has been financed by the investment of overseas capital and, despite the growth in domestic savings, this is likely to remain so. British capital has always been prominent and, more recently, the United States has shown an increasing interest. Of new industrial enterprises set up with outside help since the war over 65 per cent have been linked with British interests and about 25 per cent with United States companies. Of the total, 28.5 per cent were medium-sized enterprises falling within the range £A100,000-£A500,000 nominal capital, the two remaining groups of importance being the small firms of less than £A50,000 nominal capital (22.5 per cent) and the large ventures of more than £A1 million (20 per cent).

Post-war development plans have been somewhat complicated by the extent of the ambitious migration programme. Investment plans have greatly exceeded domestic capacity and, if this rate of development were to be maintained, overseas assistance was the only possible answer.

Until 1949, the policy of the Commonwealth Government was to raise domestic loans for public works and to retire funded debt abroad as it fell due. During this period there was also a considerable inflow of capital which took three main forms. First and by far the most important was the investment by overseas companies in the expansion or

establishment of Australian branches, subsidiaries or affiliates. These comprised vehicle assembly plants, textile mills, oil refineries and branches of many other industries, either wholly owned by interests overseas or with the participation of Australian shareholders. Secondly, there were purchases by individuals abroad of equity shares in Australian companies or of government bonds. Thirdly, and to some extent overlapping the first two, were the funds either transferred to or left in Australia in the expectation of an appreciation of the Australian pound. This was so-called "hot money", though after the end of the wool boom of 1950-51 most of it was either withdrawn or employed in commercial transactions within Australia.

After 1950, a certain amount of capital was also obtained from overseas on government account, mainly from international agencies, with two relatively small loans of S.Fr.60 million each from Switzerland to buy equipment required for various development projects. Credits from the International Monetary Fund (since repaid) provided temporary assistance. Between August, 1950 and March, 1954, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development made three loans for long-term investment purposes to Australia, totalling \$204 million (£A91 million). Table 24 indicates the approximate position of overseas capital investment in Australia, as estimated by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Australian Government policy since the war has been to encourage the setting up of new enterprises by overseas interests with the object of broadening the range of the economy and strengthening it against the impact of fluctuations in world conditions. Labour Governments which were in power until 1949 endeavoured to ensure both Australian financial participation in and control of, enterprises with overseas affiliations, but there have been no discriminatory laws against companies operating with capital from abroad, except for certain restrictions imposed by exchange control where each case is judged upon its merits. In practice, there has been no difficulty in remitting dividends earned in Australia, provided these are paid from current earnings, but repatriation of capital has been more difficult. The participation of non-Australian capital has been positively encouraged in a number of ways. Thus, there have been agreements on double taxation with the United Kingdom in 1946 and the United States in 1953. During the early post-war years of acute shortages of labour and materials, Government sponsorship was provided to assist affected companies to meet their essential needs, and in certain cases, Government authorities also supplied ancillary services, such as housing and transport facilities near the sites of new factories.

EXTERNAL TRADE

International trade is of particular importance to the Australian economy. Export surpluses are derived mainly from the primary industries, while imports consist of manufactured goods and certain critical raw materials, the local production of which is insufficient to meet the domestic demand (e.g. cotton, rubber and petroleum). Australian prosperity therefore depends to a considerable extent on prices in overseas markets. Seasonal conditions are often responsible for significant fluctuations in the volume of primary production and these largely determine the size of the exportable surplus. Given this, the amount of foreign exchange available to be spent on imports is decided by world prices. The export earnings of primary producers also exert a major influence on spending within Australia. The proportion of Australian national income derived from exports of primary produce is not as high as it was, due to the growth of the internal market and of other industries.

Merchandise export figures (excluding gold) for 1952-53 and 1953-54 at £A851 million and £A817 million respectively, amounted to more than a fifth of the national income. Four items of export have been dominant in recent years. The overwhelming importance of wool which accounted for about half of total export proceeds in 1952-53 and 1953-54 is apparent from Table 28. The other principal exports are wheat and flour which yielded £A90 million and £A61 million respectively, meats* (£A66 million and £A58 million) and butter (£A20 million and £A16 million). The exports of other foodstuffs amounted to £A123 million (approx) in both these years. The remainder of Australia's export income is earned by base metals (about £A70 million), gold and silver, with a small but growing export of manufactured goods (machinery, chemicals and fertilisers, arms and ammunition, paper, textiles and clothing, optical instruments, etc.) to nearby countries in Asia and the Pacific.

Imports of merchandise amounted to £A511 million in 1952-53 and to £A679 million in 1953-54. The most important items include yarns, manufactured fibres, textiles and apparel (£A48 million and £A108 million), machinery (£A90 million and £A100 million), metals and metal manufactures (£A107 million and £A91 million), and oils, fats and waxes (£A74 million and £A83 million), followed by motor vehicles and parts, and foodstuffs and tobacco.

The bulk of this trade is with the United Kingdom, which took £A348 million and £A296 million of Australia's exports in 1952-53 and 1953-54 respectively and provided £A215 million and £A332 million of Australia's imports in those two years. The remaining exports were spread over a number of countries, with France, Japan, the United States and Italy prominent. Imports also came from a number of countries other than the United Kingdom, but only the United States with £A85 million and £A73 million for those years deserves separate mention. An important feature of Australia's trade in recent years has been deficits with both the sterling area and the dollar area, the bulk of which have been covered by surpluses on trade with the O.E.E.C. countries (see Table 25).

The importance of British countries in Australia's overseas trade is due mainly to the complementary nature of the respective economies but no doubt historical connections have also exerted an important influence. Australia has established connections with British firms and individuals and many British firms have Australian subsidiaries. Commercial methods and legal traditions are similar. Close financial links have existed over a long period and Australia has remained a member of the sterling area, keeping the bulk of her overseas assets in London, where she has also raised a high proportion of her external loans. Other reciprocal government arrangements include a double taxation agreement and long-standing tariff preferences in favour of British goods. The traditional tariff in Australia is a "three-decker" schedule, which provides a preferential low rate of duty on British goods, intermediate rates for other nations with which trade agreements have been entered into, and higher general rates on "other imports". As a result of tariff negotiations within the terms of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (G.A.T.T.), the margins of preference have sometimes been narrowed, but that has not altered the structure of the system.

Drastic import restrictions have had to be imposed periodically over the last few years because of the notorious instability in Australia's export earnings, especially those of wool. When export earnings are high, Australian incomes and bank deposits become inflated, expenditure

* Includes poultry and game

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increases sharply, leading to a high level of internal activity and heavy spending on imports. Later, when wool prices fall, the flow of imports (on which there is a time-lag because of the length of the pipe-line) tends to remain high and overseas funds slump heavily. It is at this stage that drastic government measures have been taken to check imports. These have mainly affected sterling goods, since dollar imports were already severely restricted. Hence, apart from the constant necessity to economise in the use of dollars, controls have been em-

ployed to conserve overseas funds generally and to ensure the provision of goods and services essential to the development programme. (See Table 26 for net holdings of gold and foreign exchange.) This has proved to be a most difficult problem and is inherent in the "open" nature of the Australian economy. It could be resolved only by a combination of import controls, appropriate fiscal policies, and sterner and more flexible measures to influence internal credit conditions. Technically, this would not be easy and politically almost impossible.

J.S.G.W.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TABLE I

The total area of the Commonwealth of Australia is 2,974,581 sq. miles, of which 38·6 per cent or about five-thirteenths, is in the Tropical Zone.

The following table gives the area and population of the States and Territories (excluding full-blood aboriginals):

STATE OR TERRITORY	AREA (sq miles)	CENSUS, JUNE 30TH, 1947			CENSUS, JUNE 30TH, 1954		
		Males	Females	Total Persons	Males	Females	Total Persons
New South Wales . . .	309,433	1,492,211	1,492,627	2,984,838	1,720,860	1,702,669	3,423,529
Victoria	87,884	1,013,867	1,040,834	2,054,701	1,231,099	1,221,242	2,452,341
Queensland	670,500	567,471	538,944	1,106,415	676,251	642,007	1,318,258
S. Australia	380,070	320,031	326,042	646,073	403,903	393,191	797,094
W. Australia	975,920	258,076	244,404	502,480	330,358	309,413	639,771
Tasmania	26,215	129,244	127,834	257,078	157,129	151,623	308,752
N Territory	523,620	7,378	3,490	10,868	10,288	6,181	16,469
A C T	939	9,092	7,813	16,905	10,229	14,086	30,315
TOTAL	2,974,581	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	4,546,117	4,440,412	8,986,529

Census at June 30th, 1954, showed the population of the capital cities as follows: Sydney, 1,863,100, Melbourne, 1,524,112, Brisbane, 502,317, Adelaide, 483,508, Perth, 348,647, Hobart, 95,206, Darwin, 8,071, Canberra, 28,277.

The following table shows the population, and birth, death and marriage rates for the year 1939, and for various subsequent years

Particulars	1939	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Population at Dec 31st	7,004,912	7,792,514	8,045,682	8,307,652	8,528,129	8,739,847	8,903,008	9,090,738
Birth Rate*	17·63	23·09	22·92	23·31	22·96	23·35	22·93	22·50
Death Rate*	9·92	9·97	9·52	9·56	9·71	9·45	9·09	9·10
Marriage Rate*	9·22	9·72	9·23	9·24	9·18	8·59	8·01	7·92

* Rate per 1,000 of mean population

TABLE 2
OVERSEAS MIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA

YEAR	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			NET INCREASE
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1947	39,865	27,903	67,768	31,289	25,868	57,157	10,611
1948	66,321	49,402	115,723	33,797	26,811	60,608	55,115
1949	132,648	100,487	233,135	42,705	40,429	83,134	150,001
1950	141,891	108,513	250,404	49,907	47,992	97,899	152,505
1951	122,136	91,504	213,640	54,521	47,686	102,207	111,433
1952	127,516	88,323	215,839	68,937	52,870	121,807	94,032
1953	88,584	74,541	163,125	68,483	51,745	120,228	42,897
1954	109,601	88,424	198,025	72,073	57,745	129,818	68,207

TABLE 3
RATE OF POPULATION INCREASE

YEAR	NET MIGRATION (%)	NATURAL INCREASE (%)	TOTAL INCREASE (%)
1947	0.14	1.45	1.59
1948	0.72	1.31	2.03
1949	1.90	1.34	3.24
1950	1.86	1.38	3.24
1951	1.32	1.32	2.64
1952	1.09	1.39	2.48
1953	0.49	1.38	1.87
1954	0.75	1.32	2.07

LABOUR

TABLE 4
PERCENTAGE OF WORKING POPULATION BY ECONOMIC SECTORS*

	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947
<i>Primary Industries</i> (inc. Mining and Quarrying)	32.9	30.1	25.7	24.4	17.6
<i>Secondary Industry</i> (inc. Power and Building)	26.9	28.8	31.4	32.1	37.1
<i>Service Industries</i> (inc. Transport and Communications, Commerce and Finance, Public Authorities, Professions, Entertainment, Sport, Recreation, Personal and Domestic Service)	40.2	41.1	42.9	43.5	45.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* The 1954 Census figures were not available at the time of going to press

TABLE 5
INCIDENCE OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

YEAR	NUMBER	ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED	WORK PEOPLE INVOLVED	WORKING DAYS LOST	ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES (£A '000s)
1939	416	505	152,830	459,154	455.7
1949	849	3,984	264,577	1,333,900	2,611.5
1950	1,276	9,122	431,701	2,062,888	4,166.4
1951	1,344	6,676	408,592	872,974	2,256.0
1952	1,627	7,371	505,734	1,163,504	3,439.8
1953	1,459	—	496,046	1,050,830	3,337.4
1954	1,490	—	370,074	901,639	3,021.2

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TABLE 6
EARNINGS, COST OF LIVING AND EMPLOYMENT
Base: Average of 3 years ended June, 1939 = 1,000

YEAR	NOMINAL WAGES INDEX (Adult Males) (Six States)	" C " SERIES RETAIL PRICE INDEX Weighted Average— 6 Capital Cities	REAL WAGE INDEX* (Adult Males) (Six States)	NO. WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT ('000s)†
1947-48	1,565	1,392	1,124	—
1949-50	1,913	1,669	1,146	1,859
1950-51	2,298	1,906	1,206	1,912
1951-52	2,806	2,337	1,201	1,908
1952-53	3,104	2,550	1,217	1,887
1953-54	3,207	2,622	1,223	1,948

* Index of Nominal Weekly Wage Rates for adult males divided by " C " Series Retail Price Index Number.

† For June in each of the years 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

TABLE 7
LIVESTOCK
(Numbers as at March in each Year)

	1940	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Horses . . .	1,698,797	1,114,500	1,056,735	998,954	937,360	895,492	849,530
Cattle . . .	13,080,180	14,123,610	14,640,040	15,228,829	14,893,321	15,246,608	15,601,651
Sheep . . .	119,305,391	108,735,432	112,890,988	115,596,136	117,646,349	123,072,117	126,944,564
Pigs . . .	1,455,341	1,196,321	1,123,267	1,133,588	1,022,124	992,532	1,197,640

TABLE 8
AREA OF CROPS
(Acres)

CROP	1938-39	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Wheat . . .	14,346,380	12,240,307	11,663,160	10,383,741	10,209,485	10,750,908
Oats . . .	1,784,205	1,747,552	1,757,218	2,364,907	2,764,260	2,137,052
Maize . . .	324,146	193,591	169,339	169,540	174,074	178,989
Hay . . .	3,250,260	1,605,240	1,377,167	1,548,940	1,761,315	1,935,366
Sugar Cane . .	368,592	398,224	397,122	402,867	433,894	481,602
TOTAL AREA OF CROPS	23,497,780	20,600,951	19,916,965	19,801,658	20,370,696	26,138,727

The total area devoted to orchards and fruit gardens in 1953-54 was approximately 273,000 acres. Vineyards totalled some 138,000 acres in 1953-54 and approx. 31,666,000 gallons of wine were produced.

CROP PRODUCTION

CROP	UNIT	1938-39	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Wheat . . .	Bushels	155,368,621	218,221,125	184,244,369	159,725,102	195,207,880	197,960,504
Oats . . .	"	15,554,735	27,390,998	25,127,841	34,506,184	43,623,421	32,960,529
Maize . . .	"	7,056,642	5,995,753	4,728,820	4,017,868	4,966,866	5,079,394
Hay . . .	Tons	3,321,161	2,428,027	2,062,940	2,344,849	2,764,651	3,048,863
Sugar Cane . .	"	5,678,894	6,848,780	7,051,555	5,326,560	6,967,250	9,014,312

TABLE 9
TOTAL NET VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION
(£A million)

	1938-39	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Agriculture	41.7	164.4	218.7	208.1	246.7	276.4
Pastoral	63.8	240.9	337.1	704.8	400.5	493.7
Dairying	33.8	67.6	81.1	89.4	103.8	135.7
Forestry	7.8	20.3	23.2	28.4	37.9	41.9
Trapping and Fishing	3.0	11.9	10.0	11.5	12.4	12.5
Mining and Quarrying	27.4	48.3	52.3	71.2	97.2	109.7
Other	7.4	21.7	23.0	25.4	32.3	36.3
TOTAL	184.9	575.1	745.4	1,138.8	930.8	1,106.2

TABLE 10
WOOL PRODUCTION BY STATES: AVERAGE OF TEN SEASONS 1943-52

	SHEEP SHORN (millions)	WOOL PRODUCED (million lb)
New South Wales	43.01	401.24
Victoria	16.97	154.51
Queensland	17.36	151.46
South Australia	8.09	91.03
Western Australia	9.23	85.98
Tasmania	1.81	13.91
A C.T.	0.23	1.89
TOTAL	96.70	900.02

TABLE 11
WHEAT PRODUCTION BY STATES: SEASON 1952-53

	ACREAGE (millions)	QUANTITY IN BUSHELS (millions)
New South Wales	2.70	56.67
Victoria	2.23	50.33
Western Australia	3.00	35.46
South Australia	1.54	33.92
Queensland	0.72	18.66
Tasmania	0.007	0.156
TOTAL	10.21	195.20

TABLE 12
PRODUCTION OF METALS

YEAR	COPPER (Tons)	GOLD ('000 fine oz.)	IRON ('000 tons)	LEAD ('000 tons)	TIN (Tons)	TUNGSTEN (Tons*)	ZINC ('000 tons)
1950	17,481	870	1,418	225	1,854	730	198
1951	17,926	896	1,605	212	1,559	1,112	189
1952	18,578	980	1,883	228	1,610	1,282	196
1953	36,585	1,075	2,132	269	1,553	1,406	239

* In terms of WO₃ (Tungstic trioxide).

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TABLE 13
PRODUCTION OF COAL
(Tons million)

YEAR	BLACK	BROWN
1938-39	12.6	3.2
1949-50	14.9	7.6
1950-51	16.4	7.3
1951-52	19.2	8.1
1952-53	18.5	8.1
1953-54	19.4	8.7

TABLE 14
MANUFACTURING

YEAR	NO OF FACTORIES	NO OF PERSONS EMPLOYED (inc. working proprietors)	NO OF MALES PER 100 FEMALES	PROPORTION OF SALARIES AND WAGES TO VALUE OF PRODUCTION %
1903	11,551	195,810	321	—
1912	14,878	327,456	294	54.5
1919-20	16,291	357,915	290	52.7
1928-29	22,916	450,482	284	54.3
1938-39	26,941	565,106	271	52.5
1944-45	28,930	750,579	250	57.3
1948-49	40,070	890,117	304	50.7
1949-50	41,596	917,499	302	58.3
1950-51	43,147	968,918	290	58.3
1951-52	45,844	977,517	315	59.7
1952-53	47,740	933,261	345	58.7

TABLE 15
A N Z. BANK INDEX OF AUSTRALIAN FACTORY PRODUCTION
(Base 1948-49 = 100)

GROUP	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	Dec 1954	March 1955	April 1955
Basic Materials	102	110	118	122	138	144	136*	135*
Metal Working Industries	105	132	135	110	141	173	151	141
Clothing and Textiles	100	108	101	99	120	120	117	110
Food, Drink and Tobacco	106	109	114	120	119	134	134	124*
Chemical and Allied Industries	110	123	128	117	132	159	167	158
Rubber, Leather and Floor Coverings	105	111	112	105	139	135*	164*	166*
ALL GROUPS	104	116	119	112	131	145*	140*	133*

* Preliminary.

TABLE 16
MANUFACTURING ACTIVITY—CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES 1952-53

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	NO. OF FACTORIES	NO OF PERSONS EMPLOYED	VALUE OF OUTPUT (£A. million)
I. Treatment Non-Metal Mine and Quarry Products .	1,276	18,923	62.6
II. Bricks, Pottery, Glass	623	19,745	39.1
III. Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, Oils, Grease .	1,090	36,302	185.9
IV. Industrial Metals, Machines, Conveyances	15,672	377,727	923.9
V. Precious Metals, Jewellery, Plate	681	5,416	8.6
VI. Textiles and Textile Goods (not Dress)	1,270	60,356	165.9
VII. Skins and Leather (not Clothing or Footwear)	778	14,185	51.1
VIII. Clothing (except Knitted)	7,036	107,192	165.2
IX. Food, Drink and Tobacco	7,248	122,542	633.8
X. Sawmills, Joinery, Boxes, Wood Turning and Carving	5,790	58,804	131.7
XI. Wood Furniture, Bedding, etc.	2,157	20,552	40.8
XII. Paper, Stationery, Printing, Bookbinding, etc.	2,121	53,445	143.9
XIII. Rubber	446	12,328	40.9
XIV. Musical Instruments	69	1,269	2.4
XV. Miscellaneous Products	1,035	17,362	37.7
XVI. Heat, Light and Power	448	15,157	86.2

TABLE 17
MANUFACTURING BY STATES

STATE	NO. OF FACTORIES			NO. OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES ('000s)		
	1938-39	1945-46	1952-53	1938-39	1945-46	1952-53
New South Wales	9,464	12,287	19,251	229	311	380
Victoria	9,250	10,195	15,154	202	256	311
Queensland	3,087	2,945	5,068	54	65	93
South Australia	2,067	2,395	3,339	43	63	80
Western Australia	2,129	2,280	3,424	23	30	45
Tasmania	944	1,082	1,504	14	19	23
TOTAL	26,941	31,184	47,740	565	745	933

VALUE OF OUTPUT
(£A million)

	1938-39	1945-46	1952-53
New South Wales	218	367	1,139
Victoria	153	287	860
Queensland	63	91	295
South Australia	35	66	235
Western Australia	20	34	119
Tasmania	11	22	71
TOTAL	500	1,011	2,720

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TABLE 18
TOTAL NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION
(£A million)

YEAR	AGRICULTURE	PASTORAL	DAIRYING	MINING	TOTAL PRIMARY	FACTORIES
1938-39	42	64	34	27	185	203
1948-49	164	241	68	48	575	569
1949-50	219	337	81	52	745	662
1950-51	208	705	89	71	1,139	844
1951-52	247	400	104	97	931	1,025
1952-53	276	494	136	110	1,106	1,083

FINANCE

TABLE 19
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(£A million)

	1938-39	1946-47	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
National Income	780	1,390	2,304	3,129	3,256	3,599	3,776
Personal Income of Residents	717	1,340	2,217	2,917	3,206	3,484	3,633
Gross National Product	922	1,644	2,731	3,643	3,860	4,238	4,507
Gross Private Investment—Fixed Capital	122	183	433	582	735	657	700
Per cent G.N.P.	13	11	16	16	19	16	16
Government Expenditure—New Works and Maintenance	62	91	218	308	415	408	408
Per cent G.N.P.	7	6	8	8	11	10	9
Export and Other Receipts for Goods and Services—Wool and Sheepskins	45	94	305	652	338	421	428
Other	117	235	355	396	408	511	481
Import and Other Payments for Goods and Services	140	294	653	896	1,274	676	841

TABLE 20
COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE
(£A million)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	BALANCE
1938-39	210	213	-3
1949-50	746	748	-2
1950-51	1,032	1,032	Nil
1951-52	1,260	1,263	-3
1952-53	1,311	1,298	+13
1953-54	1,321	1,262	+59

TABLE 21
COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA—CENTRAL BANKING BUSINESS
(£A million)

AVERAGE OF WEEKLY FIGURES	TOTAL NOTES ISSUED	SPECIAL ACCOUNTS OF TRADING BANKS	OTHER DEPOSITS OF TRADING BANKS	OTHER LIABS. (EXCL. CAP. AND RESERVES)	GOLD AND BALS. HELD ABROAD	GOVT. AND OTHER SECS. (INC. TREASURY BILLS)
1951-52	293.6	468.8	31.1	270.9	470.6	503.1
1952-53*	318.2	212.9	45.4	287.4	363.6	434.8
1953-54*	338.2	306.8	41.7	283.4	512.6	408.0
Dec. 1954*	367.4	295.7	36.3	235.7	417.7	471.1

* Excludes figures for one week.

TABLE 21--continued.
MAJOR PRIVATELY-OWNED TRADING BANKS
(£A million)

AVERAGE OF WEEKLY FIGURES	DEPOSITS		COIN, BULLION NOTES AND CASH WITH C/W BANK	TREASURY BILLS	SPEC A/CS WITH C/W BANK	GOVT. AND MUNIC. SECS.	ADVANCES, DISCOUNTS, ETC.
	NOT BEARING INTEREST	BEARING INTEREST					
1951-52 *	963.5	238.2	60.6	32.4	466.0	68.4	621.4
1952-53 *	943.7	218.7	74.7	123.1	211.7	86.5	638.1
1953-54 *	1,035.7	239.8	71.2	99.4	285.2	130.3	658.5
Dec. 1954 *	1,056.5	261.2	69.7	47.1	259.6	114.3	785.7
COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA							
Dec. 1954 *	133.6	43.8	10.6	16.3	35.0	38.2	87.4

* Excludes figures for one week.

TABLE 22
AUSTRALIAN PUBLIC DEBT FOR COMMONWEALTH AND STATE PURPOSES
(£A million)

	DEBT MATURING IN:			TOTAL
	AUSTRALIA	LONDON	NEW YORK	
As at June 30th,				
1935	650.0	685.8	98.8	1,434.6
1939	703.7	586.6	95.8	1,386.1
1952	2,858.5	444.1	113.1	3,415.7
1953	3,019.1	442.9	130.1	3,592.1

(£A million)

	ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE IN:			TOTAL
	AUSTRALIA	LONDON	NEW YORK	
As at June 30th,				
1935	23.7	23.8	5.0	52.5
1939	25.6	23.0	4.8	53.4
1952	77.9	14.1	4.6	96.6
1953	86.6	14.3	5.3	106.2

TABLE 23
NEW LISTINGS ON AUSTRALIAN STOCK EXCHANGES
(£A million)

YEAR	COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT	PUBLIC UTILITIES	NON-MINING COMPANIES	MINING COMPANIES
1947	28.9	11.0	21.4	5.0
1948	173.3	3.8	22.2	4.4
1949	253.4	12.5	31.1	13.2
1950	120.0	12.4	62.8	3.1
1951	273.3	16.1	75.8	1.3
1952	81.3	46.4	60.8	2.8
1953	129.1	48.0	47.6	3.6
1954 (to June)	52.1	11.6	38.3	6.3

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TABLE 24
NET ANNUAL INCREASE—OVERSEAS CAPITAL IN AUSTRALIA

	1945-46	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Public Authorities . . .	-45	-12	-10	-14	-30	-18	17	19
Private Investment . . .	8	43	84	161	252	110	104	-17
Borrowing from I.M.F. . .	—	—	-3*	—	9	—	—	13

* Capital Subscription.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES
(£A million)

YEAR	INCREASED OVERSEAS HOLDING OF PAID-UP CAPITAL	INCREASED DEBTS OF SUBSIDIARIES TO OVERSEA PARENTS	INCREASED DEBTS OF BRANCHES TO OVERSEA PRINCIPALS	NET INCREASES DURING YEAR
1947-48	7.4	6.6	17.7	31.7
1948-49	7.6	10.7	13.8	32.1
1949-50	17.3	25.1	21.6	64.0
1950-51	16.7	16.0	19.1	51.8
1951-52	11.8	32.3	6.5	50.6

TABLE 25
BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT
(£A million)

YEAR	GOLD PRODUCTION	STERLING AREA	DOLLAR AREA	OTHER NON-STERLING	TOTAL
1949-50	11.6	-109.0	-32.2	86.5	-43.1
1950-51	13.2	-145.4	60.8	175.8	104.4
1951-52	14.2	-394.4	-96.1	-106.2	-582.5
1952-53	16.4	73.5	-76.5	176.2	189.6
1953-54	16.8	-107.0	-68.4	150.7	-7.9

TABLE 26
NET GOLD AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOLDINGS
(£A million)

	GOLD	FOREIGN EXCHANGE	TOTAL
June, 1951	—	—	843.0
June, 1952	50.3	322.2	372.5
June, 1953	50.1	511.1	561.2
June, 1954	57.1	513.6	570.7
Dec., 1954	61.6	444.3	505.9

EXTERNAL TRADE

TABLE 27
TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS† BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(in Australian £ '000)

COUNTRIES	1949-50		1950-51		1951-52		1952-53		1953-54		1954-55	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
United Kingdom .	278,748	237,526	356,881	320,605	465,705	208,159	214,702	359,073	331,701	300,730	378,664	285,506
Canada .	13,276	9,047	16,957	17,212	23,559	9,177	19,546	8,712	18,742	11,037	23,840	10,503
India .	27,664	37,034	35,424	21,981	47,825	16,911	14,646	17,148	18,475	14,293	26,057	19,428
New Zealand .	4,956	21,286	3,275	20,265	7,410	37,321	3,999	28,677	6,854	33,469	8,042	37,794
Other Commonwealth Countries	44,850	51,027	80,789	66,279	78,516	71,779	56,484	85,227	69,778	79,510	89,474	85,549
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES .	369,494	355,920	493,326	446,342	623,015	343,347	309,377	498,837	445,550	439,039	526,077	438,780
Belgium .	3,589	27,491	11,350	48,245	27,528	24,940	5,506	32,141	7,063	32,663	10,669	31,252
China .	1,451	502	2,657	850	3,082	283	1,406	681	1,983	2,192	1,732	2,705
Egypt .	241	9,696	1,528	22,306	2,158	8,976	913	3,374	1,018	3,073	311	1,878
France .	10,645	40,661	16,414	89,820	22,390	57,875	9,253	76,016	11,793	74,401	14,689	64,056
Germany .	6,584	16,578	14,726	27,738	33,240	20,389	13,916	22,366	21,731	27,170	31,546	31,863
Indonesia, Rep. of	14,750	507	21,788	3,243	25,530	3,967	21,542	5,064	21,972	6,585	22,529	3,702
Italy .	9,058	19,406	16,655	49,010	27,712	37,998	5,227	44,706	11,182	51,326	11,740	35,915
Japan .	6,999	23,974	15,595	61,550	43,582	48,514	4,692	83,958	6,545	55,689	18,422	58,572
United States of America .	52,248	49,644	60,878	148,830	109,141	77,215	85,168	57,837	73,254	55,534	102,162	52,440
Other Foreign Countries .	51,914	69,318	88,616	83,862	135,749	51,504	56,521	46,085	78,818	80,625	102,821	52,998
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES .	157,479	257,777	250,207	535,454	430,112	331,661	204,144	372,228	235,359	389,258	316,621	335,381
Country Undisclosed Outside Packages .	226	—	338	—	296	—	588	—	630	—	1,044	3
	10,870	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL .	538,069	613,697	743,871	981,796	1,053,423	675,008	514,109	871,065	681,539	828,297	843,742	774,164

* Outside packages distributed according to countries of origin.

† Including bullion and specie

TABLE 28
PROPORTION OF TOTAL EXPORT PROCEEDS DERIVED FROM WOOL
(£A million)

YEAR	WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS	OTHER	TOTAL	WOOL PROCEEDS AS % OF TOTAL
1946-47	94	235	329	29
1947-48	149	311	460	32
1948-49	219	358	577	38
1949-50	305	355	660	46
1950-51	652	396	1,048	62
1951-52	338	408	846	40
1952-53	421	511	932	45
1953-54	428	481	909	47

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TABLE 29
EXPORTS BY VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS OTHER THAN WOOL
(£A million)

YEAR	WHEAT AND FLOUR	MEATS*	BUTTER AND CHEESE	DRIED AND PRESERVED FRUITS
1938-39	13.3	10.1	13.9	4.1
1949-50	88.5	15.9	28.8	6.8
1950-51	107.0	11.2	22.5	9.6
1951-52	88.3	8.6	8.7	12.2
1952-53	89.4	23.7	25.9	17.3
1953-54	60.6	28.4	21.4	21.6

* Excluding poultry, game and preserved meats.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

TABLE 30

PARTICULARS	1938-39	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Railways (a):						
Route Mileage	27,234 (721)	26,979 (647)	26,955(b)	26,840(b)	26,808(b)	26,633(b)
Passengers ('000s)	384,841	504,648	476,113	500,510	497,620	510,681
Goods and Livestock ('000 tons)	33,156	40,919	41,324	44,841	44,383	47,248
Roads:						
Motor Vehicles Registered	899,533	1,400,462(c)	1,575,960(c)	1,765,427(c)	1,834,742(c)	1,947,346
Oversea Shipping:						
Tonnage Entered ('000 tons)	6,711	8,716	8,601	8,973	8,704	8,882
Tonnage Cleared ('000 tons)	6,835	8,662	8,707	9,252	8,867	8,851
Air Transport, Internal Services:						
Mileage Flown ('000s)	7,930	36,519	40,680	41,831	39,059	41,014
Passengers Carried	94,000	1,499,816	1,685,089	1,828,506	1,706,446	1,772,357
Freight (short tons)	712	49,441	59,362	57,464	57,635	69,479
Mail (short tons)	82(d)	2,905	3,233	2,682	2,311	2,316
Air Transport, Overseas Services (e):						
Mileage Flown ('000s)	1,735	8,768	10,500	10,664	11,565	11,464
Passengers Carried	5,337	59,832	87,599	95,134	97,753	102,965
Freight (short tons)	66	1,256	2,213	2,138	1,957	2,295
Mail (short tons)	277(d)	729	943	1,141	1,168	1,379
Telephones:						
Number	661,996	1,109,984	1,209,406	1,300,790	1,383,702	1,475,513

(a) Figures given are for Government railways. Mileage of private lines available for general traffic is given in brackets.

(b) Not available.

(c) Excludes Northern Territory.

(d) Net weight.

(e) Australian-owned and partly owned oversea airlines.

THE CONSTITUTION

ON January 1st, 1901, the six colonies (now known as States) were federated under the name of the "Commonwealth of Australia". On December 7th, 1907, the Commonwealth and the State of South Australia entered into an agreement for the surrender to and acceptance by the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory, subject to approval by the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and the State. This approval was given and the Territory was transferred to the Commonwealth by proclamation of January 1st, 1911.

On October 18th, 1909, the Commonwealth and the State of New South Wales entered into an agreement for the surrender to and acceptance by the Commonwealth of an area of 911 square miles as the seat of Government of the Commonwealth. By the Jervis Bay Territory Acceptance Act, 1915, an area of 28 square miles at Jervis Bay, surrendered by New South Wales, was accepted by the Commonwealth.

Under the administration of the Commonwealth, but not included in it, is Papua, finally annexed by the British Government in 1884 and transferred to Commonwealth administration in 1906. Norfolk Island was a separate Crown Colony until July 1st, 1914, when it was transferred to the Commonwealth. A Mandate issued by the League of Nations in December 1920 conferred on Australia the government of the former German Territory of New Guinea, comprising about 93,000 square miles. Australia was also entrusted with the administration of the Mandate for the island of Nauru. In 1949 the Papua and New Guinea Act provided for the joint administration of these territories in a union known as the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. However, the identity and status of Papua as a Possession of the Crown and that of New Guinea as a Trust Territory continue to be maintained. Both New Guinea and Nauru are now administered by Australia under Trusteeship Agreements with the United Nations. The Ashmore and Cartier Islands, and the Antarctic Territories, other than Adélie Land, were placed under the authority of the Commonwealth in 1931 and 1933 respectively. The administration of the Cocos-Keeling Islands was transferred from Singapore to Australia in November, 1955.

Parliament

The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives. This power is limited by strict although unwritten constitutional understanding, and it is seldom that decisions on these matters would be made at the discretion of the Governor-General. After any general election Parliament must be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs. Parliament must meet at least once every year.

The Senate

The Senate is composed of ten Senators from each Original State, directly chosen for a period of six years by the people of the State, voting as one electorate. The

Senate may proceed to the dispatch of business notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

If a Senator vacates his seat before the expiration of his term of service, the Houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, in joint session, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor. If the State Parliament is not in session the Governor of the State appoints a Senator to hold office until Parliament reassembles, or until a new Senator is elected.

At least one-third of the members of the Senate must be present for the exercise of its powers.

The House of Representatives

The House of Representatives is composed of 124 members directly chosen, the qualification of electors being in each State that which is prescribed in the law of the State as the qualification of electors of the more numerous House of Parliament of the State, but in the choosing of members each elector shall vote only once.

As nearly as practicable, the number of members is twice the number of Senators. Members chosen in the States are in proportion to the population of the State, a quota being ascertained by dividing the number of persons in the Commonwealth by twice the number of the Senators. The number of persons in each State is then divided by the quota, the result being the number of members to be elected by the State. If on this division there is a remainder greater than one-half of the quota, one more member is to be chosen in the State. In any case, not less than five members are to be elected in each Original State.

With regard to the foregoing, if any State law precludes all persons of any race from voting at elections for the State Parliament, persons of that race resident in the State shall not be counted in reckoning the number of people of the State or of the Commonwealth.

The life of every House of Representatives is three years, unless dissolved by the Governor-General.

Members of the House of Representatives must be twenty-one years of age, qualified as electors and resident for at least three years within the Commonwealth. They must be natural-born British subjects or naturalised subjects of at least five years standing. Voting is compulsory.

The Powers of Parliament

According to the Constitution, the Commonwealth Parliament has power to make laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth with respect to:

1. Trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States.
2. Taxation; but so as not to discriminate between States or parts of States.
3. Bounties on the production or export of goods, but so that such bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth.
4. Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth.
5. Postal, telegraphic, telephonic and other like services.

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6. The naval and military defence of the Commonwealth and of the several States, and the control of the forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth.
7. Lighthouses, lightships, beacons and buoys.
8. Astronomical and meteorological observations.
9. Quarantine.
10. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits.
11. Census and statistics.
12. Currency, coinage and legal tender.
13. Banking, other than State banking; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money.
14. Insurance, other than State insurance; also State insurance extending beyond the limits of the State concerned.
15. Weights and measures.
16. Bills of exchange and promissory notes.
18. Copyright, patents of inventions and designs, and trade marks.
19. Naturalisation and aliens.
20. Foreign corporations, and trading or financial corporations formed within the limits of the Commonwealth.
21. Marriage.
22. Divorce and matrimonial causes; and in relation thereto, parental rights, and the custody and guardianship of infants.
23. Invalid and old-age pensions.
- 23A. The provision of maternity allowances, widows' pensions, child endowment, unemployment, pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, medical and dental services (but not so as to authorise any form of civil conscription), benefits to students, and family allowances.
24. The service and execution throughout the Commonwealth of the civil and criminal process and the judgments of the courts of the States
25. The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the laws, the public Acts and records, and the judicial proceedings of the States.
26. The people of any race, other than the aboriginal race in any State, for whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws
27. Immigration and emigration.
28. The influx of criminals.
29. External affairs
30. The relations of the Commonwealth with the islands of the Pacific.
31. The acquisition of property on just terms from any State or person for any purpose in respect of which the Parliament has power to make laws
32. The control of railways with respect to transport for the naval and military purposes of the Commonwealth.
33. The acquisition, with the consent of a State, of any railways in the State on terms arranged between the Commonwealth and the State.
34. Railway construction and extension in any State with the consent of that State.
35. Conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State.
36. Matters in respect of which this Constitution makes provision until the Parliament otherwise provides.
37. Matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament of any State or States, but so that the law shall extend only to States by whose Parliaments the matter is referred, or which afterwards adopt the law.

38. The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States directly concerned, of any power which can at the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia.

39. Matters incidental to the execution of any power vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or in either House thereof, or in the Government of the Commonwealth, or in the Federal Judicature, or in any department or office of the Commonwealth.

Proposed laws appropriating revenue or moneys, or imposing taxation, must not originate in the Senate. The Senate may not amend proposed laws imposing taxation, or proposed laws appropriating revenue for the ordinary annual services of the Government; neither may it amend any proposed laws so as to increase any proposed charge on the people.

If the House of Representatives passes any proposed law, and the Senate rejects it, or returns it with amendments to which the House of Representatives will not agree, and if, after an interval of three months the House of Representatives again passes the proposed law and it is again rejected by the Senate, the Governor-General may dissolve both Houses simultaneously. But such dissolution must not take place within six months before the end of any Parliament.

If after such dissolution and a new election the Senate still fails to accept the proposed law, the Governor-General may convene a joint sitting of the two Houses. Upon the passage of the Bill, and any amendments, by an absolute majority of the total number of members of the two Houses it shall be deemed to have been duly passed by both Houses of Parliament and shall be presented to the Governor-General for the Royal Assent.

The Executive Government

The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen, and is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Commonwealth Parliament.

The Judicial Power

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court of Australia, in such other Federal Courts as the Commonwealth Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with Federal jurisdiction.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and not less than two other Justices, appointed by the Governor in Council. (There are at present a Chief Justice and six other Justices.) It has both an original and an appellate jurisdiction.

The High Court's original jurisdiction extends to all matters arising under any treaty, affecting representatives of other countries, in which the Commonwealth or its representative is a party, between States or between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, and in which a writ of *Mandamus*, or prohibition, or an injunction is sought against a Commonwealth officer. It also extends to matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, and to any other matter as empowered by the Commonwealth Parliament.

The appellate jurisdiction extends to appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction and of the Supreme Court of any State or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen in Council. There is no appeal from the High Court to the Queen in Council,

without the High Court's special leave, on any question as to the limits *inter se* of the constitutional powers of the Commonwealth and those of any State or States.

In addition and pursuant to the Constitutional provisions, Federal judicial power is also exercised by the Federal Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, which consists of a Chief Judge and six other Judges dealing with industrial disputes which extend beyond the limits of any one State. Also, since 1928, jurisdiction in bankruptcy and insolvency is administered exclusively by Commonwealth Bankruptcy Courts. There is a Federal Supreme Court in the Australian Capital Territory and in the Northern Territory. State courts, usually courts of summary jurisdiction, are invested with Federal judicial power, principally to deal with offences created by Federal statutes.

Finance and Trade

The Constitution provides that all revenues or moneys raised or received by the Executive Government shall form a Consolidated Revenue Fund, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Commonwealth as provided by the Constitution.

The collection and control of customs and excise duties and the payment of bounties is under the exclusive control of the Executive Government, and customs duties imposed must be uniform. The States may not impose customs or excise duties, although they may grant bounties on the mining of gold and other metals, and, with the consent of the Commonwealth Parliament, on the production or export of goods. Trade, commerce and intercourse among the States must be absolutely free.

The Commonwealth may grant financial assistance to any State on such terms and conditions as the Commonwealth Parliament thinks fit, but preference may not be given to any State or part thereof over any other State or part thereof.

The Commonwealth may make agreements with the States with respect to their public debts, including the taking over of such debts by the Commonwealth, their management, the payment of interest, and the provision and management of sinking funds in respect thereof. (Pursuant to the Financial Agreement of 1928 the Commonwealth took over State debts, and an Australian Loan Council was established to regulate borrowings and otherwise co-ordinate Commonwealth and State financial arrangements. Grants are based on the findings of a State Grants Commission, to which evidence is submitted by the States in support of their claims.)

Since 1942, first as a wartime measure and later as a result of agreement between the Commonwealth and the States, all direct taxation is imposed and collected by the Commonwealth Government. A proportion, arrived at by a formula fixed according to population and revenue of the States, is passed back to each State.

The States

The Commonwealth Constitution safeguards the Constitution of each State by providing that it shall continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, except as altered in accordance with its own provisions. When a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter prevails, and the former is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. However, the legislation of the Commonwealth Parliament is limited to those matters which are listed in Section 51 of the Constitution, while

the States possess, as well as concurrent powers in those matters, residual legislative powers enabling them to legislate in any way for "the peace, order and good Government" of their respective territories.

The States may not raise or maintain naval or military forces, or impose taxes on any property belonging to the Commonwealth, nor may the Commonwealth tax State property. The State may not coin money.

The Commonwealth may not make any law for establishing any religion or for prohibiting the exercise of any religion, and no religious test may be imposed as a qualification for any office under the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth is charged with protecting every State against invasion, and, on the application of a State Executive Government, against domestic violence.

Provision is made under the Constitution for the admission of new States and for the establishment of new States within the Commonwealth.

Alteration of the Constitution

Proposed laws for the alteration of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority of each House of Parliament, and not less than two or more than six months after its passage the proposed law must be submitted in each State to the qualified electors.

In the event of one House twice rejecting a proposed law which has already received an absolute majority in the other House, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law to the electors. If, in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for Royal Assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing or altering the limits of the State, or in any way affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL

Rt. Hon. Earl of HOPETOUN, K T, G C M G., G C V O	1901-03
Rt. Hon. Baron TENNYSON, G C M G.	1903-04
Rt. Hon. Baron NORTHCOTE, G C M G, C G I E., C B	1904-08
Rt. Hon. Earl of DUDLEY, G C B, G C M G, G C V O	1908-11
Rt. Hon. Baron DENMAN, G C M G, K C V O	1911-14
Rt. Hon. Sir RONALD CRAUFURD MUNRO FERGUSON, G C M G	1914-20
Rt. Hon. Baron FORSTER, G C M G.	1920-25
Rt. Hon. Baron STONEHAVEN, G C M G, D S O.	1925-31
Rt. Hon. Sir ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS, G C M G.	1931-36
Brig-Gen Rt. Hon. Baron GOWRIE, V C, G C M G, C B, D S O.	1936-45
H. R. H. HENRY WILLIAM FREDERICK ALBERI, Duke of GLOUCESTER, K G, K T, K P, G C B, G C M G, G C V O.	1945-47
Rt. Hon. Sir WILLIAM JOHN MCKELL, G C M G, Q C.	1947-53
Field-Marshal Sir WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM, G C B., G C M G, G B E, D S O, M C., K S T J.	1953-

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATES

NEW SOUTH WALES

New South Wales became a British Possession in 1788, and a responsible government was elected in 1856. It federated with the other States to form the Commonwealth in 1901.

The executive power is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by a Cabinet.

The Legislative Power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of sixty members, elected at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament, for a term of twelve years, fifteen members retiring every three years. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety-four members, and sits for three years.

VICTORIA

Formerly a portion of New South Wales, Victoria was proclaimed a separate colony in 1851 and accorded responsible self-government four years later.

The legislative authority is vested in a bi-cameral Parliament, the Upper House, or Legislative Council, of thirty-four members, elected for six years, and the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, of sixty-five members, elected for three years. One-half of the members of the Council retire every three years.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. Not more than four members of the Council and not more than eight members of the Assembly may occupy salaried office at any one time.

QUEENSLAND

Queensland was formerly a part of New South Wales. It was formed into a separate colony with responsible government in 1859.

Legislative power rests with a uni-cameral Parliament composed of seventy-five members elected from seventy-five districts for a term of three years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia was formed into a British Province by Letters Patent of February 1836. The Constitution of October 24th, 1856, vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people and consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council is composed of twenty members, one-half of whom retire

every three years. Their places are filled by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no authority to dissolve this body.

The thirty-nine members of the House of Assembly are elected for three years from thirty-nine electoral districts.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, and an Executive Council consisting of six responsible Ministers and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Formal possession of the country around King George Sound was taken in 1791. In June 1829 Captain James Stirling founded the Swan River Settlement, now the Commonwealth State of Western Australia.

Large grants of land were made to early settlers, and agricultural and pastoral occupations were pursued by a small population. In 1850, when the State was in a poor condition, the inhabitants' petition that it might be made a penal settlement was acceded to. In the following eighteen years, 9,718 convicts were sent out. Transportation ceased in 1868.

In 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Council was, at first, 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. This figure was reached in 1893.

According to the present Constitution, the Legislative Council consists of thirty members representing ten electoral provinces and holding their seats for six years.

The Legislative Assembly consists of fifty members, elected for three years, each representing one electorate.

The entire management and control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the State Legislature.

TASMANIA

Tasmania was discovered in 1642 and became a British settlement in 1803 as a dependency of New South Wales. Responsible government was established in 1856.

The administration is vested in a Governor acting upon the advice of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The Council consists of nineteen members who sit for six years, retiring in rotation. There is no power to dissolve the Council. The Head of Assembly has thirty members, elected for five years.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Field-Marshal Sir WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., K.S.T.J.

COMMONWEALTH CABINET

(Liberal and Country Party Coalition,
re-formed Jan. 10th, 1956).

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. ROBERT G. MENZIES, C.H., Q.C., (L.).

Treasurer: Rt. Hon. Sir ARTHUR W. FADDEN, K.C.M.G. (C.P.).

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Defence Production: Rt. Hon. Sir ERIC J. HARRISON, K.C.V.O. (L.).

Minister for Labour and National Service and Minister for Immigration: Rt. Hon. HAROLD E. HOLT (L.).

Minister for Trade: Rt. Hon. JOHN McEWEN (C.P.).

Minister for External Affairs: Rt. Hon. RICHARD G. CASEY, C.H., D.S.O., M.C. (L.).

Minister for Defence: Rt. Hon. Sir PHILIP McBRIDE, K.C.M.G., M.P. (L.).

Minister for the Navy and Leader of the Government in the Senate: Senator the Hon. NEIL O'SULLIVAN (L.).

Attorney-General: Senator the Hon. JOHN A. SPICER, Q.C. (L.).

Minister for National Development: Senator the Hon. WILLIAM H. SPOONER, M.M. (L.).

Minister for Air and Minister for Civil Aviation: Hon. A. G. TOWNLEY (L.).

Minister for Territories: Hon. P. M. C. HASLUCK (L.).

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister for Repatriation: Senator the Hon. WALTER J. COOPER, M.B.E. (C.P.).

Minister of Supply: Hon. HOWARD BEALE, Q.C. (L.).

Minister for Primary Industry: Hon. W. McMAHON (L.).

Minister for Shipping and Transport: Senator the Hon. S. D. PALTRIDGE (L.).

Minister for Health: Hon. D. A. CAMERON (L.).

Minister for the Army: Hon. J. O. CRAMER (L.).

Postmaster-General: Hon. C. DAVIDSON, O.B.E. (C.P.).

Minister for Customs and Excise: Hon. F. M. OSBORNE, D.S.C. (L.).

Minister for the Interior and Minister for Works: Hon. A. FAIRHALL (L.).

Minister for Social Services: Hon. H. S. ROBERTON (C.P.).

ADMINISTRATORS OF TERRITORIES

Northern Territory: Hon. F. J. S. WISE.

Papua and New Guinea: Brig. D. M. CLELAND, C.B.E.

Nauru: R. S. LEYDIN, O.B.E.

Norfolk Island: Brig. C. H. B. NORMAN, D.S.O., M.C.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

(A=Ambassador; M=Minister; HC=High Commissioner)

Brazil: C. V. KELLWAY, Rio de Janeiro (M.).

Burma: C. T. MOODIE, Rangoon (M).

Canada: Sir DOUGLAS COPLAND, K.B.E., C.M.G., Ottawa (HC).

Ceylon: Col. R. A. PEACHEY, Colombo (H.C. Acting).

Egypt: A. R. CUTLER, V.C., Cairo (M).

France: A. T. STIRLING, C.B.E., Paris (A).

Germany: J. D. L. HOOD, C.B.E., Bonn (A).

India: P. R. HEYDON, New Delhi (HC).

Indo-China: D. W. McNICOL, Saigon (M).

Indonesia: W. R. CROCKER, Djakarta (A).

Irish Republic: W. T. DORG, Dublin (Chargé d'Affaires).

Israel: B. C. BALLARD, Tel-Aviv (M).

Italy: D. P. McGUIRE, C.B.E., Rome (M).

Japan: A. B. JAMIESON (Chargé d'Affaires).

Netherlands: H. A. McCLURE-SMITH, The Hague (A).

New Zealand: D. L. DAVIS, Wellington (H.C. Acting).

Pakistan: Maj.-Gen. W. J. CAWTHORN, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., Karachi (HC).

Philippines: Rear-Admiral G. D. MOORE, C.B.E., Manila (A).

South Africa: Lt.-Col. W. R. HODGSON, C.M.G., O.B.E., Pretoria (HC).

Thailand: D. O. HAY, D.S.O., M.B.E., Bangkok (A).

United Kingdom: Sir THOMAS W. WHITE, K.B.E., D.F.C., V.D., London (HC).

United States of America: Sir PERCY C. SPENDER, K.B.E., Q.C., Washington (A).

United Nations: Dr. E. R. WALKER, New York (A); R. L. HARRY, Geneva (Permanent Delegate).

Agents-General for the States in London

New South Wales: F. P. BUCKLEY, 56-57 Strand, W.C.2.

Victoria: (Agent-Gen. for Victoria) Col. the Hon. W. W. LEGGATT, D.S.O., M.C., E.D., F.L.A.

Queensland: D. J. MUIR, 409-410 Strand, W.C.2.

South Australia: A. H. GREENHAM, South Australia House, Marble Arch, W.1.

Western Australia: Hon. J. A. DIMMITT, Savoy House, Strand, W.C.2.

Tasmania: Sir ERIC VON BIBRA, O.B.E., 457 Strand, W.C.2.

COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

AIR DEPARTMENT

Secretary: E. W. HICKS, B.COM.

Chief of Air Staff: Air Marshal Sir JOHN McCAULEY, K.B.E., C.B., B.Com.

First Assistant Secretary: J. C. PERRY

ARMY DEPARTMENT

Secretary: A. D. McKNIGHT.

Chief of General Staff: Lt.-Gen. Sir HENRY WELLS, C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Assistant Secretaries: E. HARDING, O.B.E., M.M., L. G. BINNS, O.B.E., E. G. WILLIAMS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Solicitor-General and Secretary: Prof. KENNETH H. BAILEY, C.B.E., M.A., B.C.L., LL.M.

Parliamentary Draughtsman: J. Q. EWENS, O.B.E., LL.B.

Crown Solicitor: H. E. RENFREE, LL.B.

AUDITOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

Auditor-General: H. C. NEWMAN, O.B.E.

Secretary and Chief Inspector: V. J. W. SKERMER.

AUSTRALIAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Chair: Sir JACK EDWIN STEVENS, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.

Members: Prof. J. P. BAXTER, O.B.E., H. M. MURRAY.

Secretary: P. C. GREENLAND.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

Acting Commonwealth Statistician: S. R. CARVER.
First Assistant Statistician: K. M. ARCHER.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION

Director-General: D. G. ANDERSON.
Assistant Directors-General: C. S. WIGGINS, C.B.E., F.I.R.E.
(Operations); R. M. BADENACH (Ground Facilities);
(Acting) A. B. McFARLANE (Regulatory).

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE*

Secretary: J. G. CRAWFORD, C.B.E., M.E.C.
First Assistant Secretaries: J. V. MORONEY (Marketing),
Dr. W. A. WESTERMAN (Trade Policy).

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

Secretary: Sir FREDERICK G. SHEDDEN, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Deputy Secretary: F. O. CHILTON, D.S.O.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION

Secretary: H. P. BREEN, C.B.E., A.A.S.A.
Deputy Secretary: J. L. KNOTT.
Controller-General of Munitions Supply: R. H. DOYLE.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Secretary: A. H. TANGE, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries: J. PLIMSOLL (Geographical Regions),
P. SHAW (United Nations), J. K. WALLER (Adminis-
trative and General).

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Director-General of Health: Dr. A. J. METCALFE, C.B.E.,
M.B., CH M., D.P.H.
Senior Medical Officers: Drs. H. E. DOWNES, C. E. COOK,
R. E. RICHARDS, G. M. REDSHAW, S. D. WATSFORD,
L. J. WIENHOLT.
Chief Administrative Officer: R. H. D. WHITE.

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION

Secretary: T. H. E. HEYES.
First Assistant Secretary: A. L. NUTT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Secretary: W. A. McLAREN, C.B.E.
First Assistant Secretary: H. A. BARRENGER.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE

Secretary: H. A. BLAND.
Assistant Secretaries: E. R. TOMS (Administration), Dr.
P. H. COOK (Employment), Dr. I. G. SHARP (Industrial
Relations), A. L. BRENTWOOD (Industrial Services),
T. C. GRAHAM (Planning and Research).

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Secretary: Dr. H. G. RAGGATT, C.B.E.
First Assistant Secretary: B. W. HARTNELL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Secretary: T. J. HAWKINS, C.B.E., B.A., LL.B.
Chief of Naval Staff: Vice-Admiral R. R. DOWLING, C.B.,
C.B.E., D.S.O.
Flag Officer Commanding Australian Fleet: Rear-Admiral
H. M. BURRELL, C.B.E.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs: Sir GILES
CHIPPINDALL, C.B.E.
Deputy Director-General: P. E. R. VANTHOFF, O.B.E.,
M.V.O.

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Secretary: Sir ALLEN BROWN, C.B.E.
Deputy Secretary: E. J. BUNTING, O.B.E.

REPATRIATION COMMISSION

Chairman: Maj -Gen. G. F. WOOTTEN, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.,
E.D.
Deputy Chairman: H. F. GASCOIGNE-ROY, D.C.M.
Secretary: S. P. GEORGE.

DEPARTMENT OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

Secretary: C. H. McFADYEN.
First Assistant Secretary: D. C. L. WILLIAMS.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Director-General: F. H. ROWE, C.B.E.
Deputy Director-General: A. W. PAUL

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

Secretary: F. A. O'CONNOR, O.B.E.
Deputy Secretary: C. A. SIMON, C.B.E.
Chief Scientist: W. A. S. BUTEMENT, O.B.E., B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.

DEPARTMENT OF TERRITORIES

Secretary: C. R. LAMBERT, C.B.E.
First Assistant Secretary: J. C. ARCHER.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND CUSTOMS*

Comptroller-General: F. A. MEERE, O.B.E.
First Assistant Comptrollers-General: F. J. MARCUSSEN
(Administration), H. F. B. HEYES (Trade and Tariff)

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Secretary: Sir ROLAND WILSON, C.B.E.
First Assistant Secretaries: C. S. HEWITT (Budget and
Accounting), D. J. HIBBERD (Banking, Trade and
Industry), R. J. RANDALL (General Financial and
Economic Policy).
Commonwealth Actuary: W. C. BALMFORD, O.B.E.
Commissioner of Taxation: P. S. MCGOVERN, C.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF WORKS

Director-General: Dr. L. F. LODER, C.B.E.
Deputy Director-General: L. F. PRICE, M.C.
Assistant Directors-General: H. YOXON, A. C. FLEET-
WOOD

* The reorganisation of January 10th, 1956 involved changes of function and personnel of these Departments, and the formation of two new Departments (of Trade and of Primary Industry).

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Senator the Hon. ALISTER MAXWELL McMULLIN.

Chairman of Committees: Senator the Hon. ALBERT D. REID, M.C.

Leader of the Government: Senator the Hon. N. O'SULLIVAN.

Leader of the Opposition: Senator the Hon. N. E. McKenna.

Clerk: R. H. C. LOOF

Clerk-Assistant: J. R. ODGERS.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE

(The following list is correct only up to July 1st, 1956, when changes due to the December, 1955 elections for half the Senate take effect.)

S. K. AMOUR	N.S.W.
K. M. ANDERSON	N.S.W.
The Hon. J. I. ARMSTRONG	N.S.W.
J. J. ARNOLD	N.S.W.
The Hon. W. P. ASHLEY	N.S.W.
W. E. AYLETT	Tasmania
A. M. BENN	Queensland
The Hon. G. BROWN	Queensland
N. E. BUTTFIELD	S. Aust.
C. B. BYRNE	Queensland
The Hon. D. CAMERON	Victoria
G. R. COLE	Tasmania
J. A. COOKE	W. Aust.
The Hon. W. J. COOPER, M.B.E.	Queensland
The Hon. B. COURTICE	Queensland
J. O. CRITCHLEY	S. Aust.
J. J. DEVLIN	Victoria
The Hon. J. M. FRASER	W. Aust.
J. G. GORTON	Victoria
D. M. L. GRANT	N.S.W.
The Hon. J. A. GUY	Tasmania
D. C. HANNAFORD	S. Aust.
J. HARRIS	W. Aust.
A. HENDRICKSON	Victoria
N. H. D. HENTY	Tasmania
R. KENDALL	Queensland
The Hon. P. J. KENNELLY	Victoria
K. A. LAUGHT	S. Aust.
J. A. MCCALLUM	N.S.W.
The Hon. N. E. McKENNA	Tasmania
The Hon. A. M. McMULLIN (President)	N.S.W.
E. B. MAHER	Queensland
J. E. MARRIOTT	Tasmania
E. W. MATTNER, M.C., D.C.M., M.M.	S. Aust.
T. M. NICHOLLS	S. Aust.
J. O'BYRNE	Tasmania
S. W. O'FLAHERTY	S. Aust.
The Hon. N. O'SULLIVAN	Queensland
S. D. PALTRIDGE	W. Aust.
R. W. PEARSON	S. Aust.
A. J. M. RANKIN	Queensland
G. J. RANKIN, D.S.O., V.D.	Victoria
The Hon. A. D. REID, M.C. (Chair. of Cttees.)	N.S.W.
A. R. ROBERTSON	W. Aust.
J. V. RYAN	S. Aust.
C. W. SANDFORD	Victoria
M. F. SCOTT	W. Aust.
The Hon. H. S. SEWARD	W. Aust.
J. M. SHEEHAN	Victoria
The Hon. J. A. SPICER, Q.C.	Victoria
The Hon. W. H. SPOONER, M.M.	N.S.W.
D. M. TANGNEY	W. Aust.
J. P. TOOHEY	S. Aust.
V. S. VINCENT	W. Aust.
R. WARDLAW	Tasmania

I. E. WEDGWOOD	Victoria
D. R. WILLESEE	W. Aust.
I. A. C. WOOD	Queensland
R. H. WORDSWORTH, C.B., C.B.E.	Tasmania
R. C. WRIGHT	Tasmania

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

***Speaker:** Hon. ARCHIE CAMERON.

***Chairman of Committees:** C. F. ADERMANN.

Leader of the Opposition: Rt. Hon. H. V. EVATT, Q.C.

Clerk: A. A. TREGEAR.

Clerk-Assistant: A. G. TURNER.

The general election of Dec. 10th, 1955, resulted in the following disposition of seats in the House of Representatives:

Liberal Party	57	} 75 seats
Country Party	18	
Australian Labour Party	47	

MEMBERS

Member:	Constituency:
ADERMANN, C. F.	Fisher (Q.)
ALLAN, A. I.	Gwydir (N.S.W.)
ANDERSON, C. G. W.	Hume (N.S.W.)
ANTHONY, Hon. H. L.	Richmond (N.S.W.)
ASTON, W. J.	Phillip (N.S.W.)
BARNARD, L. H.	Bass (T.)
BATE, H. J.	Macarthur (N.S.W.)
BEALE, Hon. H., Q.C.	Parramatta (N.S.W.)
BEAZLEY, K. E.	Fremantle (W.A.)
BIRD, A. C.	Batman (V.)
BLAND, F. A.	Warringah (N.S.W.)
BOSTOCK, W. D., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.	Indi (V.)
BOWDEN, G. J., M.C.	Gippsland (V.)
BRAND, W. A.	Wide Bay (Q.)
BRIMBLECOMBE, W. J.	Maranoa (Q.)
BRUCE, Hon. H. A.	Leichardt (Q.)
BRYANT, G. M.	Wills (V.)
BUCHANAN, A. A.	McMillan (V.)
CAIRNS, F. J.	Yarra (V.)
CALWELL, Hon. A. A.	Melbourne (V.)
CAMERON, Hon. A. G.	Barker (S.A.)
CAMERON, C. R.	Hindmarsh (S.A.)
CAMERON, D. A., O.B.E.	Oxley (Q.)
CASEY, Rt. Hon. R. G., C.H., D.S.O., M.C.	La Trobe (V.)
CHAMBERS, Hon. C.	Adelaide (S.A.)
CHANEY, F. C.	Perth (W.A.)
CLAREY, Hon. P. J.	Bendigo (V.)
CLARK, J. J.	Darling (N.S.W.)
CLAEVER, R.	Swan (W.A.)
COPE, J. F.	Watson (N.S.W.)
COSTA, D. E.	Banks (N.S.W.)
COUTTS, W. C.	Griffiths (Q.)
CRAMER, J. O.	Bennelong (N.S.W.)
CREAN, F.	Melbourne Ports (V.)
CURTIN, D. J.	Kingsford-Smith (N.S.W.)
DALY, F. M.	Grayndler (N.S.W.)
DAVIDSON, C. W. O.B.E.	Dawson (Q.)
DAVIES, W.	Cunningham (N.S.W.)
DAVIS, F. J.	Deakin (V.)
DEAN, R. L.	Robertson (N.S.W.)
DOWNER, A. R.	Angas (S.A.)
DRUMMOND, Hon. D. H.	New England (N.S.W.)
DRURY, E. N.	Ryan (Q.)
DUTHIE, G. W. A.	Wilmot (T.)

* Elections for the Speaker and Chairman of Committees take place when the House meets in February, 1956.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

<i>Member:</i>	<i>Constituency:</i>	<i>Member:</i>	<i>Constituency:</i>
EDMONDS, W. F.	Herbert (Q.)	LUCK, A. W. G.	Braddon (T.)
ERWIN, G. D.	Ballaarat (V.)	LUCOCK, P. E.	Lyne (N.S.W.)
EVATT, Rt. Hon. H. V., q.c.	Barton (N.S.W.)	MACKINNON, E. D.	Corangamite (V.)
FADDEN, Rt. Hon. Sir ARTHUR W., K.C.M.G.	McPherson (Q.)	MAKIN, Hon. N. J. O.	Bonython (S.A.)
FAILES, L. J.	Lawson (N.S.W.)	McBRIDE, Hon. Sir PHILIP, K.C.M.G.	Wakefield (S.A.)
FAIRBAIRN, D. E., D.F.C.	Farrer (N.S.W.)	McCOLM, M. L.	Bowman (Q.)
FAIRHALL, A.	Paterson (N.S.W.)	McEWEN, Rt. Hon. J.	Murray (V.)
FALKINDER, C. W. J., D.S.O., D.F.C.	Franklin (T.)	McIVOR, H. J.	Gellibrand (V.)
FOX, E. M. C.	Henty (V.)	MCLEAY, J., M.M.	Boothby (S.A.)
FRASER, A. D.	Eden-Monaro (N.S.W.)	McMAHON, Hon. W.	Lowe (N.S.W.)
FRASER, J. M.	Wannon (V.)	MENZIES, Rt. Hon. R. G., C.H., q.c.	Kooyong (V.)
FRASER, J. R.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	MINOGUE, D.	West Sydney (N.S.W.)
FREETH, G.	Forrest (W.A.)	MORGAN, C. A. A.	Reid (N.S.W.)
GALVIN, P.	Kingston (S.A.)	NELSON, J. N.	Northern Territory
GRAHAM, B. W.	St. George (N.S.W.)	O'CONNOR, W. P.	Dalley (N.S.W.)
GRIFFITHS, C. E.	Shortland (N.S.W.)	OPPERMAN, H. F., O.B.E.	Corio (V.)
HAMILTON, L. W.	Canning (W.A.)	OSBORNE, F. M., D.S.O.	Evans (N.S.W.)
HARRISON, E. JAMES	Blaxland (N.S.W.)	PAGE, Rt. Hon. Sir EARLE, G.C.M.G., C.H.	Cowper (N.S.W.)
HARRISON, Rt. Hon. Sir ERIC, K.C.V.O.	Wentworth (N.S.W.)	PEARCE, H. G.	Capricornia (Q.)
HASLUCK, Hon. P. M. C.	Curtin (W.A.)	PETERS, E. W.	Scullin (V.)
HAWORTH, Hon. W. C.	Isaacs (V.)	POLLARD, Hon. R. T.	Lalor (V.)
HAYLEN, L. C.	Parkes (N.S.W.)	RIORDAN, Hon. W. J. F.	Kennedy (Q.)
HOLT, Rt. Hon. H. E.	Higgins (V.)	ROBERTSON, H. S.	Riverina (N.S.W.)
HOLT, Hon. R. W.	Darebin (V.)	RUSSELL, E. H. D.	Grey (S.A.)
HOWSE, J. B.	Calare (N.S.W.)	SNEDDEN, B. M.	Bruce (V.)
HOWSON, P.	Fawkner (V.)	STEWART, F. E.	Lang (N.S.W.)
HULME, A. S.	Petrie (Q.)	STOKES, P. W. C.	Maribyrnong (V.)
JACK, W. M.	North Sydney (N.S.W.)	SWARTZ, R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D.	Darling Downs (Q.)
JAMES, R.	Hunter (N.S.W.)	THOMPSON, A. V.	Port Adelaide (S.A.)
JOHNSON, Hon. H. V.	Kalgoorlie (W.A.)	TIMSON, T. F., M.B.E.	Higinbotham (V.)
JOHNSON, L. R.	Hughes (N.S.W.)	WENLEY, Hon. A. G.	Denison (T.)
JOSKE, P. E., q.c.	Balaclava (V.)	WENBULL, W. G.	Mallee (V.)
KENT HUGHES, Hon. W. S., M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., E.D.	Chisholm (V.)	WERNER, H. B.	Bradfield (N.S.W.)
KILLEN, D. J.	Moreton (Q.)	WILLIAMS, Hon. E. J.	East Sydney (N.S.W.)
LAWRENCE, W. R.	Wimmera (V.)	WILKINS, D. O.	Newcastle (N.S.W.)
LAWSON, Hon. G.	Brisbane (Q.)	WILLIAMS, C. H.	Stirling (W.A.)
LESLIE, H. A.	Moore (W.A.)	WINTWORTH, W. C.	Mackellar (N.S.W.)
LINDSAY, R. W. L.	Flinders (V.)	WHEELER, R. C.	Mitchell (N.S.W.)
LUCHETTI, A. S.	Macquarie (N.S.W.)	WITLAM, E. G.	Werriwa (N.S.W.)
		WRIGHT, B. McD.	Lilley (Q.)
		WILSON, K. C.	Sturt (S.A.)

POLITICAL PARTIES

Liberal Party of Australia, The: Federal Secretariat, 30 Ash Street, Sydney (G.P.O. Box 1061); the Party was formed in December 1944 from a number of non-socialist organisations. First returned in the Commonwealth Parliament in December 1949, the Party has retained office in conjunction with the Country Party at all subsequent elections. It holds 57 of the seats in the House of Representatives, compared with 18 seats held by the Country Party, and 47 by the Australian Labour Party. Branches elect members to State Councils, and State Councils send representatives to the Federal Council and the Federal Executive. Features of Party policy are loyalty to the throne and the maintenance of the political and economic unity of the Commonwealth; the Party is absolutely opposed to socialism and supports freedom of enterprise and initiative. Universal national service and the maintenance of adequate defence forces are also prominent in the policy, together with uncompromising opposition to Communism, the prevention of industrial disturbance, the maintenance of full employment and the extension of social services. Since the Party has been in office, a long-range plan of national development and productive expansion has been pursued. The Leader of the Party is the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. R. G. MENZIES, C.H., Q.C., M.P.; the Leader in the Senate is the Minister for the Navy, Senator the Hon. NEIL O'SULLIVAN; the Federal President is W. H. ANDERSON, C.B.E.

Country Party, The: 4 St. James' Buildings, 123-125 William Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1916; the principal objectives of the Party are the betterment of conditions in rural and agricultural communities through improved marketing facilities, more effective Parliamentary representation of country people, the encouragement of desirable immigrants, and the promotion of the study of all matters relating to agricultural and primary production. The Party upholds the integrity of the Commonwealth; Federal Parliamentary Leader Rt. Hon. ARTHUR FADDEN K.C.M.G.; State Leader

Sir HERBERT HYLAND; Chief Pres. G. A. C. PERKINS; Gen. Sec. W. H. LOUCH; publ. *The Countryman* (weekly).

Australian Labour Party: 236 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane; Objectives: the socialisation of industry, production, distribution and exchange; principles of action. socialisation of industry by—(a) the constitutional utilisation of the Federal, State and Municipal Government Parliamentary and administrative machinery; (b) the extension of the scope and powers of the Commonwealth Bank until complete control of banking and credit is in the hands of the nation; (c) the organisation and establishment of co-operative activities, in which the workers and other producers shall be trained in the management, responsibility and control of industry; (d) the cultivation of Labour ideals and principles, and the development of the spirit of social service; (e) the setting-up of Labour research and Labour information bureaux, and of Labour educational institutions; (f) progressive enactment of reform, as defined in the Labour platform; Leader of the Parl. Labour Party in the Senate, Senator the Hon. W. P. ASHLEY; Leader in the House of Representatives, Rt. Hon. H. V. EVATT, Q.C.; Pres. of the Federal Executive F. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Vice-Pres. Senator J. P. TOOHEY and W. P. COLBOURNE; Federal Sec Hon. JOHN M. SCHMELLA.

Australian Labour Party (Anti-Communist): formed April 17th, 1955 by seven members dismissed from the Australian Labour Party following criticisms of Dr. Evatt and counter-charges against certain right-wing members of the Party. The split developed in 1954 and became centred in the Victoria State Executive Committee of the Party, which was ordered on December 3rd to dissolve itself. In the federal Parliament the seven supporters of the old Victorian Executive formed the new Anti-Communist Labour Party; leader ROBERT JOSHUA; as a result of the Dec 1955 elections the Party lost all seven seats in the House of Representatives, and obtained two in the Senate.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

STATE GOVERNMENTS

NEW SOUTH WALES

Governor: H.E. Lt.-Gen. Sir JOHN NORTHCOTT, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.

MINISTRY

(Labour Administration elected May 1941; re-elected June 1944, May 1947, June 1950, February 1953; corrected to December 1955.)

Premier and Colonial Treasurer: Hon. JOHN J. CAHILL, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Education: Hon. R. J. HEFFRON, M.L.A.

Minister of Justice and Vice-President of Executive Council: Hon. R. R. DOWNING, LL.B., M.L.C.

Chief Secretary, Minister for Immigration and for Co-operative Societies: Hon. C. A. KELLY, M.L.A.

Minister for Health: Hon. M. O'SULLIVAN, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture and Food Production: Hon. E. H. GRAHAM, M.L.A.

Attorney-General: Hon. W. F. SHEAHAN, Q.C., LL.B., M.L.A.

Secretary for Lands: Hon. F. H. HAWKINS, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Local Government: Hon. J. B. RENSHAW, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation: Hon. A. G. ENTICKNAP, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry and Minister for Social Welfare: Hon. A. LANDA, LL.B., M.L.A.

Minister for Housing: Hon. J. F. McGRATH, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport: Hon. E. W. WETHERELL, M.L.A.

Secretary for Mines: Hon. W. M. GOLLAN, M.L.A.

Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. R. B. NOTT, M.L.A., J. J. MALONEY, M.L.C.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. W. E. DICKSON, M.L.C.; Chair. of Committees Hon. E. G. WRIGHT, M.L.C.; Clerk of the Parliaments J. R. STEVENSON, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.;

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. W. H. LAMB, M.L.A.; Chair. of Committees G. BOOTH, M.L.A.; Clerk of Assembly H. ROBBINS, M.C.; Librarian H. L. McLOSKEY, M.A., LL.B., Editor of Debates H. C. BEHAN.

VICTORIA

Governor: H.E. Gen. Sir DALLAS BROOKS, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.ST.J.

MINISTRY

(Liberal-Country Party Administration formed June 7th-8th, 1955; corrected to December, 1955.)

Premier and Treasurer and Minister for Conservation: Hon. H. E. BOLTE, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary and Attorney-General: Hon. A. G. RYLAH, E.D., M.L.A.

Minister of Transport: Hon. A. G. WARNER, M.L.C.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. G. L. CHANDLER, M.L.C.

Minister of Education and Immigration: (Vacant).

Commissioner of Public Works: Hon. Sir THOMAS KARRAN MALTBY, E.D., M.L.A.

Minister of Health: Hon. E. P. CAMERON, M.L.C.

Minister of Water Supply and Mines: Hon. W. J. MIBUS, M.L.A.

Minister of Forests, State Development and Decentralization: Hon. R. K. WHATELY, M.L.A.

Minister of Labour and Industry, and Electrical Undertakings: Hon. J. S. BLOOMFIELD, M.L.A.

Minister of Housing: Hon. H. R. PETTY, M.L.A.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and Minister of Soldier Settlement: Hon. K. H. TURNBULL, M.L.A.

Assistant Minister and Secretary to Cabinet: Hon. G. O. REID, M.L.A.

Assistant Minister: Hon. G. S. McARTHUR, M.L.C.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. [Hon. Sir CLIFDEN EAGER, K.B.E., Q.C., M.L.C.]; Chair. of Committees Hon. D. J. WALTERS; Clerk of the Council R. S. SARAH.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. W. J. McDONALD, M.L.A.; Chair. of Committee E. MORTON; Clerk of Parliaments and the Legislative Assembly H. K. McLACHLAN, J.P.

QUEENSLAND

Governor: Lt.-Gen. Sir JOHN DUDLEY LAVARACK, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

MINISTRY

(Labour Government formed March 16th, 1953; corrected to December, 1955.)

Premier and Chief Secretary: Hon. V. C. GAIR, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Transport: Hon. J. E. DUGGAN, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport: Hon. J. E. DUGGAN.

Secretary for Public Lands and Irrigation: Hon. T. A. FOLEY, M.L.A.

Treasurer: Hon. E. J. WALSH, M.L.A.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock: Hon. H. H. COLLINS, M.L.A.

Secretary for Labour and Industry: Hon. A. JONES, M.L.A.

Secretary for Health and Home Affairs: Hon. W. M. MOORE, M.L.A.

Attorney-General: Hon. W. POWER, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works and Housing: Hon. P. J. R. HILTON, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Instruction: Hon. G. H. DEVRIES, M.L.A.

Secretary for Mines and Immigration: Hon. C. G. McCATHIE, M.L.A.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. J. H. MANN; Chair. of Committees JAMES CLARK; Clerk R. L. DUNLOP.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Governor: H.E. Air Vice-Marshal Sir ROBERT ALINGHAM GEORGE, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

MINISTRY

(Liberal and Country Party Administration formed May 15th, 1944; corrected to December, 1955.)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration: Hon. T. PLAYFORD, M.P.

Chief Secretary, Minister of Health, and Mines: Hon. Sir LYELL McEWIN, K.B.E., M.L.C.

AUSTRALIA

Attorney-General and Minister of Industry and Employment: Hon. T. PLAYFORD (Acting).

Minister of Lands, of Repatriation and of Irrigation: Hon. C. S. HINCKS, M.P.

Minister of Works and of Marine: Sir MALCOLM MCINTOSH, K.B.E.

Minister of Agriculture and of Forests: Hon. A. W. CHRISTIAN.

Minister of Education: Hon. B. PATTINSON.

Minister of Local Government, Roads and Railways: Hon. N. L. JUDE, M.L.C.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. Sir WALTER DUNCAN, M.L.C.; Clerk I. J. BALL.

House of Assembly: Speaker Hon. Sir ROBERT NICHOLLS, M.P.; Clerk G. D. COMBE, M.C.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Governor: H.E. Lt -Gen. Sir CHARLES HENRY GAIRDNER, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

MINISTRY

(Labour Party Administration formed February 23rd, 1953; reconstituted May 13th, 1954; corrected to December, 1955.)

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister for Child Welfare: Hon. A. R. HAWKE, M.L.A.

Minister for Works and Water Supplies and Deputy Premier: Hon. J. T. TONKIN, M.L.A.

Minister for Education, Labour and Native Welfare: Hon. W. HEGNEY, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary, and Minister for Local Government and Town Planning: Hon. G. FRASER, M.L.C.

Minister for Lands and Agriculture: Hon. E. K. HOAR, M.L.A.

Minister for Railways, Transport and Police: Hon. H. H. STYANTS, M.L.A.

Minister for Health and Justice: Hon. E. NULSEN, M.L.A.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

Minister for Housing and Forests: Hon. H. E. GRAHAM, M.L.A.

Minister for Mines, Industrial Development and Fisheries: Hon. L. F. KELLY, M.L.A.

Minister for the North-West, Supply and Shipping: Hon. H. C. STRICKLAND, M.L.C.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. A. L. LOTON; Chair. of Committees Hon. W. R. HALL.

Legislative Assembly: Hon. A. J. RODOREDÁ; Chair. of Committees J. HEGNEY.

TASMANIA

Governor: H.E. The Rt. Hon. Sir RONALD H. CROSS, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

MINISTRY

(Labour Administration formed February 25th, 1948; corrected to December, 1955.)

Premier, Minister for Education and Minister administering Hydro-Electric Commission Act: Hon. R. COSGROVE, M.L.A.

Attorney-General: Hon. R. F. FAGAN, M.L.A.

Treasurer and Minister for Transport: Hon. J. L. MADDEN, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture: Hon. J. J. DWYER, V.C., M.L.A.

Minister for Lands and Works and Minister for Mines: Hon. E. E. REECE, M.L.A.

Chief Secretary: Hon. A. J. WHITE, M.L.A.

Minister for Forests and Minister controlling the Tourist and Immigration Dept.: Hon. C. H. HAND.

Minister for Housing: Hon. C. A. BRAMICH.

Minister for Health: Hon. R. J. D. TURNBULL.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. GEOFFREY HEWETT GREEN, Clerk of the Council E. C. BRIGGS.

House of Assembly: Speaker Hon. H. W. STRUTT; Clerk of the House C. K. MURPHY, C.B.E.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court, the High Court of Australia, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Justices and such other courts as the Commonwealth Parliament may create. Parliament can also vest certain federal jurisdiction in State courts. The High Court has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties or affecting representatives of other countries, and in certain matters in which the Commonwealth or the States are concerned. It also hears and determines 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, in certain cases, to final appeal to the Queen in Council.

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir OWEN DIXON, G.C.M.G.

Justices: Hon. Sir EDWARD A. McTIERNAN, K.B.E., Hon. Sir DUDLEY WILLIAMS, K.B.E., M.C., Hon. Sir WILLIAM F. WEBB, K.B.E., Hon. Sir WILFRED FULLAGAR, K.B.E., Hon. Sir FRANK KITTO, K.B.E., Hon. Sir ALAN TAYLOR, K.B.E.

Principal Registrar: J. G. HARDMAN, O.B.E., LL.B., 450 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

COMMONWEALTH COURT OF CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Chief Judge: Hon. Sir WILLIAM R. KELLY, K.B.E.

Judges: Hons. A. W. FOSTER, R. C. KIRBY, E. A. DUNPHY, S. C. G. WRIGHT, Sir EDWARD J. R. MORGAN, R. ASHBURNER.

Industrial Registrar: J. E. TAYLOR, 372 Little Bourke Street, Melbourne

FEDERAL COURT OF BANKRUPTCY

Judge: Hon. Sir STUART CLYNE.

Inspector-General: C. E. TROYAHN, 450 Law Courts Place, Melbourne.

SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Judge: Hon. W. B. SIMPSON.

Registrar: B. M. MARTIN, Civic Centre, Canberra, A.C.T.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Minor civil matters are heard in Courts of Petty Sessions (Small Debts Courts) which have a jurisdiction limited in point of locality and amount. The civil jurisdiction of District Courts also is limited in these respects but the Supreme Court is not so limited. In criminal matters certain offences are tried in Courts of Petty Sessions, others by Courts of Quarter Sessions, and the most serious before the Supreme Court.

THE SUPREME COURT King and Elizabeth Streets, Sydney.

Chief Justice: Hon. K. W. STREET.

Prothonotary: R. E. WALKER.

Judges: Hons. W. F. L. OWEN, E. D. ROPER, L. J. HERRON, J. S. J. CLANCY, B. SUGERMAN, E. P. KINSELLA, J. H. McCLEMENS, C. McCLELLAND, A. R. RICHARDSON, R. LE GAY BRERETON, W. R. DOVEY, H. MAGUIRE,

F. G. MYERS, J. R. NIELD, C. A. WALSH, K. A. FERGUSON, M. F. HARDIE, J. K. MANNING and W. H. COLLINS.

EQUITY AND PROBATE

Chief Judge: Hon. E. D. ROPER.

Master in Equity: J. R. HOOTEN.

Registrar of Probates: K. B. McDONALD.

MATRIMONIAL CAUSES

Judge: Hon. W. R. DOVEY.

Registrar: J. DOUGHAN.

LAND AND VALUATION COURT

Queen's Square, Sydney.

Judges: Mr Justice B. SUGERMAN, Mr. Justice M. F. HARDIE

Registrar: R. E. WALKER

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Queen's Square, Sydney.

President: The Hon. Mr. Justice S. C. TAYLOR.

Members: Hons. Mr. Justice M. E. CANTOR, Mr. Justice G. WEIR, Mr. Justice A. J. DE BAUN, Mr. Justice J. RICHARDS, Mr. Justice R. C. COOK, Mr. Justice J. J. McKEON, Mr. Justice A. C. BEATTIE, Mr. Justice F. H. GALLAGHER, Mr. Justice J. A. KELLEHER.

CROWN EMPLOYEES' APPEAL BOARD

Treasury Building, Macquarie Street, Sydney

Chairman: Mr. Justice GEORGE WEIR.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COMMISSION

OF NEW SOUTH WALES

60 Hunter Street, Sydney.

Chairman: Judge A. T. CONYBEARE, Q.C.

Members: Judge W. J. DIGNAM, Q.C., Judge A. E. RAINBOW, Q.C., Judge COLMAN WALL

Registrar: H. LEAROYD, LL.B.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE PREMIUM

COMMITTEE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Chairman: Judge A. T. CONYBEARE, Q.C.

Registrar: H. LEAROYD, LL.B.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

Queen's Square, Sydney.

Chairman: A. S. LLOYD.

Metropolitan Districts: Judges B. V. STACY, C.M.G., D.S.O., H. T. E. HOLT, T. S. HOLDEN, A. H. CURLEWIS, S. REDSHAW.

All Districts: Judges J. M. BRENNAN, D. H. MCKILLOP, P. V. STORKEY, V.C., G. J. J. O'SULLIVAN, F. C. STEPHEN, Q.C., G. AMSBERG, Q.C., J. P. FITZPATRICK, E. CLEGG, Q.C., J. H. PRIOR, F. W. BERNE, C. V. ROONEY, M.M., Q.C., J. M. BRUXNER, L. C. FURNELL, Q.C., A. LEVINE, F. C. HIDDEN.

VICTORIA

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges, a County Court, Courts of General Sessions, Courts of Petty Sessions, Courts of Mines, Courts of Licensing and Children's Courts.

AUSTRALIA

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir EDMUND FRANCIS HERRING, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Justices: Hons. Sir C. J. LOWE, Sir C. GAVAN DUFFY, F. R. B. MARTIN, N. O'BRYAN, J. V. BARRY, A. DEAN, R. R. SHOLL, T. W. SMITH, E. H. HUDSON.

Master: ERIC S. VANCE, LL.M.

Prothonotary: A. H. C. PFEIFER.

COUNTY COURT AND COURTS OF GENERAL SESSIONS

Judges: L. E. B. STRETTON, J. H. MOORE, A. L. READ, N. F. MITCHELL, F. B. GAMBLE, G. L. DETHRIDGE, J. F. MULVANY, C. MCC. T. STAFFORD, A. M. FRASER, F. R. NELSON, J. G. NORRIS.

QUEENSLAND

The Magistrates' Courts, consisting of Justices of the Peace, or Magistrates, have jurisdiction which varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench, but which in general is limited to business in which not more than £200 is claimed. Justices of the Peace and Stipendiary Magistrates have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and have power to grant bail. General criminal jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court and is exercised by a Judge sitting with a jury. Appeal lies from the Criminal Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of not less than three Judges, and can with leave be taken to the High Court of Australia.

In the Supreme Court are vested common law, equity, matrimonial, probate and Admiralty jurisdictions, and Judges are not assigned specifically to any one branch. The Supreme Court holds periodical sittings in country centres, and for this purpose a Judge is sent on circuit. Appeal lies to the full Bench of the Supreme Court, and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia, and possibly to the Privy Council.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. NEAL WILLIAM MACROSSAN, M.A.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. ALAN J. MANSFIELD.

Puisne Judges: Hons. ROSLYN F. B. PHILP, BENJAMIN H. MATTHEWS, EDWIN J. D. STANLEY, KENNETH R. TOWNLEY, WILLIAM G. MACK, M. HANGER, L. BROWN.

Solicitor-General: W. E. RYAN.

Registrar: JOHN SHANNON.

NORTHERN (TOWNSVILLE)

Puisne Judge: Hon. T. C. O'HAGAN.

Registrar: J. P. O'CALLAGHAN, Solicitor.

CENTRAL (ROCKHAMPTON)

Puisne Judge: Hon. JOSEPH A. SHEEHY.

Registrar: W. C. BROOKS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

There is a Supreme Court at Adelaide which has jurisdiction as a Colonial Court of Admiralty. Circuit Sessions are held at several country centres. At Adelaide there are a District Registry of the High Court of Australia, an Industrial Court, and a Commonwealth Court of Bankruptcy. Over 150 Local Courts and Courts of Summary Jurisdiction are situated throughout the State.

LEGAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir JOHN MELLIS NAPIER, K.C.M.G.

Judges: Hons. Sir HERBERT MAYO, LL.B., Sir GEOFFREY S. REED, LL.B., Sir GEORGE LIGERTWOOD, B.A., LL.B., C. A. L. ABBOTT, B.A., LL.B., D. B. ROSS, LL.B.

Master, Registrar of Probates, Registrar in Admiralty and District Registrar of High Court: F. B. MCBRYDE, I.S.O., B.A., LL.B., S.M.

INDUSTRIAL COURT

President: L. V. PELLEW, LL.B.

Deputy President: (Vacant).

LOCAL COURT OF ADELAIDE

Judge: Judge K. F. V. SANDERSON.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Attorney-General: Hon. C. D. ROWE, LL.B.

Crown Solicitor: R. ST. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Q.C., LL.B.

Parliamentary Draftsman: E. L. BEAN, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B., S.M.

BANKRUPTCY COURT

Judge: Judge Sir HERBERT KINGSLEY PAINE, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Supreme Court has complete jurisdiction in all criminal and civil matters. Local Courts have limited civil jurisdiction. There are Magistrates' Courts and Children's Courts. The Courts of Session deal with criminal matters outside Perth.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir JOHN P. DWYER, K.C.M.G.

Puisne Judges: Hons. A. A. WOLFF, L. W. JACKSON, J. E. VIRTUE, R. V. NEVILE

Solicitor-General: SYDNEY H. GOOD, Q.C.

Master and Registrar: GREGORY J. BOYLSON.

ARBITRATION COURT

President: Hon. R. V. NEVILE.

Industrial Registrar: JOSEPH H. BOGUE.

TASMANIA

The Supreme Court is both a court of first instance and a Court of Appeal in all jurisdictions, civil and criminal. The State is also divided into four districts with local civil Courts presided over by Commissioners who are Police Magistrates, sit in Petty Sessions, and have all the powers of two Justices of the Peace. Petty offences and some civil claims are dealt with in Petty Sessions and in General Sessions by Justices of the Peace.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir JOHN D. MORRIS, K.C.M.G.

Puisne Judges: Hon. R. K. GREEN, LL.B., Hon. M. G. GIBSON, LL.M., Hon. M. P. CRISP, LL.B.

Solicitor-General: S. C. BURBURY, Q.C., LL.B.

Principal Registrar: H. R. DOBBIE, LL.B.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

RELIGION

At the 1954 census, 8,033,754 persons (or 89.4 per cent of the total population) declared adherence to some Christian denomination; 855,819 (or 9.5 per cent of the population) gave no reply to the question regarding religious belief. Of the remainder, 54,817 belonged to non-Christian communities (mainly Hebrew), 18,456 were indefinite and 23,684 declared they had no religion.

The Christians were divided as follows: Church of England 3,408,850, Catholic (so described in individual census schedules) 1,299,884, Roman Catholic 762,102, Methodist 977,933, Presbyterian 869,242, Baptist 127,444, Lutheran 116,178, Protestant (undefined) 95,408, Church of Christ 80,364, Greek Orthodox 74,760, Congregational 69,452, others (including members of the Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists and Brethren) 152,137.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA

The General Synod was formed in 1872. It meets every five years, and consists of two Houses: the House of Bishops and the House of Representatives. Both Houses sit together, but vote separately.

Primate of Australia and Tasmania: Most Rev. H. W. K. MOWLL, C.M.G., D.D.

PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Archbishop of Sydney, Metropolitan and Primate of Australia and Tasmania: Most Rev. H. W. K. MOWLL, C.M.G., D.D.

Bishops Coadjutor: Rt. Rev. C. V. PILCHER, D.D., Rt. Rev. WILLIAM G. HILLIARD, M.A.

Bishops

Armistale .	Rt. Rev. JOHN S. MOYES, M.A., D.D.
Bathurst .	Rt. Rev. A. L. WYLDE, M.A.
	Bishop Coadjutor Rt. Rev. M. D'ARCY COLLINS, A.K.C.
Canberra and Goulburn	Rt. Rev. E. H. BURGMANN, M.A., TH.D.
	Bishop Coadjutor Rt. Rev. K. J. CLEMENTS, B.A.
Grafton .	Rt. Rev. C. E. STORRS, M.A.
Newcastle .	Rt. Rev. F. DE WITT BATTY, M.A., TH.D.
Riverina .	Rt. Rev. H. G. ROBINSON, B.A., TH.D.

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA

Archbishop of Melbourne and Metropolitan: Most Rev. JOSEPH J. BOOTH, M.C., D.D.

Bishop Coadjutor: Rt. Rev. J. D. MCKIE, M.A.

Bishops

Ballarat .	Rt. Rev. W. H. JOHNSON, B.A., TH.D.
Bendigo .	Rt. Rev. C. L. RILEY, C.B.E., M.A.
Gippsland .	Rt. Rev. E. J. DAVIDSON, B.A.
St. Arnaud .	Rt. Rev. ALAN E. WINTER, M.A., TH.D.
Wangaratta .	Rt. Rev. THOMAS M. ARMOUR, B.A., TH.SOC.

PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND

Archbishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan: Most Rev. REGINALD CHARLES HALSE, D.D.

Bishop Coadjutor: Rt. Rev. H. H. DIXON, M.A.

Bishops

Carpentaria .	Rt. Rev. W. J. HUDSON, A.K.C.
New Guinea .	Rt. Rev. P. N. WARRINGTON STRONG, M.A.
	Bishop Coadjutor Rt. Rev. C. D. HAND, M.A.
North Queensland	Rt. Rev. IAN W. SHEVILL, M.A., TH.D.
Rockhampton .	Rt. Rev. J. A. G. HOUSDEN, B.A., TH.L.

PROVINCE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Archbishop of Perth and Metropolitan: Most Rev. ROBERT W. H. MOLINE, D.D., M.C.

Bishops

Bunbury .	Rt. Rev. D. L. REDDING, M.B.E.
Kalgoorlie .	Rt. Rev. C. E. B. MUSCHAMP, B.A., TH.L.
North-West Austr.	Rt. Rev. JOHN FREWER.

EXTRA-PROVINCIAL DIOCESES

Bishops

Adelaide .	Rt. Rev. BRYAN P. ROBIN, M.A.
Tasmania .	Rt. Rev. GEOFFREY F. CRANSWICK, B.A., TH.D.
Willochra .	Rt. Rev. RICHARD THOMAS, D.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The territory of the Apostolic Delegation in Australasia includes, in addition to Australia, New Zealand, and the adjacent islands in the Pacific. In Australia there are 27 Ecclesiastical Divisions with 7 Archiepiscopal Sees, 18 Episcopal Sees, 1 Vicariate Apostolic, and 1 Abbacy Nullius.

The Apostolic Delegate: H.E. The Most Rev. ROMOLO CARBONI, S.T.D., J.C.D., Archbishop of Sidon, 40 Edward Street, North Sydney, N.S.W.

Uditore: Very Rev. Mgr. LUIGI DADAGLIO, U.J.D.

Secretaries: Very Rev. Mgr. LUIGI BARBARITO, J.C.D., Rev. JAMES CUSKELLY, M.S.C., D.D.

Cardinal

Sydney .	Most Rev. NORMAN CARDINAL GILROY.
	Auxiliary Bishops: Most Rev. PATRICK LYONS, Most Rev. JAMES CARROLL, D.D.

Archbishops

Adelaide .	Most Rev. MATTHEW BEOVICH, D.D., PH.D.
Brisbane .	Most Rev. JAMES DUHIG.
	Archbishop Coadjutor Most Rev. PATRICK O'DONNELL.
Canberra and Goulburn	Most Rev. ERIS O'BRIEN, D.D., PH.D., M.A.

AUSTRALIA

Hobart	Most Rev. GUILFORD YOUNG, D.D.
Melbourne	Most Rev. DANIEL MANNIX, D.D., LL.D. Archbishop Coadjutor Most Rev. JUSTIN SIMONDS, D.D., PH.D.
Perth	Most Rev. REDMOND PRENDIVILLE. Bishop Auxiliary Most Rev. J. J. RAFFERTY, D.D.

Bishops

Armidale	Most Rev. EDWARD DOODY, D.D.
Ballarat	Most Rev. JAMES O'COLLINS
Bathurst	Most Rev. JOHN NORTON.
Bunbury	Most Rev. LAUNCELOT GOODY, D.D., PH.D.
Cairns	Most Rev. THOMAS V. CAHILL, D.D., PH.D.
Darwin	Most Rev. JOHN P. O'LOUGHLIN, M.S.C.
Geraldton	Most Rev. ALFRED GUMMER, D.D.
Kimberley	Most Rev. OTTO RAIBLE, S.C.A. (Vicariate-Apostolic for Aborigines).
Lismore	Most Rev. PATRICK FARRELLY.
Maitland	Most Rev. EDMUND J. GLEESON, C.S.S.R. Bishop Coadjutor Most Rev. JOHN TOOHEY.
New Norcia	Most Rev. GREGORY GOMEZ (Abbot), O.S.B.
Port Pirie	Most Rev. BRYAN GALLAGHER, D.D., PH.D.
Rockhampton	Most Rev. ANDREW TYNAN
Sale	Most Rev. RICHARD RYAN, C.M.
Sandhurst	Most Rev. BERNARD STEWART, D.D., LL.B.
Toowoomba	Most Rev. WILLIAM BRENNAN, D.D.
Townsville	Most Rev. HUGH RYAN, D.D.
Wagga-Wagga	Most Rev. FRANCIS HENSCHKE.
Wilcannia Forbes	Most Rev. THOMAS M. FOX
Wollongong	Most Rev. THOMAS McCABE.

OTHER CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Australia: 486 Albert Street, Melbourne; Pres.-Gen. C. G. SWEETMAN; Hon. Sec. Rev. G. H. BLACKBURN, B.A., B.D., DIP.ED; 518 churches, 31,068 mems.; Sunday schools: 5,357 teachers, 32,440 scholars, 443 ministers, 600 local preachers; Carey Grammar and King's College for Boys; Strathcona and

RELIGION

Kilvington Girls' Grammar Schools; Residential Theological Colleges in N.S.W., Victoria and Queensland; Deaconess Training Institute in Victoria; Bedford Business College in N.S.W.; Aged People's Homes in most states; missionary work in India, Pakistan, New Guinea and among the aborigines of Central Australia; publ. *Australian Baptist* (weekly).

Congregational Union of Australia and New Zealand: Independent Hall, Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; Pres. Rev. WALTER ALBISTON; Sec. Rev. GEORGE WOOLCOCK, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia: 70 Pirie Street, Adelaide; first missionaries 1836; 40,000 mems., 112 pastors; Pres. Rev. CL. E. HOOPMANN, D.D., 29 St. George's Avenue, Glandore, S. Australia; Sec. C. E. ZWECK; Ministry trained at Concordia Seminary, Adelaide (Pres. Rev. H. HAMANN, M.A., D.D.), aboriginal missions at Koonibba and Yalata, also in New Guinea; the Church sponsors radio programme on 33 stations known as The Australian Lutheran Hour.

Methodist Church of Australasia: The General Conference, 288 Little Collins Street, Melbourne; Pres.-Gen. Rev. R. B. LEW, E.D., B.A., Methodist Ladies' College, 41 Park Road, Burwood, N.S.W.; Sec.-Gen. Rev. Dr. A. H. WOOD, M.A., Methodist Ladies' College, Barkers Road, Kew, Victoria.

Presbyterian Church of Australia: Moderator-General's Office, Ann Street, Brisbane, Queensland.

Salvation Army in Australia: Southern Territory (Victoria South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania): 69 Bourke Street, Melbourne, C.1; London Publicity: 73 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; Territorial Commander Commr. CHARLES DURMAN; Chief Sec. Col. JOHN W. DENT; Eastern Territory (New South Wales and Queensland): 140 Elizabeth Street, Sydney; Territorial Commander Cmdr JOSHUA JAMES; Chief Sec. Col. WILLIAM COOPER

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Great Synagogue: Elizabeth Street, Sydney; f. 1875; Chief Minister Rabbi Dr. I. PORUSH; Sec. HERBERT J. WOLFF, J.P., 164 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

Melbourne Hebrew Congregation: Toorak Road, South Yarra; f. 1841; Chief Minister Rabbi I. RAPAPORT, Minister Rabbi L. M. GOLDMAN; Sec. H. FRIEDMAN; 1,118 mems.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

(For reasons of space only the chief city daily newspapers are listed).

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Canberra Times: Mort Street, Braddon, Canberra; f. 1926; morning; Managing Editor A. T. SHAKESPEARE.

NEW SOUTH WALES

DAILIES

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List: 16 Bond Street, Sydney; f. 1886; morning; Editor R. S. MCGOVERN.

Daily Mirror: Hosking House, Hosking Place, Sydney; f. 1941; evening; Editor N. E. KESSELL.

Daily Telegraph: 168 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1879; Independent, morning; Editor J. KINGSTON WATSON.

Newcastle Morning Herald: 28-30 Bolton Street, Newcastle; f. 1858; morning; Editor E. K. LINGARD.

Sun, The: 60-70 Elizabeth Street, Sydney; f. 1910; Independent, evening; Editor L. CLINCH.

Sydney Morning Herald, The: 38 Hunter Street, Sydney; f. 1831; morning; Editor J. M. D. PRINGLE.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Bulletin, The: 252 George Street, Sydney; f. 1880; Weds.; democratic, no party, circulates throughout Commonwealth; Editor DAVID ADAMS.

Sun-Herald: 38 Hunter Street, Sydney; f. 1949; Sundays; Editor KEN HACKETT.

Sunday Telegraph: 168 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1938; Editor LESLIE J. MILLER.

Truth: Hosking House, Hosking Place, Sydney; f. 1889; Sundays; separate editions published in Adelaide, Brisbane, Hobart and Melbourne; Editor-in-Chief L. G. RICHARDS.

VICTORIA

DAILIES

Age, The: P.O. Box 257C, Melbourne; f. 1854; Liberal-Protectionist, morning; Editor H. A. M. CAMPBELL.

Argus, The: Elizabeth Street, Melbourne; f. 1846; morning, include coloured magazines twice weekly; Editor R. J. NELSON.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List: 197 King Street, Melbourne, morning; f. 1898; Managing Dir. S. A. CALDWELL.

Herald, The: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1840; evening; Editor A. K. THOMAS.

Sun News-Pictorial: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1922; morning; Editor-in-Chief J. WATERS; Editor FRANK B. DALY.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Australasian Post: 365 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1864; illustrated; Thurs.; circulates throughout Commonwealth; Editor J. HUGHES.

Leader: P.O. Box 257C, Melbourne; f. 1856; farm and stock; Weds.; circulates throughout Commonwealth; Editor H. J. CURWEN.

Sporting Globe: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1922; Weds. and Sats.; Editor G. HAWKSBY.

Weekly Times: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.I.; f. approx. 1853; illustrated; Weds.; Editor FRANK W. MURPHY.

QUEENSLAND

DAILIES

Telegraph: 93 Queen Street, Brisbane; f. 1872; evening; Editor A. R. VICKERS.

Courier-Mail: 288 Queen Street, Brisbane; f. 1933 by merger of *Brisbane Courier* (f. 1846) and *Daily Mail* (f. 1903); morning; circ. 228,000; Editor T. C. BRAY.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List (incorporating *Aviation News*): Ryan House, Eagle Street, Brisbane; f. 1909; Editor F. A. D. LAMB.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

Sunday Mail: 288 Queen Street, Brisbane; f. 1923; circ. 284,000; Editor E. R. JACKSON.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

Advertiser: King William Street, Adelaide; f. 1858; Nationalist, Conservative, morning; Managing Editor Sir FREDERICK LLOYD DUMAS.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List: 116-120 Currie Street, Adelaide; f. 1911; morning; Editor J. H. V. JAMES.

News: 116 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1923; liberal, evening; circulation 112,000; Editor-in-Chief ROHAN D. RIVETT.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Chronicle: 121 King William Street, Adelaide; f. 1858; Thurs.; countryman's weekly; Editor K. ESAU.

Sunday Advertiser: 121 King William Street, Adelaide; Managing Editor Sir FREDERICK LLOYD DUMAS.

Sunday Mail: 116-120 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1912; circ. 70,000; Editor R. R. BOLAND.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

Daily News: 75-77 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1882; evening; Editor S. K. JOYNT.

West Australian: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1833; morning; Managing Editor J. E. MACARTNEY, Editor E. DE BURGH.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Countryman, The: Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1885; Thurs.; includes women's and agricultural supplements; Editor J. W. CRUTHERS.

Sunday Times: 34-36 Stirling Street, Perth; f. 1897; Editor-in-Chief FRANK DAVIDSON.

TASMANIA

DAILIES

Advocate: P.O. Box 192, Burnie; f. 1890; morning; circulates in N.W. and W. Tasmania; circulation 15,200; Editor J. R. CHERRY.

Examiner: P.O. Box 99, Launceston; f. 1842; morning, Liberal; Editor R. J. WILLIAMS.

Mercury: 91-93 Macquarie Street, Hobart; f. 1854; morning; Managing Editor C. E. DAVIES, Editor R. E. SHONE.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Saturday Evening Express: P.O. Box 99, Launceston; f. 1931; Editor C. F. M. GREEN.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

WEEKLY AND BI-WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

Northern Standard: P.O. Box 32, Darwin; f. 1873; Thurs.; Independent Labour; Editor B. T. LANGAN.

Northern Territory News: P.O. Box 223, Darwin; bi-weekly; Editor H. MABBETT.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

A.B.C. Weekly: Australian Broadcasting Commission, 250 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1939; Managing Editor H. G. RINGLAND.

Advocate: 143 a'Beckett Street, Melbourne; f. 1868; Thurs.; Catholic; Editor Rev. D. P. MURPHY.

Anglican: Rawson Lane, Sydney, Fridays; national newspaper of the Church of England in Australia; circ. 38,000; Editor Mrs. JOYCE JAMES.

Australian Financial Review: 38 Hunter Street, Sydney; f. 1951; Thurs; Editor H. I. WILLIAMS.

Australian Woman's Mirror: 252 George Street, Sydney; f. 1924; Wed; Editor JOHN BRENNAN.

Australian Women's Weekly: 168 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1933, Thurs.; circ. 750,000; Editor Mrs E FENSTON

Australian Worker: Worker Trustees, 238-40 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1891; fortnightly, Wed; Editor M. J. MCCARTHY.

Building and Construction: 16 Bond Street, Sydney; Tues; Editor S. A. CALDWELL.

Commercial Australia: 197 King Street, Melbourne; 16 Bond Street, Sydney; weekly; Managing Dir. S. A. CALDWELL

Country Life: 60A Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1898; Fri.; Editor F. O'LOGHLEN.

Countryman: 123 William Street, Melbourne; f. 1917; Fri; Country Party; Editor A. C. PANTON.

Farmer and Settler: Moorgate Street, Sydney; f. 1906; Fri.; Editor MICHAEL BROWN.

Land, The: 59 Regent Street, Sydney; f. 1911; Fri.; Managing Editor H. V. BUDD, M.L.C.; Editor A. HUDSON.

Listener-In and T.V.: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1925; Thurs.; Editor P. R. DUNSTONE.

Medical Journal of Australia: Seamer and Arundel Streets, Glebe, Sydney; f. 1914; weekly, circ. 10,000; Editor Dr. M. ARCHDALL.

Methodist, The: 218 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; official organ of the Methodist Church in N.S.W.; Sat.; circulation 4,500; Editor G. L. GRIFFITH.

New Idea: 230 Stanley Street West, Melbourne; f. 1902; Wed.; women's magazine; Editor E. WEBB.

People: 60-70 Elizabeth Street, Sydney; f. 1950; Wed fortnightly, Editor O. G. OLSEN.

Pix: 60-70 Elizabeth Street, Sydney; f. 1938; Mon.; roto-gravure pictorial, Editor A. HULLS.

Pocket Book: 60-70 Elizabeth Street, Sydney; f. 1934, semi-digest; Sat; Editor J. B. LILLIS.

Queensland Country Life: 432 Queen Street, Brisbane; f. 1935; Thurs.; circ 20,000; Editor WALLACE C SKELSEY.

Weekend Mail: Newspaper House, Perth; f. 1955; Sat, general magazine, Editor J. W. CRUTHERS.

Stock and Land: 422 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I; f. 1914, Wed.; Editor J. A. BAKER.

Woman: 60-70 Elizabeth Street, Sydney; f. 1901; Fri; women's interests; Editor F. C. FOLKARD.

Worker: 236-8 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane; f. 1890; Mon.; official organ of the Australian Workers' Union and the Australian Labour Party in Queensland, Editor J. W. M'CARTER.

World's News: 60-70 Elizabeth Street, Sydney; f. 1901, fact and fiction magazine, Mon; Editor J. B. LILLIS.

MONTHLIES, QUARTERLIES, ETC.

Aircraft: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.I; f. 1918; monthly; Editor W. D. G. ROBERTSON

Architecture: Daking House, Rawson Place, Sydney; official journal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects; f. 1917; quarterly; Editor S. E. TOTTENHAM.

Architecture, Building, Engineering: 545 Ann Street, Brisbane; f. 1922; monthly; Editor F. B. BRYNING.

Australasian Engineer: 20 Loftus Street, Sydney; f. 1907, technical, monthly; Editor FLORENCE M. TAYLOR, O.B.E.

Australian Christian World: Box 4669 G.P.O. Sydney; f. 1883, Editions published simultaneously in Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth; illustrated, monthly; Editor Rev. V. K. TURNER.

Australasian Journal of Pharmacy: 18-22 St. Francis Street, Melbourne; f. 1886; monthly, official journal of the associated pharmaceutical organisations of Australia and New Zealand; Editor F. C. KENT, B.COM, Manager T. G. ALLEN, DIP.COM, A.A.S.A.

Australasian Journal of Philosophy: Sydney, f. 1923; official organ of the Australasian Association of Psychology and Philosophy, c/o Univ. of Sydney, three issues yearly; Editor Prof. A. K. STOUT.

Australia To-day: 328 Flinders Street, Melbourne, f. 1905, national pictorial annual, Editor S. WILSON.

Australian Home Beautiful: 44 Flinders Street, Melbourne, f. 1926; monthly; Editor K. NEWMAN.

Australian Journal: 230 Stanley Street, West Melbourne; f. 1865; fiction magazine, monthly.

Australian Journal of Science: 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney; f. 1938; organ of the Australian and N.Z. Association for the Advancement of Science; bi-monthly, Editor R. L. ASTON.

Australian Journal of Scientific Research: Melbourne; f. 1948; quarterly.

Australian Law Journal: 140 Phillip Street, Sydney; f. 1927; monthly; Editors N. H. BOWEN, R. ELSE-MITCHELL.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Australian Outlook: Melbourne; published by the Australian Institute of International Affairs; f. 1947; quarterly.

Australian Quarterly: Sydney; published by the Australian Institute of Political Science; f. 1929; quarterly.

Book Guide, Australian and New Zealand: 1-7 Knox Place, Melbourne; f. 1953; quarterly; Editor KEITH WINSER.

Digest of World Reading: 174 Little Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1937; monthly; Editor GEORGE R. LEE.

Economic Record: Economics Dept. University of Melbourne; f. 1925; half-yearly, organ of Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand; Editor Prof. R. I. DOWNING.

General Practitioner of Australia and N. Zealand: 12 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1930; monthly; Editor W. H. FITCHETT.

Historical Studies, Australia and New Zealand: University of Melbourne, Carlton N.3, Victoria; f. 1940; half-yearly, May and November.

Industrial and Mining Review: 65 Murray Street, Perth; f. 1930, monthly; Editor J. LAWRENCE.

Meanjin: Meanjin Press, Melbourne, f. 1940; quarterly, literary.

New Horizons in Education: Adelaide; f. 1938; published three times a year by the New Education Fellowship in Australia.

Newspaper News: 15 Hamilton Street, Sydney; f. 1928; monthly, journal of publishing, printing, commercial radio and advertising in Australia and New Zealand; Editor J. W. ROBINSON.

Oceania: Sydney; f. 1930; journal of the Australian National Research Council; quarterly; Editor A. P. ELKIN.

Open Road: 3 Spring Street, Sydney; f. 1927; official organ of National Roads and Motorists' Assn. (N.S.W.); circ. 280,000, monthly; Editor L. WORRALL.

Pacific Islands Monthly: 29 Alberta Street, Sydney; f. 1930; Editor R. W. ROBSON.

Queensland Countrywoman: Dunstan House, Elizabeth Street, Brisbane; f. 1929; monthly journal of the Queensland Country Women's Association; Editor Mrs. GRAHAM MYLNE.

Queensland Geographical Journal: Brisbane; f. 1885; annual of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia.

Radio, Television and Hobbies: 60-70 Elizabeth Street; f. 1939; technical and educational; monthly; Editor J. MOYLE.

Rydge's Business Journal: 11C Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1928; monthly; Managing Editor NORMAN B. RYDGE.

Sporting Life: 60-70 Elizabeth Street, Sydney; f. 1947; sporting interests, monthly; rotogravure and colour-gravure; Editor S. KING.

Tasmanian Fruitgrower and Farmer: Franklin, Tasmania; f. 1916; monthly; Editor D. M. YEATES.

Textile Journal of Australia: 19-47 Jeffcott Street, Melbourne; f. 1926; monthly; Editor A. D. MARDEL.

Victorian Dairyfarmer: 528 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1946; monthly; Editor A. S. PALMER.

PRESS AGENCIES

Australian Associated Press: 377 Little Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1935; owned and controlled by principal daily newspapers of Australia; Chair. H. A. M. CAMPBELL; Joint Managing Dirs. R. A. HENDERSON and J. F. WILLIAMS; Editor D. P. HOOPER.

Australian United Press Ltd.: Rannan House, 9A Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1928, Chair. E. P. M. SHEEDY; branches Melbourne, Canberra.

Queensland Country Press Association: Myers House, Wickham Street, Valley, Brisbane; Pres. R. SPENCE; Sec. Miss P. G. CLOSE.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Journalists' Association: 145 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; Sec. S. PRATT.

Australian Newspaper Proprietors' Association: 375 George Street, Sydney; Sec. M. M. THRELFALL.

Australian Newspapers' Council: 149 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

Australian Provincial Daily Press: 247 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1936; Chair. Sir GORDON ROLPH, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Managing Dir. F. J. MEACHAM, O.B.E.

Australian Provincial Press Association: Times Building, Canberra; f. 1900, Sec. A. T. SHAKESPEARE.

New South Wales Country Press Association: 5 Barrack Street, Sydney; f. 1900; Sec. E. LLOYD SOMMERLAD, B.A., B.E.C., M.L.C.

New South Wales Institute of Journalists: Nicholson Street, St. Leonard's; Sec. J. E. DAVENPORT.

Provincial Press Association of South Australia: 26 Currie Street, Adelaide; f. 1912; represents 40 South Australian country newspapers; Pres. E. D. SPRIGG; Sec. J. F. POWER.

Tasmanian Press Association Pty. Ltd.: 71-77 Paterson Street, Launceston; Sec. L. W. P. REEVES.

Victorian Provincial Press Association: 90 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1910; Pres. F. G. STEVENS; Sec. K. B. LAURIE; 174 mems.

Western Australian Provincial Press Association: 168 St. George's Terrace, Perth; Sec. J. F. OCKERBY.

PUBLISHERS

Angus and Robertson Ltd.: 89 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, and 66-68 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne; f. 1885; Dirs. A. A. RITCHIE, GEORGE FERGUSON, E. WILLIAMS, W. WALKER, A. G. COUSINS, G. W. D. ALLEN; general; medical, educational and technical

Austral Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: 528 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1891; Dirs J. M. ABERCROMBIE, A. E. KEMP, W. A. KEMP, R. P. MORRIS, G. W. MITCHELL; religious.

Australasian Publishing Co. Pty.: 55 York Street, Sydney; f. 1937; Manager A. S. M. HARRAP; fiction, educational; children's books, general

Australasian Medical Publishing Co. Ltd.: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1913; medical, scientific and educational; Manager JOHN H. NOLDT.

Australian Council for Educational Research: 147 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1930; Dir. K. S. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., PH.D., DIP.ED.

Book Depot, The: 288 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1859; Manager J. P. HOLROYD

Brooks, William, and Co. (Queensland) Pty. Ltd.: 342-356 Wickham Street, Valley, Brisbane; f. 1888; Dirs R. A. MCWILLIAM, M. A. A. KIRKPATRICK, S. M. NORTON, W. A. GREGG; Sec. E. S. WHITEMAN; Manager I. J. CASEY; educational.

***Butterworth and Co. (Australia) Ltd.:** 6 O'Connell Street, Sydney; London Office: Kingsway, W.C.2; f. 1912; law, medical and accountancy publications, Resident Dir. W. H. NICHOLS

***Cassell and Co. Ltd.:** 210 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1884; Manager C. H. DENNY.

F. W. Cheshire Pty Ltd.: 338 Little Collins Street, Melbourne; travel, general.

***Collins, Wm. (Overseas), Ltd.:** 246 Kent Street, Sydney, 531 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, and 239 Elizabeth Street, Brisbane, regd. in Australia 1946; Manager F. O. HOWE.

Consolidated Press: 168 Castlereagh Street, Sydney.

Currawong Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 3 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, f. 1940, Dirs KEITH P. MOSS (Managing), P. A. CULLEN, J. A. L. GUNN, H. F. WESTON (Sec.); fiction, educational, children's books, art.

Robert Dey, Son and Co.: 66-68 Bathurst Street, Sydney; f. 1906; Propr. DAVID D. DEY; journals and general printing.

Dymocks' Book Arcade Ltd.: 424 George Street, Box 1521, G.P.O., Sydney.

Georgian House: 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Melbourne; f. 1943; Managing Dir. E. C. HARRIS; fiction, natural history, poetry, biography, history, children's books.

Harris, E. C.: 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Melbourne; f. 1946; Australian editions of books published in England by British publishers represented by this firm.

Hassell Press, The: 104 Currie Street, Adelaide; Manager F. W. HASSELL; educational.

John Gartner, The Hawthorn Press Pty. Ltd.: 15 Guildford Lane, Melbourne, C.1.

***Wm. Heinemann Ltd.:** 317 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1948; Manager F. T. SAMBELL.

***Hodder and Stoughton Ltd.:** Box 120, G.P.O., Sydney.

Peter Huston Pty. Ltd.: 8 Bond Street, Sydney; general

F. H. Johnston Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 34 Jamieson Street, Sydney.

Lantern House Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 317 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; Dir and Distributor S. JOHN BACON, educational publishers

Law Book Co. of Australasia Ltd.: 140 Phillip Street, Sydney.

***Longmans Green and Co. Ltd.:** 531 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1947; Manager S. E. BUSH.

Lothian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: Fleming Place, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1905; Dirs THOMAS C. LOTHIAN, JOHN A. LOTHIAN, LOUIS A. LOTHIAN; general, educational, poetry.

***Macmillan and Co. Ltd.:** 32 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1, f. 1904, Manager E. C. HARBER.

Melbourne University Press: The University, Carlton, Melbourne, N.3; f. 1923; Chair. Prof. A. R. CHISHOLM; Manager and Sec. G. F. JAMES, M.A.; Board of Management Prof. G. W. PATON, F. H. JOHNSTON, LEIGH SCOTT, W. AUGHTERSON, I. MAXWELL, J. WEBB, R. AICHESON; Agents, London and New York; Cambridge University Press.

Murfett Pty. Ltd.: Askew House, 364 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne; general and children's books.

***Oxford University Press:** Australian Branch. 346-348 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1908; Manager FRANK EYRE.

Paterson's Brokensha Pty. Ltd.: 65 Murray Street, Perth; periodicals, annual journals and books

***Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons Ltd.:** 158 Bouverie Street, Melbourne; f. 1914; Manager D. W. PHILIPS

Ponsford, Newman and Benson Ltd.: 234 Flinders Lane, Melbourne; 56 York Street, Sydney; Managing Dirs H. H. PONSFORD (Chair), H. B. NEWMAN, F. S. BENSON

F. W. Preece Ltd.: 34 King William Street, Adelaide; f. 1907, Managing Director JOHN L. PREECE; general literature, poetry.

Ramsay, Ware, Publishing Pty. Ltd.: 117-129 King Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1899; Dirs. W. S. KENT HUGHES, A. W. RAMSAY, A. F. WARE, J. S. MCCREERY; special editions.

Robertson and Mullens Ltd.: 107-113 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1852; Dirs J. B. TAIT, Q.C. (Chair), J. G. GILLESPIE, G. PACKER; Gen. Manager F. W. CAMPBELL; general, educational, local interest, Australiana.

Ruskin Press Pty. Ltd.: 123 Latrobe Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1920; Dirs R. E. HAYES, H. P. B. HARPER; general.

• Australian branch of London firm

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Shakespeare Head Press Pty Ltd.: 195 Elizabeth Street, Sydney; general, fiction, educational, children's books.

Ure Smith Pty. Ltd.: 166 Phillip Street, Sydney; art books, general publishing; Manager S. URE SMITH.

***Ward, Lock and Co. Ltd.:** 19 McKillop Street, Melbourne; f. 1854; general, fiction, children's books; Manager J. M. MCQUILTEN.

Whitcombe and Tombs Pty. Ltd.: 332 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; Head Office: Christchurch, New Zealand; f. 1939; Manager J. K. SIMPSON; educational books.

• Australian branch of London firm.

BROADCASTING

Broadcasting in Australia falls under two headings—national and commercial. The national domestic service, which excludes all advertising, is controlled by a Commission of seven members, appointed by the Cabinet and known as the Australian Broadcasting Commission. The technical services for the national broadcasting service are provided by the Postmaster-General's Department.

In June 1954, there were in operation 53 national and 106 commercial broadcasting stations. The latter are owned and operated by private interests, being dependent on advertising for their revenue. On June 30th, 1954, the number of listener's licences in existence was 2,041,613.

With the object of improving broadcasting in Australia the Australian Broadcasting Act, 1948 was passed, after a complete review of the existing broadcasting structure. The Act provided for the establishment of a Board of three members appointed on a full-time basis to be known as the Australian Broadcasting Control Board. The Board commenced operations on March 15th, 1949, its chief functions being to ensure: (a) the provision of services by broadcasting, television and facsimile stations and services of a like kind in accordance with plans approved by the Government, (b) appropriate standards of technical equipment and operation, and (c) that programmes transmitted by both national and commercial stations serve the best interests of the nation.

Australian Broadcasting Control Board: 497 Collins Street, Melbourne, f. 1949; Chair. R. G. OSBORNE; R. B. MAIR, R. C. ALLSOP (Members); J. O'KELLY (Sec.)

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 264 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; Commrs. Sir RICHARD BOYER, K.B.E., (Chair.), E. R. DAWES (Vice-Chair.), Hon. Dame ENID LYONS, G.B.E., Sir JOHN MEDLEY, J. C. STEWART, P. E. R. VANTHOFF, M.V.O., O.B.E., M. W. O'DONNELL; Gen. Manager C. J. A. MOSES; London Office: 55 Portland Place, W.1.

Federation of Commercial Broadcasting Stations: Wingello House, Angel Place, Sydney.

TELEVISION

In 1953 a Royal Commission was established to examine and report upon the whole field of television and its establishment in Australia. The Report of the Commission, published in May, 1954, recommended that television—national and commercial—should be introduced on a gradual basis. In September 1954, the Federal Cabinet reaffirmed its decision to proceed with the introduction of television and to establish national and commercial services as quickly as possible. The first two stations are to be at Sydney and Melbourne.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

***Commonwealth Bank of Australia:** (Operating under Commonwealth Government Guarantee): Head Office: Martin Place and Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; London: 8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; f. 1911 by Act of Parliament; is the Central Bank and controls the Australian note issue; has separate departments for commodity marketing finance, for mortgage banking and industrial finance; cap. £A16,857,000; reserve fund £A10,044,519; dep. £A591,351,629; total resources (June 30th, 1955) £A985,761,052; Gov. H. C. COOMBS; Deputy Gov. E. B. RICHARDSON; Asst. Gov. (Central Banking) S. F. A. BRYSON; Asst. Gov. (Administration) W. H. WILCOCK.

TRADING BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd.: Regd. Office: 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1951 by a merger of The Bank of Australasia Ltd and The Union Bank of Australia Ltd; cap. authorised £22,500,000 sterling; reserve fund £6,470,000; Chair. Sir GEOFFREY C. GIBBS, K.C.M.G.; Deputy Chair. Col. A. TERENCE MAXWELL, T.D.; Gen. Manager H. D. T. WILLIAMSON; Sec. G. R. HEATHER; 850 brs. and agencies.

Bank of Adelaide, The: Head Office, 81 King William Street, Adelaide, S. Australia; London Office, 11 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3; f. 1865; cap. p.u. £A1,750,000; reserve fund £A1,437,500; Chair. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL; Gen. Manager ALAN A. WEST; 150 brs. and agencies.

Bank of New South Wales: 341 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; London, 29 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2, and 47 Berkeley Square, W.1; f. 1817; cap. p.u. £A13,170,000; reserve fund £A10,000,000; reserve liability of proprietors £A13,170,000; Pres. Sir LESLIE J. MORSHEAD, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Gen. Manager H. C. C. MARSHALL; Asst. Gen. Manager R. J. ABERCROMBIE; 920 brs. and agencies in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, New Guinea and London.

Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd.: 115 Queen Street, Brisbane; f. 1874; cap. authorised £A2,000,000; p.u. £A1,000,000; reserves £A275,000; dep. £A2,391,682; Chair S. A. RENNIE; Manager G. H. NELSON.

Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.: 335-339 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria; London Office, 12 Old Jewry, E.C.2; f. 1866; auth. cap. £A10,000,000; p.u. £A5,170,284; reserve fund £A3,100,000; Chair. W. S. REID; Gen. Manager EDWARD COOK; British and Foreign Dept. Manager A. G. SINCLAIR; 700 offices throughout Australia and New Zealand.

Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.: 343 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; London Office, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.3; f. 1834; cap. authorised £A12,000,000, p.u. £A6,000,000; reserve fund £A5,000,000; Chair. EDWARD R. KNOX; Deputy Chair. DOUGLAS R. LYSAGHT; Gen. Manager A. S. OSBORNE; 400 brs. and receiving offices throughout Australia and in London.

***Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia:** (operating under Commonwealth Government Guarantee); Head Office: Martin Place and Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. April 29th, 1953 by Act of Parliament; commenced operations December 3rd, 1953, taking over the business of the General Banking Division of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (est. 1911); cap. £A5,143,000; reserve fund £A2,159,820; dep. £A225,492,836; total resources (June 30th, 1955) £A233,250,034; Gov. H. C. COOMBS; Deputy Gov. E. B. RICHARDSON, Gen. Manager A. N. ARMSTRONG; 459 brs. throughout Australia, 5 in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, 1 in Solomon Islands, 2 in London.

English, Scottish and Australian Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 5 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1852; cap. authorised and subs. £A5,000,000, p.u. £A3,000,000; reserve fund £A3,000,000; Chair. Hon. DAVID F. BRAND; Gen. Manager in London: J. A. CLEZY; Gen. Manager in Australia H. G. ENSTEN; 419 brs.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: 271-279 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1, Victoria; London Office, 7 Lothbury, E.C.2; f. 1858; cap p.u. £A10,089,037; reserve fund £A7,500,000; Chair. H. D. GIDDY, Deputy Chair. F. E. LOXTON; Chief Manager G. C. HILL; 795 offices and branches; publ. *Monthly Summary of Australian Conditions*.

***State Bank of South Australia:** Pirie Street, Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1896; cap. £A3,941,812; reserves £A1,120,556 (June 30th, 1955); Chair. M. A. F. PEARCE, C.V.O., C.B.E., A.A.S.A.; Deputy Chair. J. N. MCGILP, O.B.E.; Gen. Manager A. J. MANNING; 42 brs. and agencies.

SAVINGS BANKS

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: 341 George Street, Sydney, f. 1955; cap. auth. £A10,000,000, p.u. £A1,000,000; Pres. Sir LESLIE JAMES MORSHEAD, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.

***Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia:** (Operating under Commonwealth Government Guarantee); Head Office: Martin Place and Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. June 9th, 1928 by Act of Parliament, taking over the business of the Savings Bank Department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia (est. 1911); reserve fund £A8,828,201; dep. £A695,929,796; total resources (June 30th, 1955) £A725,432,770; Gov. H. C. COOMBS; Deputy Gov. E. B. RICHARDSON; Chief Supt. H. G. T. SEARLE; 462 brs. in Australasia, 2 in London.

***Hobart Savings Bank:** Head Office: 26 Murray Street, Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1845; depositors' balances exceed £A12,228,195; total funds exceed £A12,942,948; reserve fund £A586,000; Pres. F. H. PEACOCK; Gen. Manager R. W. FREEMAN; 18 brs.

***Launceston Bank for Savings:** Head Office: 79 St. John Street, Launceston, Tasmania; Trustee Savings Bank f. 1835; assets £A11,193,352; dep. £A10,504,447; Pres. ALGERNON P. FINDLAY, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager RONALD S. TYSON, O.B.E.; 17 brs.

***Savings Bank of South Australia:** King William Street, Adelaide; f. 1848; depts. £A101,500,000, total funds £A108,000,000; Chair. M. A. F. PEARCE, C.V.O., C.B.E., A.A.S.A.

• Owned or guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State Government.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

***State Savings Bank of Victoria:** 139 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, C.1; assets (June 30th, 1955) Savings Bank Dept. £A274,753,700; Credit Foncier Dept. £A28,536,363; total reserves £A12,111,161; accounts £A2,126,216; Chair. REES D. WILLIAMS, DIP.COM.; Gen. Manager N. R. WILLIAMS, O B.E., B.COM; 240 brs. 510 agencies throughout Victoria.

OTHER BANKS

***Rural Bank of New South Wales:** Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; stock and debentures £A16,898,693; general reserve funds £A2,933,697; special reserve fund £A6,659,513; Commrs. C. R. MCKERIHAN (Pres.), BRUCE S SMITH, J. C. FLETCHER; 105 brs. in N S W.

***Rural and Industries Bank of W. Australia:** 555 Hay Street, Perth; f. 1945; cap. p.u. £A8,552,000; reserves £A10,000; Chair. R. W. BOSISTO; Sec. A. W. AIREY; 58 brs.

INSURANCE

Ajax Insurance Co. Ltd.: 393-395 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1934; cap. p.u. £A60,000; Dir. F. E. BUNNY (Chair); Supt. for Australia K. H. STURDEE; Sec. D. H. ROSS; 5 brs.

Australasian Catholic Assurance Co. Ltd.: 66 King Street, Sydney; f. 1921; cap. auth £A100,000, subs. £A17,515, Chair and Managing Dir. D. J. MOONEY; brs throughout Australia

Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., The: Melbourne, f. 1876; assets £A97,024,646, income £A17,355,098, Managing Dir. S. W. COATES; Actuary W. J. FALCONER, F.F.A.; chief branch offices in Sydney, Adelaide, Perth, Brisbane, Hobart, and at Wellington (New Zealand), brs. and agencies throughout Australia and New Zealand.

Australian Alliance Assurance Co.: 400-402 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1858; cap. p.u. £A90,000; Manager F. W. CORNELL; Sec. A. WALKER, brs. in Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth.

Australian General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1913, cap. p.u. £A150,000; Chair. Sir VICTOR WILSON, K.B.E.; Managing Dir. A. C. MAITLAND; 25 brs.

Australian Metropolitan Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Cnr. Hunter and Bligh Streets, Sydney; f. 1895; cap. p.u. £A100,000, Chair. E. W. ROBINSON, Gen. Manager W. J. COOKSEY, B.Sc., F.F.A., Gen. Sec. G. LESLIE, F.C.I.S.

Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: 109 Pitt Street, Sydney; cap. p.u. £A120,000; assets £A1,181,000; Chair. C. P. JOHNSON.

Australian Mutual Provident Society: Head Office, 87 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; London Office, 73-76 King William Street, E.C.4; f. 1848; Chair. CECIL H. HOSKINS; Deputy Chair. WILLIAM A. MACKAY; Gen. Manager M. C. BUTTFIELD; Chief Actuary and Sec. L. G. OXBY, F.I.A.; London Chair. Rt Hon. Lord BALFOUR of BURLEIGH; Deputy Chair. Hon. GEOFFREY C. GIBBS, C.M.G.; Manager W. S. MANKEY; 8 brs. in Australia and New Zealand.

Australian National Assurance Co. Ltd., The: Sun Insurance Buildings, 34 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1922; Managing Dir. N. R. MACKINTOSH; Sec. B. G. STUBBS, A.I.C.A., A.A.I.I.; 2 brs. in Australia.

Australian Provincial Assurance Association Ltd., The: 53 Manton Place, Sydney; f. 1912; assets £A4,904,066; Chair. L. J. THOMPSON, F.C.A.; Gen. Manager G. BRUCE SMITH; Sec. J. A. PALMER; brs. in all States of Australia and New Zealand.

Bankers' and Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office, 131-133 Pitt Street, Sydney; London Office, 22 Birchin Lane, E.C.3; f. 1921; Chair. JOSEPH MITCHELL; Gen. Manager A. S. LLEWELYN; 17 brs

Chamber of Manufactures Insurance Ltd., The: 312 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1; London Office: 23 Birchin Lane, E.C.3; f. 1914; cap. p.u. £A100,000; reserves £A1,516,583; Chair. E. F. ATKINS; Deputy Chair. C. A. M. DERHAM, C.B.E.

City Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 95 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1876; Managing Dir. H. V. REYNOLDS; brs. in Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth.

City Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Head Office, 60-66 Hunter Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1878; funds £A13,854,300; reserves £400,000; Chair. W. P. McGRATH, Gen. Sec. J. G. TAYLOR, A.F.I.A., A.A.I.S.; brs in the other five States.

Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 405-407 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; London Office. 149 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3; f. 1878; cap. p.u. £A300,008, res. funds £A812,420; Chair. M. H. BAILLIEU.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 316 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; London Office: 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4; f. 1873; total assets £A96,474,470; Chair. C. B. HEARN, C.B.E., F.C.I.S.

Commercial of Australia Insurance Co. Ltd.: 16-20 Bridge Street, Sydney; f. 1924; cap. p.u. £A24,840; Chair. A. J. R. PARSONS; Manager H. H. MOULTON; Sec. F. B. WALSHE, 5 brs.

Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 528-534 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1, London Office Plantation House, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3; f. 1918; Chair. R. N. SCOTT; 5 brs.

Derwent and Tamar Assurance Co. Ltd.: 28 Murray Street, Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1838; cap. £A100,000; Chair. D. H. HARVEY; Manager E. T. DUNSTAN; brs. in Melbourne, Sydney and Launceston

Equitable Probate and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office, 371-373 Queen Street, Brisbane, f. 1921; Managing Dir. R. V. PERKINS; Sec. W. G. WUTH; 4 brs.

Farmers and Settlers Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Regd. Office, 31 Hunter Street, Sydney, f. 1914; Gen. Manager D. H. CURRIE; 3 brs

Federal Mutual Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 129 Pitt Street, Sydney; London Office, 1 King William Street, E.C.4, f. 1912; assets £A911,410; Chair. T. A. MAGNEY; Managing Dir. H. H. MOULTON; Manager P. O. BURDON; brs in Victoria, South Australia and Queensland.

Federation Insurance Ltd., The: Federation House, 342-8 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1926; cap. auth. £A250,000; p.u. £A100,000; total assets £A1,218,512; Chair. H. P. HIGGINSON; Gen. Manager FRANK C. OATES; brs. in all states.

Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.: Asbestos House, 65 York Street, Sydney; assets exceed £A15,000,000, Gen. Manager M. G. COOKE, B.E.C.

• Owned or guaranteed by the Commonwealth or a State Government.

Insurance Office of Australia Ltd.: 54 Market Street, Melbourne, C.1; London Agents: Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., 37-39 Lime Street, E.C.3; f. 1910; assets £A1,945,097; Chair. W. R. CAVE; Manager K. N. WARK; 6 brs. in Australia and 4 in New Zealand.

Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1878; cap. p.u. £A1,000,000; Chair. ALLEN C. LEWIS, Vice Chair. F. W. RADFORD; Managing Dir. A. C. MAITLAND; 25 brs.

Mutual Fire and General Insurance Co. of Tasmania Ltd.: 40 St. John Street, Launceston; cap. p.u. £A37,500; total funds £A343,407; Dirs. E. P. HART, L. F. WEBB, G. C. MCKINLAY; Sec. H. MORGAN.

Mutual Life and Citizen's Assurance Co. Ltd.: Martin Place, and Castlereagh Street, Sydney; London Office, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2; f. 1886; assets exceed £A120,000,000; Chair. Hon. Sir HENRY E. MANNING, K.B.E., Q.C.; Deputy Chair. M. C. ALDER, A.I.A.; Gen. Manager A. F. DEER, B.A., LL.B., B.Sc.

National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd.: 395 Collins Street, Melbourne; London Office. 5 Cheap-side, E.C.2; f. 1869; assets £A94,000,000; Chair. Sir ROBERT KNOX, Vice-Chair C. N. MCKAY; Gen. Manager and Actuary J. T. CAMPBELL, F.F.A.; brs. throughout Australia and in New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon and United Kingdom.

Perpetual General Insurance and Guarantee Co. Ltd.: 44-46 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1889; Chair. L. F. MILLER; Manager HENRY R. HARPER; Sec. W. J. CORNELL.

Producers' and Citizens' Co-operative Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office, Producers' and Citizens' Building, corner Elizabeth and Bathurst Streets, Sydney, N.S.W.; Gen. Manager H. R. MILLER, Sec. P. H. MORTON; 5 brs.

Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.: 80-82 Pitt Street, Sydney; London Office, 22 Birchlin Lane, E.C.3; f. 1886; cap. p.u. £A1,500,000; reserves £A1,950,000, Chair. JAMES BURNS; Gen. Manager H. W. HORN; Sec. R. S. FENTON; 42 brs. in Australia and 8 in New Zealand, also in Canada, India, Pakistan, Fiji, Papua, New Guinea, Indonesia, South Africa, East Africa, Singapore, and United Kingdom.

Southern Cross Assurance Co. Ltd.: 315-317 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1921; assets £A1,504,082; Chair. and Managing Dir. H. E. WALDUCK; brs. in five other State capitals, 2 in New Zealand, 7 in South Africa.

Southern Union Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: 61 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1931; member of Phoenix group of companies; Chair. ROBERT L. SWAN, F.A.I.I.; Gen. Manager VICTOR C. SMITH; 7 brs.

Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd. (The Australasian): Collins and Russell Streets, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1876, assets £A105,000,000; Managing Dir. S. W. COATES, Sec. J. S. McCANN.

Transport and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office, Transport and General Building, 142-144 Phillip Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1938; Chair. Col. Hon. H. J. R. CLAYTON, M.L.C.; Gen. Manager I. H. CANTOR; Sec. J. M. BALSILLIE, F.C.I.S.; 5 brs.

Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. (f. 1835) and British Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd. (f. 1865): Head Offices: Union Building, Hong Kong, London Office: Union Building, 78-80 Cornhill, E.C.3, combined assets exceed £18,000,000; Dirs. C. BLAKER, B. T. FLANAGAN, J. H. HAMM, H. OWEN HUGHES, J. F. MACGREGOR;

Gen. Manager L. B. STONE; offices in United Kingdom, Canada, U.S.A., India, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Far East.

United Insurance Co. Ltd.: George and Hunter Streets, Sydney; London Office: 35 New Broad Street, E.C.2, f. 1862; cap. authorised £A1,000,000, p.u. £A700,000, Chair. J. W. DUNLOP; Gen. Manager J. K. WILLIAMS, Sec. A. W. GODFREY.

Victoria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 44-46 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1849; London Office: 22 Billiter Street, E.C.3; Chair. L. F. MILLER; Gen. Manager HENRY R. HARPER; 9 brs. in Australia, 9 in New Zealand, 3 in the Far East, 1 in the U.K.

Western Australian Insurance Co. Ltd.: Waico House, Howard House, Perth; London Office. 101-111 Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1912; assets £A759,274; Dirs. E. E. VICTOR, D. W. COPLEY, R. J. HUNTER, H. K. WATSON, M.L.C.; Gen. Manager R. J. HUNTER; Manager for Australasia G. R. T. RITCHARD, Sec. F. R. BERRY.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WITH THEIR PRINCIPAL OFFICES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus. Alliance Building, 97 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1824, Gen. Manager E. H. BOX; 6 brs.

Atlas Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 406 Collins Street, Melbourne; Gen. Manager LEONARD PETTITT, 6 brs.

British and Foreign Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Head Office for Aus. Royal Insurance Buildings, 414-418 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; Manager F. FARAM.

British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd.: 379 Collins Street, Melbourne; brs. in Sydney and Adelaide; Dirs. J. S. FORREST (Chair), J. M. MACGREGOR, P. H. PLAYFAIR.

Century Insurance Co. Ltd. (subsidiary of Friends' Provident; f. 1832). Head Office for Aus., 77 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1885; funds exceed £50,000,000, Manager for Australia CRAIG GRAINGER; 6 brs.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 409-413 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; Resident Manager GEORGE W. GIDDY; 14 brs.

Cornhill Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 34 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1905; Supt. W. N. BALLMENT, 6 brs.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., Eagle Star Buildings, 473-481 Bourke Street, Melbourne; f. 1904; assets £75,000,000; Manager GEORGE E. KNOX, 9 brs.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 19A Bridge Street, Sydney; London Office. Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4, f. 1880; Manager for Aus. S. C. SMITH, brs. in Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne and Perth.

General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation Ltd.: General Buildings, 105 Pitt Street, Sydney, f. 1885; assets £79,000,000, Manager H. W. T. JOHNSON.

Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society Ltd.: Head Office; Aldwych House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2; 16-18 O'Connell Street, Sydney.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 54 Market Street, Melbourne; f. 1821; assets £42,793,000, Manager for Aus. G. T. DAWSON; 5 brs.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Head Office for Aus., Royal Insurance Buildings, 414-8 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I; Manager F. FARAM.

London Assurance, The: Head Office for Aus., London Assurance Building, 16-20 Bridge Street, Sydney; f. 1720; assets £51,532,096; Manager for Aus. H. H. MOULTON; 6 brs.

London and Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.: London and Lancashire Building, 400-402 Collins Street, Melbourne; C.I; Manager F. W. CORNELL; 6 brs.

Maritime Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 33, Queen Street, Melbourne; f. 1864; Gen. Manager W. E. SHANNON; 3 brs.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 54 Market Street, Melbourne, C.I; f. 1809; total funds £88,732,907; Manager for Australasia K. N. WARK; 6 brs. in Australia and 4 in New Zealand.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: 448 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1836; Manager for Australasia W. H. SPEECHLEY; Asst. Manager J. A. McMURTRIE; Asst. Sec. A. C. PATTERSON; 8 brs

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 10 O'Connell Street, Sydney; f. 1797; Manager for Australia P. B. WINN; 5 brs.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 413 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I; Resident Manager GEORGE W. GIDDY; 7 brs.

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus. and New Zealand, 31 Hunter Street, Sydney; f. 1864; funds £204,000,000; Manager for Australasia D. H. CURRIE; 8 brs.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 61 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1782; Manager VICTOR C. SMITH; 7 brs.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aust. and New Zealand, Prudential Buildings, 39-49 Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1848; assets (Dec. 31st, 1954) £771,531,710; Gen. Manager S. C. CANFIELD, F.C.I.I. 7 brs.

Royal Exchange Assurance: Head Office for Aus., Royal Exchange Assurance Building, 77 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1720; Manager F. H. EGERTON; 6 brs.

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.: Royal Insurance Buildings, 414-418 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I; Manager for Australia F. FARAM.

Scottish Insurance Corporation Ltd.: Temple Court, 422 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co.: Head Office for Aus., 450 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I; f. 1824; assets exceed £35,000,000; Manager for Australia R. A. WALTER; Deputy Manager and Sec. for Australia W. E. GOULDSTONE.

State Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., Royal Exchange Assurance Building, 77 Pitt Street, Sydney; Manager F. H. EGERTON; 5 brs.

Sun Insurance Office Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 34 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.I; f. 1710; Supt. W. N. BALLMENT; 6 brs.

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., 413 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I; Resident Manager GEORGE W. GIDDY; 9 brs.

Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Aus., Yorkshire House, 26 Queen Street, Melbourne; f. 1824; Manager N. T. McDONELL; 5 brs.

ASSOCIATIONS

Life Offices' Association for Australasia: Chair. C. B. HEARN, C.B.E.; Hon. Sec. R. E. ANDERSON, Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society, 316 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

Actuarial Society of Australasia: f. 1897; Pres. A. H. POLLARD, M.SC., M.SC.(ECON.), PH.D., F.I.A.; Hon. Sec. C. J. STEVENS, F.I.A.; c/o A.M.P. Society, 87 Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; 180 mems.

Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters, Council of Marine Underwriters of the Commonwealth of Australia: 60 Market Street, Melbourne, Victoria.

Incorporated Australian Insurance Institute: f. 1919; Pres. C. F. W. OAKLEY, F.A.I.I., A.C.I.I., Commercial Union Co., Melbourne; Sec. P. ANDERSON, 60 Market Street, Melbourne, C.I; 8,368 mems.

Non-Tariff Insurance Association of Australia: 375 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATIONS

Associated Chambers of Manufacturers: Civic Centre, Canberra; Dir. LATHOM WITHALL.

Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales: Manufacturers' House, 12 O'Connell Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1895; Dir. C. R. HALL.

Victorian Chamber of Manufactures: Manufacturers' Buildings, 312 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.I, Victoria; f. 1877; 5,500 mems.; Gen. Manager A. N. CURPHEY.

South Australian Chamber of Manufactures: 12 Pirie Street, Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1869; Sec. H. E. WINTERBOTTOM.

Queensland Chamber of Manufactures: Commerce House, 74 Eagle Street, Brisbane, B.10, Queensland; f. 1911; 1,486 mems.; Sec. L. A. SUGGARS.

Western Australian Chamber of Manufactures, Inc.: Manufacturers' Building, 29 Barrack Street, Perth, West Australia; f. 1895; Sec. A. J. FILEAR.

Tasmanian Chamber of Manufactures: Manufacturers' Building, Cr. Charles and Cameron Streets, Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1898; Sec. A. A. NEWTON.

Australian Association of British Manufacturers: 84 William Street, Melbourne; Dir. S. F. FERGUSON, C.B.E., A.I.C.A.; Fed. Sec. T. L. MCCROHAN, B.A., B.COM.

Australian Industries Development Association: 342-348 Flinders Street, Melbourne; Dir. C. P. PUZEY.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce: Civic Centre, Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1902; Federal Sec. R. ROWE; membership

covers Chambers of Commerce in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, and affiliated chambers in all States of the Commonwealth.

Adelaide Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 44 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, South Australia, f. 1838; Sec. W. H. BOWERING.

Brisbane Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 125 Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland; f. 1860; Sec. C. ROBERTSON, F.C.I.S., F.A.S.A.

Hobart Chamber of Commerce: 82 Collins Street, Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1851; Sec. D. D. WILLIS.

Melbourne Chamber of Commerce: 35 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria; f. 1851, Sec. V. R. HILL.

Perth Chamber of Commerce: 55 St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia; f. 1890; Sec. E. S. SAW.

Sydney Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 36 Grosvenor Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1851; Sec. A. J. R. BIRCH.

TRADE UNIONS

Total trade union membership on December 31st, 1953 was 1,679,758.

Australian Council of Trade Unions: Trades Hall, 17-27 Lygon Street, Melbourne; f. 1927; Pres. A. E. MONK; Sec. R. R. BROADBY; the organisation includes a State Trades and Labour Council in each State; a list of the Trade Unions affiliated with the A.C.T.U. is given below.

Australian Workers' Union: 238 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Pres. A. W. McNAMARA; Sec. T. DOUGHERTY; mems 260,000; the A.W.U. is not affiliated with the A.C.T.U.

LIST OF UNIONS AFFILIATED WITH THE A.C.T.U. AND THEIR NUMERICAL STRENGTH

UNION	ADDRESS	SECRETARY	MEMBERS
Actors' and Announcers' Equity	236 Pitt Street, Sydney	H. ALEXANDER	2,500
Affiliated Labor Teachers	23 Thomson Street, Northcote, Victoria	J. G. O'LEARY	304
Amalgamated Engineering Union	126 Chalmers Street, Sydney	G. W. DEVERALL	52,500
Artificial Fertilisers' Union	33 Frederick Street, Yarraville, Victoria	A. E. COWAN	1,500
Australian Railways Union	8 Spring Street, Sydney	M. O'BRIEN	44,173
Australian Government Workers	Trades Hall, Adelaide	F. K. NIEASS	2,306
Bakers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	G. HAYES	520
Blacksmiths' Society	Trades Hall, Sydney	G. B. ATKINS	1,700
Boilermakers' Society	Rawson Place, Sydney	A. R. BUCKLEY	13,700
Boot Trades Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	J. P. CONDON	18,000
Bread Carters' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	H. MAYNARD	1,214
Bricklayers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	W. F. MORGAN	1,308
Brushmakers' Union	119 Palmerston Street, Carlton, Victoria	J. PETRIE	136
Builders' Laborers' Federation	Trades Hall, Sydney	R. WILLIAMS	11,026
Building Workers' Union	535 George Street, Sydney	F. PURSE	36,126
Clerks' Union	166 Phillip Street, Sydney	J. E. HENRY	42,256
Coal and Shale (Miners') Federation	188 George Street, Sydney	G. W. GRANT	20,000
Clothing Trades Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	D. S. FRASER	36,000
Cold Storage Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	J. HEALEY	2,640
Coopers' Union of Australia	33 Waratah Street, Bexley, N.S.W.	J. GRANTHAM	610

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNION	ADDRESS	SECRETARY	MEMBERS
Confectioners' Association	Trades Hall, Melbourne	P. J. LUCAS	4,390
Dental Technicians' Association	52 Barnards Avenue, Hurstville, N.S.W.	D. M. CRUDEN	270
Electrical Trades Union	Trades Hall, Sydney	J. N. THOM	28,211
Engine Drivers and Firemen	Trades Hall, Melbourne	W. P. EVANS	15,487
Engineers, Australasian Society	Trades Hall, Sydney	V. GROGAN	24,000
Felt Hatters' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	O. MCKELSON	1,239
Fire Brigade Union (Victoria)	284 Douglas Parade, Newport, Victoria	W. WEBBER	*
Fire Brigade Union (N.S.W.)	160 Castlereagh Street, Sydney	J. W. LAMBERT	1,065
Fodder and Fuel Trades	Trades Hall, Melbourne	G. MCPHERSON	500
Food Preservers' Union	Unity Hall, 636 Bourke Street, Melbourne	J. HALLIDAY	6,100
Foremen Stevedores' Association	123A Sussex Street, Sydney	F. TAYLOR	750
Furnishing Trades Union	Trades Hall, Adelaide	M. GREALY	7,100
Gas Employees' Union	46 Elphinstone Street, Concord, N.S.W.	L. THOMPSON	4,379
Glass Workers' Unions	Trades Hall, Sydney	A. MARKHAM	1,550
Hairdressers' Union (N.S.W.)	163 King Street, Sydney	F. BUCKLEY	*
Hospital Employees' Union (Victoria)	Trades Hall, Melbourne	G. F. SCHELLENBERGER	6,679
Hospital Employees' Union (N.S.W.)	Rawson Place, Sydney	D. J. MCPHEE	6,000
Hotel and Restaurant (N.S.W.)	188 George Street, Sydney	MISS F. DAVIS	5,376
Industrial Life Assurance Agents	14 Queen Street, Sydney	N. BELLAMY	1,210
Ironworkers' Association	188 George Street, Sydney	L. SHORT	38,080
Leather Trades Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	N. R. PARRY	8,597
Liquor Trades Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	F. RYAN	6,531
Locomotive Enginemen's Union	562 Victoria Street, North Melbourne	G. RIDGWAY	14,645
Manufacturing Grocers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	F. J. RILEY	3,200
Marine Stewards' Association	Trades Hall, Sydney	W. McDONALD	1,500
Meat Industry Employees' Union	Trades Hall, Adelaide	W. W. PIRIE	8,000
Merchant Service Guild	79 Pitt Street, Sydney	W. G. LAWRENCE	800
Milk and Ice Carters' Union	Trades Hall, Sydney	A. W. THOMPSON	1,622
Miscellaneous Workers' Union	Trades Hall, Adelaide	S. C. BEVAN	9,500
Millers' and Mill Employees' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	W. TAYLOR	2,490
Motor Transport and Chauffeurs	Trades Hall, Melbourne	O. MCKENNA	1,600
Moulders (Metal) Union	Trades Hall, Sydney	W. HARGREAVES	5,720
Municipal and Shire Council	Trades Hall, Melbourne	T. C. WINTER	6,240
Musicians' Union	188 Lt. Collins Street, Melbourne	W. LAMBLE	3,822
North Australian Workers' Union	P.O. Box 32, Darwin, N. Territory	C. DOLAN	1,430
Painters' Union	Trades Hall, Brisbane	E. HANSON	11,100
Paper Mill Employees' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	J. P. BREBNER	1,202
Plasterers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	C. ELLIS	2,119
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	F. COURTNEY	5,000
Postal Telecommunication Technicians' Association	Box 2314 V. G.P.O., Melbourne	F. J. WEBB	5,586
Postal Workers' Union	Trades Hall, Sydney	N. W. BURKE	25,637
Printing Industry Employees' Union	321 Pitt Street, Sydney	C. COLBOURNE	20,480
Printing Trades Union	Trades Hall, Sydney	A. FIFIELD	4,000
Printers' Operatives' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	R. ALSOP	1,512
Process Engravers' Union	90 Collins Street, Melbourne	W. RYAN	404
Professional Radio Employees, Institute	Challis House, Martin Place, Sydney	L. T. MCGOWAN	2,211
Pymont Sugar Workers' Union	Trades Hall, Sydney	J. SHORTELL	690
Quarrymen's Union (N.S.W.)	Trades Hall, Sydney	G. FOSTER	102
Queensland State Service Union	59A Elizabeth Street, Brisbane	T. BOLGER	4,860
Rope and Cordage Workers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	H. J. STACKPOOLE	750
Rubber Workers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	M. KENNEDY	5,500
Seamen's Union	12 King Street, Sydney	E. ELLIOTT	4,000
Sheet Metal Workers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	A. E. McNOLTY	21,940
Ship Painters and Dockers	36 Mort Street, Balmain, N.S.W.	T. GORDON	2,200
Shipwrights' Association	332 Darling Street, Balmain, N.S.W.	R. JACKSON	1,010
Shop Assistants' Federation	Trades Hall, Sydney	E. O'DEA	4,543
Storemen and Packers' Union	636 Bourke Street, Melbourne	A. A. KYLE	18,000
Sugar Workers' Union (Victoria)	5 Kingsville Street, West Footscray, Victoria	F. GIBBINS	293
Teachers' Federation of N.S.W.	166 Phillip Street, Sydney	H. NORINGTON	13,622
Telegraphists' Clerks Union	Box 5231, G.P.O., Sydney	J. BAKER	1,795
Textile Workers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	A. R. LOFT	23,500
Theatrical Employees' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	W. F. LAMBERT	4,600
Timber Workers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	M. FENNELL	16,200

* Not available.

AUSTRALIA

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

UNION	ADDRESS	SECRETARY	MEMBERS
Tobacco Workers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	L. THORNTON	3,025
Tramway Employees' Association	Wembley House, George Street, Sydney	J. COULTHART	13,743
Transport Officers' Association, Victoria	623 Collins Street, Melbourne	L. W. LODGE	1,461
Transport Workers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	J. P. HORAN	36,258
Undertakers' Assistants' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	G. THOMSON	309
Vehicle Builders' Federation	Trades Hall, Melbourne	R. E. WILSON	20,039
Waterside Workers' Federation	104 Hunter Street, Sydney	J. HEALY	26,241
Water Supply and Sewerage Union	312 Pitt Street, Sydney	W. MACPHERSON	2,000
Wool and Basil Workers' Union	Trades Hall, Melbourne	P. O'LOUGHLIN	1,678

TRANSPORT

Powers over transport are reserved to the six State Parliaments, and the Commonwealth Government may legislate only in respect of inter-State and overseas transport and transport within its own territories. In Australian law there is a clear distinction between "inter-State" transport and "intra-State" (i.e. within the State) transport. For intra-State transport each State has a publicly-owned railways department, and a system of licensing and taxation of private operators in road transport, airways, and shipping insofar as they operate solely within State boundaries. The State of West Australia also operates a State shipping service. The Commonwealth (i.e. the Federal) Parliament has powers over inter-State and overseas transport, and this power is important in connection with airways and sea navigation. Because of the distances involved, air transport often crosses State boundaries and also extends into foreign countries, and so Commonwealth laws and regulations have been more extensive here than in the case of other forms of transport; in fact, some of the States leave aviation regulation exclusively to the Commonwealth. In addition, there has been established under the authority of the Commonwealth Parliament the publicly-owned "Trans-Australia Airlines", which conducts inter-State air services. Sea navigation, inter-State and overseas, is also regulated by the Commonwealth Government, under the Navigation Acts. Through the Australian Shipping Board, the Commonwealth conducts inter-State shipping services and its vessels comprise the largest fleet operating in Australian coastal waters.

The Federal Government operates the Commonwealth Railways in Commonwealth territories and in Western Australia and South Australia. With regard to road transport, the Commonwealth makes moneys available to the States for road works under the Commonwealth Aid Road Act, 1954. In 1954-55 these grants totalled approximately £24,000,000.

The Australian Transport Advisory Council which has as its chairman the Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport and, as members, the six State Transport Ministers and other Commonwealth Ministers whose portfolios embrace transport functions, meets from time to time to discuss transport problems of national interest. The Council works towards uniformity in certain aspects of State and Commonwealth transport legislation and administration and the formulation of a co-ordinated national transport policy.

At the end of June 1954, Australia had approximately 27,000 miles of railways, 95,967 miles of scheduled air routes, and about half a million miles of roads, while shipping services connected major and minor ports round the 12,000-mile coastline.

RAIL TRANSPORT

The development of railways in Australia has been the main factor in the opening up of the inland country. With low or no traffic before railways were built, private enterprise did not invest in them to any large extent, and from the '60s of the nineteenth century onwards the various State Governments built railways, not only as transport media but also as developmental agencies.

They have been a medium of economic development and implicit subsidies through low rates, in consequence of a

deliberate policy of assisting primary and secondary industry, but present railway freight policy is tending to require traffics to bear the costs of the railway services they are receiving.

Owing to the division of political authority among the six States in pre-Federation times the various State railway systems are not built to the same gauge. Queensland, West Australia, and Tasmania have the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, New South Wales the standard gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in., Victoria 5 ft. 3 in., while South Australia has long mileages of all three.

COMPANY-OWNED RAILWAYS

Emu Bay Railway Co. Ltd., The: 19 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.I.; London Office: 95 Gresham Street, E.C.2; inc. 1897 in Tasmania; Chair. Sir ALEXANDER STEWART, K.B.; DIRS. W. SYDNEY JONES, C. R. B. JAMES, F.C.I.S.; Manager FREDERICK McCORMICK, Burnie, Tasmania; mileage, approx. 90; freight and passenger services between Burnie and Zeehan, Tasmania; engineering and railway workshops at Burnie.

Midland Railway Co. of Western Australia Ltd., The: (inc. in England): Midland Junction, Western Australia; London Office: 117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2; inc. 1890; Chair. Col. ROBERT P. W. ADEANE, O.B.E.; Sec. R. T. ROBINSON; Australian Chair. DAVID W. BRISBANE, M.I.C.E.; Gen. Manager J. S. DOWSON, M.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. The only company-owned and operated railway of any size in the Commonwealth. Runs northward from Midland Junction, near Perth, to Walkaway on the west coast; 277 miles; 3 ft. 6 in. gauge; stock comprises 18 locos, 18 carriages, 14 brake vans, 617 wagons, gross traffic receipts year ending June 30th, 1954, £581,980, working expenses (excluding renewals, etc.) £502,425.

ROAD TRANSPORT

For many years the railways had virtually a transport monopoly, except for sea competition in coastal areas, but in recent decades they have had to face competition in the inland areas from air and road transport. The motor track has brought many places beyond the railway within the ambit of fast communications, but motor carriers have also, to a large extent, operated along highways parallel to the railway. To prevent wasteful duplication of rail services, strict regulation and licensing of motor transport is carried out by State authorities. Before 1954, these controls applied to inter-State as well as intra-State road transport, but since that year, inter-State traffic has been free of restrictive taxation following a decision of the Privy Council which held that these State controls were unconstitutional when applied to road haulage operations over State boundaries. The result of this decision has been a significant increase in the volume of goods hauled inter-State by road and it has raised such problems as the effect of this increased competition on railway finances and the raising of sufficient revenue to improve inter-State highways to cater for the heavier traffic now using them.

Over 2,000,000 motor vehicles registered throughout Australia pay, through registration fees and petrol tax, money which is in part disbursed to State and local authorities for the construction and maintenance of roads.

AIR SERVICES

National and inter-State air services are run by the following airlines; and, in conjunction with the B.O.A.C., Qantas Empire Airways run a service to Great Britain from Sydney.

Of the domestic airlines, the Government-owned Trans-Australia Airlines (T.A.A.) and the privately-owned Australian National Airways (A.N.A.) are the principal operators, carrying over three-quarters of the total domestic traffic.

Ansett Airways Pty. Ltd.: Commonwealth Aerodrome, Essendon, Melbourne, W.6, Victoria; local services in Australia.

Australian National Airways Pty. Ltd.: 390 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.1, Victoria; f. 1936; inter-State services throughout Australia; Sec. J. O. DE CLERCK.

Butler Air Transport Ltd.: Kingsford-Smith Airport, Mascot, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1935; Founder-Managing Dir. C. A. BUTLER; operates internal services in Australia, mainly in N.S.W.; Fleet: 1 Vickers Viscount, 6 Douglas DC-3s, 2 de Havilland Herons.

Connellan Airways Ltd.: Townsite Aerodrome (P.O. Box 47), Alice Springs, N.T.; f. 1938, Governing Dir. E. J. CONNELLAN; Manager I. M. LESLIE.

East-West Airlines Ltd.: P.O. Box 249, Tamworth, N.S.W.; Chair. D. M. SHAND; Gen. Manager Capt. A. J. SMITH; Operations Manager J. G. RILEY; Sec. R. O. COOKSEY.

Guinea Airways Ltd.: Airways House, 132 North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia; Chair. S. POWELL; Sec. C. A. WINDOW; services linking Adelaide with 12 airports, mainly in Southern Australia.

MacRobertson-Miller Airlines Ltd.: 194 St. George's Terrace, Perth, West Australia; amalgamation of *MacRobertson-Miller Aviation Co. Pty. Ltd.* and *Airlines (W.A.) Ltd.* on Oct. 1st, 1955; Chair. R. F. RUSHTON; Managing Dir. C. N. KLEINIG; Secretary E. C. GARE; services: Perth-Darwin, Kalgoorlie-Perth, Wittenoom Gorge-Perth and station services covering inland areas of Western Australia and part of Northern Territory.

Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.: Shell House, Carrington Street, (P.O. Box 489), Sydney, N.S.W.; registered November 1920 as Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd.; Qantas Empire Airways formed in 1934, combining Qantas Ltd. and Imperial Airways interests; acquisition by the Commonwealth Government in 1947; Chair. Sir HUDSON FYSH, K.B.E., D.F.C. (one of the original founders); Chief Exec. and Gen. Manager C. O. TURNER; services: Sydney-London, Sydney-New Guinea, Sydney-Japan, Sydney-Hong Kong, Sydney-Noumea-Nadi, Sydney-Norfolk Island and internal New Guinea, Papua and adjacent islands, Sydney-Mauritius-Johannesburg; Sydney-San Francisco-Vancouver; aircraft: super Constellations, Catalinas, DC-3s, DC-4s, DH Beavers; publ. *Airways* (monthly).

Queensland Airlines Pty. Ltd. (formerly Aircrafts Pty. Ltd.); Brisbane Airport, Brisbane, Queensland; changed to present name 1947 (with close association of Butler Air Transport Ltd.); Chair. D. S. AARONS; Managing Dir. Capt. A. S. ADAIR, O.B.E.; air services within the State and to centres in N.S.W.; unduplicated route miles 4,316; equipment, DC-3s, Handley Page "Heralds" ordered for future.

South Coast Airways Pty. Ltd. (S.C.A.): 307 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; route: Sydney-Cowra-West Wyalong.

Townsville and Country Airways Pty. Ltd.: 41 Flinders Street (P.O. Box 469), Townsville, Queensland; route: Townsville-Cloncurry-Mount Isa.

Trans-Australia Airlines (T.A.A.): Swanston Street (P.O. Box 2806AA), Melbourne, C.1; f. 1946; operated by Australian National Airlines Commission (Chair. G. P. N. WATT, C.B.E.); routes totalling over 30,000 miles to 93 ports in every Australian State, including Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Hobart, Perth, Darwin, Alice Springs, Cairns, Cloncurry and Queensland Channel Country; Gen. Manager J. P. RYLAND, D.F.C.

Trans-Oceanic Airways Pty. Ltd.: Flying Boat Base, Rose Bay, Sydney; routes. Sydney-Lord Howe Island, Sydney-Hobart.

Woods Airways Pty. Ltd.: National House, 49 William Street, Perth, W. Australia; route: Perth-Rottnest Island.

SHIPPING

Commonwealth of Australia: Australian Shipping Board: 400 Collins Street, Melbourne; Chair. The Secretary, Dept. of Shipping and Transport; Gen. Manager (Acting) N. St. J. LARKINS; services. Australian coastal trade and islands of Pacific; 34 vessels.

Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.: 101 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; Dirs. Hon. Sir WALTER G. DUNCAN, M.L.C., H. H. LLOYD, T. E. BARR SMITH, M. H. E. MACKAY; Gen. Manager P. W. HADDY; Sec. T. M. WADDY; 24 vessels.

Australasian United Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; Dirs. L. P. S. BOURNE, C.B.E., Sir WILLIAM C. CURRIE, G.B.E., Rt. Hon. Viscount SIMON, C.M.G., Rt. Hon. Lord HUNTINGFIELD, K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. the Earl of INCHCAPE; S. A. TAYLOR; Australian coastal services; 4 vessels; 13,310 tons gross.

Australian-Oriental Line Ltd.: 6 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; London Office: 3 Old Broad Street, E.C.2; f. 1925; Dirs. H. N. LETHBRIDGE, H. W. MACKISACK, S. G. ROWE, V. G. HASWELL, J. F. YUILL, T. M. McLACHLAN; Supt. Engineer W. A. R. DOUGLAS; services: Melbourne to Japan via Sydney; Queensland ports and Hong Kong; 2 vessels.

Australian Steamship Pty. Ltd.: c/o Howard Smith Ltd., 269 George Street, Sydney; Chair. Wm. HOWARD SMITH; Joint General Managers A. D. MARSHALL, D. G. McLEOD; 10 vessels.

Australind Steam Shipping Co. Ltd.: 88 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3; f. 1904; Dirs. W. H. GWYN, H. J. F. MILLS, A. C. TRINDER, O. G. TRINDER, F. E. HARMER, C.M.G.; Sec. A. C. TRINDER; service: Europe-U.S.A.-Canada-Australasia; 4 motor vessels.

Broken Hill Pty. Ltd., The: P.O. Box 86A, 422 Little Collins Street, Melbourne; Managing Dir. N. E. JONES; Sec. R. G. NEWTON; 14 vessels.

Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd.: 7 Bridge Street (P.O. Box 543), Sydney; London Office: 35 Crutched Friars, E.C.3; Dirs. J. MITCHELL, F. E. LOXTON, A. K. MACKINTOSH, P. T. W. BLACK, D. W. CROSS, G. R. RICKARDS; 8 vessels.

Huddart Parker, Ltd.: 464 Collins Street, Melbourne; Dirs. T. J. PARKER, P. F. PHILLIPS, T. L. WEBB; 9 vessels; passenger and cargo.

McIlwraith McEacharn, Ltd.: Scottish House, 94-96 William Street, Melbourne; Dirs. S. T. EDWARDS (Chair. and Managing Dir.), C. L. N. BARRATT, W. IAN POTTER, I. N. HOLYMAN, F. G. L. HARDING; 8 vessels.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

GENERAL

Australasian Association of Psychology and Philosophy: c/o Dept. of Moral and Political Philosophy, Univ. of Sydney; f. 1923; brs. throughout Australia and New Zealand; Pres. Q. B. GIBSON; Chair. Prof. A. K. STOUT; Hon. Gen. Sec. D. H. MONRO; publ. *Australasian Journal of Philosophy*.

Incorporated Law Institute of New South Wales: Royal Chambers, 3 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; f. 1884; 1,900 mems.; Pres. R. Z. DE FERRANTI; Sec. H. G. BROOKE; Librarian G. S. OLD, B.A., LL.B., DIP.LIT.; 7,000 vols.

Royal Society of Australia: Canberra; f. 1930; 100 mems.; Hon. Sec. Miss I. CRESPIN.

Royal Society of New South Wales: Science House, Sydney; f. 1821; 382 mems.; Pres. M. R. LEMBERG, F.R.S.; Hon. Secs. J. L. GRIFFITH, F. N. HANLON; library of 40,000 vols.; publs. *Journal and Proceedings*.

Royal Society of Queensland: Brisbane; f. 1884; 268 mems.; Pres. Prof. A. L. REIMANN; Sec. Prof. T. K. EWER; library of 46,000 vols.; publ. *Proceedings*.

Royal Society of South Australia Inc.: 2 Kintore Avenue, Adelaide; f. 1853; 175 mems.; Pres. C. G. STEPHENS; Sec. L. W. PARKIN; publ. *Transactions*.

Royal Society of Tasmania: Argyle Street, Hobart; f. 1843; 445 mems.; Pres. H.E. THE GOVERNOR; Hon. Sec. W. BRYDEN, PH.D.; publ. *Papers and Proceedings*.

Royal Society of Victoria: 9 Victoria Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1854; 240 mems.; Pres. Prof. J. S. TURNER; Hon. Sec. C. M. TATTAM; publ. *Proceedings*.

Royal Society of Western Australia (Inc.): Gledden Building, Hay Street, Perth; f. 1913; 220 mems.; Pres. Dr. D. E. WHITE, B.SC., D.PHIL.; Secs. Dr. N. H. BRITAIN, B.SC., PH.D., R. D. ROYCE, B.SC.; publ. *Journal* (annual).

ARCHITECTURE

Royal Australian Institute of Architects: Daking House, Rawson Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; inc. 1930; 2,000 mems.; Pres. E. J. A. WELLER; Sec. R. S. GREIG; publs. *Architecture* (quarterly), *Year Book*.

Affiliated Institutes:

South Australian Institute of Architects: 12 Pirie Street, Adelaide; f. 1886; 144 mems.; Sec. J. S. HALL, B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; publ. *Quarterly Bulletin*.

Royal Victorian Institute of Architects: 53-55 Collins Place, Melbourne, C.1; Sec. JOHN B. ISLIP, F.C.I.S.

ART, THE ARTS

Arts Council of Australia, The: (formerly C.E.M.A.), Rural Bank Building, Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1943; brs. in all States; approx. 4,000 mems.; takes drama, music, opera, ballet and art exhibitions to country centres and encourages amateur activity; Patron H.E. the Governor-General of Australia; Fed. Pres. Sir ROBERT GARRAN, G.C.M.G., Q.C., D.L.L.D.; Hon. Fed. Dir. C. R. MCKERIHAN.

Contemporary Art Society of Australia: Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart and Adelaide; f. 1939 in Melbourne; Sec. V. BRECKENRIDGE.

Royal Art Society of New South Wales: 175 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1880; 350 mems.; Pres. ERIK LANGKER; Hon. Sec. ESTELLE ANDREWS.

Royal Queensland Art Society: Box 1602v, G.P.O., Brisbane; f. 1886; 300 mems.; Pres. E. J. A. WELLER; Sec. E. KRUBERG.

Royal South Australian Society of Arts: North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1856; Pres. D. GOLDFINCH; Hon. Sec. LISETTE KOHLHAGEN.

Society of Artists: 166 Phillip Street, Sydney; f. 1895; 50 mems.; Pres. DOUGLAS R. DUNDAS; Gen. Sec. MERVYN E. R. HORTON.

Victorian Artists' Society: 430 Albert Street, East Melbourne, C.2; f. 1870; 500 mems.; four exhibitions annually; Pres. R. MALCOLM WARNER; Sec. REX BRAMLEIGH; publ. *V.A.S. Bulletin* (yearly).

ASTRONOMY

Astronomical Society of South Australia: Institute Buildings, North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1892; 100 mems. Pres. Prof. L. G. H. HUXLEY; Sec. M. G. COSTELLOE.

Astronomical Society of Tasmania: 18 Elizabeth Street, Hobart; f. 1930; 50 mems.; Sec. C. E. BISDEE.

CHEMISTRY

Royal Australian Chemical Institute: 55 Collins Place, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1917; 3,144 mems.; Sec. Dr. R. R. GARRAN; publ. *Proceedings of The Royal Australian Chemical Institute* (monthly), *Reviews of Pure and Applied Chemistry* (quarterly).

New South Wales Branch: 39 Martin Place, Sydney, f. 1917; Sec. W. S. CHAMBERS.

Queensland Branch: f. 1917; Sec. E. J. SCOTT, Box 1782w, G.P.O., Brisbane.

South Australian Branch: f. 1917; Sec. M. C. BOURNE, 16 Loch Ness Avenue, Torrens Park.

Tasmanian Branch: f. 1941; Sec. J. A. FRIEND, Univ. of Tasmania, Hobart.

Victorian Branch: 55 Collins Place, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1917; Sec. E. J. O'BRIEN.

Western Australian Branch: f. 1917; Sec. R. W. MINNS, G.P.O. Box J725, Perth.

ECONOMICS, POLITICS

Australian Institute of International Affairs: 177 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1932; 1,335 mems.; brs. in all States; Pres. D. A. S. CAMPBELL; Hon. Sec. K. A. AICKIN; publ. *The Australian Outlook* (quarterly).

Australian Institute of Political Science: Sydney; publ. *Australian Quarterly*.

Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand: University, Melbourne; 1,800 mems.; branches in each of the Australian State capitals and also in Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin, N.Z.; Pres. Prof. W. PREST; Hon. Sec. R. F. HOLDER; publ. *The Economic Record*.

Institute of Public Affairs: 19 Bligh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

AUSTRALIA

ENGINEERING, METALLURGY

Australian Institute of Marine and Power Engineers: 135 George Street, Sydney.

Australian Institute of Metals, The: 18 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1; inc. 1946; branches at Adelaide, Brisbane, Melbourne, Newcastle, Port Kembla and Sydney; Hon. Fed. Sec. J. G. RITCHIE.

Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: f. 1893; 1,500 mems.; Pres. JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT; Sec. Miss B. E. JACKA, 399 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; publ. *Proceedings*.

Institution of Engineers, Australia: Science House, Gloucester and Essex Streets, Sydney; f. 1919, inc. by Royal Charter 1938; branches in each State; 10,000 mems.; Pres. C. W. CANDY; Sec. C. H. D. HARPER, M.C.; publ. *Journal* (eight issues annually).

Royal Aeronautical Society (Australian Division): 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1928; Chair. Prof. A. V. STEPHENS, M.A., F.R.A.E.S.; Sec. W. ISBISTER, B.E., B.SC., A.M.I.E. (Aust.), A.F.R.A.E.S.

Victorian Institute of Engineers: 124 La Trobe Street, Melbourne; f. 1883; Sec. R. F. KNEALE; publ. *Proceedings*.

GEOGRAPHY

Geographical Society of New South Wales: Science House, Gloucester Street, Sydney; f. 1927; 300 mems.; Hon. Secs. Miss G. KIRKLAND, B.A., K. W. ROBINSON, M.A.; publ. *The Australian Geographer*.

Royal Geographical Society of Australasia: Queensland Branch: 177 Ann Street, Brisbane; f. 1885; 1,000 mems.; Pres. Hon. Mr. Justice A. J. MANSFIELD, F.R.G.S.A.; Hon. Gen. Dir.-Sec. D. A. O'BRIEN; publ. *Queensland Geographical Journal*.

South Australia Branch: Institute Buildings, North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1885; 300 mems.; publ. *Proceedings* (annual).

HISTORY

Historical Society of Queensland: Newstead House, Brisbane; f. 1913; 244 mems.; library; research; museum of historical Queensland documents; Pres. Sir RAPHAEL CILENTO; Hon. Sec. ALEX MORRISON; publs. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Journal* (annual).

Royal Australian Historical Society: History House, 8 Young Street, Sydney; f. 1901; 1,600 mems.; Gen. Sec. C. PRICE CONIGRAVE, F.R.A.H.S.; Editor P. R. ELDERSHAW; publ. *Journal and Proceedings*.

Royal Historical Society of Victoria: 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1909; 318 mems.; Sec. A. T. LATHAM; publ. *Victorian Historical Magazine*.

Tasmanian Historical Research Association: c/o State Archives, Public Buildings, Macquarie St., Hobart, f. 1951; 165 mems.; Sec. ROBERT SHARMAN; publ. *Papers and Proceedings* (quarterly).

LITERATURE, BIBLIOGRAPHY

Australian Ex-Libris Society: Box 2076L, G.P.O., Sydney; Sec. P. NEVILLE BARNETT.

English Association—Sydney Branch: 25 Hanna Street, Beecroft, N.S.W.; f. 1923; 150 mems.; Pres. Miss THELMA HERRING, M.A.; Hon. Sec. H. M. BUTTERLEY; publ. *Southerly* (quarterly).

Fellowship of Australian Writers: Box 3448R, G.P.O., Sydney; f. 1928; 400 mems.; Pres. MUIR HOLBURN; Sec. GLEN MILLS.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Melbourne Dickens Fellowship: Box 1879R, G.P.O., Melbourne; f. 1904; 130 mems.; Hon. Sec. Miss VIOLET McMEEKIN, M.R.S.T., F.T.C.L.

Melbourne Shakespeare Society: 2 Furnell Court, Toorah, Melbourne; f. 1884; 180 mems.; Pres. D. H. RANKIN, M.A., M.ED.; Hon. Sec. Mrs. MENDES.

MEDICINE

Australian Physiotherapy Association: 185 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1905; Pres. Dr. JOHN McGEORGE; Gen. Sec. Miss E. P. EVANS.

College of Radiologists (Australia and New Zealand): 135 Macquarie Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; 242 mems.; Hon. Sec. Dr. A. R. COLWELL.

Ophthalmological Society of Australia (B.M.A.): 27 Commonwealth Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1938; 215 mems.; Pres. Dr. PETER B. ENGLISH; Sec. Dr. PETER A. ROGERS.

Royal Australasian College of Physicians: 145 Macquarie Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1938; 312 fellows, 472 mems.; Pres (1954-56) Dr. C. G. McDONALD; Hon. Sec. Dr. H. MAYNARD RENNIE (N.S.W.); Hon. Treas. Dr. W. P. MACCALLUM (N.S.W.); Censor-in-Chief Dr. T. M. GREENAWAY (N.S.W.); periodic publ. *Australasian Annals of Medicine* (quarterly).

Royal Australasian College of Surgeons: Spring Street, Melbourne; Sec. H. G. WHEELER; publ. *Journal*.

SCIENCE

Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science: Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney; f. 1888; 2,750 mems. branches in State capitals; Hon. Gen. Sec. Prof. J. R. A. McMILLAN, D.SC.AGR.; publs. Reports, *Australian Journal of Science*.

ZOOLOGY, NATURAL HISTORY

Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria: Royal Society's Hall, Victoria Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1880; 650 mems.; Pres. E. E. LORD; Sec. F. LEWIS; publ. *The Victorian Naturalist* (monthly).

Linnean Society of New South Wales: Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney; f. 1874; 233 mems., 18,000 vols. in library; Hon. Secs. W. R. BROWNE, A. B. WALKOM; publ. *Proceedings*.

Royal Australasian Ornithologists' Union: 386 Flinders Lane, Melbourne; f. 1901; 887 mems.; Sec. GORDON BINNS; publ. *Emu*.

Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales: 28 Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1899; 580 mems.; Hon. Sec. L. HARTFORD; publs. *Australian Zoologist*, *Proceedings*.

Royal Zoological Society of South Australia: Frome Road, Adelaide; f. 1878; 200 mems.; maintains public Zoological Gardens; Pres. Hon. A. J. MELROSE, M.L.C.; Dir. VINCENT D. HAGGARD; publ. *Report*.

Wild Life Preservation Society of Australia: 6 Cooperbrook Avenue, Gymea Bay, N.S.W.; f. 1909; 250 mems.; Pres. THISTLE Y. HARRIS, B.SC., M.ED.; Hon. Sec. ALLEN A. STROM, A.S.T.C.; publ. *Australian Wild Life* (irregular).

Zoological Board of Victoria: Melbourne; est. 1936 as successor to Royal Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria (f. 1861) in the management of the Melbourne Zoological Gardens, Royal Park, Melbourne, N.2; 11 mems.; Chair. Prof. H. A. WOODRUFF; Dir. A. G. WHITLAM.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY

Australian Institute of Agricultural Science: 731 Hay Street, Perth, W.A.; (W.A. Branch); approx. 200 mems.

Commonwealth Forestry and Timber Bureau: Canberra; f. 1925; Dir.-Gen. G. J. RODGER, B.SC.FOR.

Australian Forestry School: Canberra; f. 1926; Principal M. R. JACOBS, M.SC., DRING., PH.D., DIP.FOR.

Divisions of Forest Resources and Timber Production and of Research: Officer-in-Charge D. A. N. CROMER, M.SC., DIP.FOR.

Division of Imports, Exports, Statistics and Programming: Officer-in-Charge H. R. GRAY, M.A., DIP.FOR., M.SC.

Division of A.C.T. Forests: Officer-in-Charge C. R. COLE, B.SC.FOR.

Waite Agricultural Research Institute: Private Bag, Adelaide; f. 1924; under management of Adelaide Univ., Dir. J. MELVILLE; Prof. of Agricultural Chemistry (Vacant); Prof. of Agriculture C. M. DONALD; Entomologist D. C. SWAN; Plant Pathologist C. G. HANSFORD; Plant Physiologist L. H. MAY; Statistician (Vacant); Sec. G. L. GOODEN; Headquarters of Oenological Research and Div. of Soils (C.S.I.R.O.); publ. *Biennial Report*.

EDUCATION

Australian Council for Educational Research: 147 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1930; 9 mems. of whom 6 are elected by State Institutes for Educational Research; Pres. Sir JOHN MEDLEY, M.A., D.C.L.; Dir. W. C. RADFORD; publs. *Reviews of Education in Australia*; A.C.E.R. Research Series, Reports and Tests.

Tasmanian Institute for Educational Research: Sec.-Treas. MARIA KAWENOKA, M.A., A.B.P.S.S., 307 Macquarie Street, Hobart

GEOLOGY

Geological Survey of New South Wales: Dept. of Mines, Sydney; f. 1875; Govt. Geologist F. W. BOOKER; publs. *Annual Reports, Geological Memoirs, Palaeontological Memoirs, Ethnological Memoirs, Records, Mineral Resources, Bulletins*.

Geological Survey of Western Australia: Beaufort Street, Perth; f. 1896; Govt. Geologist H. A. ELLIS; publs. *Bulletin of the Geological Survey of Western Australia*, and annual *Progress Reports*.

Queensland Geological Survey: Brisbane; f. 1877; Chief Govt. Geologist C. C. MORTON; publs. *Reports, Maps, Annual Mining Review*.

South Australian Geological Survey: Dept. of Mines, 31 Flinders Street, Adelaide; f. 1892; Dir. S. B. DICKINSON; staff: approx. 380, incl. geophysicists, geologists, mining engineers, metallurgists, research officers and chemical engineers; publs. *Annual Report, Abstract Bulletins, Geological Survey Bulletin, Mining Review, Prospectors' Handbooks, Reports of Investigations*.

Tasmania Geological Survey: Hobart; f. 1860; Chief Geologist H. G. W. KEID, M.SC.; publs. *Bulletin, Records, Reports, Mineral Resources, Underground Water Supply*, geological survey maps; c/o Department of Mines, Hobart.

MEDICINE

Australian Institute of Anatomy: H.Q. of Nutrition Section of the Commonwealth Department of Health, Canberra; f. 1929; Officer-in-Charge E. H. HIPSLEY, M.B.B.S.

Commonwealth Serum Laboratories: Parkville, Melbourne; Dir. F. G. MORGAN, C.B.E., M.B., B.S., F.R.A.C.P.

Commonwealth X-Ray and Radium Laboratory (Commonwealth Department of Health): The University, Melbourne; f. 1929; Dir. C. E. EDDY, D.SC., F.INST.P.; Asst. Dir. D. J. STEVENS, B.SC., A.INST.P.

Institute of Medical and Veterinary Science: Frome Road, Adelaide; est. 1938 for purpose of research into diseases of human beings and animals; Chair. Sir J. KEITH ANGAS; Dir. J. ORDE POYNTON, M.A., M.D., B.CH., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Sec. D. G. DAVIES, A.A.S.A., A.C.I.S.

Microbiological Laboratory: 93 Macquarie Street, Sydney; f. 1892; Dir. Dr. ERNEST L. MORGAN; publ. *Annual Reports*.

National Health and Medical Research Council: Commonwealth Health Department, Canberra; Chair. A. J. METCALFE, C.B.E., M.B., CH.M., D.P.H. (Dir.-Gen. of Health).

School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine: Univ. of Sydney, Sydney, N.S.W.; incorporating (1930) The Australian Institute of Tropical Medicine, Townsville, Queensland; 56 mems.; library of 20,000 vols.; Dir. Prof. EDWARD FORD; Dep. Dir. Prof. A. H. BALDWIN.

Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research: Sydney Road, Parkville, Melbourne, N.2; f. 1916; Dir. Sir F. MACFARLANE BURNET, F.R.S.; Asst. Dir. I. J. WOOD, M.D.; publs. *Elucidation, Annual Report*.

METEOROLOGY

Commonwealth of Australia Bureau of Meteorology: Box 1289K, G.P.O., Melbourne; f. 1907; branch offices in Perth, Adelaide, Brisbane, Sydney and Hobart; Dir. L. J. DWYER; publs. daily weather bulletins and charts, monthly and annual rainfall maps and statistics, bulletins on special subjects, climatological publications. *Australian Meteorological Magazine, Meteorological Studies, Meteorological Memoirs*.

OBSERVATORIES

Astronomical State Observatory: Perth; f. 1896; Dir. H. S. SPIGL.

Commonwealth Observatory: Mount Stromlo, Canberra; f. 1924; Commonwealth Astronomer R. v.D. R. WOOLLEY, O.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S.; publ. *Memoirs*.

Government Observatory: Sydney; f. 1856; Govt. Astronomer HARLEY W. WOOD; publ. *Astrographic Catalogue* (Sydney section), *Sydney Observatory Papers*.

Observatory of the State of South Australia: Adelaide; f. 1856; Dir. G. F. DODWELL.

AUSTRALIA

Riverview College Observatory: Riverview, Sydney, N.S.W. f. 1908; Dir. T. N. BURKE-GAFFNEY, S.J.; publs. *Seismological Bulletin*, *Geophysical Papers* and *Riverview College Observatory Publications* (astronomical).

SCIENCE

Australian Academy of Science: Box 6, G.P.O. Canberra; f. 1952 to promote, declare and disseminate scientific knowledge, establish and maintain standards of scientific enterprise and to recognise outstanding contributions to the advancement of science in Australia; took over functions of Australian National Research Council 1955; 68 Fellows; Pres. Prof. M. L. E. OLIPHANT; Sec. Div. of Physical Sciences Prof. T. M. CHERRY; Sec. Div. of Biological Sciences Prof. S. SUNDERLAND.

Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation: 314 Albert Street, East Melbourne, C.2; operates under the Science and Industry Research Act, 1949.

Chairman of Organisation: Sir IAN CLUNIES ROSS, C.M.G.

Chief Executive Officer: Dr. F. W. G. WHITE, C.B.E.

Executive Members: Dr. S. H. BASTOW, D.S.O., H. J. GOODES, O.B.E., A. B. RITCHIE.

Secretary (General Administration): F. G. NICHOLLS.

Secretary (Industrial and Physical Sciences): G. B. GRESFORD.

Secretary (Agricultural and Biological Sciences): G. B. GRESFORD (acting).

Secretary (Finance and Supplies): M. G. GRACE.

Chairmen of State Committees: Prof. J. P. BAXTER, O.B.E. (New South Wales), Dr. R. S. ANDREWS (Victoria), A. F. BELL (Queensland), Prof. J. G. WOOD (South Australia), Prof. E. J. UNDERWOOD (Western Australia), S. L. KESSELL, M.B.E. (Tasmania).

Co-opted Members of Advisory Council: D. T. BOYD, Dr. L. B. BULL, C.B.E., Prof. Sir MACFARLANE BURNET, F.R.S., Hon. O. McL. FALKNER, W. A. GUNN, D. R. HAWKES, Sir EDWARD LEFROY, I. M. McLENNAN, D. MacKINNON, Prof. Sir JOHN MADSEN, Prof. L. H. MARTIN, C.B.E., Prof. D. M. MYERS, Prof. M. L. OLIPHANT, F.R.S., G. B. O'MALLEY, Sir DAVID RIVETT, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Prof. S. M. WADHAM.

Animal Health and Production, Division of, Melbourne: Chief, D. A. GILL.

Biochemistry and General Nutrition, Division of, Adelaide: Chief, H. R. MARSTON, F.R.S.

Building Research, Division of, Melbourne: Chief, I. LANDLANDS.

Coal Research Section, Sydney: Officer-in-Charge H. R. BROWN.

Dairy Research Section, Melbourne: Officer-in-Charge G. LOFTUS HILLS.

Electrotechnology, Division of, Sydney: Chief, F. J. LEHANY.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Entomology, Division of, Canberra: Chief, Dr. A. J. NICHOLSON.

Fisheries, Division of, Cronulla, N.S.W.: Chief, (Vacant).

Food Preservation, Division of, Sydney: Chief, Dr. J. R. VICKERY.

Forest Products, Division of, Melbourne: Chief, S. A. CLARKE.

Industrial Chemistry, Division of, Melbourne: Chief, Dr. I. W. WARK.

Irrigation Research Stations, Merbein (Victoria) and Griffiths (N.S.W.): Senior Officer-in-Charge, F. PENMAN.

Land Research and Regional Survey Section, Canberra: Officer-in-Charge, C. S. CHRISTIAN.

Mathematical Instrument Section, Sydney: Officer-in-Charge, Prof. D. M. MYERS.

Mathematical Statistics, Division of, Adelaide: Chief, Dr. E. A. COFNISH.

Meteorological Physics Section, Division of, Melbourne: Chief, Dr. C. H. B. PRIESTLEY.

Metrology, Division of, Sydney: Chief, N. A. ESSERMAN.

Mineragraphic Investigations. Officer-in-Charge, Dr. A. B. EDWARDS.

Physical Metallurgy Section, Melbourne. Officer-in-Charge, Prof. J. N. GREENWOOD.

Physics, Division of, Sydney: Chief, Dr. G. H. BRIGGS.

Plant Fibre Section, Melbourne: Officer-in-Charge, W. L. GREENHILL.

Plant Industry, Division of, Canberra: Chief, Dr. O. H. FRANKEL, F.R.S.

Radio Research Board, Sydney: Officer-in-Charge, Dr. G. H. MUNRO.

Radiophysics, Division of, Sydney: Chief, Dr. E. G. BOWEN, O.B.E.

Soils, Division of, Adelaide: Chief, J. K. TAYLOR.

Tribophysics, Division of, Melbourne: Chief, Dr. W. BOAS.

Wildlife Survey Section, Canberra: Officer-in-Charge, F. N. RA1CLIFFE.

Wool Textile Research Laboratories, Melbourne, Sydney and Geelong: Senior Officer-in-Charge, Dr. F. G. LENNOX.

STATISTICS

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics: Commonwealth Offices, West Block, Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1906; Acting Commonwealth Statistician S. R. CARVER; library of 3,000 vols.; publs. *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth*, *Pocket Compendium of Australian Statistics*, *Bulletins Oversea Trade*, *Australian Balance of Payments*, *Demography*, *Primary Industries*, *Secondary Industries*, *Labour Report*, *Transport and Communication*, *Finance* (annually), *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, *Census 1954*, *Bulletins* and *Parts*.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

LIBRARIES

FEDERAL TERRITORY

Australian National University Library, The: Canberra, A.C.T.; 100,000 vols. in Western languages and 22,000 vols. in Chinese and Japanese; Librarian A. L. G. McDONALD, B.A.

Canberra University College Library: Box 197, Canberra City, A.C.T.; 22,000 vols.; Librarian Miss C. CAMPBELL-SMITH, B.A., DIP.ED.

Commonwealth National Library: Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1902; reference and lending library for Commonwealth Parliament, Government Depts., and the Australian Capital Territory; copyright library for Australia; Archives Dept.; central documentary and educational film library; important holdings of Australiana, including Petherick, Ferguson and Mathews Ornithological collections; 400,000 vols., 50,000 maps, tens of thousands of pictures, manuscripts and documents, 110,000 feet of microfilm, and 5,500 film titles: Librarian H. L. WHITE, M.A.; publs. *Annual Catalogue of Australian Publications* (1936 to date), *Australian Books: a Select List of Works published in or about Australia* (1949 to date; annual), *Australian Public Affairs Information Service* (1945 to date; monthly), *Books published in Australia: list of books supplied to the National Library under copyright* (1946 to date; monthly), *List of Australian Government Publications* (1952 to date; monthly), *Historical Records of Australia* (33 vols. published to date), *Parliamentary Handbook and Record of Elections for the Commonwealth of Australia* (11 issues), *Catalogue of 16-mm. Films, 1950*, and *Supplements, 1951 and 1954*.

NEW SOUTH WALES

City of Sydney Public Library (formerly Sydney Municipal Library). George Street, Sydney; f. 1909; 143,000 vols.; City Librarian F. L. S. BELL, M.A., F.R.A.I.; publs. *Annual Report*, *Monthly Book List*.

Library of the New South Wales University of Technology: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1948; 57,000 vols.; Librarian Miss E. A. SIMS; br. libraries at Kensington and Newcastle, N.S.W.

Library of the University of New England: Armidale, N.S.W.; f. 1954; 30,000 vols.; Librarian Miss E. M. TATTERSALL, B.A.

Public Library of New South Wales: Macquarie Street, Sydney; f. 1826; State copyright privileges; 665,000 vols.; includes Mitchell Library and Galleries, and Dixon Library and Galleries of Australiana; historical pictures of Australasia and the Pacific; Principal Librarian and Sec. JOHN METCALFE, B.A., F.L.A.; Deputy Principal and Dixon Librarian G. D. RICHARDSON, M.A.; Mitchell Librarian PHYLLIS MANDER JONES, B.A.

University of Sydney Library (Fisher Library): University, Sydney; f. 1852; 358,333 vols.; Librarian E. V. STEEL, B.A.

VICTORIA

Public Library of Victoria: Swanston Street, Melbourne, C.1; f. 1853; 750,000 vols., special collections of art, music, heraldry and genealogy, typography, Shakespeareana and Australiana; Archives of State Govt. Depts.; Librarian C. A. McCALLUM, B.A.

University of Melbourne Library: Melbourne; f. 1855; 205,000 vols.; Librarian H. HOLDSWORTH, M.A., LIB. DIP., DIP.ED., F.L.A.

QUEENSLAND

Supreme Court Library: George Street, Brisbane; f. 1862; Librarian G. H. G. SMITH; 35,000 vols.

Parliamentary Library of Queensland: Parliament House, Brisbane; f. 1860; 82,000 vols.; State copyright privileges; Librarian S. G. GUNTHERPE.

Public Library of Queensland: William Street, Brisbane; f. 1896; 183,470 vols.; the State reference library, non-lending; including Oxley Memorial Library of Australiana; State Librarian J. L. STAPLETON.

University of Queensland Library: Brisbane; f. 1911; 130,000 vols, special collection on Pacific and Far East; Librarian HARRISON BRYAN, B.A.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Library of the University of Western Australia: Perth; f. 1913; 115,000 vols.; Librarian M. EVALYN WOOD.

Public Library of Western Australia: James Street, Perth; f. 1887; State reference library open free to all; 196,357 vols.; Principal Librarian and Sec. Dr. C. L. DRAKE, M.A. (Acting).

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

David Murray Library of the South Australian School of Mines and Industries: North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1889; 12,000 vols.; Librarian J. L. CLEATOR.

Public Library of South Australia: North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1884; State copyright privileges; 273,000 vols.; Principal Librarian H. C. BRIDESON.

Library of the University of Adelaide: Adelaide; f. 1876; 185,000 vols.; Librarian W. A. COWAN.

TASMANIA

State Library of Tasmania: (taking in Tasmanian Public Library, f. 1849) f. 1944; Argyle Street, Hobart; 160,000 vols. for adults, 107,000 for children; individual service to whole population; box service to municipal libraries serves 80 per cent of population; 1,633 documentary films and 1,407 gramophone record collection; State Librarian A. F. JOHNSON, F.L.A.

University of Tasmania Library: Hobart; f. 1920; 85,000 vols.; Librarian DIETRICH HANS BORCHARDT, M.A., DIP.N.Z.LIB.SCH.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

NEW SOUTH WALES

National Gallery: Domain, Sydney; f. 1875; Dir. HAL MISSINGHAM.

Australian Museum: College Street, Sydney; f. 1827; natural history, ethnology, palaeontology and mineralogy; Dir. J. W. EVANS, SC.D.; Scientific Staff: R. O. CHALMERS, A.S.T.C., J. F. LOVERING, M.SC. (Mineralogy and Petrology); H. O. FLETCHER (Palaeontology); F. A. MCNEILL, ELIZABETH C. POPE, M.SC., C.M.Z.S. (Lower Invertebrates); JOYCE K. ALLAN, F.R.Z.S., D. F. McMICHAEL, M.A., PH.D. (Conchology); A. MUSGRAVE, F.R.Z.S., F.R.E.S., D. McALPINE, B.SC. (Entomology and Arachnology); G. P. WHITLEY, F.R.Z.S. (Ichthyology); J. R. KINGHORN, C.M.Z.S., J. A. KEAST, M.SC., PH.D. (Amphibia, Herpetology and Ornithology); E. LE TROUGHTON, F.R.Z.S., C.M.Z.S. (Mammalogy and Osteology), F. D. MCCARTHY, DIP. ANTHR. (Anthropology and Ethnology); Library and Pubs. MARGARET W. FRASER, B.A.; 34,000 vols.; publs. *Records of the Australian Museum* (annual), *Memoirs and Monographs* (occasional), *Australian Museum Magazine* (quarterly).

MacLay Museum of Natural History: Univ. of Sydney, Sydney; f. 1890; Zoology and Ethnology; reference and research material in Entomology, Ornithology, Reptiles and Fishes; Curator J. R. HENRY.

Mining and Geological Museum: George Street, N., Sydney; Curator H. F. WHITWORTH.

Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences: Harris Street, Sydney; f. 1880; administered by Board of 7 Trustees; Applied Science, Art, Australian Plant Products; Dir. A. R. PENFOLD; publs. bulletins, technical education series, guides, etc., *Annual Report*

Nicholson Museum of Antiquities: Univ. of Sydney, Sydney; f. 1868; collection of prehistoric Egyptian, Near Eastern, Cypriot, Greek and Roman antiquities; Curator Prof. A. D. TRENDALL, M.A., LITT.D., F.S.A.; publ. *Handbook to the Nicholson Museum* (2nd ed. 1948).

Wilson Museum of Anatomy and Anthropology: Univ. of Sydney, Sydney; f. 1832; includes normal anatomy section (800 specimens), probably best since destruction of Museum of Royal College of Surgeons during second World War.

VICTORIA

National Gallery of Victoria: Melbourne; f. 1859; Dir. DARYL E. LINDSAY, A.R.W.S.; Asst. Dir. GORDON THOMSON, B.A.; Keeper of Prints Dr. URSULA HOFF; Education Officer G. C. DOCKING, B.A.; Head of Art School W. A. DARGIE; contains most important collection in Southern Hemisphere; Old Masters: Rembrandt, Van Eyck, Memlinc, Tiepolo, Van Dyck, Turner, Veronese, Uccello, Titian, Goya, Constable, Gainsborough, Poussin, Claude, Rubens, etc.; Modern School: Manet, Monet, Pissaro, Cézanne, Sargent, McEvoy, Orpen, Degas, Van Gogh, Augustus John, Sisley, Signac, Despiu, Rodin, Sickert, Henry Moore, etc.; Australian works: many thousands of fine prints and drawings, including 36 William Blake water colours. The Art Museum contains European and Oriental sculpture, period furniture, pottery, ceramics, bronzes, glass and silver; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin* and various catalogues, coloured reproductions.

Leighton Gallery of Art (W. and G. Dean Pty. Ltd.), Leighton House, 346-348 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1; Dir. A. C. RYAN.

National Museum of Victoria: Russell Street, Melbourne; f. 1854; Dir. R. T. M. PEScott, M.AGR.SC., F.R.E.S.; publs. *Memoirs*, No. 1, 1906, *Annual Report*, *Year Book*, booklet on *Australian Aboriginal Art*, 1950, *Handbook No. 1* (Mammals of Victoria), *Collections of a Century* (Centenary History)

Museum of Applied Science of Victoria: Swanston Street, Melbourne; f. 1870; Dir. C. M. FOCKEN, D.PHIL.; Senior Asst. R. H. FOWLER, M.AGR.SC.; Departments: Engineering, Physics and Chemistry; Applied Biology; Public Health; Horology; Arms; Economic Geology; Manufactures

QUEENSLAND

Botanic Museum and Herbarium: Brisbane; f. 1889; Govt. Botanist S. L. EVERIST.

Queensland Museum: Gregory Terrace, Brisbane; f. 1855; zoology, geology, ethnology; Dir. GEORGE MACK, B.SC.; publ. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*.

Queensland National Art Gallery: Gregory Terrace, Brisbane; f. 1892; Dir. ROBERT HAINES.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Art Gallery of W. Australia: Beaufort Street, Perth; f. 1895; Dir. LAURENCE THOMAS; Asst. Dir. DAVID LAWRENCE.

Museum of Western Australia: Beaufort Street, Perth; f. 1887; Director L. GLAUERT; specialises in local W.A. exhibits and collections

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

National Gallery of South Australia: North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1881; collections acquired under the terms of bequests of Thomas Elder, Morgan Thomas, David Murray, A. R. Ragless, J. T. Mortlock and Government grant; Sec. J. HUNT DEACON, F.R.N.S.; publ. *Bulletin of the National Gallery of South Australia* (quarterly).

Applied Science Museum: North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1889; Sections of Industry, Aeronautics, Metallurgy, Mining, Mineralogy, Engineering and General Applied Science; Dir. H. E. HOOPER, A.S.A.S.M.

South Australian Museum: North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1856 as part of the South Australian Institute; zoological material mainly from Southern and Central Australia; the Australian ethnological collection is outstanding, and, for south and central districts, one of the best in existence; approx. 13,000 vols. in library; Dir. HERBERT M. HALE; publ. *Records of the South Australian Museum* 1918-.

TASMANIA

Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery: Macquarie Street, Hobart; f. 1844; Dir. W. BRYDEN, M.SC., PH.D., F.R.S.

Queen Victoria Museum and Art Gallery: Wellington Street, Launceston; collections comprise pure and applied art, Tasmanian history, Tasmanian and general anthropology, Tasmanian botany, geology, palaeontology, and zoology; Dir. W. F. ELLIS; publ. *Records of the Queen Victoria Museum* (periodically).

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNIVERSITIES

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Founded 1946

BOX 4, G.P.O., CANBERRA, A.C.T.

Chancellor: Rt. Hon. Viscount BRUCE OF MELBOURNE,
P.C., C.H., M.C., B.A., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor: L. G. MELVILLE, C.B.E., B.E.C., F.I.A.

Master of University House: Prof. (Emerit.) A. D. TREND-
DALL, M.A., LITT.D., F.S.A.

Registrar: R. A. HOHNEN, B.E.C.

Library: see page. 360.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

The Australian National University Act was passed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth in 1946. It provides for the establishment at Canberra in the Australian Capital Territory of a University consisting of a Council and Convocation. The governing authority of the University is the Council consisting of up to 30 members, 4 of whom are elected by the Commonwealth Parliament; up to 8 appointed by the Governor-General; up to 9 elected by Convocation; 3 elected by the professorial and teaching staff; and 2 elected by the students. The Vice-Chancellor is *ex officio* a member of the Council and 3 members may be co-opted.

The functions of the University are primarily to encourage and provide facilities for post-graduate research and study, both generally and in relation to subjects of national importance to Australia.

The University may establish such Research Schools as are desirable, including (a) a School of Medical Research, to be known as "The John Curtin School of Medical Research"; (b) a Research School of Physical Sciences; (c) a Research School of Social Sciences; and (d) a Research School of Pacific Studies.

The income of the University, in addition to fees and gifts, consists of a statutory grant of £325,000 per annum, and a varying annual supplementary grant for running expenses. The cost of buildings and other capital works is met from a special annual grant. These funds are voted by the Commonwealth Parliament.

"University House", the residential college for single students and staff, was opened at the beginning of 1954. The workshops, the accelerator wing and the office block of the Research School of Physical Sciences have also been completed. The permanent building for the John Curtin School of Medical Research was begun in 1953, and it is expected to be completed in 1956. The School is at present working in temporary laboratories constructed for that purpose.

The University consists of the four Research Schools mentioned above.

John Curtin School of Medical Research:

Dean: A. H. ENNOR, D.S.C.

Research School of Physical Sciences:

Director: M. L. E. OLIPHANT, B.S.C., M.A., PH.D., LL.D.,
D.S.C., F.INST.P., F.R.S.

Research School of Social Sciences:

Dean: G. SAWER, B.A., LL.M.

Research School of Pacific Studies:

Dean: (Vacant).

UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE

ADELAIDE

Founded 1874

Opened 1876. Royal Letters Patent 1881

Chancellor: The Hon. Sir MELLIS NAPIER, K.C.M.G., LL.B.

Vice-Chancellor: A. P. ROWE, C.B.E., B.S.C.

Registrar: V. A. EDGELOE, B.A.

Library: see page 360.

Number of teachers: 329, including 31 professors.

Number of students (1954): 4,115.

Publication. *Australian Journal of Experimental Biology and Medical Science*; Editor-in-Chief: M. L. MITCHELL, M.S.C.; *The Joseph Fisher Lecture in Commerce*.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

St. Mark's College: North Adelaide; f. 1922; number of teachers, 20; number of students, 103.

Principal: Dr. A. GRENFELL PRICE, C.M.G., D.LITT., DIP.ED.

St. Ann's College: North Adelaide; f. 1939; number of teachers, 8; number of students, 52.

Principal: Miss L. BUSH, M.A., DIP.ED.

Aquinas College Inc.: North Adelaide; f. 1947; number of teachers, 15; number of students, 67.

Principal: Very Rev. Father M. A. M. SCOTT, M.S.C.

Lincoln College: North Adelaide; f. 1951; number of teachers, 14; number of students, 71.

Principal: Rev. F. HAMBLBY, M.A., B.D.

School of Mines and Industries: North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1889; number of teachers, 452; number of students, 9,754.

Principal: R. W. PARSONS, O.B.E., M.E.

Roseworthy Agricultural College: Roseworthy; f. 1883; number of teachers, 21; number of students, 104.

Principal: Dr. R. N. MCCULLOCH, M.B.E., D.SC.AGRIC., B.S.C.

DEANS:

Faculty of Agricultural Science: C. M. DONALD, M.A.G.S.C.

Faculty of Arts: J. J. C. SMART, M.A., B.PHIL.

Faculty of Dentistry: T. DRAPER CAMPBELL, D.S.C., D.D.S.C.

Faculty of Economics: P. H. KARMEI, B.A., PH.D.

Faculty of Engineering: F. B. BULL, M.A., B.S.C.

Faculty of Law: R. A. BLACKBURN, B.A., B.C.L.

Faculty of Medicine: K. S. HETZEL, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P.

Faculty of Music: JOHN BISHOP, O.B.E.

Faculty of Science: A. R. ALDERMAN, PH.D., D.S.C.

CHAIRMEN OF BOARDS OF STUDIES:

Pharmacy: D. O. JORDAN, D.S.C.

Physical Education: M. L. MITCHELL, M.S.C.

Physiotherapy: A. A. ABBIE, M.D., D.S.C.

Social Studies: P. H. KARMEI, B.A., PH.D.

Research: J. G. WOOD, PH.D., D.S.C.

UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

CARLTON, N.3, MELBOURNE

Founded 1853

Chancellor: The Hon. Mr. Justice ARTHUR DEAN, LL.M.,
Q.C.

AUSTRALIA

Deputy Chancellor: COLIN MACDONALD GILRAY, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor: Prof. G. W. PATON, B.A., B.C.L., M.A., LL.D.
Registrar: F. H. JOHNSTON, B.A., B.COM., L.C.A., J.P.
Dean of Graduate Studies: J. ROGERS, M.C., B.A., D.SC., DIP.ED., F.INST.P.

Library: see page 360.
 Number of teachers: 820, including 47 professors.
 Number of students: 7,020.
 Publications: *Melbourne University Calendar* (annual), *Faculty Handbooks* (annual), *Melbourne University Gazette* (monthly), *Research Reports* (annual), *The Melbourne Graduate* (termly), *Handbook of Public and Matriculation Examinations* (annual); Editor THE REGISTRAR.

AFFILIATED RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES:

Trinity College. **Newman College.**
Ormond College. **University Women's College.**
Queen's College.

DEANS:

Faculty of Agriculture: Sir SAMUEL WADHAM, M.A., AGR.DIP.
Faculty of Architecture: B. B. LEWIS, B.Arch., M.A., PH.D., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.A.
Faculty of Arts: H. A. K. HUNT, M.A., Litt.D., DIP.ED.
Faculty of Dental Science: A. B. P. AMIES, C.M.G., D.D.Sc., D.L.O., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.S., F.D.S.R.C.S., F.R.S., F.A.C.D.
Faculty of Economics and Commerce: (Vacant).
Faculty of Education: (Vacant).
Faculty of Engineering: (Vacant).
Faculty of Law: Z. COWEN, B.C.L., M.A., LL.M.
Faculty of Medicine: S. SUNDERLAND, D.Sc., M.D., B.S., F.R.A.C.P., F.R.A.C.S.
Faculty of Music: Sir BERNARD HEINZE, M.A., Mus.Doc., LL.D., F.R.C.M., Degré Sup.
Faculty of Science: S. D. RUBBO, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., PH.D., DIP.BACT., M.P.S.
Faculty of Veterinary Science: R. D. WRIGHT, D.Sc., M.B., M.S., F.R.A.C.S., F.R.A.C.P.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ENGLAND

ARMIDALE, N.S.W.

Incorporated 1954 (previously established as the New England University College, 1938.)

Chancellor: The Rt. Hon. Sir EARLE PAGE, G.C.M.G., C.H., M.B., CH.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S.

Deputy Chancellor: P. A. WRIGHT.

Vice-Chancellor: R. B. MADGWICK, D.Phil., M.EC.

Registrar: W. M. ROBB, M.A.

Library: see page 360.

Number of students: 432 men, 143 women.

Number of teachers: 82, including 12 professors.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: K. A. MCKENZIE, M.A., DIP.ED., D.U.P.
Faculty of Science: E. W. R. THORPE, B.Sc.
Faculty of Rural Science: G. L. MCCLYMONT, B.V.Sc., PH.D.
Faculty of Agricultural Economics: J. P. BELSHAW, M.A., PH.D.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

GEORGE STREET, BRISBANE

Founded 1909

Chancellor: OTTO SADLER HIRSCHFELD, M.Sc., M.B., B.S., M.R.A.C.P.

Deputy Chancellor: HERBERT GEORGE WATKIN, B.A., DIP.ED.

Vice-Chancellor: JOHN D. STORY, I.S.O.

UNIVERSITIES

Registrar: CECIL P. HANIFY, M.V.O., F.I.C.A.

Library: see page 360.

Number of teachers: 254, including 43 professors.

Publications: *University Calendar*, Faculty handbooks; Editor A. K. THOMSON, M.A.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Emmanuel College. **Duchess College.**
St. John's College. **University of Queensland**
King's College. **Union College.**
The Women's College. **Cromwell College.**
St. Leo's College.

DEANS:

Faculty of Agriculture: LAURENCE JOHN H. TEAKLE, M.S., PH.D.
Faculty of Architecture: ROBERT PERCY CUMMINGS, A.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.A., A.A.DIP., B.Arch.
Faculty of Arts: JAMES C. MAHONEY, M.A., B.Litt. (Acting).
Faculty of Commerce: JOHN KING GIFFORD, M.A.
Faculty of Dentistry: SIDNEY F. LUMB, D.D.Sc., L.D.S.
Faculty of Education: FRED JOYCE SCHONELL, M.A., PH.D., D.Lit.
Faculty of Engineering: F. J. M. WHITE, B.Met.E., M.Inst.M.M., M.Aust.M.M., M.A.I.Me., F.G.S. (Acting).
Faculty of Law: WALTER NORWOOD L. HARRISON, B.A., LL.M.
Faculty of Medicine: HERBERT WILKINSON, B.A., M.D., CH.M.
Faculty of Science: HUGH C. WEBSTER, D.Sc., PH.D., F.I.P., F.R.M.S. (Acting).
Faculty of Veterinary Science: JOHN FRANCIS, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

SYDNEY, N.S.W.

Founded 1850

Chancellor: Lt.-Col. Sir CHARLES BLACKBURN, Kt., O.B.E., B.A., M.D., CH.M., F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.R.C.P. (Hon. Edin.), F.R.A.C.P., F.R.S.M.

Deputy Chancellor: Maj.-Gen. W. J. V. WINDEYER, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., Q.C., M.A., LL.B.

Vice-Chancellor: Prof. S. H. ROBERTS, M.A., Litt.D., D.Sc. (Econ.), LL.D., D.C.L.

Registrar: MARGARET A. TELFER, B.A., DIP.ED.

Library: see page 360.

Number of teachers: 409 (full-time), including 58 professors.

Number of students: 7,417.

Publications: *Prospectuses*, *Current Affairs Bulletin*, *Calendar*, *Gazette*, *Examination Papers*, *Union Recorder*, Handbooks of Faculties of Arts, Dentistry, Economics and Science, and to Nicholson Museum of Antiquities, *Oceania*, *The University of Sydney: a Description*.

DEANS:

Faculty of Agriculture: J. R. A. McMILLAN, M.S., D.Sc.Agr.
Faculty of Architecture: H. I. ASHWORTH, M.A., B.Arch., F.R.I.B.A., F.R.A.I.A.
Faculty of Arts: W. M. O'NEILL, M.A., DIP.ED.
Faculty of Dentistry: A. J. ARNOTT, D.D.Sc., F.D.S.R.C.S., F.A.C.D., F.I.C.D.
Faculty of Economics: S. J. BUTLIN, M.A., Litt.D., B.Ec.
Faculty of Engineering: A. V. STEPHENS, M.A., F.R.A.E.S.
Faculty of Law: K. O. SHATWELL, M.A., B.C.L.
Faculty of Medicine: E. FORD, O.B.E., M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M., F.Z.S., F.R.S.H., F.R.A.C.P.
Faculty of Science: T. G. ROOM, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Faculty of Veterinary Science: R. M. C. GUNN, E.D., B.Sc., D.V.Sc., B.Sc.Agr., F.R.C.V.S.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE NEW SOUTH WALES UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

BROADWAY, SYDNEY AND KENSINGTON N.S.W.

Founded 1948

Chancellor: WALLACE C. WURTH, C.M.G., LL.B.
Deputy Chancellor: The Hon. JOHN S. J. CLANCY, LL.B.
Vice-Chancellor: JOHN P. BAXTER, O.B.E., B.Sc., PH.D.,
A.M.I.CHEM.E., F.R.A.C.I., M.I.E.AUST.
Registrar: GODFREY L. MACAULEY, B.E.C.
Bursar: JOSEPH O. A. BOURKE, B.A.

The library (page 360) is available to members of the University and of Sydney Technical College.

Number of teachers: 17 professors, 7 associate professors, 270 senior lecturers and lecturers.

Number of students: 3,880.

Publications: *Calendar*, *Gazette*, *Research Reports*.

DEANS:

Faculty of Applied Science: Prof. A. E. ALEXANDER.

Faculty of Architecture: Prof. F. E. TOWNDROW.

Faculty of Engineering: Prof. D. W. PHILLIPS.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Incorporated by Act of the New South Wales Parliament in April 1949, the New South Wales University of Technology was established to meet the urgent demand in Australia for increasing numbers of technologists and applied scientists, and to provide them with the means of advanced training and research. The governing authority of the University is a Council representative of Parliament, industry and commerce, the trade unions, technical education, professional bodies, the University of Sydney, and of the University's own teaching staff and its undergraduates and graduates.

The University is empowered under the Act to decentralise its activities, both in its co-operation with industry and in its teaching services, by establishing and maintaining branches, departments, or colleges at Newcastle, Wollongong, Broken Hill, or at such other places in New South Wales as it may approve. Under this Authority, the Newcastle University College was established in 1951.

The University instituted its first degree courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineering in March 1948, this initial step being made possible by the work of the Development Council, appointed in August 1947, and the decision to utilise the resources of the Department of Technical Education pending the University's acquiring its own staff, buildings and equipment. The structure of these courses is designed to give students lectures and laboratory training at the University of Technology for approximately half the year, and practical experience of a planned nature in industry for the remainder of the year.

In March 1949, degree courses in Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering were begun, followed by the introduction of a degree course in Architecture in 1950. Applied Physics and Wool Technology degree courses were introduced in 1951, and degree courses in Applied Geology, Food Technology, and Metallurgy in 1954. An Applied Psychology degree course began in 1955. In 1954 part-time degree courses, similar in content to the corresponding full-time courses, were introduced. In general, the part-time courses extend over six or seven years, and while attending the course the student is required to gain practical experience in an approved position in industry.

Facilities are provided by which graduate students may proceed to the degree of M.Sc., M.E., M.Arch. or Ph.D. in Science, Engineering or Architecture.

In April 1955 the first permanent building on the University's new site at Kensington was opened. Six schools and the University administration are now located at Kensington.

ASSOCIATE COLLEGE:

Newcastle University College: Newcastle, N.S.W.; f. 1951.

UNIVERSITY OF TASMANIA

HOBART

Founded 1890

Chancellor: Sir JOHN MORRIS, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.B.

Vice-Chancellor: TORLEIV HYTTEN, C.M.G., M.A.

Registrar: ALLAN PRESHAW, B.A., F.C.I.S.

Library: *see* page 360.

Number of teachers: 85, including 20 professors.

Number of students: 700.

Publications: *Calendar* (annual), *Matriculation Manual* (annual).

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: J. R. ELLIOTT, M.A., DIP.CLASS.ARCH.

Faculty of Education: C. D. HARDIE, M.A.

Faculty of Law: R. W. BAKER, LL.B., B.C.L., B.LITT.

Faculty of Science: V. V. HICKMAN, B.A., D.Sc.

Faculty of Engineering: H. P. TUCK, M.E., B.Sc., MEM
A.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.AUST.

Faculty of Commerce: G. G. FIRTH, B.Sc.

UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERTH

Founded 1911

Visitor: His Excellency the Governor, Sir CHARLES
GAIRDNER, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

Chancellor: ERIC W. GILLET, B.A., LL.B.

Pro-Chancellor: ALEX. J. REID, C.M.G., I.S.O., J.P., B.A.,
F.A.S.A.

Vice-Chancellor: STANLEY L. PRESCOTT, M.Sc.

Registrar: ARTHUR J. WILLIAMS, B.A., DIP.ED.

Library: *see* page 360.

Number of professors: 16.

Number of students: 1,857.

Publications: *Calendar*, *Handbook*, *Gazette*.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. M. N. AUSTIN.

Faculty of Law: Prof. F. R. BEASLEY.

Faculty of Education: Prof. C. SANDERS.

Faculty of Economics: Prof. F. R. E. MAULDON.

Faculty of Science: Dr. B. J. GRIEVE.

Faculty of Engineering: Prof. K. L. COOPER.

Faculty of Agriculture: Prof. E. J. UNDERWOOD.

Faculty of Dental Science: Prof. K. J. G. SUTHERLAND.

CANBERRA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

BOX 197, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T.

Founded 1930

Chairman of Council: BERTRAM THOMAS DICKSON, B.A.,
PH.D.

Principal: Prof. HERBERT BURTON, M.A.

Registrar and Secretary to Council: THOMAS M. OWEN,
B.COM., F.A.S.A.

Library: *see* page 360.

Number of teachers: 57 including 10 professors.

Number of students: 267 men, 66 women, total 333.

Publications: *Calendar* (annual), *Gazette* (quarterly).

EXTERNAL TERRITORIES ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMONWEALTH

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

Under the Papua and New Guinea Act 1949, the Territory of New Guinea was placed under the International Trusteeship system and provision was made for the joint administration of the Territories of New Guinea and Papua. The status of the two Territories, however, remains different.

PAPUA (formerly called British New Guinea) forms part of the Commonwealth of Australia. It comprises the south-eastern portion of the island of New Guinea and the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups of islands. The total area is approximately 90,500 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland.

A protectorate was proclaimed in 1884 over the territory and it was annexed to the Crown in 1888. In 1901 the Australian Government agreed to take it over as a territory of the Commonwealth, and following the Papua Act 1905, the Governor-General formally declared British New Guinea a territory of the Commonwealth, under the name of Papua.

The estimated indigenous population on June 30th, 1953, was 392,709; the non-indigenous population at the same date was 4,691. Copra and rubber are among the chief exports.

NEW GUINEA is a Trust Territory and comprises that part of the island of New Guinea north of the Papua and west of the Dutch New Guinea borders, the islands of the Bismark Archipelago and the two northernmost islands of the Solomon Group. The total area is approximately 93,000 sq. miles. The territory was formerly a German possession, occupied by Australian forces in September, 1914 and at the end of the first World War was given up by Germany as one of the terms of peace. By a League of Nations Mandate the territory was entrusted to the Australian Commonwealth which set up the administration in May 1921. The Commonwealth Government later placed the Territory of New Guinea under the Trusteeship system established under the United Nations Charter; the agreement whereby Australia became the sole administering authority was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 13th, 1946.

The estimated indigenous population on June 30th, 1953 was 1,143,564; the non-indigenous population being 10,758. The climate is suitable for the growth of tropical products. Exports include gold and copra.

NAURU

NAURU is a small island in the Central Pacific with an area of 5,263 acres. It was annexed by Germany in 1888, occupied by an Australian force in 1914 and, under the Treaty of Versailles, its administration passed under Mandate to Great Britain. It is administered by Australia on behalf of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. In 1947 the General Assembly of the United Nations approved the terms of a trusteeship agreement submitted by the three Governments.

The estimated population on June 30th, 1953 was 3,404.

NORFOLK ISLAND

NORFOLK ISLAND is about 5 miles long and 3 wide and was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. It was first a dependency of the State of New South Wales and became a territory of the Commonwealth of Australia after 1913. The population at June 30th, 1953 was estimated at 1,166.

COCOS-KEELING ISLANDS

THE COCOS-KEELING ISLANDS are 27 in number and lie about 700 nautical miles south-west of Java Head. The islands, which have an area of 5 sq. miles, form a low-lying coral atoll, densely covered with coconut palms.

The islands were declared a British possession in 1857 and came successively under the authority of the Governor of Ceylon (1878) and the Governor of the Straits Settlements (1886); they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (later Colony) of Singapore in 1903. Administration of the islands was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia in November, 1955. An air-strip on West Island played an important part in communications during the second World War. In July, 1952 the population numbered about 1,000 but the figure is now estimated at only 600, as a result of emigration. Copra is the only export of note.

UNINHABITED TERRITORIES

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

THE AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY was established by Order in Council, dated February 7th, 1933 and covers lands (other than Adélie Land) situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of east longitude. The area is estimated at 2,472,000 sq. miles and adjoins that belonging to New Zealand. There are no permanent inhabitants. In 1954 a base, to be known as the Mawson Base, was set up in MacRobertson Land for meteorological and other research.

HEARD ISLAND AND MACDONALD ISLANDS

These islands are situated south-east of the Kerguelen Islands and have been administered by the Commonwealth of Australia since December 1947, when an Australian Meteorological Station was set up on Heard Island. The area is 159 sq. miles; there are no permanent inhabitants.

MACQUARIE ISLAND

MACQUARIE ISLAND lies about 1,000 miles south-east of Tasmania, of which it is a dependency. There are no permanent inhabitants. A meteorological and research base was established there in 1948.

NEW ZEALAND

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GEOGRAPHY

ALTHOUGH New Zealand is a small country, smaller than the British Isles its geographical characteristics are varied and complex. Within its area are to be found active volcanoes and mountain glaciers descending to sea-level, climates as diverse as those of Oporto, London and Bergen, and vegetation ranging from equatorial Malayan types to Alpine heaths.

In structure and topography New Zealand is a "youthful" region. Comparatively ancient sedimentary rocks and even older gneisses form the mountainous backbone of South Island. On their flanks, and covering them in North Island, lie younger sedimentary beds ranging from Triassic (*c.* 100 million years ago) to extensive and geologically recent alluvial and glacial deposits. Topographically more important than rock succession has been the effect of crustal movement. At a period datable to *c.* 50 million years ago (late Tertiary times) the land mass lying along the summit of north-south crustal fold (and probably extending far towards New Guinea) was severely folded and fractured. The separation into two main islands has been later accentuated by changes in sea-level after the last Ice Age.

As in Eastern Australia, so in south and central South Island uplifted portions of the rock series have given rise to block mountain topography. Here, during the last Ice Age, was developed a major ice cap; and in the high mountains (rising generally to over 3,000 ft. and often to over 6,000 ft.) shrunken but still large ice caps and valley glaciers still survive. Where the ice has retreated the relief features exposed are those of Alpine glaciation, with bare rock peaks, cwms and deep U-shaped valleys. On the western flanks of the main massifs these great valleys have later been submerged to form a fjord coastline, while on the east they have been occupied by great elongated lakes. In the lowlands of South Island the main effects of glaciation were those of deposition. Glacial and river-borne detritus formed the narrow coastal terraces of Westland, and also the great Canterbury plains, which attach the old volcanic island of the Banks Peninsula to the mainland. In North Island volcanic activity in its various forms has been of greatest importance topographically. Between the structurally older prongs of the Eastern Ranges stretching between Wellington and East Cape on the one hand, and the north-westward trending Auckland peninsula on the other, lies a major zone of crustal weakness. Along this occurs a line of active and passive volcanoes, hot lakes and geysers, and great deposits of volcanic ash and pumice. Apart from the effects of glaciation, topographical contrasts are mainly between the long eroded western hills, the volcanic and ash central hill lands and the deeply dissected eastern tabular mountains.

The climates of New Zealand are determined by the combined effects of seasonal pressure changes, by latitudinal differences in temperature and by the varying effect of relief upon exposure to sea winds. South Island throughout the year lies in the path of temperate "depressions". Westerly winds are overwhelmingly predominant, bringing high humidity and precipitation. The west-facing central mountain belt receives annual averages of over 200 in., and over the entire western and north-western half of the island an evenly distributed rainfall of over 60 in. occurs. On the eastern hills and plains, rainfall rapidly decreases eastward to below 30 in. and in central Otago to less than 15 in. This is due to "rain

shadow" effect in the lee of the main mountain divide.

Actual temperatures are markedly controlled by relief. Only one station, (in the south-west highlands) records a monthly winter minimum temperature below 32° F., but the strong and steady westerly winds together with the normal altitudinal drop in temperature produce a long period of winter and spring bleakness. The eastern coastlands have warm winters, July temperatures averaging between 42° in the south to 48° in the north. Periodic dry and hot winds, the "Nor'westers" of föhn type (warmed by descent from the highlands) drive across the eastern plains from the mountains, elevating the average temperatures, and reducing air humidity. In summer, average temperatures rarely rise above 65° F. in the hottest inland areas of central Otago, are generally over 60° in the eastern and northern coastal lowlands, and fall to about 55° along the windswept south-west seaboard. In general, eastern South Island is closest in climatic conditions to south-east England, and the western region to western Britain. North Island has more distinct seasons. In summer, activity from depressions is restricted, and anticyclonic calms dominate the Auckland peninsula; but in winter the westerly wind-streams are dominant.

Rainfall is fairly uniformly distributed by month, and nowhere is there a really dry season. North of Auckland there is a definite summer minimum of precipitation, and the decrease in the number of rainy days is even more marked. The absence of any extensive mountain ranges that might cause concentration results in a comparative uniformity of rainfall distribution by place, although the general average of 50 in. is considerably exceeded on peaks such as Mount Egmont. Temperatures even more equable than those of South Island vary between winter minimum averages of 50° and summer averages of 66° F.

In all, New Zealand may be said to have a mild and equable cool-temperate climate, unmarred by variability of rainfall; with sunshine records that are generally comparable to, and sometimes exceed those of the Mediterranean area.

Soils and vegetation types reflect the physiographic and climatic environments in a rather complex manner, mainly because, as in Australia, early and long biotic isolation has produced flora and fauna largely different in species from those of other landmasses.

Since the last period of mountain building, two-thirds of New Zealand's land surface has been affected more by soil removal than by accumulation. The effects of general erosion on rugged terrain were accentuated by the glaciation previously alluded to, which left scoured rock surfaces and coarse detritus in most of South Island's mountain region.

Glacial effects and deposition by water, while producing accumulation, mainly resulted in the local formation of great gravel beds, and in the plains of Southland and Canterbury even larger deposits of such coarse and irregular material. In both islands, high rainfall and steep gradients have produced short river courses occupied by turbulent streams rapidly eroding in their catchment areas, and, in flood, depositing gravels rather than alluvial silt in the lowlands. The other zones of soil accumulation are those associated with the deposition of volcanic ash, and here a certain sterility results from the absence of essential trace elements such as cobalt. All the soils of New Zealand

are "immature" in one way or another, and are very vulnerable to erosion.

The natural vegetation of New Zealand (before pastoralism and cultivation introduced ecological changes) seems to have been as follows:

In the North Island, dense evergreen rain-forest predominated, with Malayan species such as the Kauri, mixed hard and softwoods, and many types of tree, ferns and lianas. Normal leached brown forest soils occurred everywhere, except above the tree-line and in the pumice region, where vegetation was more typically xerophytic scrub, and where soils were less well structurally developed.

In South Island there were, and still survive, marked regional differences, although everywhere, except along Marlborough Sound, soils tend to be thin, acid and low in humus content.

Alpine heaths and bare rock stretches exist above the treeline, which lies about 6,000 ft. above sea-level in the north and drops to about 3,000 ft. in the bleaker south. Between the Alpine belt and the coasts to the south, west and north, lies the rainforest belt, which also extends along the eastern foothills. Evergreen trees and ferns predominate, but latitudinal differences in temperature make temperate species such as the "antarctic beech" important in the south, while along Marlborough Sound forest types are the same in both islands.

In much of the east, where annual rainfall is less than 40 in., there stretches the great tussock region. Composed of drought-resistant medium-height bunch grasses with a substratum of more succulent sward grasses and herbs, this vast grassland once covered over 25,000 sq. miles extending from the east coast into the hills of Southland, Otago and Marlborough. In the main associated with low rainfall, thin coarse soils, and the desiccating nor-westerly winds, this vegetation is still inexplicably arid in type.

Human reaction to these different environmental factors has varied considerably. The first extensive human settlement was the main Maori immigration, which took place in the fourteenth century A.D. These Polynesian peoples of Neolithic (i.e. New Stone Age) culture found a strange land, with few edible plants and an extremely restricted fauna. Bats were the only mammals, reptiles were few, and the large bird population included such oddities as the flightless moa and kiwi.

By the middle of the eighteenth century the Maori had developed some specialised techniques of land use. In the North Island forests a population of some 40,000 was distributed fairly evenly. Here, the sweet potato (*kumara*), the taro root, and the paper mulberry had been introduced from Polynesia, and the cultivation of these crops and the use of the fibre of the flax tree (*phorium tenax*) were more important than hunting, fishing or gathering food.

In South Island, climatic conditions restricted introductions to *kumara*; and the smaller population of approximately 10,000 was concentrated along the north coast, and on the littoral between Christchurch and Invercargill. Here there was greater dependence on hunting—the moa had become extinct before 1750—and on gathering edible bracken roots and edible seaweeds. The only additional resource was that of green-stone, a type of nephrite found in Westland, and sufficiently highly prized to be the object of special expeditions into the mountains.

In both islands the advent of the Maori had little disturbing ecological effect. The dogs, pigs and rats which the Maoris introduced remained few in number, and very little land was cleared for cultivation.

Before 1840 European contact (other than that made by explorers) was confined to the hunting of seals off Stewart Island in the extreme south, and to the establishment of short-lived whaling stations on the Banks Peninsula.

Some unprofitable attempts at extracting phormium flax and timber were also made.

In 1840 the first small agricultural settlements were established, and fear of French interest in this region and of the consequences of actual landings along the east coast impelled Britain to sign the Treaty of Waitangi with Maori chiefs and thus to establish British sovereignty. The timing of this declaration was of considerable importance. Sporadic and normal pioneer mixed farming developed slowly but, on a much larger scale, both organised settlement from Britain (through Wakefield's schemes), and an even more important pastoral squatter immigration from New South Wales were now possible.

At first interest was mainly in North Island. By 1850 most of the accessible land near Wellington was occupied, and sheepmen had moved north to Hawkes Bay. Certain environmental lessons had been learnt in Australia, and the forested lands, in spite of Maori occupation, were regarded as the most attractive.

In South Island, the forest land around Nelson, was of greatest early importance. Although topographical restrictions slowed down expansion, between 1844 and 1856 sheep numbers in this area increased from 5,000 to 250,000, while cultivated land increased more slowly from 1,000 to 5,000 acres.

In both these regions however the adverse effect on the quality of Merino wool of high humidity, and medium to high temperatures, and conflict with the Maori in these zones of highest tribal density, considerably restricted territorial expansion and turned attention even before the 1860's to the rearing of English sheep breeds. At this period however there could be little thought of production of anything but wool, as there was no accessible market for any other product.

From 1846 onwards the vast possibilities of the tussock grasslands of eastern South Island were realised. By 1851, on the Canterbury plains alone merino sheep flocks numbered over 17,000; and in succeeding years hundreds of squatters and their flocks poured in from drought and depression-stricken New South Wales. The frontier of pastoral occupation swept over the plains into the hills of Canterbury and Otago, completely overwhelming Wakefield's 1848 ambition of transplanting from Britain "a complete segment of society to become the germ of a new nation".

With development based on the pastoral use of these grassland areas, and speeded up by the Otago gold rushes of the 1860's, South Island caught up with the North. By 1881, out of a total sheep population of 13 million, 9 million were in South Island, and the human population was equally divided between the two. Merinos, with their ability to forage and their fine wool, were eminently suited to the mainly empty tussock land and its climate. In the forestland of the North, European impact on the larger and more highly developed native groups led to the Maori Wars, and the production of fine quality wool needed slow and careful livestock breeding and acclimatisation.

In the 1880's two factors appeared that revolutionised resource valuation. The first of these was the new value given to the agricultural land of North Island by the development of refrigeration and fast steamer services and the consequent opening up of the only great mutton market in the world—industrial Britain.

Before 1880, the production of merino and English stock crossbreds to suit the generally humid conditions in North Island was mainly an attempt to produce wool in adverse conditions. After 1882, these efforts were made unnecessary by the economic and environmental possibility of introducing Romney Marsh sheep for meat (and only secondarily wool) for the English market. This new opportunity resulted in a great expansion of sheep farming

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

in North Island. By 1900 sheep numbers were equal once more to those of the South, and by 1941 were 30 per cent larger, Romneys and Southdowns vastly predominating.

This expansion was possible because the forest soils of North Island, once cleared, were and are easily laid down to improved pasture. Of the utilised area, by far the greatest acreage is now under ryegrass and clover—exotics introduced from Britain, and thriving in climatic conditions that near the optimum. To-day, with the exception of the central volcanic area, land too heavily leached to allow continuous cultivation makes excellent improved pasture, and no deterioration of the natural environment has followed human action.

The second factor that has changed land values in New Zealand is ecological: the tussock grasses of South Island with one exception (Blue Grass) are unpalatable to sheep, and their apparent attractiveness is in fact due to the lushness of the substratum plants existing in their own special local climate. On the great stretches of range, the flocks (which quickly rose in number to nine millions in 1881), by a process of selective grazing, diminished the relative strength of Blue Grass and of the succulent substratum plants, and thus reduced the carrying capacity of the land. Consequent changes in plant associations, and human efforts to find new pasture and improve the old have had very serious ecological effects through soil-wash and flood.

The removal by selective grazing of the ground level succulents made the light soils more vulnerable to erosion. Indiscriminate burning in an attempt to encourage new growth accelerated this process, and attempts to increase the area of grassland by forest clearing in the hills have further magnified the problem. Increasing runoff on bare hillsides, augmenting river flood volume, has produced in the lowlands dangers not only from floodwater, but also from silt and gravel deposition on alluvial land.

The regional differentiation outlined above between land use in the regions of North and South Islands has been accentuated by differing possibilities for improved pasture and for cultivation. The establishment of good sown pasture in all but the best soil regions of the plains of South Island is more difficult and expensive than in the North, while on the few good soil areas sheepfarming has been displaced more and more by more profitable grain cultivation and dairy farming.

The proportion of the New Zealand population resident in South Island has dropped almost to Maori levels, from 63 per cent in 1870 to 32 per cent to-day, measuring the relative decline in importance of the pastoralism, still so widespread. The sheep population shows a similar decline while the pushing of sheep ranching into the mountain ranges has been reflected in the virtual disappearance of the pure Merino and the dominance of the Corriedale crossbred, whose very name suggests its hardness for mountain grazing and which also supplies superior mutton.

This decline of pastoralism has been accompanied by a rapid expansion of dairy farming, particularly in the improved pastures of North Island, in Auckland and Wellington. By 1939 New Zealand supplied 20 per cent of all butter in world trade. Since 1939 this process has been slowed by the phenomenal rise in value of wool in world markets.

Resources other than of agricultural land are very restricted. Coal production of over 2,000,000 tons per annum, mainly from the Westport region, is sufficient to supply some 90 per cent of domestic requirements but is unlikely to increase. The hydro-electric power potential is very great and the only difficulty in tapping both this resource and the geothermal power of the North Island hot springs results from the great capital cost involved, and the smallness of the scattered population of two million. Mineral resources, although they include some iron-bearing sands as at Onokaka and some petroleum at Taranaki, are commercially negligible.

In New Zealand then we have a picture of a small country with a small population concentrated on the non-volcanic areas of North Island, and on the lowland periphery of South Island. The present human geography contains surviving features of each of the different assessments of environment made during the last century and a half, and now presents everywhere (except in the high mountains) a man-modified landscape. Commercially closely connected with Britain—which still takes three-quarters of her exports—and dependent on world trade to a greater extent than any other country, New Zealand's fortune is, and must be, mainly based on the agricultural wealth of her various regions.

H.B.-J.

HISTORY

The islands of New Zealand were first discovered and named in 1642 by the Dutch navigator, Abel Tasman. He found and left them in possession of the Maoris, a New Stone Age Polynesian people, who came, it now appears certain, from tropical Oceania several centuries before. For over a century and a quarter they remained undisturbed and secure in their tribal lives until 1769 when their islands were rediscovered by Captain Cook. He reported so favourably upon them that shortly after 1788, when a penal colony was established in New South Wales, increasing contact was made by trading vessels in search of timber and flax. Such traffic was soon followed by sealers and whalers who found the surrounding waters profitable hunting grounds. Before long, as a result of these trading activities, white settlement grew up in the Bay of Islands in the far north. There the licentious and unscrupulous conduct of many traders and whalers gave New Zealand a sinister reputation, while traffic in fire-arms wrought terrible havoc among the Maoris in their hitherto comparatively harmless tribal warfare.

Concern for the welfare of the Maori led to the establishment of an Anglican mission in 1814 by the senior chaplain at Port Jackson, the Rev. Samuel Marsden. For years its position was so precarious that it exercised little influence over the natives. But an appeal from missionaries and traders roused the British Government to appoint in 1833 a Resident for New Zealand. So inadequate was his authority and power that "the man of war without guns", as the Maoris contemptuously called him, proved utterly ineffective in maintaining law and order. For all that, trade and settlement increased, and interest quickened to the point of causing E. G. Wakefield, the systematic coloniser, to form in England a New Zealand Company for planned settlement in the islands. The despatch of settlers, the fear of the French, and repeated representation from missionaries and merchants, finally forced the English Government to abandon its policy of minimum intervention and to commission Captain Hobson to take possession of New Zealand as Lieutenant-Governor under the Government of New South Wales. Hobson landed in 1840 at the Bay of Islands and concluded the Treaty of Waitangi with Maori chiefs. The treaty confirmed the natives in their right to the lands and in return for protection gave the Queen the exclusive right of purchase. By such prompt action he checked unbridled land speculation and limited a French colonising enterprise to settlement at Akaroa under the English flag. After a brief connection with New South Wales New Zealand became in 1842 a separate colony with Hobson its first Governor.

Meanwhile, undue haste to lay claim to a rich valley in the north of the South Island led to a disastrous clash with the Maoris. At the same time the Maoris in the far north were beginning to fear for their lands and way of life and openly rebelled against the European. Until Captain George Grey arrived as Governor attempts at suppression proved abortive. By vigorous attack and promise to uphold the Treaty of Waitangi he soon ended the war and won the esteem of the Maoris.

Elsewhere, colonisation went on apace. Several hundred West of England farmers landed in Taranaki to found the settlement of New Plymouth. In the South Island, where there were but few Maoris, a Scottish Free Church settlement was made in Otago in 1848, and in 1850 a Church of England settlement was established on the Canterbury

plains. Assuming that such colonists would reasonably expect self-government, the British Government passed an Act in 1846 conferring representative institutions on New Zealand. The autocratic Grey with good reason thought the step premature and delayed the introduction of a self-governing constitution until 1852. This provided for a General Assembly for the whole colony and for six Provincial Councils. Four years later the principle of responsible government was also established. But for twenty years the colony was in most matters controlled by the Provincial Councils.

During most of that time the North Island was troubled by Maori Wars. European ignorance of the nature of the tribal ownership of land in 1860 provoked warfare in Taranaki, which spread like fire in the fern over much of the island. Under astute leadership the Maoris drew together to present a united front to European encroachment. In spite of their pacific overtures the Government was for fighting it out, and even the return of Grey for a second term of office failed to restore peace. At every turn the natives continued to harass soldier and settler alike, until by about 1870, their resources at an end, organised resistance gradually ceased. Although quelled and his spirit temporarily broken, the Maori had earned the lasting respect of the European for his skill and bravery.

Untroubled by war, the English and Scottish settlements in the South Island made rapid progress. The discovery of gold in Otago in 1861 and on the West Coast in 1865 not only increased the wealth of the Island but quickened the pace of development tremendously. More important in the long run was the impact made by the tens of thousands of gold diggers from Australia and North America. Free of regional attachments, they encouraged thinking along national rather than provincial lines. This broadening of outlook was assisted by better communications, inter-island steamer services and the telegraph. By 1870 the prosperity of the South and the pacification of the North made a bold policy of economic expansion uniquely opportune. With supreme confidence and foresight Julius Vogel, the Colonial Treasurer, (who was to be premier, 1872-75) borrowed from London nearly £20 million within the next ten years for an extensive scheme of public works. An unwitting pioneer of the social welfare state, Vogel established the Government Life Insurance and the Public Trust organisation. Independently of the Government, the Bank of New Zealand and several large mercantile companies had already been established in the sixties and seventies.

In the wake of the capital came about 100,000 migrants to help build roads and railways and to open up the country especially the wheat lands of Canterbury. On the plains or in the valleys, under severe privations and hardships, determined settlers were soon pasturing sheep and laying the foundations of much of New Zealand's future prosperity. In all these enterprises Vogel and the entrepreneurs were favoured by high prices for their exports. Such stimulating and widespread economic changes had their political repercussions, for the centripetal forces at work so impoverished and weakened the Provincial Councils that Vogel was able to abolish them in 1876. In the following year, came free, compulsory and secular education for the whole country.

By 1878 the Vogel boom was over, the spending spree ended. Instead, the high cost of public works and falling

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

prices combined to bring New Zealand to the brink of disaster. It took sober and restraining leadership to tide the colony through the long depression of the eighties by a policy of stringent economy. Of a population that had grown to half a million, thousands left to enjoy the prosperous conditions in Australia. Recovery came slowly, but with the opening up of the North Island, primary production increased markedly. Nothing however gave the economy such a fillip as did the commercial application in 1882 of refrigeration, an invention which not only helped to rescue the colony from its financial predicament but which shaped the whole pattern of New Zealand's future development.

Politically, hard times had fostered radicalism and ousted the Conservatives from office in favour of the Liberals with their concern for the artisan and small farmer. This tendency was strengthened by the failure of the great Australasian maritime strike of 1890 and the subsequent recourse of Labour to the ballot box for reform. With the support of Labour the Liberal Government not only stepped in to save the Bank of New Zealand from collapse but embarked upon an era of unprecedented social activity. Strongly influenced by Reeves's Fabian socialism, the Prime Minister, R. J. ("Dick") Seddon, a rugged pragmatist, introduced such far-reaching reforms as to make the New Zealand worker the best protected in the world. Within a few years Seddon carried through legislation which provided for better factory conditions, accident compensation, shorter working hours and payment for overtime, compulsory conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes, and finally in 1898 old age pensions. In addition land hunger was appeased by legislation which made possible subdivision of large holdings and which imposed a graduated tax on unimproved land values. This policy of empirical humanitarianism earned for New Zealand a reputation as an advanced social laboratory. By the end of the century she had in fact so outdistanced the Australian colonies in social legislation as to make her little disposed to accept the invitation to join their Federation. All things in fact conspired towards political independence. A land predominantly of small farmers engaged in wool, meat and dairy production for export had steadily regained prosperity. The Maoris with their self-confidence restored were settling down side by side with the European to become one people. Urban development had brought with it secondary industries to diversify and give greater maturity to the general economy.

So absorbed had she become with her own domestic problems that New Zealand had taken little interest in external affairs. For a few brief years she had under the audacious imperialism of Vogel espoused a policy of "Oceania for the Anglo Saxons"; but, with little support from Britain, enthusiasm for it died down. From her beginnings she had with unquestioning loyalty placed implicit faith in the Mother Country for her protection. More positively she had sent a voluntary contingent to the South African war and had, since 1887, contributed regularly towards the British Navy. At the outbreak of World War I she gave immediate and generous support to Britain. Her armed forces played an active part in the various theatres of war, especially at Gallipoli. At home the war itself made little difference to the life of the average New Zealander; business was as usual. Conscription for the armed services was introduced in 1916, but the coal miners successfully resisted it. High prices for primary exports and the war stimulus given to their production strengthened New Zealand's economy. Moreover, she emerged from the war with enhanced international prestige through her separate representation at the Peace Conference and independent membership of the League of Nations. From this she gained the mandate over

ex-German Samoa and participated in the mandate for the phosphate island of Nauru. For all that, she took little interest in imperial or foreign affairs. Recognition of the Dominion as a separate, independent nation raised little enthusiasm but only apprehension. The Balfour Declaration of 1926 (see page 7) found her fearful of its separatist implications. Instead, she remained almost proud of her dependence upon the Mother Country and continued to worship at an Imperial shrine that had ceased to be.

After the war, under conditions of general prosperity and full employment, New Zealand resumed a selective assisted immigration policy which had increased the population by nearly 70,000 by 1928 when the intake temporarily ceased. As trade conditions hardened the Government intervened more and more to control the nation's economy. It offered expert advice and financial assistance to step up production. The growing army of dairy farmers who had banded together to form co-operative butter and cheese factories was content to let the Government organise the marketing of its produce overseas. Increasingly too did the public turn to the Government for aid when the first signs of depression appeared in 1928. To meet the threat of unemployment and unfavourable balance of trade the leader of the United Party, Sir Joseph Ward, proposed to borrow £70 million to stave off depression by stimulating economic expansion. But, although elected to office, the party was unable to cope with a situation which threatened to get out of hand. Far from raising tens of millions the Government was put to the less spectacular tasks of setting up relief works to absorb the unemployed and of rationalising the rail and road transport system to effect economies. A coalition Government of United and Reform Parties proceeded on orthodox lines to reduce expenditure on defence and to halt railway construction. Faced with a mounting army of unemployed, the Government directed them into such relief works as developing crown land. In addition it subsidised local bodies in their efforts to employ the jobless usefully, and encouraged the establishment of certain secondary industries. To meet the cost of these measures the Government imposed emergency taxes of a direct and indirect nature, and also reduced salaries and wages of public servants. To enable private employers to do likewise the Government made automatic recourse to the Arbitration Court in the event of disputes no longer necessary. It also declared a moratorium on war debts and converted many of its bonds at lower rates of interest. Along with the other Dominions, New Zealand committed herself to the Ottawa agreement of 1932 in her search for a solution, and depreciated the New Zealand £ by 25 per cent, to the benefit of the primary producer only.

But in spite of all these palliatives the depression grew worse instead of better. Trade had so contracted that in one year (1931) income from exports fell by 40 per cent. Faith in the Government was badly shaken, for by 1935 the number of unemployed had risen to 70,000. Some disorder and rioting broke out in the major cities, and labour unrest was rife throughout the country. Strikes even occurred among the unemployed! The working classes and small farmers complained that the Government failed to consider welfare as against wealth. To most electors a new broom was needed, and in 1935 small farmers combined with the working classes to return the Labour Party to power with a substantial majority.

It was a major political upset which only desperate conditions could have provoked. Nevertheless, with the increase in urban development the Labour Party had steadily gained in strength until it had become the official parliamentary opposition. Extremist elements which had made an unsuccessful bid for party leadership had

mellowed with the years to play a prominent part in the Labour Government. Imbued with much of the idealism of the old Liberal Party, the Government was now eager to take over where Seddon had left off. Under its leader, Michael Savage, it began auspiciously enough by giving Christmas bonuses and holiday grants to the unemployed. Prices of essential commodities were fixed. The dairy farmer was given a guaranteed price for his butter and cheese which were marketed by the Government both at home and abroad. The scourge of unemployment was tackled by the introduction of large-scale public works such as road and railway construction. From a poor-house boss the State became an ideal employer, offering the right to work at a fixed basic wage. Elsewhere salary and wage cuts were restored and a forty-hour week was introduced to increase the demand for labour. To cope with the acute housing shortage the Government set up a special department to undertake a most ambitious and exemplary building programme. These various and extensive undertakings were financed by means of increased taxation and public loans. In 1936 the Government bought out the shareholders of the Reserve Bank, which had been set up two years previously, and thus secured control over currency and exchange rates. Although it armed itself with the power to do so, the Government interfered little with secondary industry. Partly because of the vigorous Government attack on the evils and consequences of the depression, and partly because of the general improvement in trading conditions in all countries, at the end of three years Colin Clark, an eminent economist, could point to New Zealand farmers as the "best off" in the world, and he further declared that "no other country has made such a bold departure from the old-fashioned fatalistic outlook towards depression or taken such positive steps to promote and maintain employment and income"

It was no undeserved tribute; and, when in 1937 the Labour Government went to the country seeking a mandate for advanced social legislation, a grateful public granted it with little hesitation. The Government then began to build upon the social legislation of the 1890's to complete a social welfare State. In 1938 a Social Security Act was passed which provided general practitioner services, medicine, hospital treatment and maternity benefits, all free of any direct cost to the patient. These medical services, together with the increased old age pensions already granted by Labour in its previous Government, and family allowances gave security to all from the cradle to the grave. In spite of much opposition from the medical profession to certain features of the scheme, it was generally well received. To finance such comprehensive insurance a special income tax was levied and supplemented by grants from ordinary revenue. Fortunately, these were years of prosperity with high prices for exports. But although her economic recovery was real enough, New Zealand was so prodigal of her funds that by 1939 they had become so depleted by heavy withdrawals to meet overseas commitments that to stave off a crisis it was necessary to restrict further imports and to control the export of capital.

Such attempts to insulate New Zealand against forces inimical to the welfare state were aided by the advent of World War II which intensified the demand and raised the prices for exportable products. The war itself was accepted with fatalistic fortitude by a people who, probably rather more than other Commonwealth members, had become progressively disillusioned by the failure of the League of Nations to take active steps to keep the peace. With a more sober appraisal of New Zealand's position in the Pacific, her Government had invited Australia and Britain to a defence conference before

hostilities commenced. The Mother Country's declaration of war in 1939 was felt to be as binding on New Zealand as it had been in 1914. A special "war cabinet" was formed on the basis of a coalition of all political parties. Conscription was introduced for overseas service in the various theatres of war, essential commodities were rationed and the country's resources were mobilised for the war effort. But the rationalising of manpower in 1942 provoked a crisis in the coal mining industry and caused the Government to take over the mines. Incensed at what it regarded as the Government's capitulation to the coal miners, the National Party withdrew from the "war cabinet". With the entry into the war of the Japanese the country quickly responded to meet the dire threat of imminent invasion. The forty-hour week was suspended in favour of forty-eight hours. In 1943 thousands of men from the armed forces were released to increase food and factory production and thereby assist the United States in its overall Pacific policy.

When the war ended in 1945, New Zealand showed many signs of strain resulting from acute shortages, irksome controls, the accumulation of purchasing power and farming problems. The Government immediately set about post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction, and provided liberally for discharged servicemen. Although rationing of butter and meat continued for many years, most war time controls were soon removed. In 1945, against much opposition, the Labour Government nationalised the Bank of New Zealand, the largest trading bank in the Dominion. But with the support of the small farmer now lost, only the abolition of "weighting" in favour of country electorates saved the Government from defeat at the 1946 elections; so that it lived to legislate another day, and to make minor additions to its social security programme. Meanwhile, a certain amount of inflation brought widespread industrial troubles which the Labour Government, embarrassed by a communist-dominated splinter group was powerless to subdue. By 1949 it had not only lost its momentum, but there seemed in fact little remaining for it to do. Lacking imagination, vitality or initiative, it was content at the general elections to rest on its laurels. By concentrating on the depression and the psychology of fear it hoped to retain office. But the electors, assured that no party would tamper with the social security legislation, showed a marked preference otherwise for a freer economy, and in this mood ended the long reign of the Labour Party.

Far from making a radical departure in Government policy the new National Party in office under S. G. Holland, although it removed more controls, showed itself to be largely in support of the social welfare state. Moreover, with the full approval of the Labour Party, it abolished the Legislative Council which as a chamber of review had gradually declined into impotence. It returned the coal mines to private ownership and withdrew subsidies on certain commodities. But the attempt to peg prices failed to prevent inflation. Extremists refused to stand by the principle of compulsory arbitration, and the Government brought in troops to break a prolonged waterfront strike. So critical was the situation and hostile public criticism of the Government that the Prime Minister submitted his handling of the crisis to the electors and secured an endorsement of his policy. Since then interest in politics has declined largely because in much of their policies so little now separates the two major parties. At the 1954 general elections the Labour Party, bankrupt of ideas, was unable to wrest the reins of office from the National Party with its more generous policy towards private enterprise. The most significant feature of the election was the emergence of a Social Credit Party which, although it failed to win seats, polled significantly well to suggest a

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growing dissatisfaction with both the National and Labour Parties.

Economically the Dominion has prospered greatly since the war. Between 1939 and 1952 the national income almost trebled. Efficient utilisation of land resources has brought the standard of living to a very high level, and New Zealand's export trade per head of population is among the largest in the world. High export prices from Britain, to whose economy that of New Zealand is still mainly geared, have enabled the country to carry the heavy burden of taxation, including the tremendous cost of social security (£59 million in 1952). Large sums have also been spent in the development of hydro-electric power. Increased bank credit has stimulated diversification of secondary industry, including the erection of newsprint mills. Investigations into the possibilities of harnessing steampower from the thermal activity have recently (1954) been made. Much attention has been paid to such fundamental long-term problems as erosion and the bringing into production of marginal lands. The resumption of limited immigration helped to increase the population to over two million, including 121,000 Maoris, by 1950. Owing to a long and steady drift from the South Island two-thirds of the population now reside in the North Island.

Yet with it all, the social climate in this land of plenty has given rise to some disquietude. So much enterprise

and intervention by the Government have led to too great a reliance upon it at every turn. Although New Zealand may yet have escaped the "banana mentality" which Sir William Beveridge feared, a benign social welfare state tends not unnaturally to induce complacency among its inhabitants.

More than ever is New Zealand conscious of her position in the Pacific and of her status as a Dominion. The first major step in independent policy was the Canberra Pact, a mutual security agreement with Australia, allowing for the fullest possible co-operation and consultation on matters of common concern. Finally, in 1947, with a more realistic appraisal of the greater and more responsible part she was bound to play in world and Commonwealth affairs, New Zealand adopted the Statute of Westminster. In her strong advocacy of policies to prevent the spread of Communism she has supported the United Nations in Korea and has contributed regularly to the Colombo Plan for giving technical and material aid to South-East Asia. Although not without some misgivings at the exclusion of Britain, she joined the Australian, New Zealand and United States Pact (A.N.Z.U.S.) in 1951, and in 1954 she became a member of the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (S.E.A.T.O.) Such commitments have placed strains upon her imperial connections, but in the words of a Labour Prime Minister it is still mainly true that "Where Britain goes, we go". E.J.T.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

BACKGROUND

New Zealand is one of the three or four most prosperous countries in the world. In the Commonwealth only Canada has a higher national income per head.¹ How has this small country, settled so recently, achieved such a measure of prosperity? The answer to this question lies in a consideration of the way the people of New Zealand have used their resources, for as in every other country, the natural and human resources in combination have produced the national wealth.

Compared with many other countries, New Zealand has not been blessed with rich, easily exploited, natural resources. Its present prosperity does not depend on an endowment of minerals such as iron or oil, and its highly efficient pastoral industry, the economy's foundation, did not inherit lush natural grasslands. The lush grasslands which now produce most of New Zealand's exports are the result of much hard work and of scientific method applied to what was originally bushland and tussock; but the work of man has been aided powerfully by a valuable natural resource—the climate. A temperate, windy climate without great extremes, sunny yet with sufficient rain—this not only allows all-year-round grazing for the pastoralist, but provides the setting in which other men and women make their contribution to the national wealth in manufacturing, transport, commerce, law, teaching, public works or wherever it may be that they earn their living.

The New Zealand economy has had its ups and downs over the past hundred years, and although at present it is more prosperous than ever before, it is likely to go through ups and downs again in the future. Ultimately, whatever the natural resources of the country, it is the people of the country that determine how the economy fares. For economic activities New Zealand has the benefit of a healthy people, comparatively well educated, willing to try new methods of production if they promise greater efficiency, and not over-awed by (although perhaps at times over-governed by) their elected government.

Government is stable, a phenomenon taken for granted in countries that have it, but one whose absence in many backward parts of the world often handicaps economic progress. It is easy to criticise governments; but speaking broadly and comparatively, it is fair to say that in economic matters New Zealand Governments have been reasonably hard-headed and sensible, and at times even adventurous in doing what seemed right for the economy. To give two examples: first, in 1948 the government of the day raised the value of the New Zealand pound in terms of other currencies by 25 per cent. The main object seems to have been to halt the rise in internal prices by reducing, or slowing the rise in, prices of imports. The political disadvantages of the exchange appreciation were minimised by price increases which had just been negotiated

for some exports (meat and dairy produce). This reduced the effect of the exchange alteration on incomes from those exports, and the Government enjoyed a stroke of luck in an upturn of wool prices soon after the exchange rate was altered, which softened the blow for wool producers, the other great class of New Zealand exporters. Given some luck in the timing of the change it must still be recognised that New Zealand's currency appreciation in 1948 was almost unique in the post-war world. The second example, by a different government, was the "wool freeze" in 1951 when the Korean war trebled world wool prices. As one measure to dampen the effect on the rest of the economy of a steep rise in wool export receipts the Government persuaded wool producers to neutralise temporarily one-third of their export earnings in special separate banking accounts which could not be operated upon but which remained the property of each individual producer. Later, when wool prices fell, the sums in those accounts were released in instalments over a five-year period. It would be quite wrong to claim that this was the complete answer to inflation, but considered only as a single anti-inflationary measure it was imaginative and well-timed.

The history of New Zealand's economic development to its present prosperity might be summed up as "making the most of the opportunities offering". When the development of refrigeration in the 1880's made it possible to send meat, butter and cheese to the other side of the world the response to this great opportunity was immediate, and widespread throughout the community. It involved eventually farms, butter and cheese factories, meat-freezing works, transport, agricultural research by government and universities and a host of other activities less directly a part of export industry. It was not merely a Government-inspired or centrally-directed development. It is true that New Zealand has been fortunate in the large and stable market open in the United Kingdom for its farm produce. This has been, and still is, a vital element in the country's economic fortunes; but it should be remembered that this market is open to others also, so that New Zealand meets competition in selling its produce. Further, while New Zealand is fortunate in having such a good market available, there is on the other side the fact that she is shut out by import restrictions and quotas from many countries where her produce could sell in open competition at a profitable price.

One of the keys to economic development is power. New Zealand is trying to make the most of its hydro-electric possibilities. Roughly 90 per cent of electric capacity is hydro and the rest thermo. In terms of kilowatt-hours generated per head of population New Zealand is among the world's four or five biggest users of electric power.²

In another activity which to-day marks the more prosperous countries of the world New Zealand is prominent—the use of private motor-cars. With a passenger car to every seven people New Zealand is among the three or four

¹ National Income per head in 1953 expressed in U.S. dollars:

U.S.A.	1,910	Australia	940
Canada	1,290	United Kingdom	810
New Zealand (1953-54)	990		

Such figures do not give a fine comparison of standards of living, but they do indicate broadly the relative average amounts of material wealth enjoyed in each country.

² Average monthly total of kilowatt-hours produced per head of population in 1954:

Canada	380
U.S.A.	240
New Zealand	150
Australia	130
United Kingdom	120

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leading motor-car users.¹ All its cars are imported. New Zealand has no steel production and with such a small population could hardly produce motor-cars economically without an export outlet; but here again it makes something of its opportunities by importing many cars un-assembled and thus operating locally a thriving car-assembly industry.

There is a moral for New Zealand people today in expressing their past economic history as "making the most of their opportunities"; and the moral is that their prosperity will be maintained or will increase or diminish according to the use they make of their opportunities in a changing world as population expands, world trade evolves, productive methods progress, new resources emerge and consumption demands vary.

PRODUCTION

According to recent estimates,² of New Zealand's total production (net national output) in 1952-53, farming accounted for just over one-quarter and manufacturing just under one-quarter. Building accounted for 5 per cent of total production; transport and communications 8 per cent; public utilities and public administration about 2 per cent each; forestry, hunting, fishing and mining all taken together about 2 per cent; and the remaining 30 per cent was services of many kinds including commerce. These figures display the broad pattern of production. They show that in this relatively highly developed economy, as in similar and even less-developed economies, services, transport and public administration make up a large part—here 40 per cent—of total activity. The significance of farm production to New Zealand is perhaps under-stressed by comparing it in this way with other sectors, since farming provides the country's exports.

The pattern of employment in the main industrial sectors, as given by an analysis of the 1951 census, shows that 17 per cent of all actively engaged were in farming, 24 per cent were in manufacturing, and 8½ per cent in construction. Thus the rest, about 50 per cent, were in various services, commerce and transport. As with the production pattern, the employment pattern illustrates the large part played in the whole of economic activity by services of many kinds.

In recent years about half of farm production has been wool and livestock, about 40 per cent has been dairy products (mainly butter, cheese and dried milk) and around 10 per cent has been crops, such as wheat, oats and other grains, grass seeds, vegetables, fruit, tobacco and other agricultural, as distinct from pastoral, products. Of the first group, wool and livestock, about 80 per cent is normally exported, and of the dairying group about 70 per cent is exported. Only about 15 per cent of the third group of crops, etc. is exported. So the great export products are wool, butter and cheese and meat, all pastoral, produced almost entirely by feeding sheep and cattle on grass all the year round.

Total farm production is estimated to have increased by 33 per cent between 1938-39 and 1953-54. Of this increase, 23 per cent took place over the seven post-war years from 1946-53. The volume of wool production from

1946-47 to 1954-55 is estimated to have risen 24 per cent, from 367 million lb to 455 million lb (greasy basis). Over the same period dairying production, as measured by the volume of butterfat produced, expanded by 25 per cent. Meat production had some ups and downs over this period but was some 12 per cent higher in 1954-55 than in 1946-47. The growth of livestock numbers over this period is important for future prospects. The figures reveal that dairy cows, cattle, and breeding-ewes all increased by about 20 per cent between 1946-47 and 1953-54. This is a good indicator that the farm economy has the basis for a continued increase in the volume of production. By 1955 New Zealand had 6 million cattle, including 2 million dairy cows in milk, and 40 million sheep of which 25 million were breeding-ewes.

The volume of factory production was 110 per cent higher in 1953-54 than immediately before the war. The scarcity of imported goods during the war gave an impetus to some manufacturing; yet over half of the 110 per cent increase took place after 1946-47. The rate of expansion of factory production appears to have slackened in recent years. Thus from 1951-52 to 1953-54 the estimates show a total increase of 6 per cent for the two years taken together, whereas for some years after 1946-47 the annual average increase in the volume of production was 6 per cent. Expansion has been notable in a wide range of manufactures from rubber products, paper products, durable consumer goods such as refrigerators and other sheet metal manufactures to super-phosphate fertilisers. Protection by quantitative import restrictions had since 1938 encouraged industries that otherwise would not have been established. Among these were some non-economic manufactures that even when fully established could not compete with imports. The tendency since 1951, however, has been to reduce the scope of quantitative import controls and more recently the Government has instituted a policy of replacing protective direct controls by tariffs. This is a healthy trend in public policy. It is important that it should be pursued further to avoid distorting the economy as it expands.

Since the end of the second World War the demand for labour in the economy has consistently outrun the supply. Vacancies, as recorded by the Department of Labour's half yearly surveys, were over 30,000 for several years until in 1953 and 1954 they fell somewhat to between 20,000 and 30,000. On the other hand, the average number of people unemployed was never as great as 100 in any year after 1946. This remarkable pattern of many more jobs than people seeking them is probably exaggerated by the statistics, but even so it provides a strong indication that inflationary pressures have been bearing on the economy over these years. The figures do not include vacancies in farming, unfortunately, so that they throw no light on the demand for labour in that vital industry. It is true that mechanisation of farming has spread and made possible an expansion of production without a corresponding expansion of labour. Yet without doubt farming would readily have absorbed more labour had it been offering.

While vacancies have remained at a high level the labour force has been expanding, partly due to immigration. From 1950 to 1954 the labour force expanded by over 50,000 and of these 40,000 were immigrants.

EXTERNAL TRADE

New Zealand and Canada both claim, from time to time, that the value of their external trade per head of population is the highest in the world. Since the value of trade varies from year to year there is little point in adjudicating on this claim; it is often a valid claim for New Zealand, however,

¹ Number of people per passenger car in 1953:

U.S.A.	4	Australia	8
Canada	6	United Kingdom	18
New Zealand	7		

It is interesting to notice here another indicator of prosperity—the number of telephones per 100 people (figures as at end of 1953):

U.S.A.	31	Australia	16
Canada	24	United Kingdom	10
New Zealand	22		

² See Report of the Official Estimates of National Income and Sector Accounts for the years 1938-39 to 1953-54. Census and Statistics Department, Wellington, N.Z. 1954.

and it expresses in a phrase how important trade is to the economy. Exports are usually over 30 per cent of national income—a high figure, though by no means the highest in the world.

The great traditional exports—wool, dairy-produce and meat—still account for around 90 per cent of the total. Two-thirds or more of all exports normally go to the United Kingdom. This has always been the market for almost all the meat and dairy produce exported and for a large part of the wool also. Important sales of wool are made to other markets, however; mainly the U.S.A., France, Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium and Canada. Hides and skins, sausage casings and apples are useful exports also, and development of the paper and wood-pulp industry will soon mean a new item in the category of minor exports.

Imports come in great variety. Machinery and other metal manufactures, textiles, wheat and sugar, petrol and oils, cars and tyres, fertilisers and chemicals—these are the main groups; but there is a host of other smaller items which a highly developed economy needs from the outside world. It is New Zealand's dependence upon imports that makes the export industries so essential to the maintenance and improvement of living standards, for if exports cannot earn the foreign exchange to pay for all these varied imports the standards of the economy must fall.

The United Kingdom is by far the greatest supplier of New Zealand's imports. In recent years it has supplied 50 to 60 per cent of the total. The next supplier of importance is Australia with 10 to 12 per cent, and then the U.S.A. with around 10 per cent. Both the U.S.A. and Canada might supply more if they were able to compete on all fours with other countries; but the post-war dollar imbalance has made special restrictions necessary against dollar imports.

New Zealand's trade pattern has ensured its adherence to the sterling group or area. Its traditional dependence on the United Kingdom to supply capital has strengthened trade ties, although since the 1920's, until the last two years, it has had little capital from its traditional financier. The prospect is that trade will dictate, for many years to come, a continued strong interlocking of the New Zealand economy with that of the United Kingdom.

FINANCE AND BANKING

Government revenues and expenditures in New Zealand are high. Revenues have been between 30 and 35 per cent of national income during the past three or four years. Two-thirds of revenue has come from direct taxation, mainly income tax and a social security tax levied on all incomes. Most of the remaining one-third is from indirect taxes such as customs duties and sales tax. Current (as distinct from capital) expenditures have been around 27 per cent of national income over the past three years. Surpluses on current account have been equivalent to between 3 and 8 per cent of national income in these years. Of all current expenditures, social security benefits and pensions have accounted for about 30 per cent, and other social services about 17 per cent, so that almost half the current public expenditure is on social services of some kind. This figure surely makes New Zealand a Welfare State in the modern sense.

Capital expenditure of the Government (on housing, schools, electric power, railways, highways, land and forest development and other public operations) has been rising in recent years until it has now reached a total rivalling expenditure on social security benefits and pensions. Public capital expenditure (gross) has risen not only in terms of money but also as a percentage of the gross

national product (G.N.P.). It represented 10 per cent and 9 per cent of G.N.P. in 1952-53 and 1953-54 after being 7 per cent in 1950-51 and 1951-52. The central government's capital expenditure represented about three-quarters of all public capital expenditure, and the remaining one-quarter was spent by local authorities. It is pertinent to notice in this context that gross capital expenditure of the private sector of the economy was estimated to be 13 per cent, so that all gross capital expenditure, both public and private, in the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 was 23 per cent and 22 per cent respectively of G.N.P., which is a high figure indicating that the economy was investing in itself quite heavily.

With this high level of investment, large public commitments for social services to be financed by taxation, and with a reluctance since 1949 to continue drawing on central bank credit for financing public expenditure it is not surprising that the government has found some difficulty in financing all the public investment that it wished to undertake. Only since 1954 has it been somewhat easier to borrow abroad in London, and even so the possibilities there are limited. Taking the three years 1952-53 to 1954-55 together it appears that over 40 per cent of the government's capital expenditure has been financed by borrowing from the public, either directly by selling bonds or through National or Post Office Savings; around 12 per cent was financed by borrowing from commercial banks and the central bank (the Reserve Bank of New Zealand); external borrowing provided 13 per cent; current surpluses provided almost 10 per cent, and the remainder, just over 20 per cent, came from miscellaneous receipts, most of which it seems could properly be added to the current surpluses. Financing of public capital expenditure in those three years could not therefore be called very inflationary, since such a large part was from savings of the public or from the current surplus. It can be argued, however, that public finance should have been more deflationary than it was, in order to reduce the inflationary pressures in the rest of the economy.

Signs of inflationary pressures in the economy at this time were: price movements (a rise of 12½ per cent in the retail price index from 1952 to mid-1955); the large numbers of recorded vacancies already referred to; and the pressure for imports only restrained by quantitative import controls or rationing of foreign exchange. These indications are evidence of some inflationary pressure; but not of a very serious inflation. The balance of payments for 1952-53 and 1953-54 showed overall surpluses totalling £40 million for the two years, which is a fairly large figure when compared with total imports of £400 million over the two years. These surpluses would themselves contribute to internal inflationary pressures; but they show that the import controls in force were effective in safeguarding the balance of payments and could perhaps have been somewhat relaxed without danger to the economy. When they were relaxed slightly in 1954-55, however, imports rose by over £50 million, and there was an overall deficit of £35 million for the year.

In the early months of 1955 imports were at a higher level than in the previous two years and the external accounts seemed to be running into a serious imbalance, for there was no corresponding rise in export receipts to be expected. A new element in the scene, however, is an apparently strong determination to use monetary measures by restraining bank advances to bring the economy back to a more balanced relation between foreign exchange expenditure and earnings. The results of this policy over the coming years may have great significance for the economy.

In New Zealand, as in many other countries, after the depression of the early 1930's an era of "cheap" or "easy"

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money set in. This was perhaps inevitable during the war, and it facilitated post-war economic activity and the maintenance of full employment. Continued inflation and pressure on the balance of payments for many years after the war have brought about a reconsideration of monetary policy in New Zealand (again, as in other countries). At first, the sterner monetary policy involved little more than requests by the Reserve Bank to the commercial banks to restrain the level of advances. This seemed to carry little weight when the economy was importing heavily in 1951 and 1952; but during the calmer years that followed the central bank has been overhauling its apparatus of monetary control. In October 1955 the bank rate, that is the rate at which the Reserve Bank will discount bills, was set at 7 per cent. From 1941 to 1954 it had been unchanged at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This rate of itself has meant little in New Zealand so long as commercial banks have had no need to borrow from the central bank. To ensure that a great monetary expansion would force the commercial banks to borrow from the central bank, and therefore to pay the higher bank rate for such borrowing, the commercial banks have been required since August 1955 to maintain with the Reserve Bank $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their demand liabilities in New Zealand and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of their time liabilities. These requirements have been varied several times since July 1952; before that date they were 7 per cent and 3 per cent.

The testing time for the new monetary regulations is still to come, and more refinements to the control methods will still be needed. They may give way under the political strain if they appear to be taking effect, especially if it seems that the demand for unavailable labour is being reduced by the tightness of money. The new attitude to monetary measures is nevertheless a healthy sign, for the economy is one subject to the effects of fluctuations in the outside world, and an enlightened monetary policy is an indispensable weapon in the armoury of measures for encouraging progress with stability.

PROSPECTS

Prospects for New Zealand exports are always the most vital, and the most uncertain, aspect of the economy's future. At present, on the whole, export prospects are good. The collapse of export markets that from time to

time has hit the country so hard in the past (the last time in the early 1930's) has taken place during world-wide depression. It is reasonable to expect for the future that depressions will never be allowed to reach the severity of past depressions. Yet in economic matters the unexpected can happen, and while governments may be well prepared to meet difficulties that are familiar from past experience, they may be caught unprepared by some new turn of events that can do much damage before it is checked. Only a soothsayer would confidently predict the economic future; but so far as it is permissible to have a view, based on present indications, that view for New Zealand's export prospects is undoubtedly good. That is to say, there seems a good chance that New Zealand will be able to sell all its main export production at profitable prices.

But it must be recognised that ups and downs are likely. Wool prices may fluctuate widely as they have so often in the past. Meat and dairy produce prices, depending mainly on demand in the United Kingdom, are now free to move without the price-fixing by governments that held for fourteen years after 1940. Dairy produce, in particular, is threatened by surpluses built up in the U.S.A. If these are unloaded on world markets they will tend to depress prices, perhaps severely. While basically, therefore, export prospects are good, fluctuations must be expected. It may be that if economic adversity comes the New Zealander will prove to be flabby from the years of prosperity, yet it is possible to take a more optimistic view and conclude from the country's economic history that it will face future reverses realistically. Trends in the past few years—especially towards freer imports and a more effective monetary policy—certainly justify some optimism for they help to make the economy more flexible and so more easily adjustable to changing conditions.

Yet at present the economy is over-stretched, judging by the demand for labour and the imbalance in the external accounts. A relatively small easing of the pressure is all that is needed for stability. The fundamentals are sound—prospects for export markets, some important new industries (notably paper and pulp), a high rate of investment and a general interest in better productive methods. With these, despite the prospects of ups and downs, the long-term economic outlook must be called favourable.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

The administrative responsibilities of New Zealand devolve over a wide area, the land territories of which consist mainly of a number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, together with an uninhabited tract in the Antarctic known as the Ross Dependency. While the two largest and most important islands—the North and South Islands of New Zealand—are separated only by a relatively narrow strait, the remaining islands or island groups are not only very much smaller but are scattered over a large expanse of ocean.

The boundaries of New Zealand, including its most outlying islands and dependencies, range from the northern limit of latitude 8° S. to the south of latitude 60° S., and from longitude 160° E. to 150° W.

For statistical purposes the following classifications of the administrative area is the most convenient:

(a) Main islands:

North Island and adjacent islets	44,281 sq. miles
South Island and adjacent islets	58,093 sq. miles
Stewart Island and adjacent islets	670 sq. miles
Chatham Islands	372 sq. miles

(b) Minor islands (total area 307 sq. miles) included in the geographical area of New Zealand by Imperial Act of 1863:

Antipodes (24 sq. miles), Auckland Islands (234), Bounty Islands ($\frac{1}{2}$), Campbell Island (44), Snares Islands (1), Solander Island ($\frac{1}{2}$), Three Kings Islands (3).

(c) Kermadec Islands, annexed 1887, 13 sq. miles.

NEW ZEALAND

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(d) Cook and other Pacific Islands, annexed 1901.
 Lower Group (78 sq. miles): Atiu, Aitutaki Man-
 gaia, Manaue (or Hervey Islands), Mauke (or
 Parry), Mitiaro, Rarotonga, Takutea.
 Northern Group (12 sq. miles): Manihiki (or
 Humphrey), Nassau, Palmerston (or Avaru),
 Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Pukapuka (or Danger),
 Rakahanga (or Reirson), Suvarrow (or Anchor-
 age).

Nuie Island (100 sq. miles).
 Tokelau Islands (4 sq. miles).

(e) The Trust Territory of Western Samoa (1,133 sq.
 miles).

(f) The Ross Dependency (estimate), 175,000 sq. miles

The total area of New Zealand and all islands and
 dependencies (excluding Western Samoa and the Ross
 Dependency) is 103,930 sq. miles.

POPULATION

Figures for New Zealand are as at March 31st, 1955; for Western Samoa as at March 31st, 1954.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
New Zealand:			
Europeans	1,004,530	994,432	1,998,962 *
Maoris	67,560	64,405	131,965
TOTALS (New Zealand)	1,072,090	1,058,837	2,130,927
Cook Islands	8,263	7,636	15,899
Tokelau Islands	849	947	1,796
Trust Territory of Western Samoa	48,282	45,846	94,128
Niue Island	2,312	2,422	4,737
TOTALS (Island Territories)	1,131,796	1,115,688	2,247,487

* Includes Kermadec Islands and Campbell Island.

VITAL STATISTICS *

YEAR	BIRTHS ('000's)	BIRTH RATE	DEATHS ('000's)	DEATH RATE†	INFANT MORTALITY RATE‡
1938	27.2	17.9	14.8	9.7	36
1950	44.3	24.7	16.7	9.3	23
1951	44.7	24.4	17.5	9.6	23
1952	46.5	24.8	17.4	9.3	22
1953	46.4	24.1	17.0	8.8	20
1954	48.4	24.6	17.7	9.0	20

* Excluding Maoris.

† Deaths under one year of age per thousand live births. New Zealand has one of the lowest
 infant mortality rates in the world.

‡ Per thousand of population.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

LABOUR

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE
(as at April 15th, 1954)

	MALES (^{'000})	FEMALES (^{'000})	TOTAL (^{'000})
Primary industry	137.0	12.2	149.2
Manufacturing industry	149.4	44.8	194.2
Power, water and sanitary services	10.8	0.8	11.6
Building and construction	64.8	1.2	66.0
Transport and communication	60.0	8.4	77.4
Distribution and finance	86.8	40.1	126.9
Domestic and personal services	10.2	26.5	45.7
Administration and professional	54.6	50.2	104.8
TOTAL IN INDUSTRY	591.6	184.2	775.8
Armed Forces	10.9	0.9	11.8
Unemployed	0.1	—	0.1
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	602.6	185.1	787.7

AGRICULTURE

The importance of livestock in the New Zealand economy is well illustrated by the fact that over 90 per cent of the cultivated area is devoted to sown pasture and fodder crops. In addition, large areas of unimproved land provide rough grazing. The statistics quoted below relate to holdings of 1 acre or more outside borough boundaries.

ALLOCATION OF LAND
(^{'000} acres)

USAGE	1938-39	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Field crops	1,807	2,062	2,131	2,061
Plantations (of timber trees)	844	916	950	950
Orchards	22	20	21	21
Lying fallow	141	143	174	144
Pasture (sown grasses)	16,784	16,797	16,574	16,573
Other cultivated land	96	110	112	112
TOTAL—improved land	19,694	20,049	19,961	19,861
unimproved land	23,207	23,171	23,360	23,384
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL AREA	42,901	43,220	43,321	43,245

CROPS

CROPS	AREA (^{'000} acres)			PRODUCTION* (^{'000} bushels)			YIELD PER ACRE (bushels)		
	1938-39	1952-53	1953-54	1938-39	1953-54	1953-54	1939-38	1952-53	1953-54
Wheat	189	127	114	5,564	4,525	4,783	29.4	35.6	42.0
Oats	54	49	21	2,605	2,385	945	47.9	48.7	46.1
Barley†	27	55	68	1,077	2,140	3,335	40.0	38.8	48.7
Maize†	6	6	4	269	349	259	44.7	58.5	63.8
Peas†	13	27	31	387	614	954	28.8	22.5	30.9
Potatoes	18	18.3	21.7	88†	95†	156†	4.9§	5.2§	7.2
Onions	0.7	1.4	1.3	6.9	n.a.	11	10.38	8.9	8.6
Grass and clover seeds	110	123.5	154	22.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Bushel weights: wheat 60 lb., oats 40 lb., barley 50 lb., maize 56 lb., peas 60 lb.

† Area threshed, i.e. excluding crops used for fodder. Fodder crops, production figures of which are not available occupy over a million acres.

‡ ^{'000} tons.

§ Tons per acre.

|| Million pounds.

n.a. Not available.

GROSS FARMING INCOME (in millions of £NZ)

PRODUCTION YEAR	AGRICULTURAL	PASTORAL	PRODUCE OF DAIRYING, POULTRY AND BEES	ALL FARM PRODUCE
1938-39	8.3	31.4	31.0	70.6
1949-50	20.8	100.4	63.9	185.1
1950-51	20.8	199.2	71.5	291.6
1951-52	23.5	113.8	82.6	219.9
1952-53	24.4	144.5	93.9	262.8
1953-54	30.9	155.1	91.6	277.6

LIVESTOCK ('000's at January 31st)

ANIMALS	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Horses	278	184	174	158	158	147
Dairy cows in milk	1,743	1,898	1,906	1,962	1,999	1,995
Total cattle	4,469	5,060	5,165	5,446	5,745*	5,887
Breeding ewes	19,664	22,638*	22,833*	23,781	24,851*	n.a.
Total sheep	32,379	34,786*	35,297*	36,193*	38,011	n.a.
Breeding sows	104	75	78	78	87	89
Total pigs	749	564	566	649	649	681

* At June 30th.

PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL COMMODITIES

COMMODITIES	1937-38	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Butter ('000 tons)	165.4	191.5	200.4	183.9	n.a.
Cheese " "	88.5	95.7	107.7	103.3	101.8
Preserved milk " "	13.2	61.8	72.4	62.9	n.a.
Meat—total " "	*	602.2	578.0	588.6	n.a.
Mutton and lamb " "	*	347.8	332.5	327.8	n.a.
Wool, greasy basis (mill. lb.)	296.8	407.0	418.0	426.5	455.0 n.a.

* Not available on later basis quoted.

FORESTRY

About 24 per cent of New Zealand is forest, half as much as a century ago.

The principal timbers milled at present are rimu and *pinus radiata*. The table below shows the output of timber by species for recent years. Quantities in the table are quoted in thousands of feet board measure (ft. b.m.) i.e. thousand units of 12 in. x 12 in. x 1 in.

	1947-48	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
Rimu and Miro	198,727	228,515	225,407	231,564	219,234	211,000
Matai	25,973	36,957	36,864	35,638	36,534	37,700
Totara	12,983	14,318	17,402	14,159	14,802	14,700
Kahikatea	19,580	19,771	20,042	20,642	16,278	19,000
Beeches	15,086	17,638	17,972	17,892	16,881	18,700
Exotic Pines	135,519	184,229	224,452	222,340	235,217	281,500
TOTAL (including others)	430,615	527,622	575,243	572,985	572,247	616,000

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

FISHERIES

	UNIT	QUANTITY			VALUE (£NZ)		
		1951	1952	1953	1951	1952	1953
Wet fish	Cwt.	408,365	408,858	435,497	949,551	1,079,099	1,200,038
Whitebait	Cwt.	1,301	1,998	4,338	29,160	50,343	109,318
Oysters (dredged)	Sack	90,630	93,676	71,632	104,224	121,779	98,494
Oysters (rock)	Sack	4,220	5,001	5,224	11,077	13,015	13,730
Crayfish	Cwt.	55,658	65,286	81,674	216,854	329,323	460,366
Oil and fish livers, &c. . . .	Tons	—	—	1,132	72,925	76,680	74,464
TOTAL		—	—	—	1,390,415	1,678,741	1,965,278

MINING AND INDUSTRY

COMMODITIES	1938	1950	1951	1952	1953
Coal . . . ('000 tons)	978	2,669	2,436	2,730	2,519
Lignite . . . (" " " ")	1,244				
Gold . . . ('000 oz.)	152	77	75	59	39
Gas* . . . (mill. cu. ft.)	4,093	5,541	5,446	4,830	5,282
Electricity* . . (mill. kW.)	1,239	3,030	3,085	3,456	3,569
Cement . . . ('000 tons)	201	251	160	259	275

Small quantities of other minerals are produced, many, like pumice, sulphur, &c., of volcanic origin.

* Figures relate to the twelve-month period ending March 31st of the year quoted.

SUMMARY OF PRICE AND WAGES INDEX NUMBERS

(First quarter, 1949 = 1,000*)

YEAR	CONSUMERS' (RETAIL) PRICE INDEX	WHOLESALE PRICES	WEEKLY MONEY WAGE-RATES (ADULT MALES)
1941	810	722	724
1948	992	1,012	982
1949	1,009	1,005	1,038
1950	1,066	1,095	1,109
1951	1,183	1,275	1,261
1952	1,275	1,417	1,325
1953	1,333	1,402	1,412
1954	1,395	1,390	1,521

* First quarter 1949 is the arithmetical base of the Consumer's Price Index; other series have been converted to this base.

FINANCE

The New Zealand £ is valued at parity with the £ sterling.

BANKING STATISTICS (£NZ millions)

COMMODITIES	MARCH 31ST, 1939	MARCH 31ST, 1950	MARCH 31ST, 1951	MARCH 31ST, 1952	MARCH 31ST, 1953	MARCH 31ST, 1954
Note circulation	11.2	44.3	48.1	49.8	51.5	56.7
Bank deposits*	39.5	198.8	245.5	260.0	256.9	284.6
Post Office Savings Bank deposits	60.7	171.0	176.1	184.6	191.3	205.9
Trustee Savings Bank deposits	13.9	34.9	36.9	38.3	38.9	41.1
Net overseas assets†	9.1	87.0	123.3	74.6	117.6	139.1

* Sight deposits in the Reserve Bank (other than Government and other banks' deposits), plus gross demand deposits in the Trading Banks.

† Credits of depositors.

‡ Mainly Reserve Bank holdings of sterling. All figures as at end of June of year quoted.

MAIN CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT REVENUE (£NZ millions)

YEARS ENDING MARCH 31ST	CUSTOMS AND EXCISE DUTY	SALES TAX	MOTOR VEHICLES TAXATION	DEATH DUTIES	INCOME TAX	SOCIAL SECURITY CHARGE	TOTAL TAXATION (including other taxes)
1938-39	11.73	3.56	3.06	1.82	9.30	—	37.80
1950-51	28.64	16.83	4.00	7.25	59.44	35.77	157.95
1951-52	37.87	21.81	4.58	8.12	78.10	43.61	200.55
1952-53	32.74	21.99	4.91	8.77	78.70	45.51	199.77
1953-54	32.18	21.13	5.33	8.68	80.80	49.72	205.91
1954-55	34.18	22.62	*	9.38	88.31	56.17	218.60

* As from April 1st, 1954 all vehicles taxation has been credited to the National Roads Funds. Amount not available

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE AND PUBLIC DEBT
(£NZ millions)

YEARS ENDING MARCH 31ST	CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE				GROSS* PUBLIC DEBT
	CONSOLIDATED FUND		SOCIAL SECURITY FUND	TOTAL	
	DEBT PAYMENTS	OTHER			
1938-39	11.98	30.91	—	42.89	313.1
1950-51	26.31	95.19	49.42	171.42	669.3
1951-52	23.78	130.38	54.18	208.34	655.8
1952-53	24.16	136.36	58.83	219.35	669.8
1953-54	26.02	140.50	62.37	228.89	706.5
1954-55	33.36	137.01	67.16	237.53	730.7

*Excludes debts on which interest payments have been suspended by agreement with the Imperial Government since 1931

NATIONAL INCOME
(Estimates for year ending March 31st. In £million)

	1938-39	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54 *
National income	194	611	622	656	727
Gross national product	231	696	720	753	827
Gross capital formation in New Zealand	44	173	185	188	164
(As percentage of gross national products)	19	25	26	25	20

* Provisional.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

EXTERNAL TRADE

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION (£NZ '000's)

COUNTRIES	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
United Kingdom	125,991	92,352	120,746	156,485	158,047	163,300
Australia	24,365	23,638	27,661	3,930	4,655	6,445
Canada	8,071	2,287	4,347	5,212	2,958	2,997
Ceylon	1,360	7,944	2,623	18	22	47
India	2,335	1,798	2,747	1,504	960	1,260
Pakistan	13	40	45	197	46	37
Other Commonwealth countries .	12,642	11,090	10,962	8,607	6,682	6,278
TOTAL (Commonwealth countries)	174,777	133,149	169,131	175,971	173,370	180,364
Belgium	4,632	1,475	1,691	2,983	3,470	3,402
France	3,622	1,970	1,758	10,559	15,684	14,675
U.S.A.	21,242	12,143	17,493	27,267	18,379	13,896
Other countries	25,165	14,876	23,201	22,760	24,251	31,462
TOTAL (other countries)	54,661	30,464	44,143	63,569	61,784	64,435
GRAND TOTAL	229,427	163,613	213,274	239,540	235,154	243,799

ANALYSIS BY COMMODITIES

IMPORTS (£NZ '000's)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Food, drink and tobacco	23,953	24,115	23,755	29,143
Apparel, textiles, fibres and yarns	48,666	35,856	26,474	39,241
Oils, fats and waxes	12,831	16,034	19,414	21,487
Metals, metal manufactures and machines	54,729	74,923	59,635	72,662
Paper and stationery	11,086	14,323	9,392	10,981
Drugs, chemicals and manures	8,200	9,918	10,532	14,953
Vehicles (including parts and tyres),	20,405	27,612	17,531	27,031
TOTAL *	206,534	229,490	163,613	213,378

* Includes classes not listed.

EXPORTS (£NZ '000's)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Dairy produce	63,324	79,856	76,437	65,562
Meat	31,303	50,445	45,334	56,312
Wool	128,176	81,998	85,379	88,370
TOTAL *	246,394	238,417	233,473	242,330
Re-exports	1,733	2,154	2,386	2,100
TOTAL EXPORTS†	248,127	240,571	235,860	244,431

* Including classes not listed.

† Including ships' stores.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

On March 31st, 1955, 3,489 miles of State railways were open for traffic.

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st	PASSENGER JOURNEYS (^{'000's})		GOODS CARRIED (^{'000 tons})				NET TON MILES (millions)
	RAILWAY	MOTOR*	TIMBER	LIVESTOCK	OTHER GOODS	TOTAL	
1938	22,441	5,446	490	668	6,358	7,516	561
1951	24,824	24,091	808	645	8,163	9,616	1,027
1952	21,293	24,664	744	639	8,446	9,829	1,069
1953	21,455	24,120	819	647	8,560	10,026	1,063
1954	23,272	22,627	772	631	8,231	9,635	1,034
1955	24,735	19,955	785	647	8,904	10,336	1,109

* Railway Department's motor services only.

SHIPPING

On December 31st, 1953 the New Zealand merchant marine consisted of 100 steamships, total tonnage 73,503; 363 motor vessels, total tonnage 60,379; 40 sailing vessels, total tonnage 1,653. Grand total: 511 vessels, 135,535 tons.

TOTAL CALLS MADE

	OVERSEAS		COASTAL		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	NET TONNAGE (^{'000's})	NUMBER	NET TONNAGE (^{'000's})	NUMBER	NET TONNAGE (^{'000's})
1950	1,529	6,364	12,863	4,324	14,392	10,245
1951	1,397	6,131	11,415	3,806	12,812	9,937
1952	1,820	7,460	13,622	4,622	15,442	12,262
1953	1,841	7,258	13,696	4,451	15,537	11,709
1954	2,049	8,332	13,502	4,782	15,551	13,114

AIR TRANSPORT
(^{'000's})

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st	INTERNAL SERVICES		OVERSEAS SERVICES			
	MILES FLOWN	PASSENGERS CARRIED	MILES FLOWN	PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT CARRIED (lb.)	MAIL CARRIED (lb.)
1938	1,519	51.6	*	*	*	*
1950	4,740	204.7	3,129	33.0	725.8	465.2
1951	4,690	238.4	3,659	40.1	1,025.1	535.0
1952	5,154	303.0	4,497	52.3	2,345.2	761.2
1953	4,953	312.4	3,990	47.6	825.3	787.9
1954	5,798	370.0	4,632	44.5	1,017.0	831.9
1955	6,195	387.4	4,237	51.0	1,172.1	854.5

* No services in operation.

ROAD TRANSPORT: MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED

	JUNE 30th, 1938	MARCH 31st, 1951	MARCH 31st, 1952	MARCH 31st, 1953	MARCH 31st, 1954
Private cars	173,657	251,122	280,458	305,672	323,641
Lorries	38,902	84,921	95,181	101,041	102,965
Passenger trucks and omnibuses	1,889	3,731	3,781	3,868	4,709
Motor cycles	12,954	21,048	26,703	25,546	25,754
Other vehicles	9,260	88,328	103,036	114,635	121,390
TOTAL	236,662	449,150	509,159	550,762	578,459

Source: New Zealand Department of Census and Statistics.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE CONSTITUTION

Executive Council

The powers, duties and responsibilities of the Governor-General and the Executive Council under the present system of responsible government are set out in Royal Letters Patent and Instructions thereunder of May 11th, 1917. In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor-General must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council, but if in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to Her Majesty without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

In addition to the Governor-General, the Executive Council consists of all the ministers of the Crown. Two members, exclusive of His Excellency or the presiding member, constitute a quorum. Authority is given in the Civil Lists for the appointment of one or two Maoris or half-castes as members of the Executive Council representing the Maori race.

Parliament

Until 1951, New Zealand had a bi-cameral legislature. The Legislative Council consisted of members appointed by the Governor-General, on the advice of his ministers, for a seven-year term, and exercised powers similar to those of the House of Lords in the United Kingdom. The Council had exercised these powers to an increasingly limited extent as the years went by; and various proposals were advanced for its reform. It was finally decided that it should be abolished. The Legislative Council Abolition Act was passed in 1950 and took effect as from January 1st, 1951.

House of Representatives

The number of members constituting the House of Representatives is eighty—seventy-six Europeans and four Maoris. They are designated "Members of Parliament". The number was originally fixed by the Constitution Act as not more than forty-two and not less than twenty-four, and the first Parliament called together in 1854 consisted of forty members. Legislation passed in 1858 fixed the number of European members at forty-one; in 1860, at fifty-three; in 1862, at fifty-seven; in 1865, at seventy; in 1867, at seventy-two; in 1870, at seventy-four; in 1875, at eighty-four; in 1881, at ninety-one; in 1887, at seventy; and in 1900, at seventy-six. By the Maori Representation Act, 1867, which is still in force, as embodied in the Electoral Act, 1927, four Maori members were added.

The basis upon which the Dominion is divided anew into seventy-six European electorates, after each population census, was substantially altered by the Electoral Amendment Act, 1945. Prior to the passing of this Act the allocation of electorates was on the basis of the total population. An addition was also made to the rural populations, so that the number of rural electorates, in proportion to population, was higher than urban electorates. The "country" quota, as this allowance was called, was computed on the basis that 28 per cent was added to the rural population, which for electoral purposes meant population other than that contained in a city or borough of over 2,000 inhabitants or in any area within five miles of the chief post offices at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch or Dunedin. The 1945 Amendment abolished this "country" quota and, in

addition, changed the basis on which the electorates were allocated from the distribution of the total population to that of the adult population.

Quinquennial Parliaments, instituted under the Constitution Act, were abolished by the Triennial Parliaments Act, 1879, which fixed the term at three years. General elections have been held at three-yearly intervals since 1881, with a few exceptions.

Under the Electoral Act, 1927, every registered elector of either sex, but no other person, is qualified to be a parliamentary candidate. It is provided, however, that a person shall not be so tested who is disqualified as an elector under any of the provisions of the Act; or is an undischarged bankrupt; or is a contractor to the public service of New Zealand to whom any public money above the sum of £50 is payable, directly or indirectly (but not as a member of a registered company or incorporated body), in any one financial year. Though women's suffrage has been operative since 1893, women were not eligible as parliamentary candidates until the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919, the provisions of which are now embodied in the Electoral Act, 1927. Under the Electoral Act public servants were prohibited from being elected, but this prohibition was removed by the Political Disabilities Removal Act, 1936, which provided that if elected they immediately ceased to be public servants.

Twenty members, inclusive of the Speaker, constitute a quorum.

Legislative procedure is similar to that in the British parliament. New Bills are given three readings and discussion in committee. The first reading is voted on without comment; at the second reading the proposals are discussed as a whole; then in Committee (of the whole house) the clauses are discussed in detail; the third reading may involve another debate, but is generally formal. When a Bill has gone through this procedure it passes to the Governor-General for his formal assent. Financial Bills and import policy measures of the Government involving public expenditure are always introduced by "Governor-General's message", and all other business is suspended until the "message" covering the Bill is considered by the whole house. There are standing and regular committees to examine new legislation.

Franchise

Since the abolition of plural voting in 1889 and the introduction of women's suffrage in 1893 every person twenty-one years of age or over has had the right to exercise a vote in the election of members for the House of Representatives. To be registered as an elector a person must have resided for one year in the Dominion, and for three months in the electoral district for which he claims to vote. A system of compulsory registration of electors was introduced at the end of 1924, but for Maori electors a Proclamation is necessary before registration becomes operative. The Electoral Amendment Act, 1948, however, provided for the preparation of rolls for Maori electoral districts.

Maoris are qualified to vote only at elections of the four members representing the Maori race. A Maori half-caste is entitled to be registered as an elector of a Maori or a European electoral district.

By the Electoral Amendment Act, 1937, which made

provision for a secret ballot in Maori elections, Maori electors were granted the same privileges, in the exercise of their vote, as European electors.

For the system of local-government administration a modified form of franchise exists, a ratepaying qualification being necessary for the exercising of votes on financial issues.

GOVERNORS AND GOVERNORS-GENERAL

Captain WILLIAM HOBSON, R.N., Lieut.-Governor of the Settlement from January 30th, 1840 to January 3rd, 1841; and of the Crown Colony from January 3rd, 1841 to September 10th, 1842.

Captain WILLOUGHBY SHORTLAND, R.N., Administrator from September 10th, 1842 to December 26th, 1843.

Captain ROBERT FITZROY, R.N., Administrator from December 26th, 1843 to November 17th, 1845.

Captain GEORGE GREY, R.N., Administrator from November 18th, 1845 to December 31st, 1847; and as Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., Governor-in-Chief (under the Charter of 1846) and Governor of the Provinces of New Ulster and New Munster, from January 1st, 1848 to March 7th, 1853; finally Governor of the Self-Governing Colony of New Zealand (under the Constitution of 1852) from March 7th, 1853, to December 31st, 1853.

Lieut.-Col. ROBERT H. WYNYARD, C.B., Administrator from January 1st, 1854 to 1855.

Col. THOMAS GORE BROWNE, C.B., Governor from 1855 to 1861.

Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B., Administrator from October to December 1861; Governor from December 1861 to 1868.

Sir GEORGE FERGUSON BOWEN, G.C.M.G., Governor from 1868 to 1873.

Sir GEORGE A. ARNEY, Chief Justice, Administrator from March to June 1873.

Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Baronet, P.C., Governor from June 1873 to December 1874.

Marquis of NORMANBY, P.C., G.C.M.G., Administrator from December 1874; Governor from January 1875 to February 1879.

JAMES PRENDERGAST, Chief Justice, Administrator from February 21st to March 27th, 1879.

Sir HERCULES G. R. ROBINSON, G.C.M.G., Administrator from March to April 1879; Governor from 1879 to 1880.

JAMES PRENDERGAST, Chief Justice, Administrator from September 9th to November 29th, 1880.

The Hon. Sir ARTHUR H. GORDON, G.C.M.G., Governor from 1880 to 1882.

Sir JAMES PRENDERGAST, Chief Justice, Administrator from June 24th, 1882 to January 20th, 1883.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir WILLIAM F. D. JERVOIS, G.C.M.G., C.B., Governor from 1883 to 1889.

Sir JAMES PRENDERGAST, Chief Justice, Administrator from March 23rd to May 2nd, 1889.

Earl of ONSLOW, G.C.M.G., Governor from 1889 to 1892.

Sir JAMES PRENDERGAST, Chief Justice, Administrator from February 25th to June 6th, 1892.

Earl of GLASGOW, G.C.M.G., Governor from 1892 to 1897.

Sir JAMES PRENDERGAST, Chief Justice, Administrator from February 8th, to August 9th, 1897.

Earl of RANFURLY, G.C.M.G., Governor from 1897 to 1904.

The Rt. Hon. BARON PLUNKET, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., Governor from 1904 to 1910.

Hon. Sir ROBERT STOUT, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Administrator from June 8th to 22nd, 1910.

Rt. Hon. Lord ISLINGTON, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Governor from 1910 to 1912.

Hon. Sir ROBERT STOUT, K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Administrator from December 3rd to 10th, 1912.

Earl of LIVERPOOL, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., Governor from 1912; Governor-General from 1917 to 1920.

Rt. Hon. Sir ROBERT STOUT, P.C., K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Administrator from July 8th to September 26th, 1920.

Viscount JELLCOE of SCAPA, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., Governor-General from 1920 to 1924.

Rt. Hon. Sir ROBERT STOUT, P.C., K.C.M.G., Chief Justice, Administrator from November 26th to December 12th, 1924.

General Sir CHARLES FERGUSSON, Baronet, LL.D., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., Governor-General from 1924 to 1930.

Rt. Hon. Viscount BLEDISLOE, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., Governor-General from 1930 to 1935.

Rt. Hon. Viscount GALWAY, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., Governor-General from 1935 to 1941.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir CYRIL NEWALL, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., Governor-General from 1941 to 1946.

Lieut.-Gen. Lord FREYBERG, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., LL.D., Governor-General from 1946 to 1952.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir WILLOUGHBY NORRIE, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Governor-General appointed 1952.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief: Lieut.-Gen.
Sir WILLOUGHBY NORRIE, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.,
m.c.; took office December 2nd, 1952.

THE MINISTRY

Prime Minister, Minister of Police, Minister in Charge of the Legislative Department and of the Audit Office:
The Rt. Hon. S. G. HOLLAND, C.H.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture: Rt. Hon.
K. J. HOLYOAKE.

Minister of Labour, Mines and Housing, and Minister in Charge of the State Advances Corporation: Hon. W. SULLIVAN.

Minister of Education, Minister in Charge of Broadcasting and of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research: Hon. R. M. ALGIE.

Minister of Lands and Maori Affairs, Minister in Charge of the State Fire Insurance Office, of the Government Life Insurance Office and of Earthquake and War Damage Commission: Hon. E. B. CORBETT.

Minister of Works and Transport, Minister in Charge of the State Hydro-electric Department: Hon. W. S. GOOSMAN.

Minister of Defence, of External Affairs, and of Island Territories, Minister in Charge of War Pensions: Hon. T. L. MACDONALD.

Minister of Finance, Minister in Charge of the Census and Statistics Department: Hon. J. T. WATTS.

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice, Minister in Charge of the Electoral Department, and of Publicity and Information: Hon. J. R. MARSHALL.

Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children, Minister in Charge of the Child Welfare Department: Hon. Mrs. G. H. ROSS.

Minister of Internal Affairs and Forests, Minister in Charge of the Valuation Department: Hon. S. W. SMITH.

Minister of Industries and Commerce, Minister of Customs: Hon. D. J. EYRE.

Minister Assistant to the Prime Minister, Minister of Social Security, Minister in Charge of Tourist and Health Resorts, of the National Provident Fund Department, and of the Government Superannuation Fund: Hon. E. H. HALSTEAD.

Minister of Health and Immigration, Minister in Charge of the Friendly Societies Department and of the Public Trust Office: Hon. J. R. HANAN.

Minister of Railways and of Marine, Minister in Charge of Government Printing and Stationery Department: Hon. J. K. MCALPINE.

Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Minister in Charge of Rehabilitation and of Civil Aviation: Hon. T. P. SHAND.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

A = Ambassador, M = Minister,
HC = High Commissioner, C.d'A = Chargé d'Affaires.

Australia: G. E. L. ALDERTON, C.M.G., Canberra (HC).

Canada: T. C. A. HISLOP, C.M.G., Ottawa (HC).

France: Miss J. R. MCKENZIE, C.B.E., Paris (C.d'A).

Japan: R. L. G. CHALLIS, Tokyo (C.d'A).

United Kingdom: Hon. T. C. WEBB, Q.C., London (HC).

United States of America: Sir LESLIE MUNRO, Washington (A).

TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Argentina: T. E. B. POOLE, Alsina 1146, Buenos Aires; Hon. Representative of N.Z. Department of Industries and Commerce.

Australia: J. A. MALCOLM, 14 Martin Place (Box 365F), Sydney; N.Z. Senior Trade Commissioner.

Canada: N. S. MOUNTAIN, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal; N.Z. Trade Commissioner.

India: J. B. MCGUIRE, 2nd Floor, Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road (P.O. Box 1194), Bombay 1; N.Z. Trade Commissioner.

United Kingdom: J. B. PRENDERGAST, 415 Strand, London, W.C.2; Trade Commissioner and Commercial Secretary to the High Commissioner for New Zealand.

United States of America: D. W. WOODWARD, Suite 210, Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington; New Zealand Trade Commissioner and Commercial Counsellor.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

PRIME MINISTER'S DEPARTMENT

Permanent Head (also Secretary of External Affairs): A. D. MCINTOSH.

Chief Private Secretary: K. M. SLEIGHT, C.B.E.

Secretary of Cabinet (Acting): R. L. HUTCHENS.

Clerk of the Executive Council: T. J. SHERRARD, O.B.E., M.S.M.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Secretary (Permanent Head, Prime Minister's Department): A. D. MCINTOSH.

ISLAND TERRITORIES DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Wellington: J. B. WRIGHT.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

THE TREASURY

Secretary to the Treasury: E. L. GREENSMITH.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Controller and Auditor-General: C. R. J. ATKIN.

INLAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Commissioner: F. G. OBORN.

VALUATION DEPARTMENT

Valuer-General: H. R. BEATTIE.

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

Director-General: C. A. MCFARLANE.

SOCIAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT

Chairman, Social Security Commission: A. E. T. WILLIAMS.

RAILWAYS DEPARTMENT

General Manager: A. T. GANDELL.

Railways Commission: W. E. HODGE (Chairman), R. MARTIN, C. H. BRAY, W. L. WYBER.

MAORI AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Under-Secretary and Maori Trustee: T. T. ROIPIHA, I.S.O.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Secretary for Justice and Controller-General of Prisons, Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages: S. T. BARNETT.

NEW ZEALAND

CROWN LAW OFFICES
Solicitor-General: H. E. EVANS, Q.C.

LAW DRAFTING OFFICE
Law Draftsman: H. D. C. ADAMS, C.M.G.

POLICE DEPARTMENT
Controller-General of Police: S. T. BARNETT.

MINES DEPARTMENT
Under-Secretary: C. H. BENNEY

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
Secretary for Internal Affairs and Clerk of Writs: A. G. HARPER, C.V.O., C.B.E.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
Chairman: G. T. BOLT, C.M.G.
Members: L. A. ATKINSON, F. BAKER, D.S.O., J. K. HUNN

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Director-General of Health: JOHN CAIRNEY.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE
Navy: Rear-Admiral J. E. H. McBEATH, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Army: Major-Gen. C. E. WEIR
Air: Air Vice-Marshal W. H. MERTON, C.B., C.B.E.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT
Comptroller: J. P. D. JOHNSEN.

MARINE DEPARTMENT
Secretary: G. L. O'HALLORAN.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR
Secretary of Labour: H. I. BOCKETT.

COURT OF ARBITRATION
Judge: Hon. Sir ARTHUR TYNDALL, C.M.G.
Additional Judge: W. F. STILWELL, M.C.
Judge of Workers' Compensation Court: D. J. DALGLISH.
Judge of Land Valuation Court: K. G. ARCHER.
President of Price Tribunal: D. L. DALGLISH.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS AND SURVEY
Director-General of Lands: D. M. GREIG.

NEW ZEALAND FOREST SERVICE
Director: A. R. ENTRICAN, C.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE
Secretary: P. B. MARSHALL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Director-General: E. J. FAWCETT, C.B.E., M.C.

DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM AND PUBLICITY
General Manager: R. W. MARSHALL, O.B.E.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
Government Statistician: G. E. F. WOOD, O.B.E.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
Director of Education: C. E. BEEBY.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE
Public Trustee: G. E. TURNEY.

GOVERNMENT LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE
Commissioner: W. K. WATSON.

STATE FIRE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE OFFICE
General Manager: H. C. R. BLACKWOOD.

MINISTRY OF WORKS
Commissioner: F. H. M. HANSON, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D.
Engineer-in-Chief: C. W. O. TURNER.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT
Commissioner: H. B. SMITH.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH
Secretary: W. M. HAMILTON.

BROADCASTING SERVICE
Director: W. YATES, C.B.E.

RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND
Governor: E. C. FUSSELL, C.M.G.

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION OF NEW ZEALAND
Managing Director: T. N. SMALLWOOD, O.B.E.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ELECTORAL POSITION
In the General Election held in November 1954 the National Party obtained 45 seats and the Labour Party 35

• OFFICERS
Speaker: Sir MATTHEW ORAM
Chairman of Committee: C. G. E. HARKER
Clerk of the House: H. N. DOLLIMORE
Leader of the Opposition: Rt. Hon. W. NASH.

MEMBERS
Lab. = Labour Party, Nat. = National Party.

Ashburton . . .	R. G. GERARD (Nat.)
Auckland Central . . .	W. T. ANDERTON (Lab.)
Avon . . .	J. MATHISON (Lab.)
Awarua . . .	G. R. HERRON (Nat.)
Bay of Plenty . . .	Hon. W. SULLIVAN (Nat.)
Buller . . .	Hon. C. F. SKINNER (Lab.)
Central Otago . . .	Hon. J. H. GEORGE (Nat.)
Christchurch Central . . .	R. M. MACFARLANE (Lab.)
Clutha . . .	J. A. McL. ROY, M.C. (Nat.)
Dunedin Central . . .	P. G. CONNOLLY, D.S.C. (Lab.)
Dunedin North . . .	Mrs. E. E. McMILLAN (Lab.)
Eastern Maori . . .	T. OMANA (Lab.)
Eden . . .	D. M. RAE (Nat.)
Egmont . . .	Hon. E. B. CORBETT (Nat.)
Fendalton . . .	Rt. Hon. S. G. HOLLAND (Nat.)
Franklin . . .	J. N. MASSEY (Nat.)
Gisborne . . .	R. A. KEELING (Lab.)
Grey Lynn . . .	F. HACKETT (Lab.)
Hamilton . . .	Hon. Mrs. G. H. ROSS
Hastings . . .	E. J. KEATING (Lab.)
Hauraki . . .	A. E. KINSELLA (Nat.)
Hawke's Bay . . .	C. G. E. HARKER (Nat.)
Heretaunga . . .	P. N. HOLLOWAY (Lab.)
Hobson . . .	Hon. S. W. SMITH (Nat.)
Hurunui . . .	W. H. GILLESPIE (Nat.)
Hutt . . .	Rt. Hon. W. NASH (Lab.)
Invercargill . . .	Hon. J. R. HANAN (Nat.)
Island Bay . . .	Hon. A. H. NORDMEYER (Lab.)
Karori . . .	Hon. J. R. MARSHALL (Nat.)
Lyttelton . . .	H. R. LAKE (Nat.)
Manawatu . . .	Hon. Sir MATTHEW ORAM (Nat.)
Manukau . . .	F. L. A. GOTZ (Nat.)
Marlborough . . .	Hon. T. P. SHAND (Nat.)
Marsden . . .	D. N. MCKAY (Nat.)
Miramar . . .	W. A. FOX (Lab.)
Mornington . . .	W. A. HUDSON (Lab.)
Mount Albert . . .	W. W. FREER (Lab.)
Napier . . .	J. G. EDWARDS (Lab.)
Nelson . . .	E. R. NEALE (Nat.)
New Plymouth . . .	E. P. ADERMAN (Nat.)
North Shore . . .	Hon. D. J. EYRE (Nat.)
Northern Maori . . .	T. P. PAIKEA (Lab.)
Oamaru . . .	T. L. HAYMAN (Nat.)
Onehunga . . .	H. WATT (Lab.)
Onslow . . .	H. L. MAY (Lab.)
Otahuhu . . .	J. M. DEAS (Lab.)
Otaki . . .	J. J. MAHER (Nat.)
Pahiataua . . .	Rt. Hon. K. J. HOLYOAKE (Nat.)
Palmerston North . . .	P. O. S. SKOGLUND (Lab.)
Patea . . .	R. E. JACK (Nat.)
Petone . . .	M. MOOHAN (Lab.)

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Ponsonby	R. MACDONALD (Lab.)
Raglan	H. JOHNSTONE (Nat.)
Rangitikei	N. L. SHELTON (Nat.)
Remuera	Hon. R. M. ALGIE (Nat.)
Riccarton	Hon. A. MCLAGAN (Lab.)
Rodney	W. J. SCOTT (Nat.)
Roskill	J. RAE (Nat.)
Rotorua	R. BOORD (Lab.)
St. Albans	Hon. J. T. WATTS (Nat.)
St. Kilda	J. G. BARNES (Nat.)
Selwyn	J. K. McALPINE (Nat.)
Southern Maori	Hon. E. T. TIRIKATENE (Lab.)
Stratford	T. J. MURRAY (Nat.)
Sydenham	Miss M. B. HOWARD (Lab.)
Tamaki	Hon. E. H. HALSTEAD (Nat.)

Tauranga	G. A. WALSH (Nat.)
Timaru	Rev. C. L. CARR (Lab.)
Waikato	G. F. SIM (Nat.)
Waimate	A. J. DAVEY (Nat.)
Waipa	Hon. W. S. GOOSMAN (Nat.)
Wairarapa	B. V. COOKSLEY (Nat.)
Waitakere	Hon. H. G. R. MASON (Lab.)
Waitemata	N. J. KING (Lab.)
Waiotomo	D. C. SEATH (Nat.)
Wallace	Hon. T. L. MACDONALD (Nat.)
Wanganui	J. B. F. COTTERILL (Lab.)
Wellington Central	F. J. KITTS
Western Maori	Mrs. I. M. RATANA (Lab.)
Westland	J. B. KENT (Lab.)

POLITICAL PARTIES

Labour Party, The: Wellington; The General Election of Nov. 27th, 1935, brought the Labour Party into power for the first time. It continued in office until November 1949, having been re-elected in 1938, 1943 and again in 1946. The policy of the Party is still substantially the same as it was in 1935—the maximum utilisation of the Dominion's resources for organising an internal economy to distribute goods and services so as to guarantee to every person able and willing to work an adequate standard of living.

To this end the Labour Government took over control of currency and credit, inaugurated guaranteed prices for the farmers, established a social security scheme, fostered the secondary industries, restored cuts in wages and pensions and increased expenditure on social services; to-day the Party stands for the safeguarding of these achievements

Leader: Rt. Hon. W. NASH.

New Zealand National Party: Sussex Chambers, 12 Panama Street, Wellington, C.1; a new party, est. in 1936, following the defeat in the 1935 elections of the coalition Government, which had been a fusion of the Reform and United political parties; returned to office in November 1949, 1951 and again in 1954. The National Party represents the Conservative and Liberal elements in New Zealand politics. While retaining existing social service benefits, it stands for free enterprise, the gradual abolition of price controls, and vigorous enforcement of the laws concerning sedition and subversive activities. In international affairs, it stands for close relations with Britain and the Commonwealth, and full support of the United Nations Organisation. Number of mems.: 20,000; publ. *Freedom* (weekly).

Gen. Sec.: E. N. PRYOR.

Leaders: Rt. Hon. S. G. HOLLAND, P.C., C.H. (Prime Minister), A. MCKENZIE (President).

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System of New Zealand comprises a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, a Court of Arbitration and a Workers' Compensation Court. There are also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction and Wardens' Courts dealing with Mining proceedings.

THE COURT OF APPEAL

Consists of two Divisions sitting alternately and comprising six Judges of the Supreme Court.

Registrar: W. PARKER, Wellington.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir HAROLD E. BARROWCLOUGH, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D. (Wellington, 1953).

Judges: K. MCGRESSON (1947), J. STANTON (1948), A. K. NORTH (1951), Sir GEORGE FINLAY (1944), Hon. J. D. HUTCHISON (1949), Hon. P. B. COOKE, M.C. (1950), Hon.

F. B. ADAMS (1950), A. K. TURNER (1953), G. I. MCGREGOR (1953), Hon. W. P. SHORLAND (1954), Hon. T. E. HENRY (1955).

(Dates are date of appointment.)

COURT OF ARBITRATION

The Court of Arbitration consists of three Judges, an Employers' representative and a Workers' representative.

Judges: Hon. Sir ARTHUR TYNDALL, C.M.G. (1940), Hon. W. F. STILWELL (1949).

Deputy Judge: D. J. DALGLISH (1947).

WORKERS' COMPENSATION COURT

Judge: Hon. D. J. DALGLISH (1947).

LAND VALUATION COURT

Judge: Hon. K. G. ARCHER.

RELIGION

There is no established Church in New Zealand. The number of adherents to the principal religious professions at the 1951 Census were: Church of England 726,626; Presbyterian 446,333; Roman Catholic (including Catholic undefined) 264,555; Methodist 156,077; Baptist 31,518; Brethren 21,398; Salvation Army 13,607; Church of Christ 11,937; and Latter Day Saints 10,008.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

(Province of New Zealand)

Church House, 173 Cashel Street, Christchurch, C.I.

Archbishop: The Most Rev. REGINALD HERBERT OWEN, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Wellington, Primate and Archbishop of New Zealand.

Assistant Bishop to the Primate: The Rt. Rev. E. J. RICH, B.A., L.TH.

Provincial Secretary: L. H. WILSON.

Bishops

The Most Rev. ALFRED WALTER AVERILL, D.D., formerly Archbishop of New Zealand.

Polynesia . Rt. Rev. LEONARD STANLEY KEMP-THORNE, M.A.

Waikato . Rt. Rev. JOHN TRISTRAM HOLLAND, M.A.

Melanesia . Rt. Rev. A. T. HILL, M.B.E.

Dunedin . Rt. Rev. A. H. JOHNSTON, L.TH.

Auckland . Rt. Rev. WILLIAM JOHN SIMKIN, L.TH.

Nelson . Rt. Rev. F. O. HULME-MOIR, TH.L.

Wellington . Most Rev. REGINALD HERBERT OWEN, M.A., D.D.

Waiapu . Rt. Rev. NORMAN A. LESSER, M.A.

Christchurch . Rt. Rev. ALWYN KEITH WARREN, M.A.

Suffragan Bishop

Waiapu . Rt. Rev. WIREMU NETANA PANAPA, L.TH.

Comprises 100 parishes; 197 parochial districts; 39 native pastorates; 506 clergy; 685 lay readers; 814 churches; 8 church day schools (primary), with 934 scholars and 32 teachers.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop

Wellington . The Most Rev. PETER T. B. MCKEEFRY, D.D. (cons. 1947).

Bishops

Auckland . The Most Rev. JAMES M. LISTON, D.D. (cons. 1920).

Christchurch . The Most Rev. EDWARD M. JOYCE, D.D. (cons. 1950).

Dunedin . The Most Rev. JAMES WHYTE, D.D. (cons. 1920).

A number of Pacific Islands come under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Wellington and there are Bishops or Vicars Apostolic in the following: Alexishafen, Cook

Islands, Fiji, Gilbert Islands, Marquesa Islands, Navigator's Archipelago, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Northern Solomon Islands, Port Moresby, Rabaul, South Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tahiti, Wallis and Fortuna Islands, Wewak.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Baptist Church (*Baptist Union of New Zealand*): 60 Boulcott Street, Wellington, C.I (P.O. Box 1773); Pres. of Union Rev. P. F. LANYON (Wellington); Principal of College Rev. E. ROBERTS-THOMSON, M.A., B.D. (Auckland); Youth Dir. Rev. J. J. BURT; Sec. and Treas. Rev. A. NORTH.

Congregational Churches (*The Congregational Union of New Zealand*): Chair. (1955-56) Rev. C. C. DICKS, B.A., B.D., 7 Maiaston Road, Remuera, Auckland, S.E.2; (1956-57) Miss H. E. A. SMALL, 824 Manukau Road, Royal Oak, Auckland, S.E.5; Registrar L. A. BOWDEN (Timaru); Treas. T. F. PAUL (Auckland); Sec. G. C. ENNOR, LL.B., Box 374, Auckland; 6,800 mems.; publ. *The Courier* (monthly).

Methodist Church of New Zealand: Connexional Headquarters: Box 931, Christchurch; Connexional Sec. Rev. H. L. FIEBIG, B.A.; Gen. Supt. Home Missions Rev. G. I. LAURENSEN (Auckland); Gen. Sec. Foreign Missions Dept. Rev. S. G. ANDREWS, M.A. (Auckland); Principal of Theological College Rev. E. W. HAMES, M.A. (Auckland).

Presbyterian Church of New Zealand: The Terrace, Wellington (P.O. Box 573); Moderator The Rt. Rev. J. A. ALLEN, M.A.; Clerk of Gen. Assembly Rev. S. C. READ, LL.B., B.D.; Gen. Treas. L. B. MUSHET, F.R.A.N.Z.; Sec. of Missions Rev. J. S. MURRAY, M.A.; Dir. of Home Ministry Rev. A. D. HORWELL, B.A.; Supt. of Maori Missions The Very Rev. J. G. LAUGHTON, C.M.G.; Dir. of Youth Rev. WALTER M. HENDRIE, M.A.; publ. *The Outlook* (fortnightly).

Salvation Army: Territorial Headquarters: 204-206 Cuba Street, Wellington; Territorial Commander Commissioner ROBERT A. HOGGARD.

In addition to the principal churches detailed above, there are the following churches and organisations. Numbers in brackets are those of officiating ministers under the Marriage Act as at January 1953:

Apostolic Church	(15)
Assemblies of God	(18)
Associated Churches of Christ	(34)
Brethren	(39)
Churches of Christ	(8)
Commonwealth Covenant	(26)
Congregational Independent	(30)
Evangelical Lutheran Concordia Conference	(8)
Evangelistic Church of Christ	(10)
Hebrew Congregations	(5)

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Jehovah's Witnesses	(16)
Latter-Day Saints	(45)
Liberal Catholic Church	(14)
Pentecostal Church of New Zealand	(8)
Seventh-Day Adventists	(52)
Spiritualist Church of New Zealand	(7)
Others	(53)

The following are Maori denominations:

Ratana Church of New Zealand	(149)
Ringatu Church	(44)
Church of Te Kooti Rikarangi	(7)
Absolute Maori Established Church	(5)
United Maori Mission	(10)

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Ashburton Guardian: 117 Burnett Street, Ashburton; f. 1880; Independent, evening; Editor R. N. DOWNES.

Auckland Star: P.O. Box 1409, Auckland; f. 1870; evening.

Bay of Plenty Times: P.O. Box 210, Tauranga; f. 1872; Independent, evening; circ. 5,000; Editor J. L. SCULLAR.

Central Hawke's Bay Press: P.O. Box 21, Waipukurau; f. 1895; evening; Editor F. V. WARD.

Christchurch Star-Sun: Cathedral Square, Christchurch; f. 1868; Independent, evening; Editor GEORGE BURNS.

Daily Telegraph: Napier; f. 1871; evening; national circulation 12,000; Managing Editor TREVOR H. GEDDES.

Dannevirke Evening News: Dannevirke; f. 1909; evening; Editor J. J. L. SULZBERGER.

Dominion, The: Dominion Building, Mercer Street, Wellington; f. 1907; national circulation; Editor C. T. C. WATSON.

Eltham Argus: Eltham; f. 1897; Independent, evening; Editor C. S. RUSH.

Evening Post: Willie Street, Wellington; f. 1865; Independent; Editor J. R. SMITH.

Evening Star: P.O. Box 517, Dunedin; f. 1863; wide circulation in South Island; Editor W. J. NOBLE.

Greymouth Evening Star: Greymouth; f. 1866; Liberal, evening; Editor G. J. GAFFANEY.

Gisborne Herald: 64 Galdstone Road, Gisborne; f. 1874; the only daily between Napier and Roturua; Independent, evening; Editor G. G. MUIR.

Hawera Star: Hawera; f. 1880; Liberal, evening; Editor L. A. ABLETT.

Hawke's Bay Herald-Tribune, The: Queen Street East, Hastings; f. 1937 (incorporates *Herald*, f. 1857 and *Tribune* f. 1910); Conservative, evening; Editor W. A. WHITLOCK.

Hokitika Guardian: P.O. Box 122, Hokitika; f. 1864; Editor K. SHERMAN.

Levin Chronicle: P.O. Box 19, Levin; f. 1893; evening; Editor G. H. KERSLAKE.

Manawater Evening Standard: Palmerston North; f. 1954; evening; Editor J. H. NAISH.

Marlborough Express: 34 High Street, Blenheim; f. 1866; evening; national circulation; Editor S. I. VERCOE.

Mataura Ensign, Mersey Street, Gore; f. 1878; Managing Editor H. A. HULL.

Nelson Evening Mail: Nelson; f. 1866; evening; Editor R. D. LUCAS.

New Zealand Herald: P.O. Box 32, Auckland; f. 1863; the only daily morning paper in Auckland; circ. over 165,000; Editor H. G. BELL.

Northern Advocate: Water Street, Whangerei; f. 1875; evening; circ. 9,000; Editor W. E. CRAWFORD.

Northland Times: P.O. Box 96, Dargaville; f. 1905; evening; Editor A. McG. MEMBRY.

Oamaru Mail: 9 Tyne Street, Oamaru; f. 1876; evening; Editor FREDERICK JONES.

Otago Daily Times: Lower High Street, Dunedin; f. 1861; the only morning paper in Otago province; Editor J. M. MOFFAT.

Pahiatua Herald: Pahiatua; f. 1896; evening; Editor G. E. CARR.

Press: The Cathedral Square, Christchurch; f. 1861; Editor P. H. N. FREETH.

Rotorua Post: P.O. Box 37, Hinemoa Street, Rotorua; f. 1876; evening; Editor H. L. SMITH.

Southland Daily News: 100 Dee Street, Invercargill; f. 1861; Liberal, evening; Editor R. M. HURTON.

Southland Times: 67 Esk Street, Invercargill; f. 1862; morning; daily circulation in Southland and S. Otago; Editor J. L. GRIMALDI.

Taranaki Daily News: Powderham Street, New Plymouth; f. 1857; the only morning paper in Taranaki and King County; Editor D. F. C. SAXTON.

Taranaki Herald: Currie Street, New Plymouth; f. 1852; the oldest daily paper in New Zealand; large national circulation.

Taumarunui Press: Taumarunui; f. 1906; evening; Editor R. W. THOMAS.

Thames Star: Sealy Street, Thames; f. 1868; evening; Editor R. T. CLARKE.

Timaru Herald: Sofia Street, Timaru; f. 1864; circ. in 92 per cent of homes in S. Canterbury; Editor IAN DONELLY.

Times, The: Broadway, Palmerston North; f. 1875; Editor R. H. BILLENS.

Waimate Daily Advertiser: Box 15, Queen Street, Waimate; f. 1898; evening; Editor A. F. SARGENT.

Wairarapa Times-Age: Chapel Street, Masterton; f. 1938; evening; Editor W. A. MICHAEL.

Wanganui Chronicle: Wicksteed Place, Wanganui; f. 1856; large circ. on west coast of North Island.

Wanganui Herald: 81 Victoria Avenue, Wanganui; f. 1867; evening; Editor H. F. LOW.

Westport News: Westport; f. 1873; evening; town and inland circ.; Editor FRANK HINTON.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

WEEKLIES

Mercantile Gazette of New Zealand: 194 Oxford Terrace, Christchurch; f. 1876; Wednesday; shipping, finance, statistics; weekly; Editor C. R. RUSSELL, M.Sc.

New Zealand Free Lance: P.O. Box 1485, Wellington; f. 1900; Wednesday; bright, original news-articles, comment, social, sport, special illustrated section; Editor A. C. GEDDIS.

New Zealand Government Gazette: Dept. of Internal Affairs, Wellington; f. 1840; Thursday.

New Zealand Listener: P.O. Box 6098, Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1939; Friday; official radio programmes; feature articles on letters and life, music notes; book reviews; film criticisms; Editor M. H. HOLCROFT.

New Zealand Observer: 12 Wyndham Street, Auckland; f. 1880; Wednesday; Editor ROBERT B. BELL.

New Zealand Tablet: 24 Filleul Street, Dunedin; f. 1873; Wednesday; Roman Catholic; Editor Rev. F. O'DEA.

New Zealand Truth: Wellington; f. 1904; Wednesday; national circulation; international and local news, sports, finance, women's interests; Independent; circulation 170,000; Managing Editor E. G. WEBBER.

New Zealand Women's Weekly: P.O. Box 1409, Auckland; f. 1934; Thursday; family magazine, general interests; Editor JEAN WISHART.

Outlook: P.O. Box 259 Christchurch; f. 1899; Tuesday; Presbyterian; Editor-Manager Rev. A. M. RICHARDS, M.A., DIP. JOURN.

Standard: P.O. Box 6123, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1911; official organ of Labour movement; Monday; Editor SYDNEY B. PICKERING.

Wairarapa News: Carterton; f. 1869; Prop. C. B. McClymont.

Weekly News, The: Queen Street, Auckland; f. 1863; national, circulation 130,000; Editor H. I. MACPHERSON.

Zealandia: 2 St. Patrick's Square, Auckland; f. 1934; Thursday; Roman Catholic; circulation 22,500; Editor Rev. O. N. SNEDDEN, D.D.; Manager Rev. J. J. FLANAGAN, D.D.

MONTHLIES, ETC.

Better Business: P.O. Box 793, Auckland; f. 1938; monthly; Editor FRANK L. J. NATHAM.

Church and People: Box 2491, Wellington; Editor C. T. C. WATSON.

Commerce Journal: Auckland Chamber of Commerce, G.P.O. Box 47, 2 Courthouse Lane, Auckland, C.I.; f. 1926; monthly; Editor W. N. PEARMAN.

Femina: Femina Publications Ltd., 79A Hobson Street, Auckland; monthly magazine for women and the family; circ. 35,000; Managing Editor JOHN I. SPEDDING.

Here and Now: Here and Now Publications, Auckland; Independent; monthly political review.

Home and Country: Kerslake Billens and Humphries, publications Ltd., P.O. Box 19, Levin; monthly; Editor Mrs. E. S. McNAUGHTON.

John A. Lee's Fortnightly: Box 8601, Symonds Street, Auckland; f. 1940 as weekly, fortnightly from 1948, monthly from 1954; Democratic Labour; Radical Anti-Clerical; Wednesday; Editors JOHN A. LEE and NORMAN V. DOUGLAS.

Journal of New Zealand Institute of Architects: 39 Johnston Street, P.O. Box 1990, Wellington; f. 1905; monthly, except Jan. and Dec.; Editor F. E. GREENISH, M.B.E.

Junior Digest: Trio Publications, P.O. Box 451, 217 Gloucester Street, Latimer Square, Christchurch; f. 1945; monthly; Editor ALLAN DUNFORD.

Landfall: Caxton Press, 119 Victoria Street, P.O. Box 363, Christchurch, C.I.; quarterly; Editor CHARLES BRASCH.

Meat and Wool: Marion Street, Wellington; f. 1921; monthly; farming, stud stock and export; Editor P. S. E. HEREFORD.

Mirror: Auckland; f. 1922; monthly; home interests; illustrated; Editor H. J. KELLIHER; Managing Editor O. W. WILLIAMS.

Modern Manufacturing: P.O. Box 3159, Auckland; monthly.

Monthly Abstract of Statistics: Wellington; f. 1914; monthly; official; Editor G. E. F. WOOD, O.B.E., M.A., Govt. statistician.

Nation: P.O. Box 1564, Wellington; f. 1911; monthly; current topics; Editor H. ELLIOTT.

New Zealand Draper and Allied Retailer: Box 1136, Auckland; monthly.

New Zealand Electrical Journal: Technical Publications Ltd., C.P.O. Box 1001, Dominion Building, Wakefield Street, Wellington, C.I.; f. 1928; monthly; Managing Editor F. N. STACE, B.E. (ELEC. MECH.), B.E. (MECH.).

New Zealand Engineering: Technical Publications Ltd., C.P.O. Box 1001, Dominion Building, Wakefield Street, Wellington, C.I.; f. 1946; monthly; Managing Editor F. N. STACE, B.E. (ELEC. MECH.), B.E. (MECH.).

New Zealand Farmer, The: P.O. Box 1409, Auckland, C.I.; f. 1879; fortnightly, Thursday; farming community; Editor V. B. MURRAY.

New Zealand Financial Times: P.O. Box 1367, Wellington; f. 1930; finance, investment, business; Managing Editor H. ELLIOTT.

New Zealand Gardener: Box 6002, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1944; monthly; circulation 12,000; Editor J. W. MATTHEWS, F.L.S., F.R.M.S.

New Zealand Golf Illustrated: Box 1136, Auckland; monthly.

New Zealand Home Journal: Dominion Publications Ltd., C.P.O. Box 885, Christchurch; f. 1934; monthly; Editor MAX ROGERS.

New Zealand Homes and Gardening: New Zealand Publishing Co. Ltd., Box 6309, Te Aro P.O., Wellington; f. 1928; monthly; Managing Editor P. S. E. HEREFORD.

New Zealand Jewish Chronicle: G.P.O. Box 1423, Wellington; f. 1944; Editorial Board of Zionist Council of New Zealand, monthly organ of New Zealand Jewry.

New Zealand Journal of Agriculture: Department of Agriculture, Wellington; f. 1910; monthly; 96-112 pages, 90,000 circulation; covers rural districts; Editor G. J. NEALE.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

- New Zealand Law Journal:** Butterworth and Co. (Aust.) Ltd., 49-51 Ballance Street, Wellington; twice monthly.
- New Zealand Manufacturer:** Box 1136, Auckland; monthly.
- New Zealand Medical Journal:** P.O. Box 156 Wellington; f. 1901; bi-monthly; Editor J. O. MERCER, M.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P.
- New Zealand Methodist Times:** P.O. B.931, Christchurch; f. 1871; fortnightly; Editor Rev. W. T. BLIGHT, B.A., B.D.
- New Zealand Motor World:** P.O. Box 1, Wellington; f. 1936; monthly; official organ of 14 automobile associations, 5 caravan and 4 motor-cycle clubs; Managing Editor H. A. GILBERT.
- New Zealand Pictorial:** New Zealand Newspapers Ltd., Shortland Street, Auckland, C.1; fortnightly.
- New Zealand Poultry World:** B.Z. Poultry Board, P.O. Box 379, Wellington, C.1; monthly; circulation 3,250; Editor S. D. List.
- New Zealand Sportsman:** Wellington; f. 1946; national circulation of 25,000; Editor J. M. MACKENZIE.
- New Zealand Timber Journal:** Modern Productions Ltd., P.O. Box 3159, Auckland, monthly; Editor CLIVE TIDMARSH.
- Outlook:** P.O. Box 320, Christchurch; official journal of the Presbyterian Church; fortnightly (Tuesday); circ. 10,400; Manager G. H. PONDER.

- Road Transport and Contracting:** P.O. Box 5031, Auckland; monthly; Editor C. R. MACKENZIE.
- Sea Spray: Universal Business Directories Ltd.:** Box 793, Auckland; f. 1945; monthly; Editor DUNSTAN ELY.
- Straight Furrow:** 31-33 Johnston Street, Wellington; f. monthly; official organ of Federated Farmers of New Zealand Inc.; Managing Editor R. L. FERRIS.
- White's Aviation:** P.O. Box 2040, Auckland; monthly.
- Wings:** New Zealand Publishing Co. Ltd., Box 6309, Te Aro P.O., Wellington; f. 1932; monthly; Managing Editor P. S. E. HEREFORD.
- Woman's Choice:** P.O. Box 793, Auckland; f. 1954; monthly; Editor FRANK L. J. NATHAN.

REFERENCE

- White's Air Directory:** P.O. Box 2040, Auckland; annually.
- White's Pictorial Reference of New Zealand:** P.O. Box 2040, Auckland; annually.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- New Zealand Press Association:** Box 1599, Wellington; f. 1879; non-political; Chair. J. M. HARDCASTLE; Manager T. M. HINKLEY; News Editor H. L. VERRY.

PUBLISHERS

- Blundell Bros. Ltd.:** 82-88 Willis Street, Wellington.
- Board and Council Publishing Co. Ltd.:** Richards-Upton Building, 54 Customs Street, Auckland.
- Bullivant, H. W. and Co. Ltd.:** 163 Armagh Street, Christchurch.
- Butterworth and Co. (Aust.) Ltd.:** 49-51 Ballance Street, Wellington.
- Caxton Press** (Christchurch Caxton Press Ltd.): P.O. Box 363, 119 Victoria Street, Christchurch, C.1; f. 1936; poetry, prose; Dirs. D. DONOVAN, L. BENSEMANN, R. ELLIOTT.
- Caxton Press** (Wellington Caxton Press Ltd.): P.O. Box 119, 152 Willis Street, Wellington, C.1; Dirs. H. J. C. WHITTINGTON, D. DONOVAN.
- Commercial Printing and Publishing Co. of New Zealand Ltd.:** Boulcott Avenue, Wellington.
- Coulls, Somerville, Wilkie Ltd.:** 178 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1922; Gen. Manager D. W. DAVIES.
- Financial Publications Ltd.:** 33 Jessie Street, Wellington; f. 1939; tax guides and financial books; Managing Dir. G. HANSON.
- Hutcheson, Bowman and Stewart Ltd.:** 15-19 Tory Street, Wellington.
- Pegasus Press Ltd.:** 14 Oxford Terrace, Christchurch; publishers and printers, fiction, poetry, art and education; Managing Dir. ALBION WRIGHT.

- Pelorus Press Ltd.:** Pelorus House, 38 Airdale Street, Auckland, C.1.
- Phoenix Press Ltd.:** 159 Albert Street, Auckland.
- Reed, A. H. and A. W.:** 182 Wakefield Street, P.O. Box 6002, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1932; Managing Dir. A. W. REED.
- Sporting Publications Ltd. (A. A. Carman):** 80 Lambton Quay, Wellington.
- Tombs, Harry H., Ltd. (The Wingfield Press):** 22 Wingfield Street, Thorndon, Wellington.
- Tower Press Co. Ltd.:** P.O. Box 1134, 170 Manchester Street, Christchurch; f. 1947; Managing Dir. E. G. BECKETT.
- Universal Business Directories Ltd.:** Kingston Street, Auckland.
- Wellington Publishing Co. Ltd.:** Dominion Building, 27-35 Mercer Street, Wellington.
- Whitcombe and Tombs Ltd.:** 111 Cashel Street, Christchurch.
- White's Aviation Ltd.:** Dilworth Building, 5 Customs Street East, P.O. Box 2040, Auckland; Managing Dir. L. L. WHITE.
- Wise, H. and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.:** A.M.P. Building, 163 Princes Street, Dunedin; publishers of maps and street directories, and N.Z. Post Office Directory; Managing Dir. ATHOL G. WISE; Sec. J. A. DECOURCY.

BROADCASTING

New Zealand Broadcasting Service: P.O. Box 98, Wellington; the Service operates 26 medium-wave broadcasting stations and 2 short-wave transmitters; receiving licences in the Dominion totalled 511,558 at 31st March, 1955; both National and Commercial networks are controlled by the Service; Dir. of Broadcasting WILLIAM YATES.

FINANCE

BANKING

Australia and New Zealand Bank: Head Office: 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; New Zealand Head Office: 196 Featherston Street, Wellington; in. 1951 by the merging of The Bank of Australasia Ltd. (est. 1835) and The Union Bank of Australia Ltd. (est. 1837); cap. auth. £22,500,000, p.u. £10,200,000; res. £6,470,000 (Sept. 30th, 1954); Chair. The Hon. Sir G. C. GIBBS, K.C.M.G.; Deputy Chair. and Chair. Standing Cttee. Col. A. TERENCE MAXWELL, T.D.; Chief Manager for New Zealand C. P. EDWARDS.

Bank of New South Wales: Head Office: 341 George Street Sydney, N.S.W.; London Office: 29 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; New Zealand Chief Office: Lambton Quay, Wellington; 182 brs. and agencies in New Zealand; cap. p.u. £A13,170,000, res. £A10,000,000; Gen. Manager H. C. C. MARSHALL; Asst. Gen. Manager R. J. ABERCROMBIE; Manager British and Foreign Dept. J. W. McEWEN; Inspector, New Zealand R. S. BRITTAIN.

Bank of New Zealand: Wellington; London Office: 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4; 182 brs.; f. 1861; authorised cap. £NZ7,031,250; cap. subs. and p.u. £NZ6,328,125; res. £NZ3,575,000; Chair. H. R. H. CHALMERS, C.M.G.; Deputy Chair. JOHN GRIERSON, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager R. D. MOORE; Manager London Office A. R. FRETHEY.

Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.: Head Office: 335-339 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria; New Zealand Chief Office: 328-330 Lambton Quay, Wellington; 700 brs. throughout Australia and New Zealand; cap. auth. £A10,000,000, p.u. £A5,170,284; res. £A3,100,000; Gen. Manager EDWARD COOK; Manager British and Foreign Dept. A. G. SINCLAIR.

National Bank of New Zealand: Head Office: 8 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; Chief Office in New Zealand: Wellington; 130 brs. and agencies in New Zealand; authorised cap. £6,000,000; issued cap. £2,000,000; res. £2,400,000; Chair. A. H. ENSOR; Gen. Manager H. W. WHYTE; London Manager G. L. DAVIES; Sec. and Accountant A. G. HILLIER.

Reserve Bank of New Zealand: Wellington; Bank of Issue; f. 1934; became State owned institution 1936; gen. res. fund £NZ1,500,000, bank notes £NZ62,786,261

gold (at cost) £NZ6,015,659; sterling exchange-£NZ50,979,638 (March 31st, 1953); Gov. E. C. FUSESELL, Deputy Gov. A. ROSS; Chief Cashier G. WILSON; Chief Accountant W. R. EGGERS; Sec. W. F. AIREY.

INSURANCE

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: 23-25 Grey Street, Wellington, C.1; f. 1824; 6 brs.; Gen. Manager T. A. LAWSON.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Head Office: Melbourne; New Zealand Office: Custom House Quay, Wellington; incorporated in Victoria 1873; Manager for New Zealand R. B. ASHE, M.C., V.D., A.A.I.I.

Dominion Life Assurance Office of New Zealand Ltd.: P.O. Box 1182, Wellington, C.1; f. 1928; cap. p.u. £NZ82,710; life assurance res. funds £NZ3,390,475; Chair. D. R. HOGGARD.

Mercantile and General Insurance Company Ltd.: Wellington; f. 1923; cap. p.u. £NZ58,632; res. £NZ49,596; Chair. J. McINTOSH; Managing Dir. H. DUNCAN; Sec. D. S. N. McCARTNEY.

National Insurance Company of New Zealand Ltd.: Dunedin; f. 1873; cap. p.u. £NZ350,000; res. £NZ484,000; Chair. G. R. RITCHIE; Gen. Manager C. W. BIRCH.

National Mutual Life Association of Australasia: 98-104 Customhouse Quay, Wellington, C.1; f. 1869; 9 brs.; Manager S. R. ELLIS.

New Zealand Insurance Company Ltd., The: Auckland; f. 1859; cap. p.u. £NZ3,000,000; total gross assets £NZ13,414,747; Chair. R. D. HORTON; Dep. Chair. A. U. WELLS.

N.I.M.U. (North Island Motor Union) Insurance Company: Box 1348, Wellington; f. 1928; premium income £NZ1,044,000; 88,000 policy holders; Chair. F. G. FARRELL; Gen. Manager and Sec. L. A. RANDERSON.

Norwich Union Life Insurance Society: 134-136 Featherston Street, Wellington, C.1; f. 1808; Manager for N.Z., P. E. WEBB; Manager at Wellington, E. N. WALKER.

Provident Life Assurance Company Ltd.: Dunedin, C.1; f. 1904; cap. p.u. £30,000; funds £400,926; Chair. T. SOMERVILLE; Gen. Manager L. J. MURRAY.

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Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office for Australia and New Zealand; Prudential Building, 39-49 Martin Place, Sydney; 7 brs; f. 1848; assets (Dec. 31st, 1954) £771,531,710; Gen. Manager S. C. CANFIELD, F.C.I.I.

S.I.M.U. Mutual Insurance Association: Christchurch; f. 1926; res. £NZ128,257; Chair. W. R. CAREY.

South British Insurance Company Ltd.: South British Building, Shortland Street, Auckland; branches throughout New Zealand and Australia and in Middle and Far East, U.S.A. and U.K.; f. 1872; cap. auth. £NZ3,000,000, issued and p.u. £NZ4,126,560; total assets £15,000,000; Chair. K. B. MYERS; Gen. Manager A. H. RAMSAY, Sec. W. E. ACRAMAN.

Standard Insurance Company Ltd.: Dunedin; f. 1874; cap. p.u. £200,000; res. £970,046; Chair. EDGAR C. HAZIETT; Vice-Chair. CLIVE J. WOOD.

Government Life Insurance Office: P.O. Box 590, Wellington, C.I.; f. 1869; funds £24,913,347 (Dec. 31st, 1954); Commissioner W. K. WATSON; Sec. W. H. TEBBS; Actuary S. BECKINGSALE, F.I.A.

State Fire and Accident Insurance Department: Wellington, C.I.; accident branch f. 1901; res. £1,322,852; fire branch; f. 1905; res. £1,926,280; Gen. Manager H. C. R. BLACKWOOD; Dep. Gen. Manager C. W. STEELE; Accident Manager A. J. MARTIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand: Box 1071, Wellington; Pres. L. N. ROSS; Sec. A. O. HEANY.

Chambers of Commerce are organised in the following towns:

AUCKLAND PROVINCE

Auckland	Pukekohe
Gisborne	Rotorua
Hamilton	Tairāhapa
Huntley	Taumarua
Matamata	Te Awamutu
Morrinsville	Te Kuiti
Ngaruawahia	Thames
North Shore	Tuakau
Opotiki	Whangarei
Paeroa	

WELLINGTON, HAWKES BAY AND TARANAKI

Carterton	Napier
Dannevirke	Stratford
Featherston	New Plymouth
Fielding	Upper Hutt
Hastings	Wairoa
Hawera	Waitara
Lower Hutt	Wanganui
Marton	Waverley
Masterton	Wellington

OTAGO AND SOUTHLAND

Dunedin	Invercargill
Gore	Oamaru

CANTERBURY

Canterbury	Nelson
Ashburton	Picton
Greymouth	South Canterbury (Timaru)

MANAWATU

Palmerston North

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANISATIONS

Auckland Manufacturers' Association Inc.: P.O. Box 510, Auckland; f. 1886; Pres. C. REX MOORE, M.B.E.; Sec. J. WHATNALL; 900 mems.

Canterbury Manufacturers' Association, Inc.: P.O. Box 381, Christchurch; f. 1879; Sec. R. T. ALSTON; 515 mems.

N.Z. Industries Fair: P.O. Box 381, Christchurch; f. 1936; Sec. R. T. ALSTON.

Otago-Southland Manufacturers' Association Inc., The: P.O. Box 186, Dunedin; f. 1917; Pres. T. E. ROFF; Sec. F. L. HITCHENS; 330 mems.

Wellington Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 844, Wellington; f. 1895; Pres. K. B. HUNTER; Sec. I. E. ALLAN, B.COM.; 725 mems.

PRODUCER ORGANISATIONS

Federated Farmers of New Zealand: 31-33 Johnston Street, Wellington, C.1; f. 1945; Pres. JOHN ANDREW; Sec. A. P. O'SHEA; 45,500 mems.

Dairy Board (Statutory Board): Featherston Street, Wellington, C.1; f. 1923; Chair. W. E. HALE; Sec. A. J. L. WELLS; 8 mems.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Meat Producers' Board: P.O. Box 121, Wellington, C.1; f. 1922; Chair. J. D. ORMOND; Sec. L. VOGTHERR; 9 mems.

Wool Board: P.O. Box 248, Wellington, C.1; Sec. J. WALKER.

New Zealand Pig Producers' Council: P.O. Box 866, Wellington; absorbed functions of Nat. Pig Industry Council, 1952; Chair. D. J. CARTER; Exec. Officer G. A. BEARD.

New Zealand Poultry Board: P.O. Box 379, Wellington, C.1; f. 1933; Chair. V. H. LOGAN; Gen. Manager A. C. BRIDLE; Sec. S. D. LIST; 6 mems. (2 Government and 4 producer).

Fruitgrowers' Federation: Huddart Parker Building, Wellington, C.1; f. 1915; Gen. Manager A. OSBORNE; publ. *The Orchardist of New Zealand*.

Dominion Council of Commercial Gardeners Ltd.: Post Office Building, Lower Hutt; f. 1928; Pres. E. B. CHISHOLM; Sec. L. V. PHILLIPS; 1,200 mems.

National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand Inc.: f. 1913; Pres. E. D. WILLIAMS; Sec. R. A. FRASER, F COMM A. P.O. Box 19, Foxton; 1,100 mems.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

On December 31st, 1954 there were 19 Employers' Associations in New Zealand, to which were affiliated 141 Unions of Employers. The total number of Unions of Employers is 268, with a membership of 20,370.

WORKERS' ORGANISATIONS

The New Zealand Federation of Labour: Trades Hall, Wellington, C.2; f. 1937; Pres. F. P. WALSH; Vice-Pres. W. H. FOX; Sec.-Treas. K. McL. BAXTER.

The total number of unions registered as at December 31st, 1954, was 412, with a total membership of 290,149. Of these, 216 belong to 39 Workers' Associations. The largest unions are the Auckland District Boiler makers, Iron-Ship Workers and Bridge builders (23,410 members), the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants (14,900), the New Zealand (except Otago and Southland), Carpenters and Joiners and Joiners' Machinists (9,000), the Wellington Amalgamated Society of Shop Assistants and Related Trades (5,959) and the Wellington District Hotel, Hospital Restaurant and Related Trades Employees (2,294).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

New Zealand Government Railways: Wellington, C.I.; are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Railways; miles open 3,507 (including 59 electrified); gauge 3ft. 6 in.; Gen. Manager H. C. LUSTY; Asst. Gen. Manager F. R. MURRAY; Chief Civil Engineer A. H. MURISON; Chief Accountant J. LOFT; Commercial Manager J. R. BARKER. (See also ROAD TRANSPORT and AIR SERVICES.)

ROAD TRANSPORT

For the year ended March 31st, 1953, the number of passengers transported was 114,235,629 and vehicle miles covered were 59,750,261. Goods services operating under licences for the same year covered 195,100,000 vehicle miles.

New Zealand Railways: Wellington, C.I.; operate motor passenger and goods services; Gen. Manager M. C. LUSTY; Asst. Gen. Manager F. R. MURRAY; Supt. Road Services R. V. FREDRIC.

Gibbs Motors Ltd.: Hardy Street, Nelson; 4 vehicles; services: Nelson-Blenheim (77), Nelson-Riwaka.

Gibson's Motors Ltd.: Brougham Street, New Plymouth; f. 1913; service New Plymouth-Auckland, New Plymouth-Hamilton, New Plymouth-Awakino, New Plymouth-Opunake, New Plymouth-Mountain; 57 vehicles; Manager J. K. BENNETT.

Hawkes' Bay Motor Co. Ltd.: Dickens Street, Napier; f. 1903; 35 vehicles; passenger services: Taupo-Putaruru (58), Napier-Wairakei (103), Napier-Wairoa (82), Wairoa-Waikaremoana (45), Wairakei-National Park (73); city and suburban omnibus services; Managing Dir. F. G. TEBAY; Sec. A. R. GILES.

Luxury Landlines Ltd.: 35-37 Johnston Street, Wellington, C.I.; passenger only; Wellington-Auckland.

Martin and Vernon Ltd.: 137 Broadway, Palmerston North.

Midland Motorways Service Ltd.: 31 Lichfield Street, Christchurch and P.O. Box 692; Managing Dir. L. K. LAUGESSEN.

Mount Cook and Southern Lakes Tourist Co. Ltd.: Timaru; passenger services, Christchurch-Mount Cook-Queens-town-Timaru.

Newman Bros. (N.I.) Ltd.: cnr. Waterloo Quay and Whitmore Streets, Wellington; luxury coachlines; Wellington-Palmerston North-Napier-Gisborne.

Newman Bros. Ltd.: Hardy Street, Nelson; f. 1862; 70 vehicles; regular services, N. and S. Island, and conducted tours; Managing Dir. JACK NEWMAN; Sec. F. E. BOULTON; North Island Dir. STANLEY NEWMAN.

Passenger Transport Co. Ltd., The: Great South Road, Auckland; services: Papatotote-Otahu-Ellerslie-Penmuir.

Turnbull's Motors Ltd.: 124 North Road, Dunedin, N.E.I.; regional services from Dunedin: Dunback, Wiapiata, Ranfurly, Naseby, etc.

SHIPPING

Anchor Shipping and Foundry Co. Ltd.: Port Nelson; f. 1866; services Wellington - Picton - Nelson - Westport - Greymouth; New Plymouth, Wanganui, Lyttelton, Onehunga, Motueka, Tarakohe; 7 vessels in service; Managing Dir. S. CANNINGTON.

Canterbury S.S. Co. Ltd.: Christchurch; f. 1904; Stevedores and Customs Agents, Shipowners and Shipping Agents; cargo services only; Wellington-Wanganui-Picton-Lyttelton-Timaru-Oamaru-Dunedin-Bluff; 4 vessels in service; Manager C. H. CROMBIE.

Federal Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Customhouse Quay, Wellington; service New Zealand-United Kingdom via Panama Canal; Manager T. M. DEVITT.

Holm and Co. Ltd.: National Insurance Buildings, 22 Customhouse Quay, P.O. Box 1391, Wellington; f. 1919; coastal cargo services, Australia-New Zealand service; 11 vessels in service; Manager Capt. J. F. HOLM, D.S.C.

Montreal, Australia, New Zealand Line Ltd. (MANZ Line): Maritime Building, Customhouse Quay, Wellington, C.I.; f. 1936; services, southbound: Montreal-Halifax-St. John - New Zealand; northbound: New Zealand-Philadelphia - New York - Boston - Halifax - Saint John - Montreal; round voyages monthly; Managing Cttee. F. W. SPITE, J. H. COOK, T. M. DEVITT; Sec. R. V. TAYLOR.

New Zealand Shipping Co. Ltd.: Maritime Building, Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1873; services New Zealand-United Kingdom via Panama Canal; 32 vessels in service; Gen. Manager F. W. SPITE.

Northern S.S. Co. Ltd.: 22-24 Quay Street, Auckland; f. 1881; coastal services; 12 vessels in service; Chair. E. H. RHODES; Manager A. G. HARDY; Sec. E. H. RYAN.

Port Line, Ltd.: Maritime Building, Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1913 as Commonwealth and Dominion Line Ltd., name changed 1938; services New Zealand-United Kingdom via Panama Canal and/or Cape Horn; service New Zealand-U.S.A. and Canada via Panama Canal; Agents for Montreal, Australia, New Zealand Line Ltd.; Cunard Steam-Ship Co. Ltd.; Lloyd's Agent; 29 vessels in service; agents for Australian-Oriental Line Ltd.; Manager for New Zealand J. H. COOK.

Richardson and Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 213, Napier; f. 1899; ton and intermediate ports; 5 motor-ship vessels in service; Gen. Manager (Vacant).

Shaw Savill Line: London and Brandon Street, Wellington; f. 1858; services New Zealand-United Kingdom via Panama Canal or Suez Canal, and New Zealand - Australia - South Africa - East Africa - United Kingdom; 26 vessels in service and 7 building; Manager for New Zealand J. A. MACCONOCHIE.

Union Steam Ship Company of N.Z. Ltd.: P.O. Box 1799, Wellington; f. 1875, reconstructed 1913, air powers 1913; branches and agencies at all New Zealand and Australian ports; London Branch: 130 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3; services: passenger and cargo between New Zealand and Australia, South Pacific Islands, Ceylon, India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Malaya, and between New Zealand or Australia and Pacific Coast of

NEW ZEALAND

Canada and U.S.A., also Hawaii and Tahiti; passenger and cargo services on New Zealand coast and cargo services on Australian coast; Principal Agents in New Zealand for Orient Line, British India Line, Eastern and Australian Line, Lloyd Triestino Line, Australian National Airways (Australian Inland); General Agents in New Zealand, Australia and South Pacific for Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian Pacific Steamships and Canadian Pacific Airlines; Booking Agents for all principal air services; vessels in service: 7 passenger, 51 cargo, 2 salvage tugs, and 20 cargo vessels building; Managing Dir. and Chair. M. B. MILLER; Gen. Manager H. H. DOBIE.

AIR SERVICES

(Figures in brackets denote mileage)

New Zealand National Airways Corporation: P.O. Box 96, Wellington, C.1; f. 1946; Engineering Division, Milson Aerodrome, Palmerston North, N.Z.; operates regular daily services to all parts of New Zealand and services to Suva (Fiji) (1,318); Auckland-Norfolk Is. and Samoa-Cook Is. (Aitutaki) (889); Chair. Sir LEONARD ISITT, K.B.E.; Gen. Manager J. J. BUSCH; Operations Manager (Vacant); Sec. Treas. D. E. FOLEY; Publicity Manager I. H. DRISCOLL; Commercial Manager W. J. JENNINGS; Passenger Supt. A. B. SHAND.

Tasman Empire Airways Ltd. (Inc. N.Z.): Head Office: Mechanics' Bay, Auckland (P.O. Box 2201, Auckland,

C.1); Regd. Office: Commercial Bank Chambers, Lambton Quay, Wellington (P.O. Box 986, Wellington, C.1); f. 1940; direct link between Auckland and Sydney, N.S.W.; Auckland and Suva, Fiji; Auckland and Papeete, Tahiti (via Suva, Fiji and Aitutaki, Cook Is.); Auckland and Chatham Is. (via Wellington); Wellington and Sydney; Christchurch and Melbourne; Chair. Sir LEONARD ISITT, K.B.E., Legion of Merit (U.S.); Vice-Chair. T. A. BARROW, J.P., A.R.A.N.Z., A.I.A.N.Z.; Gen. Manager G. N. ROBERTS, C.B.E., A.F.C., Legion of Merit (U.S.); Sec. F. H. BASS, F.P.A.N.Z., F.C.I.A., F.A.I.S., F.I.A.N.Z.

South Island Airways operates a service from Christchurch to Oamaru.

Straits Air Freight Express Ltd. is the chief air freight carrier and is under Charter to New Zealand Railways.

OTHER AIRLINES WITH BRANCH OFFICES IN NEW ZEALAND

C.P.A.L. (Canadian Pacific Air Lines): Union House, 32-34 Quay Street, Auckland.

B.C.P.A. (British Commonwealth Pacific Airlines Ltd.): Air Centre, cnr. Commerce and Customs Streets, Auckland.

P.A.A. (Pan-American World Airways Inc.): Windsor House, 58-60 Queen Street, Auckland.

B.O.A.C. and Q.E.A. (Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.): both at Airways House, 101 Customs Street East (P.O. Box 2201), Auckland.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON

Founded 1867

The Royal Society is the senior scientific institution of New Zealand. At the time of its foundation it had four branches, the Auckland Institute, the Wellington Philosophical Society, the Philosophical Society of Canterbury and the Otago Institute. It now has eight.

President: Dr. DAVID MILLER, F.R.S.N.Z.

Secretary: Miss M. WOOD, c/o Victoria University College, Wellington.

The eight branches are as follows:

Auckland Institute and Museum: P.O. Box 9027, Auckland, S.E.1.

Canterbury Branch of the Royal Society of New Zealand: c/o Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, C.1; f. 1862 as Canterbury Philosophical Institute; 290 mems.; Sec. C. R. RUSSELL, M.Sc., F.R.M.S.

Hawke's Bay Branch, Royal Society of New Zealand: c/o Hawke's Bay Museum, Napier.

Nelson Institute: c/o Nelson Museum, Nelson.

Rotorua Philosophical Society: c/o Matipo Avenue, R.D.2, Rotorua.

Southland Branch, Royal Society of New Zealand: c/o Southland Museum, Invercargill.

Waikato Scientific Association: Biochemical Laboratory, Ruakura Animal Research Station, Hamilton.

Wellington Branch of the Royal Society of New Zealand:

Dominion Museum, Wellington, C.3; f. 1867 as Wellington Philosophical Society, name changed 1938; 400 mems.; Pres. Dr. ERNEST MARSDEN; Librarian R. J. P. CAREY; Sec. and Treas. R. W. WILLETT.

New Zealand Geographical Society: Department of Geography, Canterbury University College, Christchurch; f. 1944 to promote and stimulate the study of geography; brs. in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch and Dunedin; 1,444 mems. in New Zealand, 213 overseas mems.; Chair. J. L. HEWLAND, M.A.; Sec.-Treas. L. L. POWNALL, M.A.; publs. *New Zealand Geographer* (twice yearly) and the *Record of Proceedings of the Society and its Branches* (twice yearly).

New Zealand Institute of Architects (Inc.): 39 Johnston Street, Wellington, C.1; f. 1905; Pres. N. Y. A. WALES; Sec. F. H. HARRIS; publs. *Year Book, Journal* (monthly, except Jan. and Dec.).

Polynesian Society: Wellington; f. 1892; to promote studies and publications dealing with native peoples of Polynesia, Melanesia and Micronesia; library; 700 mems.; Pres. M. R. JONES; Sec. C. R. H. TAYLOR, c/o Alexander Turnbull Library, Box 8016, Wellington; publs. *Memoirs, Journal* (quarterly).

Royal Agricultural Society of N.Z.: P.O. Box 85, Palmerston North; Sec. R. MCCAY.

Royal Astronomical Society of New Zealand: Carter Observatory, Wellington, W.1; f. 1920; 220 mems.; Sec. Miss N. I. JONES; Editor K. D. ADAMS; publs. *Southern Stars* (quarterly), and *News Sheet* (monthly).

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Cawthron Institute: Nelson, N.Z.; f. 1919; agricultural research; Scientific Departments; Soils and Agriculture, Biochemistry, Mycology and Entomology; Dir. Sir THEODORE RIGG; Asst. Dir. Dr. D. MILLER; Soils and Agriculture Sir THEODORE RIGG, Dr. E. B. KIDSON; Biochemistry Dr. H. O. ASKEW; Entomology Dr. D. MILLER; Senior Mycologist T. C. CHRISTIE, M.Sc.; Hon. Curator Atkinson Observatory E. L. MORLEY; publs. *Annual Report, Cawthron Lectures, Bulletins*.

New Zealand Magnetic Survey: Botanic Gardens, Christchurch, C.I.; Magnetic Survey operations throughout New Zealand territories; Magnetic Variometers at Amberley; Magnetic Survey of New Zealand ran 1899 to 1909; re-survey started 1941; whole original area covered at December 1948; charts plotted, report printed 1952, but field work now continuous; Magnetographs installed 1901; Observatory f. 1902; Eschenhagen, Adie and La Cour variometers at Amberley from 1929 on, three-component Galitzin seismographs and short-period Wood-Anderson seismometer at Christchurch; it uses a total force airborne magnetometer, technically directs magnetic operations at Apia, issues K- indices and hourly values, makes climatological observations at Christchurch, prepares magnetic charts for S.W. Pacific, co-operates with Geo-physical Survey in special regional observations and aims generally at acquiring research data for deductions of the global structure in S.W. Pacific area; Dir. A. L. CULLINGTON, B.Sc. (Acting).

Christchurch Geophysical Observatory: P.O. Box 1171, Christchurch, C.I.; established 1948 to co-ordinate certain inter-related geophysical activities of the Geophysics Division, a section of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Zealand; responsible for the administration, staffing, technical and research programmes of the Ionospheric Stations at Campbell Island and Rarotonga; staff of central organisation maintain Ionosphere Recorders at Godley Head, C.I.W. Compton-Bennett Cosmic Ray Meter, and a Blackett M.U.2. Cosmic Radiation Intensity Recorder at Christchurch. Ionospheric data from all stations collected, reduced and distributed; investigations into relationships between terrestrial magnetic, ionospheric, and auroral disturbances and changes in intensity of cosmic radiation are undertaken; studies of physical processes in upper atmosphere are in progress; Dir. J. W. BEAGLEY, M.Sc.; publs. *Ionospheric Data* (Lincoln, Campbell Island, Rarotonga) (monthly), *Solar, Magnetic and Ionospheric Data Bulletin* (monthly).

Carter Observatory: Wellington, W.I.; founded 1939 by Act of New Zealand Parliament; Observatory building completed December 1941; work of Observatory includes adult education in astronomy, co-operation with schools and colleges, solar and terrestrial relationships, and general astronomical research; Dir. I. L. THOMSEN.

Dairy Research Institute (N.Z.), The: Massey College O.P. Palmerston North; established 1927 as a unit of the D.S.I.R., inc. 1947; Depts. of Bacteriology, Chemistry, Dairy Husbandry and Dairy Manufactures, Engineering; Chief Bact. H. R. WHITEHEAD, D.Sc.,

A.N.Z.I.C., F.R.S.N.Z.; Chief Chemist F. H. McDOWALL, D.Sc., F.N.Z.I.C.; Dir. Prof. W. RIDDET, C.B.E., B.Sc. (AGR.), N.D.A., N.D.D.

Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (N.Z.): P.O. Box 8018, Government Building, Wellington, N.I.; f. 1926.

Secretary: Dr. W. M. HAMILTON.

Deputy Secretary: W. A. JOINER.

Assist. Secretaries: L. W. TILLER, I. D. DICK, W. A. JOINER.

DIRECTORS:

Dominion Laboratory: F. J. T. GRIGG.

Dominion Physical Laboratory: K. I. WILLIAMSON.

Auckland Industrial Development Laboratories: J. B. BROOKE.

Geological Survey: Dr. L. I. GRANGE.

Geophysics Division: Dr. E. I. ROBERTSON.

Superintendent, Geophysical Observatory: J. W. BEAGLEY; *Geophysical Survey:* N. MODRINIAK; *Magnetic Survey:* (Vacant); *Oceanographic Institute:* J. W. BRODIE; *Seismological Observatory:* R. C. HAYES.

Wheat Research Institute: E. R. HULLETT.

Crop Research Division: Dr. E. J. GODLEY.

Botany Division: C. M. SMITH.

Grasslands Division: Dr. J. MELVILLE.

Plant Diseases Division: Dr. G. H. CUNNINGHAM.

Entomological Research Station: Dr. D. MILLER.

Soil Bureau: N. H. TAYLOR.

Fruit Research Station: J. D. ATKINSON.

Tobacco Research Station: R. THOMSON.

Fats Research Laboratory: Dr. F. B. SHORLAND.

Applied Mathematics Laboratory: Dr. R. M. WILLIAMS. *Officer-in-Charge, Animal Ecology Section:* Dr. K. A. WODZICKI.

Station Research Officer, Hop Research Station: Dr. R. H. J. ROBORGH.

Officer-in-Charge, Information Bureau: N. A. MARRIS.

Scientific Liaison Officers, London: Dr. V. ARMSTRONG, M. O'CONNOR.

Liaison Secretary, Washington: Miss K. SANBURN.

Secretary-Executive Officer, Manufacturers' Research Committee: C. P. McEVEDY.

Publs. N.Z. *Journal of Science and Technology* (Agricultural and General Sections published alternate months), *Annual Report, Bulletins, Information Bulletins, Geological Bulletins, Geological Memoirs, Palaeontological Bulletins, Seismological Bulletins* (occasional), *Cape Expeditions Bulletins, Soil Bulletins, Departmental Handbook*, etc.

INCORPORATED RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS:

Dairy Research Institute (Inc.): Prof. W. RIDDET.

Woollen Mills Research Association (Inc.): Dr. L. M. STORY.

Pottery and Ceramic Research Association (Inc.): (Vacant).

Fertiliser Manufacturers' Research Association (Inc.): Dr. B. W. DOAK.

Research Institute of Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers of N.Z. (Inc.): P. CARLYON COATES.

Leather and Shoe Research Association (Inc.): F. W. WOODROFFE.

NEW ZEALAND

New Plymouth Astronomical Society Observatory: New Plymouth; f. 1920; Hon. Dir. F. J. MORSHEAD.

Wheat Research Institute: 197 Hereford Street, Christchurch; f. by Act of Parliament 1928; the Institute is part of the Department of Scientific and Industrial

LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS

Research; functions are research, advice and teaching with the object of improving wheat, flour and bread; Dir. E. W. HULLETT, M.SC., F.N.Z.I.C.; Sec. L. A. MANSELL, B.A., DIP.J.; publ. *New Zealand Wheat Review* (annual).

LIBRARIES

Alexander Turnbull Library: Bowen Street, Wellington; f. 1919; 100,000 vols., 15,000 MSS., 2,500 pictures and prints, 150,000 photographic negatives, 3,500 maps; collections of Pacific ethnology, history, linguistics, literature (with emphasis on N.Z. material); English literature (including Milton studies) and drama; Scottish and Irish history; early printing, printing history and graphic art; Antarctic exploration; fine arts; Librarian C. R. H. TAYLOR; publs. *Turnbull Library Record* (quarterly), *Bulletin Series*, *Annual Report*.

Auckland Public Library: Auckland, f. 1880, 9 branch libraries, mobile library, reference library; 307,795 vols., special collections Grey and Shaw Collections of MSS., Grey Maori Collection, Lewis Eady Music Collection, Reed Dumas Collection; Librarian R. DUTHIE, B.A., DIP.N.Z.L.S.

Auckland University College Library: P.O. Box 2553, Auckland; f. 1882; 90,000 vols.; Librarian F. A. SANDALL, B.A., DIP.ED., DIP.LIB., F.L.A.

Canterbury Agricultural College Library: Lincoln, Christchurch; 7,000 vols.; Librarian D. MUFF.

Canterbury Public Library: P.O. Box 1466, Christchurch; f. 1859; 95,000 vols.; library contains Lending, Reference and Children's Departments, Newspaper Room, also serving suburban libraries; City Librarian R. N. O'REILLY, M.A., A.N.Z.L.A.; publ. *Journal*.

Canterbury University College Library: Christchurch; f. 1873; approx. 100,000 vols.; Librarian C. W. COLLINS, M.A., A.B.L.S.

Dunedin Public Library: P.O. Box 906, Dunedin, C.I.; f. 1908; 152,965 vols.; Librarian A. G. W. DUNNINGHAM, B.A.

General Assembly Library: Wellington, C.I.; f. 1856, 220,000 vols.; national reference collection; Library of Parliament, copyright and international exchange repository; special collections. New Zealand literature and largest N.Z. newspaper and periodical collection in country; Chief Librarian J. O. WILSON, D.S.C., M.COM., A.L.A., A.N.Z.L.A.; publs. *Copyright List* (monthly, with annual cumulation), *Copyright Periodicals Currently Received* (every second year).

Library of the Otago District Law Society: Stuart Street, Dunedin; f. 1879; 8,000 vols.; Librarian Mrs. M. CRIMP.

Otago University Library: Dunedin; f. 1869; 120,000 vols.; Librarian FRANK H. ROGERS, M.A., F.L.A.; special collections; Hocken Library of N.Z. and South Seas material, 11,000 vols. (also MSS., maps, pictures). Dental Library, 2,100 vols.; Mining and Metallurgy, 7,000 vols.

Otago University Medical School Library: Great King Street, Dunedin; f. 1916; general medical information; includes an Historical Library, containing Monro's collection of books and manuscripts; 30,000 vols.; Librarian HARRY D. ERLAM, B.A., A.L.A.

Wellington Public Libraries: P.O. Box 1992, Wellington; f. 1893; 228,080 vols.; City Librarian STUART PERRY, LL.B., A.L.A.; 9 br. libraries and mobile suburban service.

MUSEUMS

Auckland Institute and Museum: P.O. Box 9027, Auckland, S.E.I.; f. 1852 (Museum), 1867 (Institute), united 1869; ethnological and natural science museum; 1,000 mems. (300 life mems.); approx. 17,000 vols.; handbooks and educational leaflets; Dir. GILBERT ARCHEY, O.B.E., M.A., D.S.C., F.R.S.N.Z.; Librarian ENID A. EVANS, B.A., A.L.A.; publs. *Records* (annual), *Bulletin* (as required).

Canterbury Museum: Christchurch; f. 1867; ethnology and natural history (notably ornithology) of N.Z. and

Pacific Basin, early Colonial exhibits, European fine arts; Dir. ROGER DUFF, M.A., D.S.C., F.R.S.N.Z.; publs. *Records* (annuals), *Popular Guide*, *Bulletin* (occasional), pamphlets.

Dominion Museum: Wellington; f. 1865; ethnology, natural history, geology; Dir. R. A. FALLA, M.A., D.S.C., F.R.S.N.Z.

Otago Museum: King Street, Dunedin; f. 1868; natural sciences and anthropology; Dir. Dr. H. D. SKINNER, D.C.M., M.A., D.S.C.; publs. *Annual Report*, *Handbooks to the Collections*.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF NEW ZEALAND

UNIVERSITY HOUSE, BOWEN STREET,
WELLINGTON

· Founded 1870

Chancellor: The Hon. Sir DAVID SMITH, LL.M.
Pro-Chancellor: LEONARD JOHN WILD, O.B.E., B.SC., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor: GEORGE ALEXANDER CURRIE, D.SC.
Registrar: IAN FRASER MCKENZIE, M.A., B.COM., A.R.A.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES:

University of Otago: Dunedin; f. 1869.

Chancellor: Rev. HUBERT JAMES RYBURN, M.A., B.D.
Vice-Chancellor: FREDERICK GEORGE SOPER, C.B.E.,
PH.D., D.SC., F.R.S.N.Z., F.R.I.C., F.N.Z.I.C.
Registrar: J. W. HAYWARD, B.COM.
Library: see page 401.
Number of teachers (full-time): 156, including 29 professors.
Students: men 1,516, women 541, total 2,057.
Publications: *Calendar, Proceedings of the Otago Medical School.*

DEANS:

Faculty of Science: G. T. S. BAYLIS, M.SC., PH.D., D.I.C.
Faculty of Medicine: Sir CHARLES E. HERCUS, D.S.O.,
O.B.E., M.D., B.D.S., D.P.H., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P.,
F.R.A.C.S.
Faculty of Medicine: Sir CHARLES E. HERCUS, D.S.O.,
O.B.E., M.D., B.D.S., D.P.H., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P.,
F.R.A.C.S.
Faculty of Dentistry: J. P. WALSH, M.B., B.S., B.D.SC.,
L.D.S.
Faculty of Arts and Music: J. Y. T. GREIG, M.A., D.LITT.
Faculty of Home Science: ELIZABETH GREGORY, M.H.SC.,
PH.D.
Faculty of Mining: G. J. WILLIAMS, PH.D., M.SC., B.E.
Faculty of Law: A. C. STEPHENS, LL.M.
Faculty of Commerce: G. C. BILLING, B.A., PH.D.
Faculty of Theology: J. HENDERSON, M.A., PH.D.

Otago University Medical School: Dunedin, C.I; f. 1874.

Dean: Sir CHARLES E. HERCUS, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.D.,
B.D.S., D.P.H., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P., F.R.A.C.S.
Secretary: J. A. CRAWLEY, A.R.A.N.Z.
Library: see page 401.
Teaching staff: 148 full time, including professors.
Number of students in 1955: 600.

Canterbury University College: Christchurch; f. 1873.

Rector: F. J. LEWELLYN, D.SC., PH.D.
Registrar: J. LOGIE, J.P.
Library: see page 401.
Number of teachers: 116, including 17 professors.
Number of students: 2,282.
Publications: *College Calendar and Syllabus of Courses.*

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: A. CROWTHER, M.A., PH.D.
Faculty of Commerce: C. WESTRATHE D.ECON. LL.D.
Faculty of Engineering: N. M. MACELWEE, B.SC.,
A.R.T.C., M.I.E.E., M.N.Z.I.E.

Faculty of Science: W. R. PHILIPSON, B.A., PH.D.
Faculty of Social Sciences: H. E. FIELD, M.A., PH.D.
Faculty of Music: T. V. GRIFFITHS, M.A., MUS.D.
Faculty of Law: E. P. WILLS, B.A., LL.M., M.COM.

Auckland University College: Princes Street, Auckland, C.I; f. 1882.

President: WILLIAM HOLLIS COCKER, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B.
Vice-President: GEORGE DOUGLAS ROBB, B.SC., M.D.,
CH.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S.
Principal: K. J. MAIDMENT, M.A.
Registrar: JAMES A. S. KIRKNESS, J.P., M.COM.,
A.R.A.N.Z.
Library: see page 401.
Number of teachers: 163, including 23 professors.
Number of students: men 2,113, women 773, total 2,886.
Publications: *University College Calendar, etc.*

DEANS:

Faculty of Commerce: L. W. HOLT, M.COM., F.R.A.N.Z.
Faculty of Arts: R. P. ANSCHUTZ, M.A., PH.D.
Faculty of Education: R. WINTERBOURN, M.A., DIP.ED.,
PH.D.
Faculty of Law: A. G. DAVIS, LL.D.
Faculty of Architecture: C. R. KNIGHT, M.A., B.ARCH.
F.R.I.B.A., F.R.S.A., F.N.Z.I.A.
Faculty of Music: (Vacant).
Faculty of Science: L. H. BRIGGS, D.PHIL., D.SC.,
F.N.Z.I.C., F.R.S.N.Z.
Faculty of Engineering: N. A. MOWBRAY, B.E.(CIVIL),
A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., M.N.Z.I.E.

Victoria University College: Wellington; f. 1897.

Chairman of Council: T. D. M. STOUT, C.B.E., D.S.O.,
F.R.C.S., CH.M.
Deputy Chairman: W. V. DYER, O.B.E.
Principal: J. WILLIAMS, LL.M., PH.D.
Registrar: L. O. DESBOROUGH, B.COM., A.R.A.N.Z.
Number of teachers: 99, including 19 professors.
Numbers of students 2,186 attending lectures, 309
exempted.
Number of teachers: 96, including 19 professors.
Publication: *Victoria University College Calendar.*

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: G. E. HUGHES, M.A.
Faculty of Commerce: J. D. SHEARER, M.A.
Faculty of Law: I. D. CAMPBELL, LL.M.
Faculty of Science: L. R. RICHARDSON, M.SC., PH.D.

ASSOCIATED COLLEGES:

Canterbury Agricultural College: Lincoln College, Christchurch; f. 1873.

Chair. of Board of Governors: W. H. GILLESPIE, M.P.
Director: M. M. BURNS, M.SC., PH.D., F.N.Z.I.C.
Assistant Director: J. W. CALDER, M.SC., B.AGR., DIP.
C.A.C.
Registrar: H. G. HUNT, B.COM., A.C.I.S., A.R.A.N.Z.
Library: see p. 401.
Number of teachers: 33, including 3 professors.
Number of students: 162, plus short-course students.

NEW ZEALAND

Publications: *Annual Review*, *Rural Education Bulletin* (monthly), *Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Bulletins* (monthly), *Calendar*.

Massey Agricultural College: P.O. Box 601, Palmerston North; f. 1926.

Chairman: W. V. DYER, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairman: L. J. WILD, C.B.E., M.A., B.SC.

Principal: G. S. PEREN, C.B.E., CROIX DE GUERRE, B.S.A., F.R.S.A.

UNIVERSITIES

Vice-Principal: W. RIDDET, B.SC., N.D.A., N.D.D.

Registrar: C. C. YATES, F.R.A.N.Z.

Number of teachers: 44, including 3 professors.

Students: men 302, women 20, total 322 (full-time);
men 216, women 35, total 251 (part-time).

Publications: *Dairy Farming Annual*, *Sheep Farming Annual*.

SOUTH AFRICA

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GEOGRAPHY

THE territories here discussed comprise the following political units: (1) the Union of South Africa, extending from 22°–35° S. lat. and from 17°–33° E. long., and made up of four provinces—Cape Province (277,000 sq. miles), Natal (35,000 sq. miles), the Transvaal (110,000 sq. miles) and the Orange Free State (50,000 sq. miles); (2) South-West Africa (formerly German South-West Africa) extending between 17°–28° S. lat., and 12°–21° E. long., and covering 318,000 sq. miles; (3) Bechuanaland, lying to the east of South-West Africa, with an area of 275,000 sq. miles; (4) Swaziland, bounded by the Transvaal on the west and north, by Natal on the south and by Portuguese East Africa on the east—area 6,700 sq. miles, and (5) Basutoland, an enclave entirely within the Union of South Africa, covering 12,000 sq. miles. Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland are British Protectorates. The status of S.-W. Africa is doubtful: originally allotted under mandate to the Union of South Africa, the territory is now administered as an integral part of the Union and has elected representatives in the South African Parliament; but in 1950 the International Court of Justice at The Hague gave an opinion that South-West Africa was still under international mandate, which could not be modified without the consent of the United Nations.

Physically, southern Africa consists of a massive plateau of extremely ancient and resistant rocks, chiefly granites. In places there occurs a covering of later, but still moderately ancient, sediments roughly comparable in age and character with the rocks of the north of England—red sandstones, limestones, shales, and coal measures. Occasionally in Cape Province and Natal small expanses of rocks similar to those of south-east England (chalk, clays, sandstones) are to be found.

A special feature is that most of the coastline has been formed by faulting followed by downthrow on the seaward side. This means that highland or plateau surfaces approach close to the sea, with a sudden sharp fall to sea-level, and a relatively straight, unindented coast. Good harbours are in consequence rare—there is none, for instance for some 800 miles south of Durban—and the rivers drop abruptly near the coast by cascades or waterfalls, and hence do not offer easy access inland. Their estuaries also are often blocked by sand-bars.

Much of southern Africa is thus a high, irregular plateau, between 3–6,000 ft. in average elevation; and flanking the main plateau on the south are three steps, or terraces. The lowest of these steps forms a narrow coastal plain that is less than 20 miles wide; and this is succeeded by a range of hills (the Cape Ranges) running approximately east-west, and reaching a maximum height of 4,500 ft. Beyond the Cape Ranges lies the second step: the Little Karroo, which is a narrow trough backed to the north by a further series of hills (the Zwarteborgen) that once more attain 4,500 ft. in height. North of the Zwarteborgen lies the Great Karroo—the third step, lying 2–3,000 ft. above sea level, and bounded to the north by the edge of the main plateau, which reaches 6,000 ft. in height in Cape Province, and over 10,000 ft. in Natal, (the Drakensberg Range). From these heights the main plateau drops gradually down northwards and westwards to an average elevation of 3–5,000 ft., and is broken by a number of depressions containing rivers—the Orange,

Vaal and their tributaries. This last region is termed the High Veld—an open, rolling territory continuing northwards without much break of variation into Portuguese Angola and the Rhodesias. In Bechuanaland, average altitude falls slightly below 3,000 ft., with extensive swamp areas in the extreme north but at least three-quarters of the Union of South Africa, S.-W. Africa and Bechuanaland lies at more than 3,000 ft.

Climate. Generally speaking, most of southern Africa comes under the influence of south-easterly rain-bearing winds from the Indian Ocean, which blow mainly in summer (November–March), and this is hence the season of most rainfall. An important exception occurs in the extreme south-west, where a small region round Cape Town receives most rainfall in winter (June–September), and has a hot, dry summer. This small area in consequence has a climatic régime closely similar to that of the Mediterranean lands and California: but the rest of southern Africa experiences what may be very broadly described as a monsoonal climate—a hot rainy summer, and cool dry winter.

The effect of topography in relation to prevailing winds is important. Receiving the first onset of the damp south-easterly winds, the coasts of Natal and the high Drakensberg behind them are the wettest parts of the whole region; Durban has 35 in. of rain annually. The High Veld receives only partly dried-out winds, and is thus distinctly less rainy, with annual falls of only 15–30 in., whilst further west still, in S.-W. Africa, winds are exhausted of their moisture, and extreme aridity consequently prevails. Port Nolloth, lying some 500 miles north of Cape Town in the extreme north-west of Cape Province, receives only 2 in. of rain. Over much of southern Africa aridity or semi-aridity is hence characteristic—a feature intensified by the unreliability of rains in the interior, and the high rate of evaporation. The “Mediterranean” region round Cape Town experiences 20–25 in. of rain annually.

Summer temperatures are generally high, and altitude makes surprisingly little difference: at Pretoria (4,500 ft. above sea-level) the January mean is 72° F., at Durban (sea-level) 77°, and at Cape Town 69° F. In fact, Pretoria and Kimberley, both over 4,000 ft. in height, experience some of the highest temperatures in southern Africa—their northerly position more than compensates (in summer) for the effect of elevation. But in winter, the great height of the Veld produces striking variation as compared with the coast, where hard frost is rare. Inland, on the other hand, frost may occur in any month of the year, and can be specially severe during the winter months—there is a difference of 25–30° F. as between day and night temperatures at all seasons. Winter minima temperatures (July) are: Pretoria 53°, Durban 65°, Cape Town 55° F. Another difference arises from the presence of ocean currents. The cold Benguela current off the west coast of southern Africa gives Cape Town an unusually low temperature for its latitude; whilst the warm Mozambique current affects the east coast from Port Elizabeth to Durban.

Generally speaking, it would thus seem that Cape Province and Natal enjoy extremely favourable climatic conditions, with moderately high, but not overwhelming,

temperatures, and sufficient rainfall. The Veld, while experiencing "good" climatic conditions in its southern and eastern districts, suffers increasingly towards the north and west from summer heat and winter cold, and a general deficiency of rainfall. In most of South-West Africa and Bechuanaland, desert conditions prevail.

Soil and Cultivation. Agriculture was introduced by the first Dutch settlers at Cape Town during the seventeenth century; and in view of the "Mediterranean" climate prevailing in this part of South Africa, emphasis was placed on wheat-, vine-, and fruit-growing. The later arrival of Huguenot refugees from France further extended vine-growing and wine-making, so that agriculture in the extreme south is still characterised by extensive vineyards.

Extension of cultivation northwards was for long largely inhibited by increasing aridity—hence the interior remained grazing country occupied by the cattle, sheep and goats of both the natives and white settlers. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, however, maize and sugar were introduced. The former (known in South Africa as "mealies") has become by far the most important crop of the country—now accounting for about two-thirds of the total cereal production. Maize flourishes best on the damper (i.e. eastern) parts of the High Veld, and in adjacent coastal regions (Eastern Cape Province, Natal and eastern Orange Free State and the Transvaal).

Sugar growing is mostly confined to Natal. Wheat, barley and oats grow well in eastern districts and "kaffir corn", a species of sorghum, is still used as food by some natives. Being more tolerant of low rainfall, this crop can be grown in the drier areas towards the west. Fruit growing has greatly expanded in recent years, and because of South Africa's location in the southern hemisphere can successfully overcome the handicaps of great distance from European markets, as the fruit is available at different seasons as compared to Californian and Mediterranean products. Dried and canned fruit are both exported on an increasing scale.

The scarce and unreliable rainfall is the major limiting factor, for the South African farmer; but there are other difficulties with which he must contend. Owing to abrupt relief—descents of several thousand feet from the interior to the coast—soil erosion can easily develop—first by gully erosion due to water, later by lifting of dry surface soil by the wind. Moreover, South African soil is not in general outstandingly fertile, though considerable exceptions to this exist; and in some areas backward methods still prevail. In drier parts, pastoralism replaces cultivation, and much of the Veld in the Transvaal and Natal is given over to animals, in particular Merino sheep. Finally, with the importance of gold and diamond mining, there have at times been difficulties over labour, and a drift away from the countryside to the towns.

Mineral Resources. Since the first exploitation of gold and diamonds in the last two decades of the nineteenth century, mining has held a consistently larger place in the national economy. Gold is by far the most important single commodity produced and is mined almost exclusively in the Witwatersrand which extends for some 40 miles both east and west of Johannesburg, in the Northern Transvaal. The gold is found in a conglomerate rock which occurs as irregular reefs: one of the most productive of these being

the "Main Reef" which varies from 2 to 11 ft. in thickness, and lies at an average depth of 3,000 ft. Some mines however reach 7–8,000 ft. in depth. From time to time fears have been expressed that the reefs would ultimately be worked out—but the frequent rises in the world price of gold during the last twenty-five years have acted as a constant stimulus by allowing further use of lower-grade ore. The most recent development is the discovery of uranium, often in association with gold, or in the waste from which gold has been extracted.

Coal now ranks as the second most valuable mineral of the Union. One major field is located less than 100 miles east of Johannesburg, and the occurrence of good steam coal close to the Rand has been an essential factor in the successful development of gold mining. Coal of distinctly lower quality occurs further south, near Vereeniging (Southern Transvaal) and also in adjacent areas of the Orange Free State; whilst thinner seams of high-quality coal (and also anthracite) occur in parts of Natal at Newcastle and Ladysmith. Other extensive coal deposits are known to exist in the centre and east of the Union, but are not so far developed.

Diamonds are third in order of importance, and production is either from mines, or from alluvial (river) gravels. Formed as the result of igneous activity, diamonds occur naturally in funnels or "pipes" of basaltic material ("blue ground") which have erupted through overlying strata. Erosion by water acting on the pipes may however wash out the diamonds, which may thus be found mixed with river gravel and pebbles at or near the surface. The main centres of actual mining are Kimberley and near Pretoria: alluvial diamonds are found in Namaqualand (Cape Province) and along the Vaal and Harts rivers. Production of diamonds is strictly controlled by the de Beers Syndicate, which regulates supplies according to demand. Much the greater proportion of diamonds produced now finds a use in industry—as abrasives—and only a small proportion are sold as gem-stones; though recent devaluations of currency in the world have enhanced the demand for diamonds as a stable investment.

Other minerals of importance are (in order of value): copper, platinum, asbestos, tin, silver (often associated with gold) and osmiridium. Iron also occurs on a considerable scale in the Transvaal, but is not so far greatly exploited.

Urban Populations. By far the largest town in southern Africa is Johannesburg, with approximately 900,000 inhabitants (of which 365,000 are Europeans). The town owes its prosperity to mining (chiefly gold) and presents a surprising spectacle of great wealth and substantial modern buildings on the one hand, and shanties and squalor on the other. Its great altitude produces a rather rigorous climate of summer heat and winter cold; and its chief outlets are Durban, some 18 hours away by metre-gauge railway, and to a less degree Lourenço Marques, in Portuguese Mozambique. Cape Town (pop. 580,000) is the chief port of South Africa, and a provincial capital, but increasingly rivalled by Durban (460,000). The other provincial capitals have much smaller populations: Pretoria, the Union capital and also the provincial capital of the Transvaal, has 290,000; Bloemfontein (Orange Free State) 115,000; and Pietermaritzburg (Natal) 7,600.

W.B.F.

HISTORY

THE COLONIAL PERIOD

SOUTH AFRICA first came into the light of history when Dias passed, and named, the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. For the next century and a half the great promontory was nothing but an obstacle to be got round on the voyages between Europe and Asia: voyages which were at first a Portuguese monopoly, later broken into by the Dutch, French and English. It was the Dutch East India Company that first established a victualling station on the South African coast—Cape Town, founded by a band of the Company's employees, under the command of Jan van Riebeck, in 1652.

The purpose of the station was to supply food and water to the Company's ships. Meat could be got by barter from the local Hottentots, a nomadic, race of pastoralists. Grain, vegetables and fruit had to be grown by the European residents. It was soon found that the motive of private profit would be the best incentive to farming. In 1657 some men were discharged from the Company's service and given land. In this incidental fashion colonisation of South Africa by Europeans was begun.

During the next sixty years new colonists were settled on the land in small numbers. More than half were of Dutch origin, but there were also Germans and, of great importance for their influence on the country, a few hundred French Huguenots who had fled to the Netherlands from Louis XIV's persecution. All the settlers were Protestants, mostly of the Reformed Church; a few were Lutherans.

Slaves from West and East Africa and the East Indies were introduced early to work on the private farms and the Company's own estates. The nomadic Hottentots tended to withdraw from the neighbourhood of the expanding colony. Their numbers were drastically reduced by smallpox and their tribal organisation disintegrated, except in regions remote from the settlement. A still more primitive race, the Stone Age Bushmen, who were still in the hunting stage, fought for survival, but in vain; only insignificant numbers remain in desert areas to-day.

The colonists suffered economic hardships imposed by their government, which combined political power with the monopoly of the market for the farmers' produce. Petitions and complaints to Holland brought little relief; the Company, convinced that white settlement meant political agitation, ceased in 1717 to encourage emigration to the Cape. The farmers found pastoral farming, with cattle and sheep bartered from the Hottentots, more profitable than the cultivation of wheat and vines. In the eighteenth century a class of pastoralists developed, and pushed the frontiers of settlement rapidly outwards.

In 1795, after the Netherlands had come under French control, a British force seized the Cape Colony in order to deny to France the command of the route to India. In terms of the Treaty of Amiens the colony was restored to the Batavian Republic (not to the East India Company, now defunct) in 1803. When war broke out again the Cape resumed its military importance. It was taken by the British a second time in 1806, a conquest which the peace of 1814 confirmed.

It was during this Napoleonic period that the characteristic human problems of the colony began to take the political shape that was not fundamentally changed for

a century. The European inhabitants of various origins had long been fused into a group conscious of its distinct nationality; the names *Afrikaner* (African) and *Boer* (farmer) were applied to it. It had developed, out of seventeenth-century Dutch, a new language, *Afrikaans*; this was as yet only a spoken idiom, the language of Holland being still used in writing. Among these people there was a marked difference, in way of life and mentality, between the townsmen and farmers of the oldest settled districts and the rough pastoralists of the interior. The latter group became the source of the historical and political traditions that were to be dominant in the twentieth century.

To these white colonists were added, under the British régime, others of British origin and English speech. The first large batch of them arrived in 1820 and was settled along the eastern frontier; Grahamstown and Port Elizabeth were the chief towns of this British community. Immigration from Britain continued through the nineteenth and into the twentieth century. Except in a few districts, such as the original area of their settlement on the frontier, the British colonists concentrated themselves mainly in the towns, including Cape Town itself. Relations between the two ethnic groups were not unfriendly, but the presence of the British element encouraged the government in a policy of anglicisation. English became by degrees the official language. English currency, some elements of English law, English schoolmasters, and Scottish ministers in the Dutch Reformed Church were some of the features of the policy, which naturally discontented the older population.

The fundamental political issue, however, was the relationship between the white inhabitants and those of other races, which are included under the general term *non-European*. For some of these the relationship was that of master and slave. The British Government, under missionary and other humanitarian influences, gradually restricted the power of master over slave, until in 1834 slavery was abolished altogether. The Hottentots—those of them that lived within the colony—had no land, and could choose either vagrancy or service with the farmers. Laws punishing vagrancy further limited their field of choice; but it was widened by the establishment of missionary institutions, especially those of the London Missionary Society.

The distinction between foreign slave and native Hottentot had long been blurred by interbreeding, which brought European blood also into the mixture. The abolition of slavery removed the legal distinction; very few pure Hottentots were left; the mixed race known as the Cape Coloured people then constituted almost the whole of the non-European population of the colony. An Ordinance of 1828 had made them in most respects the equals of the Europeans in legal rights.

Beyond the eastern frontier lived a native African race, the Bantu, far more advanced than the Hottentots economically, politically and in military prowess. The Bantu-speaking tribes occupied most of Africa south of the equator. They had been slowly moving down the south-east coast and about 1778 they met the advancing Europeans in the region of the Great Fish River. Boundaries were proclaimed, but the border was troubled on both sides by raids, cattle-lifting, murder and retaliation. Eight

regular wars were fought on the eastern frontier between 1779 and 1853. It is important to remember that during this period the relations of the colonists with the Bantu were military and diplomatic: very few "Kaffirs" lived in the colony itself.

The frontier Boers had by 1834 become profoundly dissatisfied with their government. Anglicisation, the abolition of slavery, the legal equality of people of all races and the "soft" handling of the Bantu enemy were the essential causes of discontent; the need of new and better pastures was a secondary factor inducing many to leave the colony. Over the years 1835-8 (the largest migration was in 1836) thousands of Boers, mostly from the eastern districts, moved away into the little-known interior. Much of the land had recently been denuded of inhabitants by the devastations of the Zulu despot Shaka. The Great Trek led at first to Natal, but clashes between the Boers and the Natives there resulted in British intervention, and the British annexation of the country in 1843. Most of the Natal Voortrekkers then crossed the Drakensberg again to settle in the interior, where some of their kinsmen had preceded them. North of the Vaal River they formed the Transvaal or South African Republic, whose independence was recognised by Britain in 1852. The country between the Orange and the Vaal was under British rule for a few years; abandoned in 1854, it became the Orange Free State.

In the same year the Cape Colony was given an elected Parliament; the franchise, based on a low property qualification, made no distinction of race. Natal became in 1856 a colony separate from the Cape; in its legislature officials sat together with popular representatives. In principle the Natal franchise was open to all races, but it was so administered as virtually to exclude non-Europeans. In the two republics, on the other hand, "no equality between black and white in Church or State" was frankly the guiding principle of constitution, law and policy.

The non-Europeans in Natal and the republics were Bantu-speaking Africans, heathen tribesmen. The non-Europeans of the Cape Colony were the Coloured people, Afrikaans-speaking, mostly Christian and influenced for generations by European civilisation. The slow expansion of the Cape, during the second half of the nineteenth century, up to the Natal border, incorporated in that colony large numbers of Bantu. The pattern in Natal was complicated during the same period by the introduction of Indian labourers to work in the canefields.

Relations between the colonies (together with the imperial government) and the republics were made difficult by conflicting territorial claims and by the discovery of diamonds and gold. A series of wars between the Free State and its neighbours the Basuto, under the astute chief Moshesh, ended in the latter's request for British annexation. This took place in 1868, Basutoland becoming a dependency of the Cape; in 1884, following difficulties in administration of the colony, it was made a separate British possession. The diamonds of Kimberley attracted British and other diggers; the territory (Griqualand West) was annexed by Britain in 1871, and to the Cape in 1880.

These expansions were into territory claimed by the Free State. The Transvaal suffered more than this: it was itself annexed in 1877, on the excuse that its bankrupt government had broken down, and with the intention of bringing it into a South African confederation. But the Transvaal Boers fought for their independence, which was restored in 1881.

When Germany appeared on the scene in 1884, proclaiming a protectorate over South-West Africa, territorial expansion in Africa became a competition among the Great Powers. Britain was concerned to prevent direct contact

between the Boer republics and Germany. Cecil Rhodes, the diamond magnate and Cape politician, wanted also to provide for the expansion of his colony to the north. So the next move, in 1885, was into Bechuanaland. British Bechuanaland, south of the Molopo, became a Crown colony, which was annexed to the Cape ten years later. Bechuanaland, north of the Molopo, was proclaimed a protectorate, which it still remains.

In the following year the rich Witwatersrand goldfield was discovered in the Transvaal, and Johannesburg was founded. Large numbers of immigrants, mostly British, threatened the character of the old-fashioned patriarchal republic. They were denied the vote, and in other ways believed themselves to be ill-treated by the government of President Kruger. The friction troubled the other South African states, especially the Cape Colony, many of whose citizens were involved in it. The Cape had been given responsible government in 1872 (Natal attained this goal in 1893), and in 1890 Cecil Rhodes became Prime Minister. In the same year his Pioneer Column began the settlement of Rhodesia. Rhodes was determined to unite South Africa. Knowing that he had not long to live, he was inclined to short cuts and drastic solutions. To bring the Transvaal into line, politically, with the colonies, a revolution was planned in Johannesburg. It was to be aided by an invasion, conducted by Rhodes' lieutenant Dr. Jameson. At the last minute the leaders in Johannesburg called off the revolution, but Dr. Jameson carried out his raid from the Bechuanaland border (December, 1895). The raiders were captured. Rhodes had to resign all his offices, and the cause of co-operation between the English and the Afrikaners was almost irretrievably ruined.

The imperial government became involved in the disputes that followed between the Transvaal government and its *Uitlander* (foreign) subjects. The disputes culminated, in 1899, in the Anglo-Boer War. The Orange Free State was involved as an ally of the Transvaal. The stubborn resistance of the republics appeared to have been overcome early in 1900, but guerilla warfare continued until 1902, when the Boer armies surrendered on terms. The conquered states became British colonies. The Transvaal also lost some territory to Natal, and Swaziland, which had been administered by the Transvaal, became a British protectorate.

Within five years of the peace both the new colonies were given responsible government. All four colonies thus enjoyed similar constitutions, all owned the same allegiance and all included both British and Afrikaner populations. The movement for union, the main obstacles to which had been removed, quickly gathered momentum. Representatives of the four Parliaments met in a National Convention in 1908 and drew up a unitary constitution. Natal, which alone had a white population that was mainly British, would have preferred a federal system, but accepted the draft constitution by referendum. The others accepted it by parliamentary vote. The Imperial Parliament in 1909 passed the South Africa Act as drafted by the colonial statesmen; it took effect in 1910, fusing the four colonies into the Union of South Africa.

BOTHA AND SMUTS

Though the constitution was not federal but unitary, it was nevertheless a combination of compromises. The Cape Province made no legal or political distinctions between different races; Natal made such distinctions, their racial character being thinly veiled; in the other two provinces white supremacy was the main theme of social, economic and political organisation. It was impossible to devise a parliamentary franchise acceptable to all the provinces. Each therefore retained its own. But the Cape was given the further guarantee, without which it would

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

have rejected union, that no one might be deprived of his vote on the ground of race or colour except by a two-thirds majority of the two Houses of Parliament in joint session. The same entrenchment was given to the clause which made English and Dutch the official languages of the Union. Otherwise the constitution could be amended by ordinary legislation. There were other compromises on the distribution of seats, the quasi-federal composition of the Senate and the national capital. Pretoria is the administrative capital, Cape Town the seat of Parliament.

Louis Botha, who had been the Transvaal Premier, formed the first government, with J. C. Smuts, another Transvaal statesman, as his chief lieutenant. Their party, the South African Party, had the support of almost all the Afrikaners in the country as well as of a minority of the English. The opposition parties, both essentially British in composition, were the Unionist (representing capitalist interests and imperial sentiment) and Labour (representing skilled European labour).

Botha's tenderness towards the sentiments and interests of the British section was unacceptable to many Afrikaners. Led by J. B. M. Hertzog they seceded from the South African Party and in 1914 formed the National Party. Its main strength lay at first in Hertzog's own province, the Orange Free State, and in the western Transvaal. When the World War broke out, and Botha gave South Africa's support to Britain, it seemed to many irreconcilable Boers that the chance to reverse the decision of 1902 had come. Their rebellion was easily suppressed by Botha, who used only Afrikaner troops for the purpose; but it gave a tremendous political fillip to the Nationalists.

South African forces took part in the war, first in the conquest of South-West Africa from the Germans, then in the East African campaign and also in France. Botha commanded in South-West Africa; Smuts in East Africa, after which he went to London and sat in the British War Cabinet. South Africa, like the other Dominions, won a new international status when she was admitted to the Peace Conference and became a signatory of the treaty in 1919. This did not, however, satisfy the Nationalists, who demanded complete independence of Britain.

Botha died shortly after signing the peace. Smuts, who succeeded to the premiership, fought a bitter election campaign in 1920. The South African Party lost its absolute majority, and retained a precarious hold on power only through Unionist support. The rise of Nationalism imposed a closer co-operation upon its opponents; the Unionists amalgamated with the South African Party, and the enlarged South African Party won a clear majority in 1921.

The absorption of the Unionists and the steady drain of Afrikaners to the opposition made the South African Party an increasingly British party, while the Nationalists were exclusively Afrikaner. Party feeling was dangerously reinforced by strong racial and national emotions. The Labour Party, however, though mainly English-speaking in leadership and still largely so in its members, was drawn in the post-war years into closer association with the Nationalists. For the latter were not only the party of national independence; representing the tradition of the Boer republics, they stood firmly for the subordination of the non-Europeans to the white race. Because the skilled and relatively well-paid white workers felt their wages and jobs to be threatened by non-Europeans, accustomed to a low standard of living, the Labour Party had on this issue a common interest with the Nationalists.

The Transvaal Chamber of Mines, in an attempt to meet rising costs, proposed to abandon the customary colour bar which excluded Natives from skilled and semi-skilled work. The dispute led to a strike, which became general on the Witwatersrand early in 1922. The strike in turn

developed into a "revolution" along the whole length of the Rand. Troops restored order and broke the strike. But Smuts was not forgiven by the white workers. The Labour Party formed an electoral pact with the Nationalists, on condition that both socialism and republican independence were shelved for the duration of the agreement. The two parties supported each other in the election of 1924. The South African Party was defeated and a Nationalist-Labour Coalition under Hertzog came into power.

HERTZOG

The year 1924 marks not only the end of the period of British ascendancy, but the approximate beginning of a new chapter in the history of the Africans (i.e. the Bantu-speaking Natives; *Africans* must not be confused with *Afrikaners*). Hitherto the very great majority of them had lived either in the Reserves, where much of the old tribal system survived, or on the European farms, where they were the labour force (except in the western half of the Cape Province, the home of the Coloured people). The unskilled miners were migrant labourers who on expiry of their contracts returned to their tribal homes within or outside the Union. Much of the urban labour was of the same migratory kind. The number of detribalised Africans, whose only homes were the segregated "Native locations" on the outskirts of the towns, was very small. This distribution appeared to justify the traditional European, and especially Afrikaner, view that the so-called "Natives" were foreigners in the white man's land, in which they could claim no rights. The traditional view was not modified by the presence of large numbers of Africans on the farms, because in these quasi-manorial communities the rights appropriate to a modern society were hardly relevant. White and black had managed to live for half a century in their separate worlds without much friction.

What upset this precarious *modus vivendi* was the growth of secondary industry and urban populations in an economy formerly based on farming and mining. Industry had grown rapidly under the natural protection afforded by war conditions, and when this was removed the artificial protection of tariffs was demanded and ultimately given. South Africa entered its Industrial Revolution, and the towns, formerly the preserves of the English, began to receive from the countryside an influx of Afrikaners and also of Africans who came to stay.

When Hertzog took office the change was beginning; the post-war disturbances, of which the Rand Strike was one, were symptoms of it. Yet Hertzog's "Native policy", his attempt at a comprehensive and permanent solution of the peculiar problems of a multi-racial society, belonged altogether to the pre-industrial era. One part of this policy was to remove the Africans in the Cape Province from the common voters' roll and to give them separate and permanently limited representation. This involved the amendment of an entrenched clause of the constitution by a two-thirds majority, which Hertzog did not command. The policy was therefore held in reserve for ten years while other matters were attended to.

Both the form and the substance of independence, together with the elevation of the Afrikaners to a position of at least equal power and prestige with the English, were primary objects of the government. "Dutch" as an official language was made to include—in practice to give place to—Afrikaans, which since the 1870's had become a literary language. Bilingualism was insisted upon throughout the civil service, with the result that the more bilingual Afrikaners came within a generation to fill the service, almost to the exclusion of the English (even the bilingual English ceased to be attracted to it.) Symbols of the

British connection were gradually abolished and a national flag provided. The Imperial Conference of 1926 agreed to the Balfour Declaration, recognising the sovereign independence of the Dominions, and this was given legal substance by the Statute of Westminster in 1931.

By that time the whole world had plunged into economic crisis, and Britain, South Africa's chief export market, had abandoned the gold standard. South Africa remained on gold; it was a point of national honour with the government, a proof of actual independence, to follow a course different from Britain's. Given the economic ties between the two countries, this policy was disastrous. It produced, at the end of 1932, a political crisis which might have brought the South African Party back to power.

Forces were at work, however, to put an end to the old unhappy quarrel of Boer and Briton, reflected and perpetuated by the party system. In 1933 a coalition government was formed, with Smuts serving under Hertzog. The next year the two main parties fused into one, still under Hertzog's leadership, called the United Party. There were elements that refused to accept the compromise: D. F. Malan, the Nationalist leader in the Cape Province, broke away with his followers, the "Purified" Nationalists, and a much smaller group on the other (English) side formed the Dominion Party. Labour, weakened by dissensions and desertions, had almost ceased to count in the political scale.

The United Party commanded a very large majority in Parliament. Hertzog took advantage of this to bring his "Native policy" out of cold storage and to embody it in bills which were passed by the proper procedure in 1936. The Africans in the Cape (but not the Coloured people, whom Hertzog treated in most respects as the equals of Europeans) were removed from the common roll and given three white representatives in the House of Assembly. In addition the Africans of all the provinces were to elect, by an indirect method, four European Senators. Since racial segregation was the essence of Hertzog's solution, provision was made for the enlargement of the existing Reserves, in which alone (since an Act of 1913) Africans could hold land. By 1936 the central fact in race relations was the growth of a large urbanised African population, increasingly accustomed to European standards, ideas and aspirations. Hertzog's Acts were not based on an acceptance of this fact.

Before the consequences of this legislation could be measured, the second World War broke out. Hertzog determined to underline his country's independence by a policy of neutrality, which was coloured by some overt sympathy for Nazi Germany. The United Party and the Cabinet split on the proposal, which had to be decided by a free vote in Parliament. Hertzog was narrowly defeated. He resigned and Smuts formed a government supported by the various elements who were in favour of participation in the war.

THE SECOND WORLD WAR

South Africa sent two divisions to fight in the Abyssinian and North African campaigns, and a third took part in the invasion of Italy. Her Air Force, however, was probably her most important contribution to the allied cause in the Mediterranean theatres.

These were all volunteer forces, drawn from a nation deeply divided in its sympathies. The followers of Smuts supported the war effort; his opponents, officially neutral, were to some extent sympathetic to the German cause. A few supported it actively, by sabotage or by conveying military information to the enemy; but there was no rebellion.

Significant political developments occurred during the war. When the United Party split in 1939, Hertzog's followers crossed the floor to sit beside the "Purified" Nationalists. But the two groups for a time kept their separate identities. In 1940 their reunion was negotiated. Hertzog, who stood now as always for the real equality and co-operation of the two white nationalities, put forward a programme in this spirit. It was rejected. The Re-united National Party, led by Malan, frankly adopted as its aims republican independence, the supremacy of the Afrikaners over the English and of the white race over the non-European. These principles were carried to a degree of completeness that had not been approached by the old (1914-34) National Party.

Hertzog, his lieutenant N. C. Havenga and the few supporters who stood loyally by him withdrew from the re-united party; they formed the Afrikaner Party, under Havenga's leadership (Hertzog died at this time). In the elections of 1943 this small group was eliminated from Parliament, leaving Malan's Nationalists as the sole opposition. The supporters of Smuts had retained the name and organisation of the United Party, which governed in war-time coalition with the small Dominion and Labour Parties. The Government was supported in 1943 by about two-thirds of the electorate.

The transition from war to peace brought discontent and strengthened the Opposition. The Nationalists made an electoral agreement with the Afrikaner Party, leaving the latter a clear field in a few constituencies. The United Party had a similar agreement with Labour. In the election of 1948 the former Dominion Party, as well as some other splinter groups, was destroyed. Of the two main antagonists, the Nationalist-Afrikaner Party coalition won a small parliamentary majority, though a minority of the votes. Smuts made way for Malan.

MALAN

Most Europeans in South Africa fear, more or less acutely, that their survival as a separate and self-governing racial group is threatened by the numerical preponderance of the other races. Of a population of nearly 13,000,000 the racial groups form roughly the following percentages: Africans, 67; Europeans, 21; Coloured, 9; Asiatics (i.e. Indians), 3. The Europeans are divided into Afrikaans and English-speaking sections in the ratio 3 : 2, but as many Afrikaners are supporters of the United Party, the Nationalists have felt their own position within the white group to be precarious also. Both fears contributed to their victory at the polls. Once in power, they determined to do everything possible to strengthen and entrench their own domination and that of the white race. The latter object was to be achieved in terms of *apartheid* (separateness), a word never clearly defined but suggesting the reversal of all the tendencies towards the integration of the different races in a common society, coupled with the more rigid exclusion of the non-Europeans from political and economic power. The chief legislative measures may be briefly mentioned to illustrate the object and the method.

In 1949 both marriage and extra-marital relations between Europeans and people of other races were prohibited. An Act of 1950 provided for the registration of the population; as everyone's race would be stated on his identity card the boundary between white and Coloured, racially indistinct, would henceforth be impossible to cross. The registration would be useful also in the administration of the Group Areas Act (1950), which provided for the segregation of all racial groups in separate residential zones in the towns. The Bantu Authorities Act

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(1951) established tribal councils, whose composition would be controlled by the government, for the local administration of Native areas. In 1954 the government took over the direct control of all Native education, hitherto exercised largely by missionary societies; the education of Africans was to be related to their role in society.

The Separate Representation of Voters Act (1951) removed from the common roll in the Cape Province the Coloured voters, who had been left there by the Act of 1936. In 1951, however, the measure was passed by simple majorities in the two Houses sitting separately. The government, which did not command a two-thirds majority, claimed that the original entrenchment had been abolished by the Statute of Westminster. The Supreme Court thought otherwise, and in 1952 ruled the Act null and void. An attempt to reverse this decision by turning Parliament into a High Court was likewise frustrated by the Supreme Court.

The segregation plans would be assisted if South Africa could bring Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland under her jurisdiction. These (the "High Commission Territories") have been under the control of the United Kingdom High Commissioner for South Africa, an office separated from the Governor-Generalship after the Statute of Westminster. Several South African governments have approached the United Kingdom with requests for the transfer of the territories, but in vain; the native inhabitants, in whose interests they are administered, are opposed to the change and successive British governments have refused to make it without their consent.

The Nationalists, who believe their own continuance in office to be necessary for national survival, have taken steps to facilitate this. Immigration from Britain was discouraged, and citizenship made more difficult for British immigrants to obtain. Various changes in the electoral laws favoured the interests of the party in power. Its parliamentary strength was increased by the addition of representatives from South-West Africa.

This territory, which since the first World War had been administered by South Africa under mandate from the League of Nations, had been treated in some respects as an integral part of the Union. An Act of 1950 gave the territory representation, greater than its population warranted, in both Houses of the Union Parliament. The majority of the small white population is Afrikaans-speaking, and the Nationalists won all the seats at the first elections.

Many of these measures—and notably the Separate Representation of Voters Act which threatened the Constitution—were received with extreme hostility by the European opponents of the government. In 1951 the War

Veterans' Torch Commando was formed to organise public opinion in opposition to the government's policies. Mass meetings and torchlight parades were followed by more prosaic electioneering. The non-Europeans, led by their chief representative organisations, the African National Congress and the South African Indian Congress, planned their own resistance, the Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws which was carried out in 1952. Some 8,000 non-Europeans courted arrest and imprisonment by committing statutory offences, chiefly the breach of segregation laws. Their most immediate grievance was the Pass Laws (not an invention of the new government) which subjected the Africans to much humiliation as well as restricting their movements.

The government, which had inherited several drastic powers for suppressing disorder, introduced legislation to add to these. The Suppression of Communism Act (1950) and its subsequent amendments, enabled the Minister of Justice to ban the public activities and restrict the movements of any person whom he deemed a Communist; from this there was no appeal to the Courts. Early in 1953 the Public Safety Act gave the government power to declare a state of emergency, throughout the Union or in any part of it, and to suspend any or every law except those relating to the constitution and meeting of Parliament. At the same time the Criminal Law Amendment Act imposed very severe penalties for offences committed by way of protest against any law or in support of a campaign for the repeal of a law.

The record of the government (no longer a coalition, since the Afrikaner Party had been absorbed by the Nationalists) received the endorsement of the public in the general election of 1953; the government gained both seats and votes. The Opposition lost not only votes but also its cohesion. Many of its supporters in Natal (and a few elsewhere), led chiefly by a section of the Torch Commando, broke away to form the Federal Party, seeking salvation in a decentralisation of the Union. Others, thinking the United Party reactionary in racial questions, formed the Liberal Party; while a few United Party members of Parliament seceded for the opposite reason, to become the National Conservative Party. All these, as well as the Labour Party, were weak in numbers.

On November 30th, 1954, Dr Malan retired from public life. The party chose as his successor Mr. J. G. Strydom, the leader of its uncompromising Transvaal wing. The history of South Africa since 1908 may be regarded as the peaceful conquest of the sub-continent by the Transvaal, before which the Cape Province with its liberal tradition had gone down in defeat.

A K.-J.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

POPULATION

According to the most recent estimate the population of the Union of South Africa totals 13,669,000 (as compared to the 1951 Census figure of 12,667,759) which, spread over the total land area of 472,733 sq. miles, gives a population density of 29 persons per sq. mile. It is, therefore, a relatively sparsely populated country; but, because of the nature of the terrain—there are large expanses of desert and semi-desert country as well as inaccessible mountainous regions—the population is very unevenly spread and some areas are fairly densely populated. The main centres of population tend to coincide with the regions of industrial concentration. Thus there are thickly populated areas in the Southern Transvaal (particularly in the vicinity of the Witwatersrand), in the Western Cape Province and Cape Peninsula, in Natal around the port of Durban and in the Eastern Province near the ports of East London and Port Elizabeth. There is a rapidly expanding area in the Northern Orange Free State in the new goldfields.

The Union's population is made up of four main racial groups: whites, who constitute less than a quarter; Asiatics, who number approximately 400,000 and are mostly concentrated in Natal; Africans (or "Natives") who, numbering over 9 million, are easily the largest section; and persons of mixed blood known as Coloureds, who total over 1.2 million. Distinctions between the groups often tend to be arbitrary; but, in terms of the Population Registration Act of 1950, the government is at present taking steps to re-classify the whole population.

LABOUR

No recent figures of the total labour force are available; but in 1952 the numbers employed in the five main branches of industry (mining, manufacturing, transport, building and electricity undertakings) was 1.5 million, of which less than half a million were white. Agriculture, in which must be counted also the numbers of self-employed, accounted for 929,000 in the same year, 867,000 of whom were non-whites. Thus taking into account employment in the public service, domestic servants and other minor industries, the total labour force in South Africa to-day is probably about 4-4.5 million, more than three-quarters of whom are non-white.

The bulk of non-white labour is unskilled. Legal barriers to their acquiring skills are few; they exist only in the mining and building industries. But in practice there are a number of hindrances. Training facilities are scanty; the apprenticeship system discourages non-European youths from receiving proper training; and, finally, the trade unions and professional societies, which are mostly under the control of the Europeans, inhibit the entry of the non-white into the skilled grades of work. Recently, however, the government has taken steps to provide training for non-whites, especially in the building industry, but they are restricted to doing work for their own race.

Skilled workers are short in the Union to-day. The government has therefore sponsored measures to encourage immigration of foreign artisans. But for a number of reasons it has not recently been very successful. There has in fact, been only a small net gain from immigration since the Nationalist Government, which first won office in 1948, reversed its predecessor's policy of unrestricted

immigration. Shortages of skilled labour have, as a result acted as a brake on economic development. Some private firms have therefore tended to utilise non-European labour in the semi-skilled and machine-operative grades. This tendency seems likely to be extended.

Recorded unemployment is low. The numbers registered as unemployed at the Government employment exchanges averages about 13,000, an insignificant percentage of the total labour force. But the recorded figures give only a partial coverage and, furthermore, the real problem in South Africa is under-employment of, in other words, the under-utilisation of individual capacity.

One final fact about the South African labour force deserves to be mentioned, and that is the practice of migratory labour. Since a large number of non-Europeans (principally Africans) are also small cultivators in the Native Reserves (territories specially set aside for exclusive African occupation), the labour force is constantly on the move. Quite frequently the practice is to spend six months in the towns and six months in the Reserves. This phenomenon is especially catered for by the gold-mining companies, some of whom welcome it as providing a means of affording their labourers a recuperative rest period from the rigours of deep-level mining. But there is no doubt that it is in general wasteful and uneconomic.

AGRICULTURE

South Africa is not a rich agricultural country. Probably not more than one-third of the land area is suitable for intensive cultivation. Large expanses, indeed, are little more than arid desert. Rainfall is erratic, and perhaps not more than 6 per cent of the land is at present being cultivated. The chief crops are wheat (1953-54 crop: 634,700 short tons), maize (1953-54 crop: 3,917,700 short tons) and fruit. Smaller quantities of tobacco, sugar and other crops are also grown.

Livestock production is an important industry. There were over 11½ million head of cattle and over 31 million wool-bearing sheep in the Union as at August 31st, 1953, since then the livestock population has increased. But substantial numbers of the cattle and large numbers of sheep are of poor quality, particularly those belonging to the Africans. There is a well-established dairy industry which is capable of meeting the country's requirements.

Farming in South Africa is subject to the extremes of drought and flood. In some years agriculture has been a fairly substantial contributor to foreign earnings, but in others it has been necessary to import large quantities of farm products, especially of wheat. Even maize has had on occasions to be imported. The gross value of farming production in 1953-54 was £343 million, divided equally between agricultural products and pastoral products, which by volume, represents an increase of 51 per cent by comparison with pre-war figures. Since the population of South Africa has increased by only 34 per cent in the same period, it is evident that the farming industry is now better able than before to meet the country's food and raw material requirements.

The problem of soil erosion assumes serious proportions in South Africa, particularly in the Native Reserves. Due to climatic conditions, the relatively thin top-soil is always in danger of being washed away unless sound farming methods are practised. The problem was allowed to

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worsen for too long before the Government became fully aware of the menace. However, since the passing of the Soil Conservation Act of 1946, energetic steps have been taken, but it is, of course, impossible to replace the fertile soil which has already been washed down to the sea. It has been estimated that the annual loss of top-soil is equivalent to over half a million acres of good productive land each year.

MINING

South Africa is most fortunately endowed with mineral wealth. Besides gold, diamonds and other precious minerals, there are very substantial deposits of coal, iron ore and manganese, and important amounts of copper, chrome ore, asbestos and many other minerals. The total value of mineral production in the Union in 1954 was £248·8 million, of which gold-mining accounted for more than three-quarters. Although the volume of mineral production is now several times larger than it was before the war, the mining industry as a whole is relatively less important to the national economy than hitherto. This is shown by the declining share in the net national income attributable to mining; the percentage in 1939 was 21 per cent, while in 1954 it was 13 per cent.

This transition, which has come about largely because of the very rapid expansion of the Union's manufacturing industry in recent years, poses for the country in general and the gold-mining industry in particular some awkward problems. Competition with manufacturing firms for labour, for instance, tends to push up costs; and in the case of the gold-mining industry this is especially undesirable because the price of its product is, for all practical purposes, fixed. The United States Treasury, which in effect controls the world buying price for monetary gold at 35 dollars per fine ounce, has remained unmoved by the frequent endeavours of the world gold-producers, led by South Africa, to secure a higher price.

Gold and Uranium. In response to the contraction of profit margins, which is due not only to the factors mentioned above but is a result also of the gradual working out of the richer seams, the gold-mining industry has sought by various means, such as mechanisation, to develop more efficient methods of production. The fact that, in spite of adverse circumstances, gold production has been rising, is proof of the success of these measures; but it is also a reflection of two other developments, namely the opening up of the Orange Free State goldfields, and the windfall which uranium has brought to a number of mines which were on the margin of profitability.

An enormous amount of capital has been sunk in the new Free State mines. It is only recently that it has begun to show any return; in 1954 output from Free State mines was 1,122,605 fine ounces, 12 per cent of the total, whereas in the first six months of 1955, 979,827 fine ounces were produced, which is 15 per cent of the total. In addition to this shift towards the Free State fields there has also been a marked tendency for development to take place on the western extremity of the Witwatersrand, while the Central and East Rand have shown signs of declining.

The advent of uranium has transformed the outlook for many mines. It is obtained as a bi-product of gold, though the processes of refining and concentrating the ore are complicated and require expensive machinery and plant. The capital outlay for those mines, which receive the approval of the Government to undertake uranium production, is met by long-term loans provided jointly by the American and British governments. The whole output, the quantity and terms of sale of which remain secret, go to the United States and British Atomic Energy Authorities, in

agreed proportions. Some idea of the importance of this export and its potential value to the Union's economy may be judged from the figure of £15 million, which was the value of uranium exports in 1954. In due course, as more uranium plants go into production, this figure should at least be doubled.

Coal. South Africa has extensive coalfields, some of which are, however, low-grade. Production has been rising steadily in recent years and was 30,844,118 tons in 1954. Most of it is required for internal purposes but extensive bunkering services have to be provided for at the ports. The Government has taken the lead in exploiting low-grade supplies of coal in its oil-from-coal plant (SASOL) which, at great cost, it has installed at Sasolburg on the Orange Free State-Transvaal border. Pilot production of petroleum has already started and full-scale production should begin later this year. It is hoped to found a chemical industry based on bi-products of the process.

Diamonds. Diamonds are still an important mineral, and a useful provider of foreign exchange. Output, a large proportion of which comes from the state-owned fields at the mouth of the Orange river, totalled 2,891,264 metric carats, worth £13·2 million, in 1954.

Iron. Output is rising and totalled just over 2 million ounces in 1954.

Manganese, Copper, Chrome and Tin, among base-metals, are of growing importance, though in the case of the latter, temporarily adverse circumstances of demand caused the output to shrink to 773,000 tons in 1954.

INDUSTRY

The Union's manufacturing industry has experienced a remarkable increase in the post-war era. This is clearly shown in the national income accounts by the rapid growth of private manufacturing industry in relation to the rest. The total value of manufacturing industry's contribution in 1954 is put at £358·9 million, representing 26 per cent of the total; the figures in 1939 were by comparison £70 million and 18 per cent.

Behind this increase lies the rapid expansion of the home market, which unlike countries such as Australia, is not primarily the result of a heavy influx of new immigrants; in South Africa the main impetus to post-war expansion has been the growth of internal spending power. Gross national produce per head of the population which was £36 in 1938-39, was as high as £96 per head in 1952-53, a figure which compares more than favourably with that in neighbouring African territories. This wave of post-war prosperity has spread, though unevenly, to all sections of the community, and manufacturers are turning their attention increasingly to the specialised needs of the non-European market.

Not all the new industries which have grown up in the Union since the war are soundly based, in the economic sense. In addition to the protection provided by the Union's tariff system, which is on the whole of moderate proportions, the whole of South African industry has, since 1948, been sheltered from overseas competition by the operation of import controls. Import restrictions became imperative because of balance of payments difficulties and, while the controls have from time to time been reduced, they still remain necessary; at present imports are restricted to 52 per cent of the level of 1948. It is the Union Government's declared policy to proceed steadily towards complete liberalisation of imports, thus uncompetitive industries which have sprung up under the shelter of the controls, must either reform their methods or succumb eventually to foreign competition.

Manufacturing industry is almost wholly privately owned. The state has, however, taken an active part in certain sectors. It has a majority share in the S.A. Iron and Steel Corporation, which has large plants at Pretoria and Vereeniging. Electricity supplies are the monopoly of the Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM) which is a publicly-owned corporation. The railways are owned and operated by the state, as are airways and some trunk motor-transport routes; and in addition to its initiative in establishing the SASOL oil-from-coal plant, the Government has taken part in exploiting phosphate deposits in the Transvaal. The Government has also set up a publicly-owned development corporation, known as the Industrial Development Corporation, which has played an important role in the setting up of a number of new industries, including the new textile factory at Zwelitsha which will provide employment for 2,000 Africans.

Most of the capital for manufacturing industry is however provided by private capitalists; and a substantial proportion comes from abroad. According to some recent official estimates 63 per cent of gross capital formation in the Union is in the private sector, 25 per cent of which is in manufacturing industry. Domestic savings are increasing but there is still a need for foreign capital; the government's policy is to encourage the inflow of such capital, though the non-resident shareholders' tax to some extent discriminates against it.

Heavy Industry. The iron and steel works are situated in Pretoria and at the new Vanderbijl Park works near Vereeniging. The rated capacity of the two plants is 1.2 million ingot tons annually, which is not enough to meet the internal demand and fairly substantial quantities of steel and steel products still have to be imported. The steelworks are modern and efficient and draw largely on local sources for supplies of iron and coal.

Textile Industry. The textile industry has grown rapidly since the war. There are establishments in each of the four main industrial areas, and this decentralisation is possibly a hindrance to efficient production. High production costs render this section of industry susceptible to unrestricted foreign imports. The industry has, therefore, sought and obtained a certain degree of tariff protection, but it is doubtful whether, in the event of complete relaxation of import and exchange controls, it could survive.

Canning Industry. This centres on the Western Cape Province where most of the deciduous fruit is grown and where a profitable industry has been built up which caters largely for the United Kingdom market. The abundant sea fisheries at various points on the coast of the sub-continent have also favoured the canning industry in the areas concerned.

Boot and Shoe Industry. The area around Port Elizabeth is the home of the boot and shoe industry, which employs some 70,000 workers.

Motor Assembly. It is the policy of the government to promote the expansion of the motor assembly industry in the country. Overseas manufacturers have set up large plants; General Motors of U.S.A. have their plant at Port Elizabeth, the British Motor Corporation have theirs near Cape Town and there are other plants at these ports and at Durban.

A wide range of other industries exist, some of which serve primarily the home market, in many cases providing ancillary services to the gold-mines and other larger industries; others have built up valuable export markets, particularly in neighbouring African territories.

EXTERNAL TRADE

South Africa is still heavily dependent on overseas trade: imports are 32 per cent and exports 35 per cent of the national income. The economy is, therefore, sensitive to conditions in world markets. But South Africa is fortunate in one respect, in that gold, which makes up 30 per cent of her export earnings, tends to act as a counterweight, moderating the effects of any recession originating from abroad. Although great progress has been made in building up the home industry, the country has still to look to foreign suppliers, particularly the United Kingdom and the United States, for heavy or specialised machinery and other capital equipment. There is also a strong demand from foreign suppliers for durable consumer goods, such as refrigerators and motor-cars, as well as for a wide range of other consumer requirements; and 60 per cent of all industrial raw materials used in the Union's factories have still to be imported.

Imports in 1954 amounted to £443,299,604, £18 million more than in 1953; they would have been higher had it not been for the restraint imposed by import controls. Metals, machinery and vehicles were easily the most important items, accounting for more than one third. Fibres, oils, foodstuffs and government stores (which include armaments), in that order, were next in importance. By far the biggest supplier was the United Kingdom, with 34 per cent of the total, the United States being next with nearly 20 per cent. It may be expected that the United States will tend to increase its share, since discriminatory restrictions against imports from the dollar area have disappeared as from January 1st, 1954.

Exports in 1954, excluding gold bullion, were £273,740,000, re-exports of non-Union goods £38.4 million. Gold bullion exports were £156 million. Gold remains, therefore, the Union's principal earner of foreign exchange. In earlier years substantial quantities (as much as £39 million a year) was sold in fabricated form to non-government sources abroad. This market has, since the virtual disappearance of the premium on the free market, lapsed and nearly the whole of the Union's gold output is now sold on the London gold market, mostly to official buyers. Since the beginning of 1955 the undertaking to sell a minimum of £50 million of newly mined gold annually to the United Kingdom has been terminated. The United Kingdom, however, still succeeds in earning substantial quantities of gold from South Africa, and in fact more than the former guaranteed minimum.

Exports usually vary with the fortunes of the agricultural industry, particularly of wool. Excluding gold, the most important exports are wool, fruit, diamonds and hides and skins; but the export of other miscellaneous products including manufactured articles, is tending to expand. South Africa is well placed geographically to supply her neighbours, and in recent years it has been particularly successful in this direction. The Federation of Central Africa is already an important trade partner, and a new tariff agreement has recently been signed. But the United Kingdom, taking more than a quarter of South Africa's exports (excluding gold) is still far and away the best customer.

Balance of Payments. It is normal for South Africa to have an adverse trade balance (of £114 million in 1954) and freight, insurance and other services increase the deficit. But this is usually offset by sales of newly-mined gold and by an inflow of capital, either private or official, from overseas. In some years, however, due largely to the failure of private capital to maintain its rate of inflow, there have been substantial deficits which have to be met by running down the country's reserves of gold and other

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foreign balances. In 1954, for instance, reserves were reduced by £44 million. The drain on the reserves continued in 1955 and the government has been forced to adopt new measures to bring it under control.

South Africa has a unique relationship with the sterling area. It does not participate in the currency pooling arrangement, and it is responsible for settling its own foreign currency debts. In fact, however, most of its deficit is with the sterling area and, contrary to the general experience, it has no dollar problem. Exchange policy is nevertheless closely co-ordinated with the sterling area and the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has frequently paid tribute to the co-operation of the South African authorities in financial and economic matters.

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICIES

A tradition of conservative financial policies has been built up in South Africa over a number of years. Since the war the main problem that has faced the framers of the budget has been that of containing inflationary forces. On the whole, this has been achieved, though the index of retail prices (which is an unsatisfactory indicator of the cost-of-living for the population as a whole, but is the only one at present available) has risen by over 30 per cent since 1948. By comparison with most other countries in the world this is, however, fairly modest. As part of the general financial strategy, the government has usually budgeted for a surplus. On most occasions, however, due primarily to unexpected windfalls of tax income, the surplus has turned out to be larger than forecast. This has been doubly fortunate since the government's expenditure on capital items has been steadily increasing. In the latest budget, presented to Parliament in April 1955, expenditure on Revenue Account was estimated at £240 million and that on Loan Account at nearly £90 million. The surplus is estimated at £10 million.

Despite steadily increasing public expenditures, it has been found possible to reduce on separate occasions, the burden of taxation. Substantial tax reductions, totalling £22 million, were made in 1954. In the year (1955-56), only minor concessions were made, and the Government decided on a new departure in introducing an undistributed profits tax, which, however, does not apply to the profits earned in the Union by foreign companies.

Money and Banking. Monetary policy has generally kept in step with the wider economic and financial policies. Co-ordination is facilitated by the fact that the central bank, the South African Reserve Bank, has a majority of government shareholders and is to all intents and purposes an auxiliary of the Treasury. There are four main commercial banks, two of which are British-owned, the Standard Bank of S.A. Ltd., and Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Ltd., one which has a strong Dutch connection, the Netherlands Bank of S.A. Ltd., and Volkskas Ltd., which is a local bank. The latter has recently been making considerable headway, especially among the Afrikaans-speaking section of the community.

The internal credit situation is naturally strongly influenced by the external balance. When funds are flowing in, the Reserve Bank has sometimes to intervene and neutralise any undue expansion of credit. The reverse also applies. But, largely because there is not a fully-developed money market in South Africa and the Commercial Banks hold reserves well in excess of the minimum statutory requirement, credit control tends to be somewhat ineffective. The Government has tried more than once to establish a proper money market in South Africa. For a time, strenuous efforts were made to develop the inland commercial bill, but with only partial success. More

recently a new institution, known as the National Finance Corporation, has been set up with government backing, designed to mobilise short-term funds lying idle in the country and put them to more active use. In fact, most of its investments, totalling over £100 million, are in Treasury bills and other Union Government stocks. But the establishment of the N.F.C. has certainly created a short-term money market of a sort, and it has facilitated the control of the Reserve Bank over the money market in general.

Interest rates in South Africa are not high for a young country in an early phase of its economic development. The Reserve Bank has, until recently, kept its discount rate ("bank rate") fairly low; but with the development of an adverse trend in the autumn of 1955 interest rates have been advanced. The bank rate was raised to 4½ per cent in September 1955. The yield on Government bonds is currently about 4½ per cent, and the minimum overdraft rate is 5½ per cent.

GENERAL ECONOMIC POLICIES

The present South African (Nationalist Party) Government under Mr. J. G. Strydom has given assurances that its aim is a free-enterprise economy with the minimum of state interference. But, as is natural in a newly-developing country, the state does in fact play a large role in the economic life of the country. As mentioned previously, it owns and operates the railways, motor transport and airways and there are public corporations in other large sectors of the economy. In addition, however, the government has set up large numbers of control boards in the agricultural industry, the purpose of which is to ensure orderly marketing conditions. It has, furthermore, wide powers of regulation and control by virtue of various acts of parliament, such as the Motor Carrier Transportation Act of 1930 and the Wage Act of 1937.

Finally, a word needs to be said about the *apartheid*, the policy of racial segregation. It is the government's intention to make provision for separate residential, educational and other facilities for the races. In the economic field, the intention is to have only temporary non-European labour in the areas of white industrial development; the labour will in the main be migratory. Plans are being made, furthermore, to shift the focus of future industrial development towards the "Native Reserves", where there should be ample supplies of labour. In pursuance of this policy, the state has taken steps to limit the influx of non-Europeans into the industrial towns and has in some instances refused permission for the expansion of existing industrial areas.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

This territory was formerly administered by the Union as mandatory power for the League of Nations, but recently steps have been taken to integrate the territory, economically as well as politically, with the Union itself. It is rich in mineral wealth (total value of minerals produced £21.9 million in 1953); the most important minerals being diamonds, lead and zinc. Large deposits of iron and copper have been proved by an American mining corporation and a bright future appears to be opening for the country's mining industry.

Of hardly less importance is the *karakul* (Persian lamb) industry which has grown to substantial proportions. Exports of pelts in 1953 were valued at over £5 million. Competition from South Africa is however an anxiety to the industry. Livestock production and dairy farming have also been rapidly developed, with the Union as its chief market. South-West Africa provides something like

one quarter of the Union's butter requirements. There is also a flourishing fishing industry on the coast. Communications in South-West Africa are a brake to economic progress. The port of Walvis Bay provides an adequate outlet, but rail and road communications with the hinterland are poor. Should the project of building a rail link to the Central African Federation come to fruition, South-West Africa's ports would assume considerable importance.

HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES

Basutoland. The economy of Basutoland is based mainly on peasant agriculture and animal husbandry. Poor farming methods have, however, resulted in bad land usage, soil erosion and low yields. Basutoland is not self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs, but earns a small income from exports of wool and mohair. Successful efforts have been made, with the aid of Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, to introduce better farming methods and to check the spread of soil erosion.

The most important export of the territory is labour. It has been estimated that upwards of 30,000 Basutos go to the gold-mines of South Africa each year in search of work. Their earnings and remittances home are an important source of revenue for the territory.

Bechuanaland Protectorate. The economy depends almost entirely on the export of cattle and the Colonial Development Corporation has established two large ranches in the Protectorate. With greatly improved water supplies cattle ranching in the present unoccupied areas offers hopeful prospects. There is evidence of important mineral deposits.

Swaziland. The country derives its wealth from important mineral deposits and from diversified farming. It has a good climate and good soil. Ranching on a large scale is carried on and the Colonial Development Corporation has been active in sponsoring irrigation schemes, plantations of timber and other projects. The chief minerals are asbestos, tin and barytes. Adequate communications are, however, lacking and Swaziland has no direct exit to the coast. Both the Portuguese in Mozambique and the South African authorities have proposed rail links with Swaziland. The Union Government is at present considering the construction of a new port on the Zululand coast north of Durban, which would be the logical outlet for Swaziland.

The British Government, which is responsible for the High Commission territories, has done a lot to help them economically. Some £14.4 million pounds has been earmarked for development in the three territories since 1945 by the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund and the Colonial Development Corporation.

B.W.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (UNIE VAN SUID AFRICA)

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

The total area of the Union is 472,733 sq. miles.

Area of Provinces (sq. miles): Cape of Good Hope, 278,839; Natal, 33,578; Transvaal, 110,450; Orange Free State, 49,866.

POPULATION

A census of all races of the population was taken in May 1951. The population is divided for census purposes into five racial groups as follows:

- (1) Whites (i.e. European or of European origin);
- (2) Asiatics;
- (3) Coloureds (this group consists chiefly of Cape Coloureds; also includes Cape Malays);
- (4) Natives.

The last three groups, when combined, form the "Non-White" group in the Union.

RACIAL COMPOSITION (1951)

RACE	
Whites	2,641,689
Asiatics	366,664
Coloureds	1,103,016
Natives	8,556,390
TOTAL	12,667,759

GENERAL SUMMARY OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1911 to 1951

YEAR	ALL RACES TOTAL	WHITES		
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
1911	5,973,394	1,276,284	685,164	591,078
1921	6,928,580	1,519,488	782,035	737,453
1931	—	1,828,175	930,541	897,634
1936	9,589,898	2,003,857	1,017,874	985,983
1946	11,301,949	2,372,690	1,194,626	1,178,064
1951	12,667,759	2,641,689	1,322,754	1,318,935

YEAR	TOTAL NON-WHITES			NATIVES		ASIATICS		COLOURED AND MALAYS	
	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1911	4,697,152	2,384,228	2,312,924	2,022,949	1,996,057	96,135	56,068	265,144	260,799
1921	5,409,092	2,754,957	2,654,135	2,382,397	2,315,416	97,336	68,395	275,224	270,324
1936	7,586,041	3,819,233	3,766,868	3,312,651	3,284,038	119,151	100,540	387,431	382,230
1946	9,019,259	4,593,552	4,425,707	3,978,691	3,826,824	149,076	136,184	465,785	462,699
1951	10,026,070	5,109,331	4,916,739	4,369,157	4,187,233	189,595	177,069	550,579	552,437

VITAL STATISTICS

	1952	1953 *	1954 *
<i>Whites:</i>			
Births	68,031	70,766	71,549
Rate	25.2	25.7	25.5
Deaths	22,168	24,374	24,263
Rate	8.2	8.9	8.7
Infant Mortality Rate .	32.8	34.1	34.3
<i>Asiatics:</i>			
Births	13,155	13,614	14,638
Rate	34.8	35.2	36.7
Deaths	3,493	3,923	3,616
Rate	9.2	10.1	9.1
Infant Mortality Rate .	64.4	73.2	61.4
<i>Coloureds:</i>			
Births	54,235	57,099	58,365
Rate	47.7	48.8	48.4
Deaths	21,070	22,092	21,755
Rate	18.5	18.9	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate .	128.9	136.5	129.7

* Preliminary figures.

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics, Pretoria.

LABOUR

STATISTICS OF FACTORIES AND PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRIES (EXCLUDING MINING AND QUARRYING)

YEAR	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES				SALARIES AND WAGES PAID TO: (£SA thousands)			
		EUROPEANS		ALL RACES		EUROPEANS		ALL RACES	
		MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE

ALL INDUSTRIES

1948-49	14,361	186,742	41,040	593,803	74,524	97,399	10,557	148,790	15,526
1949-50	14,809	194,465	42,058	632,998	79,105	107,234	11,283	163,338	16,831
1950-51 *	15,604	202,512	45,152	667,852	87,027	119,089	13,005	181,562	19,783
1951-52 *	15,564	210,364	44,513	710,751	88,231	138,514	14,488	211,560	21,834

PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

1948-49	13,879	145,468	39,919	517,573	73,323	76,952	10,242	124,124	15,207
1949-50	14,308	150,393	40,898	540,271	77,908	83,935	10,954	133,778	16,499
1950-51 *	15,125	162,038	44,023	593,760	85,865	96,883	12,738	154,828	19,453
1951-52 *	15,087	170,131	43,385	635,857	87,049	113,834	14,136	182,018	21,478

* Preliminary figures.

Source: Bureau of Census and Statistics, Pretoria.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED COMMODITIES (short tons)

COMMODITIES	1937-38	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Maize	1,924,700	2,100,900	2,980,900	3,008,400	2,151,100	3,376,000	3,917,700
Wheat	313,000	532,600	457,100	761,000	711,200	598,100	634,700
Kaffircorn	115,000	174,000	169,000	172,837	171,236	339,173	225,300
Potatoes	191,000	237,000	262,000	255,702	233,673	202,725	337,500
Groundnuts (shelled)	7,100	53,000	67,000	80,000	85,000	102,000	144,600
Butter (a)	15,159	23,337	27,735	32,400	31,213	32,566	73,459
Cheese (a)	6,216	9,055	9,224	10,868	10,607	11,375	13,910
Dried Fruits	13,008	13,666	13,019	14,356	14,887	14,739	17,006
Citrus Fruits (b)	205,486	266,790	237,312	258,976	264,836	221,088	272,595
Deciduous Fruits (c)	34,445	34,096	43,308	33,732	35,530	51,681	53,854
Wine, including spirits ('000 bulk gallons)	—	49,712	49,505	54,028	42,051	55,745	56,057
Tobacco	10,506*	24,818	22,777	24,410	26,694	22,080	20,089
Wool, grease basis (d)	126,147	102,249	98,211	108,084	110,786	120,420	125,603

(a) Figures for factory production of butter and cheese only.

(b) Citrus fruit production has been estimated on the basis of actual exports plus local consumption.

(c) Figures for the total production of deciduous fruits are not available and therefore the figures given are for exports only.

(d) Skin wool figures are not included.

* Figures given, with the exception of maize and kaffircorn, do not include native production.

LIVESTOCK (At August 31st)

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Cattle	12,241,925	11,512,609	11,565,199	11,767,893	11,654,543
Woolled Sheep	25,595,223	25,960,711	29,615,731	30,278,939	31,401,329
Non-Woolled Sheep	6,312,526	5,400,110	5,207,379	5,200,993	4,590,838
Angora Goats	577,348	619,962	627,136	619,170	638,349
Goats	4,951,472	4,565,217	4,772,665	4,938,270	4,918,248
Pigs*	761,481	699,138	681,272	632,578	536,706

* Owned by Europeans only.

Source: Department of Agriculture, Pretoria.

FISHERIES

Deep-sea Fisheries: The trawl-caught fish landed between April 1953 and March 1954 totalled 129,096,276 lb. valued at £SA1,679,784 the biggest individual item being stockfish, at 102,734,988 lb. valued at £SA1,200,988.

Inshore Fisheries: The total value of the finished production of the pilchard/maasbanker fishery and industry, including canned fish, oil and meat, is at present (1955) assessed at £SA2,000,000, per annum.

INDUSTRY

MINERAL PRODUCTION—VALUE (SALES) (£SA thousands)

YEAR	PRECIOUS METALS		BASE MINERALS				DIAMONDS	QUARRY PRODUCTS	TOTAL
			METALLIFEROUS		NON-METALLIFEROUS				
	GOLD *	OTHER	COPPER	OTHER	COAL	OTHER			
1948	99,919	1,206	3,115	3,237	9,143	1,571	10,210	2,573	130,973
1949	144,865	1,720	3,680	5,025	12,962	3,100	10,035	2,859	154,245
1950	144,775	2,575	5,651	6,936	14,797	4,151	14,385	3,383	196,653
1951	142,948	4,026	8,420	10,304	13,559	6,001	16,345	4,053	205,657
1952	146,700	4,734	11,633	9,534	14,640	8,201	13,916	4,510	215,404
1953	148,200	586	9,277	10,712	16,464	5,550	13,993	5,008	215,765
1954	164,675	568	9,971	9,876	16,122	7,134	13,235	5,645	248,765

* At value realised.

MINERAL PRODUCTION—QUANTITY (SALES)

YEAR	GOLD Fine oz.	COPPER Tons	COAL Tons	DIAMONDS Metric carats
1948	11,584,849	29,482	25,968,351	1,368,499
1949	11,705,048	35,451	27,569,246	1,494,527
1950	11,663,713	38,811	28,664,578	1,925,526
1951	11,516,450	38,533	28,767,732	2,163,170
1952	11,818,690	37,705	30,037,516	2,349,743
1953	11,939,593	37,585	30,569,655	2,627,411
1954	13,237,119	49,134	30,844,118	2,891,264

Source: Department of Commerce and Industry, Pretoria.

FINANCE

BANKING AND CURRENCY

YEAR	SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (£SA thousands)			COMMERCIAL BANKS (£SA thousands)			MONEY IN CIRCULATION (£SA millions)
	NOTES IN CIRCULATION	GOLD HOLDINGS *	FOREIGN BILLS DIS- COUNTED	DISCOUNTS LOANS AND ADVANCES	INVEST- MENTS	DEMAND DEPOSITS	
End of 1950	76,431	69,745	94,168	138,372	140,326	332,263	446.0
„ „ 1951	85,760	67,363	65,850	205,235	122,101	335,965	437.2
„ „ 1952	92,793	60,255	69,469	184,193	138,207	328,911	439.3
„ „ 1953	99,686	62,445	36,211	211,146	134,826	340,652	444.0
„ „ 1954	105,563	70,563	72,007	239,894	127,786	345,868	471.3

* Valued at price actually paid by the Reserve Bank. From the end of 1949 the price was 248s. per fine oz

Source: South African Reserve Bank, Pretoria.

EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS AND ISSUES AND PUBLIC DEBT
(£SA millions)

YEAR ENDED MARCH- 31st	RECEIPTS (excluding Borrowing)			ISSUES (excluding Borrowing)			NET BORROW- ING	CLOSING BAL- ANCE	GROSS PUBLIC DEBT		
	ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	LOAN RECOV- ERIES OTHER	TOTAL	ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	LOAN SER- VICES OTHER	TOTAL			INTER- NAL	EXTER- NAL	TOTAL
1950	147.4	20.2	167.6	146.8	88.9	235.7	72.8	5.7	704.7	30.0	734.7
1951	161.2	34.5	195.7	156.6	66.7	223.3	44.4	22.5	742.6	33.7	776.3
1952	198.8	28.2	227.0	196.0	74.6	270.6	27.0	5.9	754.4	48.3	802.7
1953	224.0	31.1	255.1	212.0	85.7	297.7	39.7	3.0	794.1	48.3	842.4
1954	253.8	29.2	283.0	222.4	104.6	327.0	42.7	1.7	822.9	61.7	884.6
1955	261.6	45.1	306.7	250.7	92.7	343.4	49.0	14.0	871.7	61.9	933.6

Source: South African Reserve Bank, Pretoria.

NATIONAL INCOME

The National Income (Estimate of Bureau of Census and Statistics) for year ending June 30th, 1954, was £SA1,375,500,000 as opposed to £SA1,248,200,000 for year ending June 30th, 1953.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

PRICE INDEX (BASE: 1938 = 100)

YEAR	AGRICULTURAL FIELD CROPS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	WHOLESALE			RETAIL	
		UNION GOODS	IMPORTED GOODS	ALL GOODS	FOOD	ALL ITEMS
1939	93	96.2	100.0	97.6	99.3	99.9
1946	170	150.7	165.4	156.2	144.1	134.1
1947	200	155.6	177.4	163.8	152.0	139.7
1948	233	160.2	199.1	174.9	156.8	147.8
1949	261	164.8	217.5	184.7	161.2	153.2
1950	300	171.6	240.3	197.6	170.5	159.3
1951	486	187.5	288.7	225.8	182.5	171.0
1952	355	220.3	319.2	258.9	214.2	185.9
1953	411	229.4	306.9	261.2	225.7	192.4
1954	411	321.9	308.8	263.1	227.6	195.9

Source: Department of Commerce and Industries, Pretoria.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TRADE SUMMARY (£SA)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Imports .	470,038,397	418,929,403	425,459,166	443,299,604
Exports .	346,973,676	336,405,919	340,018,656	318,011,505

ANALYSIS BY COMMODITIES (£SA thousands)

IMPORTS

	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954*
Animals and Pastoral Products, excluding foodstuffs	937	6,457	5,395	7,257	8,647
Foodstuffs	5,148	19,355	26,185	26,843	25,134
Alcoholic Beverages	747	647	1,028	1,434	1,497
Tobacco and manufacturers thereof	347	1,261	689	663	808
Fibres, Yarns, Textiles and Apparel	17,806	131,958	72,660	84,770	97,192
Metals, Metal Manufacturers, Machinery and Vehicles	36,547	157,908	160,972	148,722	145,652
Minerals, Earthenware, Glassware and Cement	1,875	14,112	17,556	17,231	15,867
Oils, Waxes, Resins, Paints and Varnishes	5,886	41,166	39,666	39,693	43,285
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilisers	3,543	14,106	15,136	12,441	16,319
Leather, Rubber and Manufacturers thereof	2,013	14,774	8,381	9,488	10,088
Wood, Cane, Wicker and Manufacturers thereof	3,704	16,067	14,441	11,407	13,495
Books, Paper and Stationery	3,361	23,316	19,455	14,542	17,207
Jewellery, Watches and Fancy Goods	1,694	5,309	4,841	4,525	5,259
Miscellaneous	2,484	10,914	10,565	10,637	12,228
Government Stores	9,484	12,688	21,922	35,777	30,578

* Preliminary figures.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

	1951	1952	1953	1954†
Animals, Agricultural and Pastoral Products, excluding Foodstuffs	96,317	80,035	88,937	82,929
Foodstuffs	38,519	34,638	40,538	58,553
Ales, Spirits, Wines and Beverages	2,866	3,073	3,227	3,625
Fibres, Yarns, Textiles and Apparel	6,662	6,871	8,227	8,473
Metals, Metal Manufacturers, Machinery and Vehicles	36,908	44,187	49,669	63,568
<i>Total includes:</i>				
Chrome Ore	1,581	1,695	2,646	2,026
Manganese Ore	3,143	3,742	4,399	2,888
Copper, Block and Ingot	7,160	11,194	8,715	8,739
Uranium	*	*	3,873	14,835
Motor Cars	1,583	1,720	2,047	2,363
Motor Trucks and Vans	2,112	2,522	2,262	3,134
Minerals, Earthenware and Glassware	27,916	21,403	21,240	20,045
<i>Total includes:</i>				
Asbestos	6,985	8,945	6,375	7,735
Coal	3,183	1,685	2,768	2,247
Diamonds, rough and uncut	15,379	7,626	8,253	7,143
Oils, Waxes, Resin, Paints and Varnishes	5,038	4,548	6,021	7,484
Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilisers	2,830	2,990	2,869	3,683
Leather, Rubber and Manufactures thereof	6,929	5,915	6,298	6,564
Diamonds Cut and Polished	9,832	9,275	7,076	8,044

* Included in preceding total.

† Preliminary figures.

Source: *Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics*.ANALYSIS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION
(In £SA thousands)

IMPORTS	1951	1952	1953	1954
Arabia	9,017	10,486	9,863	10,929
Belgium	11,897	7,593	8,376	8,437
Belgian Congo	6,594	7,844	7,878	7,493
Canada	17,732	18,241	17,577	15,373
Ceylon	5,141	5,030	5,179	6,518
France	8,190	9,203	7,304	7,157
Germany	14,902	17,135	25,010	22,142
Italy	17,290	6,878	7,970	8,840
Japan	12,327	5,964	10,295	10,979
Netherlands	5,833	6,366	7,710	8,932
Netherlands West Indies	2,904	4,350	6,277	6,306
South-West Africa	5,533	5,358	5,884	7,992
Southern Rhodesia	6,799	6,985	7,245	8,748
United Kingdom	166,168	144,479	159,490	152,579
U.S.A.	91,113	87,615	78,495	87,719

EXPORTS	1951	1952	1953	1954
Belgium	9,466	7,860	7,435	9,638
France	45,351	44,235	40,472	13,379
Germany	10,794	14,647	19,228	15,044
Italy	11,485	13,973	17,615	14,697
Netherlands	14,813	15,877	9,257	7,771
Northern Rhodesia	10,781	12,698	14,804	16,754
South-West Africa	14,120	16,162	19,100	18,240
Southern Rhodesia	30,876	27,147	26,801	30,920
Switzerland	16,106	10,234	12,262	1,396
United Kingdom	89,442	100,200	99,221	100,914
U.S.A.	35,395	22,173	22,295	24,273

Source: *Monthly Abstract of Trade Statistics*.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE UNION is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909, passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Under the Act the four self-governing colonies were united under one Government in May 1910, the colonies becoming original provinces of the Union.

The most outstanding change in the constitution of the Union as established by the South Africa Act of 1909 resulted from the Statute of Westminster, enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1931, which gave effect to resolutions passed by the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930.

The preamble of the Statute sets forth two important principles: (1) That the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations; (2) That in accordance with the established constitutional position no law made by the Parliament of the United Kingdom after December 11th, 1931, shall extend to any Dominion named, as part of the law of that Dominion, except at the request and with the consent of the Dominion concerned.

Executive Power

A Governor-General, appointed by the Queen, represents the Sovereign in the Union, and exercises such powers and functions as the Queen assigns to him. Ministers of State, not exceeding fourteen in number, are appointed to administer such departments of State as are established by the Governor-General-in-Council. They are to be members of the Executive Council, and after the first general election of members of the House of Assembly no Minister is to hold office for more than three months unless he becomes a member of either that House or of the Senate. The appointment and removal of all officers of the public service is vested in the Governor-General-in-Council unless delegated to some other authority. The Public Service Commission appointed in conformity with the requirements of the South Africa Act, has certain powers conferred and duties imposed on it relating to the appointment, promotion, discipline, retirement and superannuation of persons employed in the Public Service.

Legislative Power

The legislative power of the Union is vested in Parliament, consisting of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The Governor-General has power to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone. There must be a session of Parliament every year.

The Senate: Senators must be Union nationals of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as voters, and resident for at least five years within the Union. A Senator must also be a registered owner of property to the value of £500 over any mortgage.

Under the 1955 Senate Act, all Senators except those elected under the Native Representation Act, were required to vacate their seats by December 31st, 1955. The new Senate has a membership of 89 and consists of:

(a) 65 elected Senators: 27 for the Transvaal, 22 for the Cape, 8 for the Orange Free State and 8 for Natal, each province electing a number (not less than 8) equal to one-fifth of the number of electoral divisions into which it is divided for elections to the House of Assembly and Provincial Councils.

(b) 16 nominated Senators, of whom half should be selected on the ground mainly of their acquaintance "with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races in South Africa".

(c) Two elected and 2 nominated Senators representing South-West Africa, one of them being selected mainly on the ground of his acquaintance "with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races of the territory".

(d) 4 Senators elected in terms of the Native Representation Act, 1936.

Senators elected under (a) and (c) are now elected by majority vote instead of the principle of proportional representation. Nominated and elected Senators under (a), (b) and (c) hold their seats for 5 years.

The House of Assembly: Members of the House of Assembly must be Union nationals of European descent, qualified as registered voters and resident for at least five years in the Union. The House of Assembly continues for five years unless previously dissolved.

All Europeans over the age of 21 are entitled to the vote, except those who have been convicted of treason, murder, or any other offence punishable by a term of imprisonment without the option of a fine.

The House of Assembly consists of:

(a) 150 members directly elected under the South Africa Act, 1909 and the Electoral Consolidation Act, 1946 to represent the electoral divisions in the four Provinces of the Union;

(b) 3 members elected under the Representation of Natives Act, 1936, to represent the electoral circles in the Cape Province and

(c) 6 members directly elected under the South-West Africa Affairs Amendment Act, 1949, to represent the electoral divisions in the Territory of South-West Africa.

Native Representation

One of the chief obstacles to the formation of the Union of South Africa was the insistence of Cape Colony on preserving its liberal policy of equal rights. This met with great opposition from the other colonies, but eventually so that a compromise might be reached, the Cape gave up their insistence on the right of natives to sit in Parliament, and the other colonies conceded the right of coloureds and natives to vote, but for European candidates. It was also agreed that this right should be safeguarded. Section 35 of the South Africa Act embodied these franchise rights, and both this and the other "entrenched clause" (stating that Dutch and English should be the official languages) were safeguarded by Section 152, which stated: "Parliament may repeal or alter any of the provisions of the South Africa Act provided that . . . no repeal or alteration in Sections 35 and 137 shall be valid unless the Bill embodying such repeal or alteration shall be passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together, and a third reading be agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses".

The Representation of Natives Act, 1936, removed the Cape natives from the ordinary electoral roll, but provided for the direct representation of natives in the Senate and in the House of Assembly, and the establishment of a Natives' Representation Council. Four Senators are elected by electoral colleges and three members are

SOUTH AFRICA

returned to the House of Assembly by natives registered on the Cape Native Voters' Roll.

In 1949 the Bantu Authorities Act was passed, abolishing the Natives' Representative Council and setting up in its place Bantu local authorities with administrative, executive and judicial functions. In the same year the Government passed the Separate Representation of Voters Act, which removed the coloured voters of Cape Province from the ordinary electoral roll and substituted a system of representation by European members of parliament elected directly by them. The Act was passed by a simple majority, and was subsequently ruled invalid by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court on the grounds that a two-thirds majority of both Houses of Parliament sitting together was necessary in terms of the South Africa Act. The Government contended that, since the coming into operation of the Statute of Westminster, the Union Parliament had become the completely sovereign legislature in and over the Union. The Government then announced its intention of forming a High Court of Parliament to act as the final court of appeal on constitutional issues. A Bill was enacted, but subsequently declared invalid by the Appeal Court. The coloured voters' issue remains unsolved. (*See also* LEGISLATIVE POWER, above.)

Procedure

Money Bills must originate in the House of Assembly, which may not pass a Bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the Governor-General during the session. The amendment of money Bills by the Senate is restricted. Provision is made for the joint sitting of the members of the Senate and the Assembly in the event of both Houses not agreeing to amendments to a Bill after other prescribed expedients have failed.

The Governor-General may assent to, or withhold assent from, a Bill. Two copies of every law, one in English and one in Afrikaans, are to be enrolled of record in the office of the Registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. In case of conflict between the

CONSTITUTION

two copies, that signed by the Governor-General shall prevail.

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 may sit and speak, but not vote, in the House of which he is not a member.

Provincial Government

Provision is made for the appointment of an administrator in each province, who holds office for a term of five years. In each province there is also a provincial council consisting of the same number of members as are elected in the province for the House of Assembly, but in no case is the membership to be less than 25. A member of the provincial council ceases to be a member on being elected to either House of the Union Parliament.

An executive committee of four persons, not necessarily members of the council, together with the administrator as chairman, is elected by the provincial council at its first meeting after each general election. This committee carries on the administration of affairs on behalf of the provincial council. The administrator may, and when required to do so must, act on behalf of the Governor-General-in-Council in regard to all matters in respect of which no powers are reserved or delegated to the provincial council.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

	<i>Assumed Office</i>
Viscount GLADSTONE	May 31st, 1910
Earl BUXTON	Sept 8th, 1914
H.R.H. Prince ARTHUR of CONNAUGHT	Nov. 20th, 1920
Earl of ATHLONE	Jan. 21st, 1924
Earl of CLARENDON	Jan. 26th, 1931
Sir PATRICK DUNCAN	Apr. 5th, 1937
N. J. DE WET (Administrator) . . .	Aug. 28th, 1943
Maj. G. B. VAN ZYL	Jan 1st, 1946
Dr. E. G. JANSEN	Jan. 1st, 1951

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: H.E. Dr. the Hon. E. G. JANSEN.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(National Party Government, re-formed December 2nd, 1954, correct as on February, 15th, 1956.)

Prime Minister: Hon. J. G. STRYDOM.

Minister of Finance and External Affairs: Hon. E. H. LOUW.

Minister of Justice: Hon. C. R. SWART.

Minister of Native Affairs: Dr. the Hon. H. F. VERWOERD.

Minister of Defence: Hon. F. C. ERASMUS.

Minister of Transport: Hon. B. J. SCHOEMAN.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Mines: Dr. the Hon. A. J. R. VAN RHYN.

Minister of the Interior: Dr. the Hon. T. E. DÖNGES, Q.C.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs: Hon. J. J. SERFONTEIN.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. S. P. LE ROUX.

Minister of Education and Forestry: Hon. J. H. VILJOEN.

Minister of Health: Hon. J. F. T. NAUDÉ.

Minister of Labour: Hon. J. DE KLERK.

Minister of Lands and Irrigation: Hon. P. O. SAUER.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

A = Ambassador; M = Minister;

HC = High Commissioner; C = Commissioner

Argentina: Major-Gen. W. H. E. POOLE, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Buenos Aires (M); (also accred. to Chile).

Australia: J. K. UYS, Canberra (HC).

Belgium: J. D. POHL, Brussels (M).

Brazil: (Vacant), Rio de Janeiro (M).

British East Africa: H. H. WOODWARD, Nairobi, Kenya (C).

Canada: W. C. DU PLESSIS, Ottawa (HC); (also accred. to United Nations).

Chile: (see Argentina) (M).

Egypt: A. L. W. DE VILLIERS, Cairo (Chargé d'Affaires).

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: ROBERT KIRSTEN, Salisbury (HC).

France: H. T. ANDREWS, Paris (A); (also accred. to Switzerland).

Germany: Dr. A. H. H. MERTSCH, Bonn.

Greece: J. C. H. MAREE, Athens (Chargé d'Affaires).

Italy: Dr. W. DE VOS MALAN, Rome (A).

Netherlands: P. I. HOOGENHOUT, The Hague (A).

Portugal: S. F. DU TOIT, Lisbon (A); (also accred. to Spain).

Spain: (see Portugal) (M).

Sweden: B. J. JARVIE, Stockholm (M).

Switzerland: (see France) (M).

United Kingdom: G. P. JOOSTE, London (HC).

United Nations: (see Canada), (Permanent Representative).

U.S.A.: J. E. HOLLOWAY, Washington (HC).

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary: Dr. C. H. NEVELING, B.A., M.SC., PH.D.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Secretary: D. C. DE WAAL MEYER, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF CONTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL

Controller and Auditor-General: T. J. CANTY, B.COM., LL.B., C.S.L.L.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE
Commissioner: J. N. THERON, B.A., M.COM.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE

Secretary: J. P. DE VILLIERS, B.ADMIN.

Chief of General Staff: Lt.-General C. L. DE WET DU TOIT, B.A., LL.B., D.S.O.

Inspector-General: Gen.-Major H. B. KLOPPER, D.S.O.

Brigadier: General Staff: Brig. H. J. ZINN, O.B.E.

Army Chief of Staff: Brig. P. H. GROBBELAAR, D.S.O.

Air Chief of Staff: Brig. S. A. MELVILLE, O.B.E.

Naval Chief of Staff: Commander H. H. BIERMANN, O.B.E.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND SCIENCE

Secretary: H. S. VAN DER WALT, B.A., B.EDUC.

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Secretary: D. D. FORSYTH, C.S.H.L.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

Secretary for Finance: Dr. D. H. STEYN, PH.D.

Secretary to the Treasury: I. T. MEYER, B.COM., LL.B.

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

Director: A. D. MITCHELL, B.SC. (Forestry).

GOVERNMENT VILLAGES

Controller of: L. E. ORKIN, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Secretary: Dr. J. J. DU P. LE ROUX, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P.S., D.P.H.

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE

Commissioner for Inland Revenue: M. J. WELLS, B.COM.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Secretary: T. H. V. HONCK, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF IRRIGATION

Director: D. F. MARAIS, B.SC.(ENG.), A.S.C.E.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Secretary: A. E. M. JANSEN, B.A., LL.B.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Secretary: J. F. HANNAH, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

Secretary: E. HESS, B.A., LL.B.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Secretary: V. H. OSBORN, M.A.

NATIONAL HOUSING OFFICE

Secretary: J. H. VAN DER WALT, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIVE AFFAIRS

Secretary: Dr. M. W. W. EISELEN, M.A., D.PHIL.

DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION

Secretary: C. H. SPAMER, M.A.(ECON.)

DEPARTMENT OF PENSIONS

Commissioner of Pensions: W. H. HOFFMANN, B.A., B.COM., C.I.S.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

Commissioner: Maj.-Gen. C. I. RADEMAYER.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General: L. C. BURKE, B.ECON.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Secretary: J. P. V. VISSER, B.A.

DEPARTMENT OF PRISONS

Director of Prisons: V. R. VERSTER, C.S.L.L.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman: J. A. J. KACHELHOFFER, C.S.H.L.

Commissioners: J. T. BUBB, H. S. VAN DER WALT, B.SC.,
H.E.D.

Secretary: D. J. C. STEYN, B.A., LL.B.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Director: K. ROOD.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Secretary: J. A. DE RIDDER, B.COM.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION

General Manager: D. H. C. DU PLESSIS.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Secretary: J. A. E. GIBSON, B.A., LL.B.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

PARLIAMENT

(Cape Town)

THE SENATE

President: Senator Cdt. the Hon. C. A. VAN NIEKERK,
D.T.D.

Sensors (each takes the title Senator the Hon.):

Elected to represent Cape Province:

BASSON, D. J.	LOUW, A. J.
BEKKER, M. J.	MALAN, D. J.
BRINK, A. S.	MALHERBE, G. R.
BRITTAIN, W.	RABIE, Dr. J. C.
DE RIDDER, H. A.	SMIT, P. D.
ERLANK, A. E.	STRAUSS, L. C.
HAYWARD, P. S.	VAN DER SPUIJ, H. H.
JOOSTE, F.	VAN EEDEN, F. J.
KLOPPERS, Dr. I. S.	VAN TONDER, J. M.
LANDMAN, J. P.	VAN WYK, J. A.
LATEGAN, S. P.	VAN ZYL, D. H.

Elected to represent Natal Province:

BOTHA, G. M.	FRIEND, A.
BUTLER, J. W.	RAW, W. VAUSE
CLARKSON, C. F.	ROBERTSON, B. R.
CONRADIE, J. M.	SWART, H. G.

Elected to represent Transvaal Province:

BRINK, J. G.	ROSSOUW, P. E.
COMBRINK, F. W.	SCHABORT, C. C.
DE KLERK, J.	SCHEFFER, J. H.
DE LA ROY SCHWEIZER, P.	SMIT, H. J.
DE WET, J. S.	STEENKAMP, J.
GROBLER, J. H. F.	STEYN, E. E. J.
JOHANNES, H. J. S.	SWART, H. M.
LABUSCHAGNE, J. S.	VAN DER MERWE, H. S. O.
LIEBENBERG, A. S.	VAN ROOYEN BAKES*, I. M.
MCCORD, T. J. J.	VAN ZYL, C. D.
MACDONALD	VERSTER, J. D. H. V.
OOSTHUIZEN, J. S.	WESSELS, G. R.
PAAUW, J. C.	ZENWICK, P. W. R.

Elected to represent Orange Free State Province:

DE WET, M. M.	SCHOEMAN, D. W.
DU PLESSIS, J. F.	VAN NIEKERK, C. A.
DU TOIT, F. D.	VAN RENSBURG, J. J.
PRETORIUS, W. L. J.	VERMEULEN, M. J.

Elected to represent South-West Africa:

KOTZE, F. G. R.	NEL, E.
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Elected under Representation of Natives' Act

BALLINGER, W. G.	COWLEY, Major C., M.C.
CAMPBELL, W. M. H.	RUBIN, L. I.

Nominated Sensors

*BOSCHOFF, J. J.	PETTERSEN, S. M.
BRUWER, W. S.	PIETERSE, P. W. A.
DE KLERK, D. P.	*PRETORIUS, R. G. P.
*DE WET, J. I.	SMIT, G. H.
KOSTER, Mrs. M. D. J.	*VAN AARDE, H. J.
*LE ROUX, J. N.	*VAN NIEKERK, P. W. LE R.
*MALAN, S. F.	†VAN RENSBURG, M. C. J.
MILAN, P. A.	*†VEDDER, H. H.
*NEL, C. G.	WEICHARDT, L. T.

* Selected mainly on the ground of thorough acquaintance, by reason of official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races

† Representing South-West Africa.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

State of the parties as at April 1955.

National Party	94
United Party	51
Conservative Party	6
Labour Party	5
Independent Representatives	3

Speaker: J. H. CONRADIE, Q.C.

Clerk: J. M. HUGO, B.A., LL.B.

Clerk Assistant: R. J. MCFARLANE.

Second Clerk Assistant: J. J. H. VICTOR, B.A.

Serjeant-at-Arms: F. J. RETIEF, B.COM.

MEMBERS

Nat. = Nationalist Party; U.P. = United Party;
Lab. = Labour Party; Con. = Conservative Party.

Cape:

Albany	T. B. BOWKER (U.P.)
Alwal	Capt. G. H. F. STRYDOM (Nat.)
Beaufort West	E. H. LOUW (Nat.)
Belville-Parow	J. F. W. HAAK (Nat.)
Caledon-Bredasdorp	D. C. H. UYS (Nat.)
Cape Flats	C. G. STARKE (U.P.)
Cape Town (Castle)	A. BLOOMBERG (U.P.)
Cape Town (Gardens)	Dr. A. H. JONKER (Con.)
Ceres	P. J. H. LUTTIG (Nat.)
Constantia	S. F. WATERSON (U.P.)
Cradock	G. F. H. BEKKER (Nat.)
De Aar Colesberg	M. J. DE LA R. VENTER (Nat.)
East London (City)	Dr. D. L. SMIT (U.P.)
East London (North)	H. F. T. MALCOMESS (U.P.)
False Bay	C. V. DE VILLIERS (Nat.)
Fort Beaufort	V. G. F. SOLOMON (U.P.)
George	P. W. BOTHA (Nat.)
Gordonia	J. H. CONRADIE, q.c. (Nat.)
Graaff Reinet	G. P. STEYN (Nat.)
Green Point	Major VAN DER BYL, M.C. (U.P.)
Hottentots Holland	Sir DE VILLIERS GRAAL (U.P.)
Humansdorp	P. O. SAUER (Nat.)
Kimberley (City)	H. F. OPPENHEIMER (U.P.)
Kimberley (District)	H. T. VAN G. BEKKER (Nat.)
King William's Town	C. M. WARREN (U.P.)
Kuruman	H. R. H. DU PLESSIS (Nat.)
Maitland	Dr. Z. J. DE BEER (U.P.)
Malmesbury	S. M. LOUBSER (Nat.)
Mooreesburg	F. C. ERASMUS (Nat.)
Mossel Bay	Dr. P. J. VAN NIEROP (Nat.)
Namaqualand	D. J. SCHOLTZ (Nat.)
Oudtshoorn	S. P. LE ROUX (Nat.)
Paarl	P. J. HUGO (Nat.)
Piketberg	H. A. RUST (Nat.)
Port Elizabeth (Central)	R. A. P. TROLLIP (U.P.)
Port Elizabeth (North)	J. A. F. NEL (Nat.)
Port Elizabeth (South)	H. O. FRIELINGHAUS (U.P.)
Port Elizabeth (West)	G. N. HAYWARD (U.P.)
Prieska	P. M. K. LE ROUX (Nat.)
Queenstown	Dr. J. VAN A. STEYTLER (U.P.)
Rondebosch	Col. R. D. PILKINGTON JORDAN (U.P.)
Salt River	H. G. LAWRENCE, q.c. (U.P.)
Sea Point	C. B. M. ABBOTT, M.C. (U.P.)
Somerset East	A. H. VOSLOO (Nat.)
South Peninsula	L. C. GAY (U.P.)
Stellenbosch	Dr. J. H. O. DU PLESSIS (Nat.)

SOUTH AFRICA

PARLIAMENT

Swellendam . . .	I. W. J. VAN DER VYVER (Nat.)
Transkeian Territories . . .	T. GRAY HUGHES (U.P.)
Uitenhage . . .	Dr. D. G. CONRADIE (Nat.)
Vasco . . .	Dr. A. J. R. VAN RHYN (Nat.)
Vryburg . . .	J. H. VILJOEN (Nat.)
Worcester . . .	Dr. T. E. DÖNGES, q.c. (Nat.)
Wynberg . . .	J. H. RUSSELL (U.P.)
Transvaal:	
Alberton . . .	M. VILJOEN (Nat.)
Barberton . . .	W. H. FAURIE (Nat.)
Benoni . . .	L. LOVELL (Lab.)
Bethal-Middleburg . . .	J. T. BEZUIDENHOUT (Nat.)
Bezuidenhout . . .	A. E. TROLLIP (U.P.)
Boksburg . . .	H. J. WILLIAMS (U.P.)
Brakpan . . .	P. W. DU PLESSIS (Nat.)
Brits . . .	J. E. POTGIETER (Nat.)
Christiana . . .	J. J. WENTZEL (Nat.)
Edenvale . . .	Prof. I. S. FOURIE (U.P.)
Ermelo . . .	Dr. A. HERTZOG (Nat.)
Florida . . .	S. J. TIGHY (U.P.)
Geduld . . .	A. J. B. DEYSEL (Nat.)
Germiston . . .	J. DU PISANIE (Nat.)
Germiston (District) . . .	J. G. N. STRAUSS, q.c. (U.P.)
Gezina . . .	Prof. A. I. MALAN (Nat.)
Groblersdal . . .	J. H. ABRAHAM (Nat.)
Heidelberg . . .	S. H. EYSEN (Nat.)
Hillbrow . . .	Dr. L. S. STEENKAMP (U.P.)
Hospital . . .	A. G. BARLOW (Con.)
Houghton . . .	HEFEN SUZMAN (U.P.)
Jeppes . . .	BERTHA SOLOMON (U.P.)
Johannesburg (City) . . .	H. DAVIDOFF (Lab.)
Johannesburg (North) . . .	P. BAILEY BEKKER (Con.)
Kempton Park . . .	J. H. GREYBE (Nat.)
Kensington . . .	P. A. MOORE (U.P.)
Klerksdorp . . .	P. C. PELSER (Nat.)
Kooedoespoort . . .	T. J. FRATES (Nat.)
Krugersdorp . . .	M. J. VAN DEN BERG (Nat.)
Langlaate . . .	P. J. COETZEE (Nat.)
Lichtenburg . . .	M. C. VAN NIEKERK (Nat.)
Losberg . . .	G. P. BRITS (Nat.)
Lydenburg . . .	J. L. V. LIEBENBERG (Nat.)
Maraisburg . . .	B. J. SCHOEMAN (Nat.)
Marico . . .	J. A. DE KOCK (Nat.)
Mayfair . . .	Dr. H. G. LUTTIG (Nat.)
Nigel . . .	B. J. VORSTER (Nat.)
North Rand . . .	B. COETZEE (Con.)
Orange Grove . . .	F. W. WARING (Con.)
Parktown . . .	J. P. COPE (U.P.)
Pietersburg . . .	J. F. T. NAUDÉ (Nat.)
Potchefstroom . . .	Dr. J. H. STEYN (Nat.)
Pretoria (Central) . . .	D. J. G. VAN DEN HEEVER (Nat.)
Pretoria (City) . . .	J. H. VISSE (Nat.)
Pretoria (District) . . .	J. F. SCHOONBEE (Nat.)
Pretoria (East) . . .	H. C. DE KOCK (U.P.)
Pretoria (Sunnyside) . . .	P. V. POCKOCK (U.P.)
Pretoria (West) . . .	B. J. VAN DER WALT (Nat.)
Randfontein . . .	Dr. N. DIEDERICHS (Nat.)
Roodepoort . . .	M. C. BOTHA (Nat.)
Rosettenville . . .	A. HEPPLE (Lab.)
Rustenburg . . .	J. H. FOUCHÉ (Nat.)

Spring . . .	G. J. SUTTER (U.P.)
Standerton . . .	Dr. L. I. COERTZE (Nat.)
Troyeville . . .	M. KENTRIDGE (U.P.)
Turffontein . . .	R. B. DURRANT (U.P.)
Ventersdorp . . .	J. C. GREYLING (Nat.)
Vereeniging . . .	S. J. M. STEYN (U.P.)
Vereeniging (District) . . .	Dr. C. DE WET (Nat.)
Von Brandis . . .	J. W. HIGGERTY (U.P.)
Wakkerstroom . . .	H. E. MARTINS (Nat.)
Waterberg . . .	J. G. STRYDOM (Nat.)
Westdene . . .	F. E. MENTZ (Nat.)
Witbank . . .	D. J. J. MOSTERT (Nat.)
Womarasstad . . .	G. P. VAN DEN BERG (Nat.)
Wonderboom . . .	M. D. C. DE WET NEL (Nat.)
Ycoville . . .	Dr. H. GLUCKMAN (U.P.)
Zoutpansberg . . .	E. J. SMIT (Nat.)

Natal:

Drakensberg . . .	SUSANNA M. VAN NIEKERK (U.P.)
Durban (Berea) . . .	R. R. BUTCHER (U.P.)
Durban (Central) . . .	Col. N. D. McMILLAN (U.P.)
Durban (Musgrave) . . .	T. O. WILLIAMS (U.P.)
Durban (North) . . .	J. LEWIS (U.P.)
Durban (Point) . . .	Dr. V. L. SHEARER (Con.)
Durban (Umbilo) . . .	L. WHITELEY (Lab.)
Durban (Umlazi) . . .	N. G. EATON (Lab.)
Natal South Coast . . .	D. E. MITCHELL (U.P.)
Newcastle . . .	W. A. MAREE (Nat.)
Pietermaritzburg (City) . . .	Col. O. L. SHEARER, C.B.E., E.D. (U.P.)
Pietermaritzburg (Dist.) . . .	Capt. B. H. HENWOOD (U.P.)
Pinetown . . .	A. HOPEWELL (U.P.)
Vryheid . . .	D. J. POTGIETER (Nat.)
Zululand . . .	R. A. F. SWART (U.P.)

Orange Free State:

Bethlehem . . .	G. J. KNOBEL (Nat.)
Bloemfontein (Central) . . .	M. C. G. J. VAN RENSBURG (Nat.)
Bloemfontein (City) . . .	J. W. J. C. DU PLESSIS (Nat.)
Bloemfontein (District) . . .	P. J. C. DU PLESSIS (Nat.)
Fauresmith-Boshoff . . .	J. J. SERFONTEIN (Nat.)
Harrismith . . .	S. F. PAPENFUS (Nat.)
Heilbron Frankfort . . .	G. F. VAN L. FRONEMAN (Nat.)
Kroonstad . . .	J. A. VAN DER MERWE (Nat.)
Ladybrand . . .	H. C. A. KEYTER (Nat.)
Odendaalsrus . . .	H. S. ERASMUS (Nat.)
Smithfield . . .	J. J. FOUCHÉ (Nat.)
Vrededorft . . .	H. J. KLOPPER (Nat.)
Winburg . . .	C. R. SWART (Nat.)

South-West Africa:

Etosha . . .	A. J. VAN NIERKERK (Nat.)
Karas . . .	J. VON STRAUSS VON MOLKE (Nat.)
Middelland . . .	A. WEBSTER (Nat.)
Namib . . .	J. D. PLESSIS BASSON (Nat.)
Omaruru . . .	R. LE RICHE (Nat.)
Windhoek . . .	J. H. VISSER (Nat.)

Native Representatives:

Cape Eastern . . .	VIOLET M. L. BALLINGER
Cape Western . . .	L. B. LEE-WARDEN
Transkei . . .	L. P. STANFORD, D.F.L.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

POLITICAL PARTIES

Conservative Party: this was formed in 1954 by a number of members who broke away from the United Party; Leader P. B. BEKKER.

Labour Party: P.O. Box 2864, Johannesburg; f. 1908, advocates economic equality between the races and the gradual extension of political rights to all non-Europeans in accordance with their stage of development; stands for self-government in industry and opposes Government interference in domestic affairs of trade unions; its programme includes a Social Security Scheme for all, irrespective of race. Chair. Mrs. JESSIE MACPHERSON; Parl. Leader A. HEPPLER; Sec.-Gen. C. CLINGMAN.

Liberal Party of South Africa: P.O. Box 3618, Cape Town; advocates equal rights of all citizens irrespective of race, colour or creed; its aims include equal political rights, freedom of worship and association, access to an independent judiciary, the application equally to all parts of the population of the principle of compulsory education, the right to organise trade unions, economic groups and associations; the party has (September 1955) 4 representatives in Parliament; Leaders Mrs. V. M. L. BALLINGER, LEO MARQUAND, ALAN PATON.

National Party: P.O. Box 246, Pretoria; the National Party was formed in 1912 by General Hertzog on the principle of "South Africa first". The party came to power in 1924 and remained in office until 1933. Then a section of the party, led by General Hertzog went into coalition with General Smuts' South African Party, to form the United Party. The coalition was in office for six years, but in 1939, on the outbreak of the second World War, General Hertzog and his followers broke away to form with Dr. Malan and his followers the Reunited National Party, on the following principles:

- (1) South Africa First.
- (2) The maintenance of the Western European way of life in South Africa on the principle of Christian guardianship over the non-European races.
- (3) Co-operation between the two European sections of the population on the basis of equal language and cultural rights.
- (4) The fullest political and economic independence of the Union of South Africa.

At the election of 1948 Dr. Malan and his party joined forces with Havenga's Afrikaner Party, and in 1948 the two parties in coalition came into office. The coalition was terminated in 1951 when the parties again brought into being the National Party of South Africa.

The principles of the National Party are broadly the same as those of the Reunited National Party. In addition to the points listed above, the party stands for the eventual formation of a republic, and for the policy of *Apartheid*—the segregation of the non-European races. Leader: J. G. STRYDOM.

United Party: 238 Vermeulen St., Pretoria; the Nationalist Party and the South African Party merged in the United Party in 1934, with Gen. Hertzog as Prime Minister and Gen. Smuts as Deputy Prime Minister. On September 5th, 1939, Gen. Hertzog submitted a motion to Parliament proposing a modified form of neutrality for South Africa. This was defeated, and his request that the Governor-General should dissolve Parliament and hold an election, refused. Consequently, Gen. Hertzog and his followers resigned from the United Party. The United Party remained in power until their defeat at the General Election of May 1948. The United Party affirms the existing relationship between the Union and the British Commonwealth of Nations, but stipulates that its maintenance shall be subject to there being no derogation from the Sovereign Independent Status of the Union; the party programme includes a proviso that no one will be denied the right to advocate a change in the form of Government; the party recognises the two great industries—agriculture and mining—as the basis of the country's permanent welfare and encourages the concurrent development of commerce and secondary industry; a fundamental principle of its Native policy is the recognition of the natives as a permanent portion of the population under the trusteeship of the European race, but there will be no intermixture of the races, and the party seeks a solution of the Native question along lines which, without depriving the native of the right of development, recognises the requirements of the European civilisation as paramount. Leader: J. G. N. STRAUSS.

Union Federal Party: Leader: The Hon. G. HEATON NICHOLLS.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The common law of the Union of South Africa is the Roman-Dutch law, the uncodified law of Holland as it was at the time of the cession of the Cape in 1806. The law of England is not recognised as authoritative, though the principles of English law have been introduced in relation to mercantile matters. In shipping and insurance, English law is followed in the Cape Province, where it has also largely influenced criminal and civil procedure. In all other matters, however, Roman-Dutch law prevails.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division with a Chief Justice and ten Judges of Appeal. In each province of the Union there is a Provincial Division of the Supreme Court, while in the Cape there are in addition to the Provincial Division two Local Divisions; and in the Transvaal one, exercising the same jurisdiction within limited areas as the Provincial Divisions. Judges appointed prior to 1912 hold office for life; those appointed since that year until they attain the age of 70 years.

The provinces are further divided into districts with Magistrates Courts, whose criminal and civil jurisdiction is clearly defined. From these courts appeals may be taken to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division.

THE SUPREME COURT

APPELLATE DIVISION

Chief Justice: Hon. A. V. D. S. CENTLIVRES.

Judges of Appeal: Hon. O. D. SCHREINER, Hon. O. H. HOEXTER, Hon. H. A. FAGAN, Hon. L. C. STEYN, Hon. E. M. DE BEER, Hon. F. G. REYNOLDS, Hon. H. DE VILLIERS, Hon. C. P. B. BRINK, Hon. C. G. HALL.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DIVISIONS

Judge President (*Cape of Good Hope*): Hon. J. E. DE VILLIERS.

Judge President (*Transvaal*): Hon. G. J. MARITZ.

Judge President (*Natal*): Hon. F. N. BROOME.

Judge President (*Orange Free State*): Hon. D. O. K. BEYERS.

Judge President (*Eastern Districts*): Hon. N. PRICE.

Puisne Judges (*Cape of Good Hope*): Hon. C. NEWTON-THOMPSON, Hon. G. STEYN, Hon. J. HERBSTEIN, Hon. N. OGILVIE-THOMPSON, Hon. J. W. VAN ZYL, Hon. C. G. HALL, Hon. L. DE V. VAN WINSEN, Hon. A. B. BEYERS, Hon. J. T. VAN WYK.

Puisne Judge (*Grigqualand West*): Hon. M. A. DIEMONT.

Puisne Judges (*Eastern Districts*): Hon. E. F. VAN DER RIET, Hon. A. G. JENNETT, Hon. O. V. SAMPSON, Hon. H. E. P. WATERMEYER.

Puisne Judges (*Transvaal*): Hon. W. DOWLING, Hon. V. H. NESER, Hon. E. R. ROPER, Hon. W. H. RAMSBOTTOM, Hon. A. C. MALAN, Hon. Q. DE WET, Hon. F. L. H. RUMPF, Hon. C. P. BRESLER, Hon. A. F. WILLIAMSON, Hon. R. HILL, Hon. J. F. LUDORF, Hon. S. BEKKER, Hon. S. M. KUPER, Hon. J. F. MARAIS.

Puisne Judges (*Natal*): Hon. E. A. SELKE, Hon. G. N. HOLMES, Hon. A. MILNE, Hon. L. R. CANEY, Hon. J. R. BROKENSHA, Hon. A. A. KENNEDY, Hon. E. S. HENOCHSBERG.

Puisne Judges (*Orange Free State*): Hon. A. J. SMIT, Hon. P. J. VAN BLERK, Hon. J. N. C. DE VILLIERS, Hon. N. J. GROBLER, Hon. H. J. POTGIETER.

WATER COURT (NATAL)

Judge President: Hon. J. G. VAN SOELEN.

RELIGION

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH (Nederduits Gereformeerde Kerk)

The churches in the four provinces are governed by a synod in each province possessed of the highest legislative, judicial and administrative power. There are 715 Dutch Reformed Churches in the Union with a membership of 639,506.

CAPE PROVINCE

Moderator: Dr. A. J. VAN DER MERWE, Alexander Avenue, Cape Town.

Commissioner: Rev. J. H. ROOS, P.O. Box 144, Cape Town.

NATAL

Moderator: Rev. H. J. C. SNYDERS, 34 Greyling Street, Pietermaritzburg.

Commissioner: Rev. D. P. LAURIE, P.O. Box 649, Pietermaritzburg.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Moderator: Rev. J. H. REYNEKE, P.O. Box 148, Vrede.

Commissioner: S. J. NAUDÉ, P.O. 399, Bloemfontein.

TRANSVAAL

Moderator: Rev. C. B. BRINK, 6 Sherwood Road, Forest Town, Johannesburg.

Commissioner: Dr. J. J. BEER, P.O. Box 433, Pretoria.

THE CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Church of the Province of South Africa is one of the many autonomous branches of the Anglican Communion constituted outside England. It is (like the Church of Ireland, the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U.S.A., or the Church of England in Australia) in full communion with the Church of England.

Church of the Province of South Africa: The English Church House, 1 Queen Victoria Street, P.O. Box 1932, Cape Town; Sec and Treas. G. D. ABERNETHY, B.COM., C.A. (S.A.).

Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Province: Most Rev. GEOFFREY HARE CLAYTON, D.D., Bishops-court, Claremont, Cape.

Co.-adj. Bishop of Cape Town: Rt. Rev. SIDNEY WARREN LAVIS, B.D., LL.D., 16 Burnside Road, Tamboer's Kloof, Cape Town.

Bishops

Basutoland	Rt. Rev. JOHN A. ARROWSMITH MAUND, M.C., B.A., Bishop's House, Masite P.O., Maseru, Basutoland.
Bloemfontein	Rt. Rev. CECIL WILLIAM ALDERSON, M.A., Bishop's Lodge, Bloemfontein.
Damaraland	Rt. Rev. JOHN DACRE VINCENT, M.C., M.A., Bishop's House, Windhoek.
George	Rt. Rev. JOHN HUNTER, M.A., Bishopslea, George, C.P.
Grahamstown	Rt. Rev. ARCHIBALD HOWARD CULLEN, M.A., B.SC., Bishopsbourne, Grahamstown, C.P.
Johannesburg	Rt. Rev. RICHARD AMBROSE REEVES, M.A., Bishop's House, Westcliff, Johannesburg.

Kimberley and Kuruman	Rt. Rev. JOHN BOYS, M.A., Bishops-garth, Kimberley.
Lebombo	Rt. Rev. HUMPHREY BEEVOR, M.A., Caixa Postal 120, Lourenço Marques, P.E.A.
Natal	Rt. Rev. GEORGE THOMAS VERNON INMAN, M.A., Bishop's House, Maritzburg.
Pretoria	Rt. Rev. ROBERT SELBY TAYLOR, M.A., Bishop's House, Cilliers Street, Pretoria.
St. Helena	Rt. Rev. GILBERT PRICE LLOYD TURNER, L.T.H., Bishopsholme, Isle of St. Helena.
St. John's	Rt. Rev. HENRY ST. JOHN TOMLINSON EVANS, M.A., Bishopsmead, Umtata.
Zululand	Rt. Rev. ERIC JOSEPH TRAAP, B.A., P.O. Box 147, Eshowe.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Apostolic Delegate to Southern Africa and Titular Archbishop of Nicopolis in Epirus: The Most Rev. CELESTONE J. DAMIANO, D.D., Apostolic Delegation, 800 Pretorius Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.

Secretaries to the Apostolic Delegate: Very Rev. L. ANGELONI, Rev. COLIN COLLINS.

PROVINCE OF CAPE TOWN

Archbishop of Cape Town: Most Rev. Archbishop OWEN McCANN, S.T.L., D.PH., B.COM.

Bishops

Aliwal: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOHN LUECK, S.C.J.
Oudtshoorn: Rt. Rev. Bishop BRUMO HIPPEL, S.A.C., D.D.
Queenstown: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. B. ROSENTHAL, S.A.C.
Port Elizabeth: Rt. Rev. Bishop HUGH BOYLE, D.D.
Prefecture of De Aar: Rt. Rev. Mgr. A. DETTMER, S.C.F.

PROVINCE OF DURBAN

Archbishop of Durban: Most Rev. Archbishop DENIS E. HURLEY, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishops

Mariannhill: Rt. Rev. Bishop ALPHONS STREIT, C.M.M.
Eshowe: Rt. Rev. Bishop AURELIAN BILGERI, O.S.B., D.D.
Umtata: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOSEPH GRUETER, C.M.M.
Kokstad: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. E. MCBRIDE, O.F.M., D.PH., D.D.
Umzimkulu: Rt. Rev. Bishop B. DLAMINI.

PROVINCE OF PRETORIA

Archbishop of Pretoria: Most Rev. Archbishop JOHN C. GARNER, D.D., D.PH.

Bishops

Johannesburg: Rt. Rev. Bishop H. BOYLE, D.D.
Lydenburg: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOHN RIEGLER, M.F.S.C.
Bremersdorp: Rt. Rev. Bishop ATILIUS C. M. BARNESCHI, O.S.M.
Abbey Nullius of Pietersburg: Rt. Rev. Abbot Bishop VAN HOECK, O.S.B.

SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCE OF BLOEMFONTEIN

Archbishop of Bloemfontein: Most Rev. P. WHELAN, O.M.I., D.D.

Bishops

Kimberley: Rt. Rev. Bishop J. BOKENFOHR, O.M.I., D.D.

Keimoes: Rt. Rev. Bishop HENRY THUNEMANN, O.S.F.S., D.D.

Kroonstadt: Rt. Rev. Bishop NORBERT VAN VELSEN, O.P.

Bethlehem: Rt. Rev. Bishop PATRICK KELLETER, C.S.S.P.

Maseru: Rt. Rev. Bishop JOSEPH D. DES ROSIERS, O.M.I.

Leribe: Rt. Rev. E. G. MABATHOANA, O.M.I.

Vicars Apostolic

Keetmanshoop Vicariate: Rt. Rev. Bishop FRANCIS ESSER, O.S.F.S., D.D., Tit. Bishop Claneo in Phrygia.

Windhoek Vicariate: Most Rev. Archbishop JOSEPH GOTTHARDT, O.M.I., D.D., Tit. Archbishop of Mopsuestia.

OTHER CHURCHES

Baptist Churches of South Africa: 7 Union Street, Cape Town; Pres. Dr. C. M. DOKE; Vice-Pres. Rev. W. EDMUNDS; Baptist Union Sec. Rev. W. H. DOKE; membership 23,491.

Congregational Union of South Africa: 34 Palmyra Road, Claremont, Cape Town; f. 1859; Chair. Rev. A. MEAD, M.A.; Sec. Rev. VERNON E. MILLER; Dist. Asscns. and Secs.: Northern, Rev. D. P. ANDERSON, Johannesburg; Natal, Miss S. HUNDLEY, Durban; Midlands, B. K. ANDERSON, Port Elizabeth; South-West, Rev. J. B. ANDERSON, Pacaltsdorp; Western, E. J. HOLDEN, Cape Town; 93,358 mems.; publs. *The Congregationalist*, *C.U.S.A. Kerkberg*.

Church of England in South Africa: Christ Church, Hillbrow, Johannesburg; formed by the group who continued to worship according to the doctrine of the Church

RELIGION

of England after the secession of the Church of the Province of South Africa in 1870; not now part of the Anglican Communion; Bishop Rt. Rev. G. F. B. MORRIS.

Methodist Church of South Africa, The: 11 Chapel Street, Kimberley, Cape.; f. 1883; Pres. (1955-56) Rev. STANLEY B. SUDBURY; Sec. Rev. F. H. EDMONDS.

Nederduits-Hervormde Kerk, Die: governed according to Presbyterian Church regulation by a General Church Assembly; Administrator J. H. H. JANSON; total membership 68,144.

Presbyterian Church of South Africa: Head Office: J.B.S. Building, 49 St. George's Street, Cape Town; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. and Clerk of the Assembly Rev. J. PATERSON WHYTE, M.A.; 36,000 mems.; publ. *Presbyterian Leader*.

Reformed Church of South Africa (Die Gereformeerde Kerk): total membership 80,016.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jews have been associated with South Africa since its earliest days. There was a party of Jews among the 1820 settlers. An organised Jewish community was founded at Cape Town in 1841 and there are now about 200 congregations in the Union, most of them having their own synagogues. The official representative of the World Zionist Organisation (and of its various funds and institutions in the Union) is the South African Zionist Federation.

South African Jewish Board of Deputies: P.O.B. 1180, Johannesburg, f. 1912; is the representative institution of South African Jewry; is composed of all the important congregational and Jewish institutions in South Africa; there are about 103,000 Jews in the Union; Pres. I. A. MAISELS, q.c.; Chair. N. PHILLIPS.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE PRESS

Dailies

CAPE PROVINCE

- Burger, Die:** 30 Keerom Street, Cape Town; f. 1915; morning; Editor P. J. CILLIE.
- Cape Argus:** 122 St. George's Street, Cape Town; f. 1857; evening; English; Independent; Editor M. BROUGHTON.
- Cape Times:** 77 Burg Street, Cape Town; f. 1876; morning; English; Independent; Editor VICTOR NORTON.
- Daily Dispatch:** P.O. Box 131, East London; f. 1872; morning; English; Independent; Editor V. BARBER.
- Daily Representative:** P.O. Box 453, Queenstown; f. 1859; evening; English; Manager A. K. MCPHERSON; Editor D. L. T. GILL.
- Diamond Fields Advertiser:** 29 Currey Street, Kimberley; f. 1877; morning; English; Editor D. BRECHIN.
- Eastern Province Herald:** P.O. Box 1117, Port Elizabeth; f. 1845; morning; English; Editor ANDREW M. POLLOCK.
- Evening Post:** P.O. Box 1156, Port Elizabeth; Independent; English; Editor J. G. SUTHERLAND.

NATAL

- Daily News:** Field Street (Box 1491), Durban; f. 1878; evening; English; Independent; Editor J. S. M. SIMPSON.
- Natal Mercury:** Devonshire Place, Durban; f. 1852; morning; English; Editor MERVYN ELLIS.
- Natal Witness:** 244 Longmarket Street, P.O. Box 362, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1846; morning; English; Editor M. F. PRESTWICH.

ORANGE FREE STATE

- Friend, The:** 21 Charles Street, Bloemfontein; f. 1850; morning; English; Editor R. M. DE VILLIERS.
- Volksblad, Die:** P.O. Box 267, Bloemfontein; f. 1916; evening; Afrikaans; Editor H. DE V. COETZEE.

TRANSVAAL

- Pretoria News:** 216 Vermeulen Street, P.O. Box 439, Pretoria; f. 1898; evening; English; Manager H. J. KIRK; Acting Editor D. D. SARGENT.
- Rand Daily Mail:** P.O. Box 1138, Main Street, Johannesburg; f. 1902; morning; English; Editor A. P. CARTWRIGHT.
- Star:** 41-43 President Street, Johannesburg; f. 1887; evening; English; Independent; Editor HORACE FLATHER.
- Transvaler, Die:** 102 Jorissen Street, Johannesburg; f. 1937; morning; Afrikaans; Nationalist; Editor J. J. KRUGER.
- Vaderland, Die:** 8 Empire Road Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; f. 1915; evening; Independent; Editor W. H. WILCOCKS.

Weeklies and Fortnightlies

CAPE PROVINCE

- Courier:** Donkin Street, P.O. Box 64, Beaufort West; f. 1869; morning; Editor MICHAEL BELLON.

George and Knysna Herald: 119 York Street, George; f. 1881; morning; Editor and Manager C. O. SAYERS.

Graaff Reinet Advertiser: P.O. Box 31, Graaff Reinet; f. 1864; rural; twice weekly; Independent; Editor R. C. KNOTT-CRAIG.

Huisgenoot: P.O. Box 692, Cape Town; weekly; Editor J. SPIES

Jongspan, Die: 30 Keerom Street, Cape Town; f. 1935; juvenile weekly; official organ of the Voortrekker Movement in South Africa; Editor C. MOSTERT.

Kerkbode, Die: P.O. Box 4539, Cape Town; f. 1907; official organ of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa.

Landstem, Die: P.O. Box 90, Cape Town; Manager I. MCW. COURTS.

Mercury, The: P.O. Box 122, King William's Town; f. 1875, thrice weekly, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; general; Editor L. GARDNER.

Midland News: P.O. Box 101, Cradock; f. 1891; English weekly; Editor A. KNOTT-CRAIG.

New Age: P.O. Box 436, 6 Barrack Street, Cape Town; f. 1954; circulation 25,000; Editor LIONEL FORMAN.

Oosterlig: Princes and Cawrood Street, P.O. Box 525, Port Elizabeth; f. 1937; twice weekly; Nationalist; Editor H. J. VILLIERS.

Paarl Post: New Street, Paarl; f. 1875; Tuesdays and Fridays; Afrikaans and English; Editor M. HENDLER.

South African Jewish Chronicle: Burleigh House, 24 Barrack Street, Cape Town; f. 1902; Editor R. GITLIN.

South African Medical Journal: P.O. Box 643, Cape Town; weekly, organ of the Medical Association of South Africa; Editor Dr. T. SHADOCK.

Stellenbosch District Mail: P.O. Box 58, Somerset West; f. 1928; Friday morning; local news; Editor NORMAN MCLEOD.

Uitenhage Chronicle: P.O. Box 44, 122 Caledon Street, Uitenhage; f. 1880; weekly; general.

Uniondale Medium: P.O. Box 31, Graaff Reinet; f. 1937; general news; Editor R. C. KNOTT-CRAIG.

Uitenhage Times, The: P.O. Box 46, Uitenhage; f. 1864; Prop. and Editor J. S. HULTZER.

NATAL

Ilanga Lase Natal: 128 Umgeni Road, Durban; Saturday; native newspaper.

Ladysmith Gazette: 164 Murchison Street, Ladysmith; f. 1900; Saturday; circulation 1,300; Editor G. E. SCOTT.

Newcastle Advertiser: P.O. Box 144, Newcastle; f. 1901; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor J. KOBRIN.

Sunday Tribune: P.O. Box 1491, Durban; f. 1947; English; Independent; Editor G. MAKEPEACE.

Um-Africa: P.O. Box, Marianhill; Catholic weekly; circulation 12,000; Editor F. SCHIMLEK.

SOUTH AFRICA

ORANGE FREE STATE

Bethlehem Express: 10 Muller Street, Bethlehem; f. 1913; bilingual; farming and commercial; circ. 2,250; Editor TOM ROFFE, M.C.

Farmers' Weekly, The and **Homestead, The** (Women's Section): Friend Newspapers Ltd., 21 Charles Street, P.O. Box 245, Bloemfontein; f. 1911; Wednesday; agriculture; Editor IAN I. BARR.

Femina and Woman's Life: P.O. Box 245, Bloemfontein; fortnightly; Editor D. S. GARNETT.

Outspan, The: 21 Charles Street, Bloemfontein; f. 1927; Friday; national weekly magazine; Editor C. H. H. BARRY.

People's Weekly: P.O. Box 286, Bloemfontein; f. 1911; English; Independent; circulation 6,500; Editor A. C. WHITE.

TRANSVAAL

African Jewish Newspaper: Johannesburg; f. 1931; Friday; Yiddish; Managing Editor BORIS GERSMAN.

Bantu World: The Bantu Press (Pty) Ltd., 11 Newclare Road, Industria, Johannesburg; f. 1932; native weekly; circulation 29,000; Editor Dr. S. M. NHLAPO.

Brandwag, Die: 8 Empire Road Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; f. 1937; weekly; Afrikaans; Editor RUD. P. VISSER.

Challenge: P.O. Box 3835, Johannesburg; official organ of the United Party; also African edition.

Dagbreek en Sondagnuus: 28 Height Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1947; Afrikaans Sunday newspaper; circulation 105,000; Managing Dir. M. V. JOOSTE.

Eendrag: P.O. Box 9103, 16 Heidelberg Road, Johannesburg; f. 1943; United Party; circulation 15,000; Editor H. J. POTGIETER.

Middelburg Observer: P.O. Box 36, Middelburg; f. 1903; coal mining, farming and educational; Proprietor O. H. FREWIN.

Mphatlatsane: 11 Newclare Road, Industria, Johannesburg; Saturday; native newspaper.

Naledi Ya Batswana: 11 Newclare Road, Industria, Johannesburg; native weekly.

New Klerksdorp Record: Strathmore House, Anderson Street, P.O. Box 40, Klerksdorp; Friday; bi-lingual; Editor H. J. VORSTER.

Potchefstroom Herald: 110 King Edward Street, Potchefstroom; f. 1881; English; Managing Dir. C. V. BATE.

Radio: Vanguard House, Market Street, Johannesburg; journal of the S.A. Broadcasting Corporation.

Rustenburg Herald: P.O. Box 170, Rustenburg; f. 1924; English and Afrikaans; Props. F. J. WULFSE, Jnr. and H. M. WULFSE.

South African Financial News and Times: P.O. Box 6620, Johannesburg; weekly; Editor C. F. GRACIE.

South African Jewish Times (incorp. the **Rhodesian Jewish Journal**): Eagle House, 19 Rockey Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg; English-Jewish weekly; circulation 13,000; Editor LEON FELDBERG.

South African Mining and Engineering Journal: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; f. 1891; technical journal; Manager P. H. CLARK; Editor G. M. THAIN.

Stage and Cinema: P.O. Box 3276, Johannesburg; f. 1946; Friday; theatre, cinema and concert hall, etc.; circulation 14,000; Editor C. L. EPRILE.

PRESS

Sunday Express: 174 Main Street, P.O. Box 1067, Johannesburg; English; Independent; circulation 120,000; Editor ALEXANDER BOTTING.

Sunday Times: Main Street, Johannesburg; f. 1906; English; Independent; Editor N. A. G. CALEY.

Vereeniging Vanderbilt News: P.O. Box 122, Vereeniging; f. 1905; Thursday; circulation 5,300; Editor F. A. V. DAY.

West Rand Review-Koerant: P.O. Box 171, Krugersdorp; f. 1898; Editor J. EDELMAN.

Westelike Stem, Die: 110 King Edward Street, Potchefstroom; f. 1915; Afrikaans newspaper; circulation 3,000.

Zionist Record: P.O. Box 150, Johannesburg; f. 1908; circulation 10,000; Editor C. GERSHATER.

Monthlies

CAPE PROVINCE

Advertising and Selling: P.O. Box 3032, Cape Town; f. 1931; business publication covering South African advertising and selling; circulation 1,100; Managing Editor CYRIL WATLING.

Commercial Opinion (*Journal of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa*): P.O. Box 566, Cape Town; f. 1923; circulation 10,000; Editor W. B. WEST, B.COM.

Education: "West Land", Weltevredan Avenue, Rondebosch, Cape Town; f. 1890; organ of the South African Teachers' Association; circulation 2,200; Editor K. R. NICOL.

Postal and Telegraph Herald: P.O. Box 1227, Cape Town; f. 1904; English and Afrikaans; circulation 6,000; Editor R. F. VAN ROOYEN.

South African Bankers' Journal: 130 Adderley Street, Cape Town; published by Institute of Bankers; f. 1904; circulation 8,000; Editor JAMES A. HENRY.

South African Motorist: P.O. Box 1035, Cape Town; f. 1902; official journal of the Royal Automobile Club of S.A.; every two months; circulation 25,000; Gen. Sec. Lt.-Comm. J. B. HOLMES.

South African Outlook, The: The Lovedale Press, Lovedale, C.P.; f. 1870; missionary and racial affairs; Editor R. H. W. SHEPHERD.

South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review: P.O. Box 2598, Cape Town; f. 1946; Editor NORMAN HOWELL.

Unie, Die: van Riebek Street, Stellenbosch; f. 1905; educational; organ of the South African Teachers' Union; Editor Dr. G. G. CILLIÉ.

Wynboer, Die: Kaapag Trust (Pty.) Ltd., P.O. Box 115, Stellenbosch; f. 1931; devoted to the interest of viticulture and the wine and spirit industry of South Africa; Editor J. A. MYER.

NATAL

Home Front: Mercury Building, Devonshire Place, P.O. Box 950, Durban; f. 1927; ex-Service magazine; circulation 15,000; Editor A. M. HOBBS.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Merino: P.O. Box 402, Bloemfontein; Managing Editor T. G. J. VAN RENSBURG.

Ons Joug: Bloemfontein; f. 1951; religious; circulation 11,000; Editor Rev. W. DE. W. STRAUSS.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Patriot: P.O. Box 286, Bloemfontein; f. 1916; official organ of the Sons of England Society of Southern Africa; circulation 8,000; Editor ALBERT C. WHITE.

TRANSVAAL

British Trade in South Africa: P.O. Box 1604, Johannesburg; f. 1922; official organ of the British Manufacturers' Representatives Association; Editor NORMAN HERD.

Childhood: P.O. Box 6224, Johannesburg; f. 1925; mothercraft and child welfare; organ of National Council for Child Welfare; Editor D. J. WAHL.

Drum: 176 Main Street, Johannesburg; f. 1951; monthly; Editor A. T. S. SAMPSON.

Engineer and Foundryman: Jubilee House, 15 Simmonds Street, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Editor Mrs. K. KRAFT.

Forum, The: P.O. Box 1067, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor JOEL MERVIS.

Journal of the Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa: P.O. Box 1183, Johannesburg; f. 1894; Editor R. J. ADAMSON.

Mining and Industrial Magazine: P.O. Box 8780, Johannesburg; f. 1925; Editor ALAN STUART.

Rooi Rose: 8 Empire Road Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; Afrikaans; Editor R. P. VISSER.

South African Builder: Federated House, corner Loveday Street and De Villiers Street, Johannesburg; f. 1923; official organ of South African National Federation of Building Trade Employers; circulation 3,500; Joint Editor and Manager J. W. KING.

South African Electrical Review: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; f. 1918; trade and technical; Editor W. N. STEVENS-BURT; Manager P. H. CLARK.

South African Engineer: Balgownie House, 66 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; f. 1918; trade and technical; Editor W. N. STEVENS-BURT; Manager P. H. CLARK.

South African Garden and Home: P.O. Box 8620, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor A. CHRISTISON.

South African Mechanical Engineer, The: P.O. Box 5907, Johannesburg; f. 1892; journal of the South African Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

South African Mining Review: 709-711 Union House, Main Street, Johannesburg; f. 1907; Editor D. I. HADDON.

South African Nursing Journal: P.O. Box 4258, Johannesburg; f. 1914; official organ of the South African Nursing Association; circulation 21,000; Editor H. G. MAC-CARTHY.

South African Philatelist: P.O. Box 375, Johannesburg; Business Manager J. MICHELSON.

South African Railways and Harbours Magazine: P.O. Box 1111, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Editor G. E. SMITH.

Wings Magazine: P.O. Box 9665, Johannesburg; f. 1941; only aviation journal in S.A.; Business Manager R. D. BAUMANN.

Quarterlies

CAPE PROVINCE

South African Law Journal: P.O. Box 30, Cape Town; f. 1884; Editor H. R. HAHLO, LL.B., DR JUR.

TRANSVAAL

Cornubian, The: P.O. Box 6266, Johannesburg; Business Manager A. S. DUNSTAN.

Lantern: P.O. Box 1,758, Pretoria; organ of the S.A. Assn. for Adult Education; Managing Editor V. C. WOOD.

South African Journal of Physiotherapy: Physiotherapy Dept., General Hospital, Johannesburg; official journal of South African Society of Physiotherapists; Editor Miss LOIS DYER; Manager Mrs. M. LEVY.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: P.O. Box 10537, 502 Fifth Floor, 36 Pritchard Street, Johannesburg; f. 1882; 160 mems.; Pres. G. M. C. CRONWRIGHT; Sec. N. G. K. HOLLIDAY.

South African Press Association: P.O. Box 7766, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street, Johannesburg; f. 1938; 76 mems.; Chair. E. B. DAWSON; Chief Editor M. HERLIHY; Gen. Manager and Sec. R. N. HORNE.

PUBLISHERS

Afrikaanse Pers-Boekhandel: Empire Road Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg.

Argus Printing and Publishing Co.: 41-43 President Street, Johannesburg.

Bantu Press (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 6663, Johannesburg.

Balkema, A. A.: 1 Burg Street, Cape Town; science, literature.

Beerman, R., Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: 76 Strand Street, Cape Town.

Butterworth and Co. (Africa Ltd.): P.O. Box 792, Durban.

Cape Times Ltd.: P.O. Box 11, Cape Town.

Central News Agency Ltd.: P.O. Box 1033, Johannesburg.

Christian Publishing Co.: P.O. Box 312, Roodepoort, Transvaal.

Goeie Hoop-Uitgewers (Bpk.): P.O. Box 972, Johannesburg.

Government Printer: Bosman Street, Pretoria.

H.A.U.M.: Church Street, Cape Town.

Hortors Ltd.: P.O. Box 1020, Johannesburg.

Juta and Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 30, Cape Town.

Keurbibliotheek Bpk.: P.O. Box 123, Pretoria.

Longman, Green and Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 1616, Cape Town; education and general.

Loveday Press: Lovedale, C.P.

Maskew Miller Ltd.: P.O. Box 396, Cape Town

Nasionale Boekhandel: P.O. Box 692, Cape Town.

Rustica Press: Cape Town

Shuter and Shooter (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O. Box 109, Pietermaritzburg.

Stewart Printing and Publishers: Carlton House, Alfred Street, Cape Town.

Swan Publishing Co.: 8-10 Meikle Street, Johannesburg.

Tafelberg Uitgewers: P.O. Box 879, Cape Town.

Timmins, Howard: P.O. Box 94, Cape Town.

Van Schaik, J. L., Ltd.: P.O. Box 724, Pretoria.

White, A. C. and Co.: P.O. Box 286, Bloemfontein.

Witwatersrand University Press: Milner Park, Johannesburg.

BROADCASTING

All broadcasting within the Union of South Africa is carried on by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, a public utility corporation established on August 1st, 1936, under the amended Broadcasting Act.

The Corporation's policy is controlled by a Board of Governors, whose members are appointed from time to time by the Governor-General. Section 12 of the Broadcasting Act, 1936, states that the object of the Corporation shall be to carry on "a broadcasting service within the Union and the Territory of South-West Africa". It is also empowered to operate a television service, and the Governor-General may request it to broadcast programmes to listeners outside the Union of South Africa. A recent Act of Parliament authorises the distribution of programmes by wire to subscribers. A rediffusion service for Non-Europeans operates in the Johannesburg area.

The Corporation controls three national networks for its English, Afrikaans and Commercial Services. The

Commercial Service started on a regional basis in the Transvaal in May 1950 and it expanded to full national coverage in October 1951.

The Corporation operates an international short-wave service which is beamed to Central Africa.

South African Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcast House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; Board of Govs.: Dr. S. H. PELLISSIER (Chair.), W. J. LAMB (Vice-Chair.), T. A. F. RHODES, Prof. C. G. S. DE VILLIERS, Dr. W. J. DE KOCK, Mrs I. G. VISSER, J. C. MCINTYRE, C. C. J. NAPIER; Administration. Dir.-Gen. GIDEON ROOS; Deputy Dir.-Gen. NORMAN L. FILMER; Sec. J. P. A. VAN DER WALT; Chief Accountant R. C. STRIKE; Chief Engineer HORACE O. COLLETT; Head of English Programmes Miss G. N. DICKSON; Head of Afrikaans Programmes M. M. VAN LILLE; Head of the Commercial Service E. H. CAMERON MCCLURE; Head of the News Service A. M. VAN SCHOOR.

FINANCE

BANKING

Colonial Banking and Trust Co. Ltd.: Market and Simmonds Streets, Johannesburg; f. 1910; cap. (1955) £125,000; res. £20,000; deps. £4,272,239; brs. Benoni, Cape Town, Durban, East London, Germiston, Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, Port Elizabeth, Pietermaritzburg, Pretoria, Springs, Paarl and Uitenhage; Dirs. S. A. SCHLESINGER, W. H. COYLE, ERIC BURCHMORE, E. W. SNELL; General Manager R. W. DAVENPORT; Sec. D. P. DRIVER.

Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa: Box 375, Pretoria; f. 1912; cap. £23,654,940; res. £4,003,210; branches throughout South Africa; Chair. and Managing Dir. J. C. v. W. STEYTLER.

Netherlands Bank of South Africa Ltd.: Head Office: Pretoria; f. 1951, absorbed business of the *Nederlandsche Bank voor Zuid-Africa N.V.* (f. 1888); 47 brs. in South Africa; offices in London, Salisbury and Bulawayo; issued cap. £2,000,000; res. £550,000; Dir. J. P. KAKEBEEKE; Gen. Manager Dr. B. H. HOLSBOER.

South African Bank of Athens Ltd., The: 116 Marshall Street, P.O. Box 7781, Johannesburg; f. 1947; auth. cap. £200,000; p.u. cap. £200,000; 2 brs., 3 agencies; Managing Dir. D. E. ZENGHELIS; Sec. A. M. LASCARIS.

South African Reserve Bank (Union Central Bank): Church Square, Pretoria; f. 1920; cap. £1,000,000; res. £2,976,511; brs. at Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, East London, Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria; Governor Dr. M. H. DE KOCK; Deputy Governor Dr. E. H. D. ARNDT; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics, Annual Report*.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.: Church Square, Pretoria; London Office: 10 Clements Lane, E.C.4; f. 1862; cap. authorised (May 1955) £15,000,000; cap. p.u. £7,000,000; res. £7,000,000; 590 brs. and agencies throughout the Union; Chair. Sir FREDERICK WILLIAM LEITH-ROSS, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; Deputy Chair. JOHN NICHOLSON HOGG; Gen. Manager A. MCK. WHITE; publ. *Standard Bank Monthly Review*.

Stellenbosch District Bank Ltd.: P.O. Box 3, Stellenbosch; f. 1882; agencies at Kuils River and Kraaifontein, C.P.; cap. £20,000; res. £89,000; Dirs. J. C. DE WAAL (Chair.), P. K. MORKEL, J. G. CARINUS, L. F. VAN COPPENHAGEN, H. SCHOLTZ; Gen. Manager L. J. P. VAN DER MERWE.

Volkskas Ltd.: Central Street, Pretoria; f. 1935; cap. (1955) £3,500,000; res. £1,000,000; brs. throughout the Union and S.-W. Africa; Chair. Prof. Dr. A. I. MALAN; Gen. Manager J. A. HURTER.

FOREIGN BANKS

Many foreign banks operate branch offices in South Africa including the following:

American Express Co. Inc.: Head Office: New York; Office in S.A.: Victory House, Fox and Harrison Streets, P.O. Box 9395, Johannesburg; f. 1919; Manager in S.A. J. C. STAMP.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Head Office in S. Africa: Church Square, Pretoria; f. 1836; throughout Cape Province, Natal, Orange Free State, Transvaal; Gen. Managers in S.A.: H. ENTWISTLE, A. A. PENZHORN, L. D. JONES.

French Bank of Southern Africa: 50 Marshall Street, Johannesburg; S.A. subsidiary of *Banque de l'Indochine S.A.*, Paris; brs. in Durban and Port Elizabeth, and Cape Town; Manager in S.A. P. DUMANT (Johannesburg).

INSURANCE

A.A. Mutual Insurance Association Ltd.: Automutual House, 57 De Villiers Street, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 19 branches in South Africa and 1 in South-West Africa; Chair. H. H. SHEPLEY; Gen. Manager W. F. BURTON-MOORE.

African Guarantee and Indemnity Co. Ltd.: Colosseum Buildings, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; f. 1911; cap. £500,000; res. £480,983; funds £2,551,495; brs. at Transvaal, Cape Province and Natal; Chair. Board of Dirs. JOHN S. SCHLESINGER; Gen. Manager J. W. STEWART, F.C.I.I.

African Homes Trust and Insurance Co. Ltd.: 28 Wale Street, Cape Town; f. 1898; 15 branches; total assets £4,500,000; Chair. CHARLES ROBERT LOUW; Gen. Manager GEORGE DUNLOP WILSON; Sec. HENRY DE GUISE LAURIE.

African Life Assurance Society Ltd.: corner of Commissioner and Kruis Streets, Johannesburg; f. 1904; cap. £25,000; funds exceed £24,000,000; brs. at Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Durban, East London, Germiston, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria, Pietermaritzburg, Witbank, Windhoek, Paarl, Uitenhage, Salisbury, Bulawayo, Queque, Umtali, Nairobi; Chair. JOHN S. SCHLESINGER; Gen. Manager FRANCIS GOODFELLOW, F.I.A.

Federated Employers' Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd.: 6th Floor, Federated House, corner Loveday and De Villiers Streets, Johannesburg; f. 1937; cap. p.u. £100,000; brs. at Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, Welkom, Windhoek, Pretoria; Chair. D. F. CORLETT; Gen. Manager N. G. LEVEY, F.I.A.

South African Mutual Life Assurance Society (The Old Mutual): Mutualpark, Jan Smuts Drive, Pinelands, Cape Town; f. 1845; total funds exceed £100,000,000; brs., district offices and agencies throughout South Africa, South-West Africa, the Rhodesias and East Africa; Chair. R. H. PARKER; Gen. Manager T. A. MURRAY, B.Sc., F.F.A., A.I.A., F.I.A.C.; Deputy Gen. Manager JAN DOMISSE, PH.D., F.F.A.

South African Trade Union Assurance Society Ltd.: P.O. Box 8791, Johannesburg; f. 1941; cap. authorised £60,000, p.u. £59,651; total assets £2,484,780; Chair. A. J. DOWNES; Gen. Manager H. H. SHEPLEY.

Southern Life Association of Africa: Great Westerford, Rondebosch, C.P.; f. 1891; 10 branches in South Africa and Rhodesia; Chair. F. C. ROBB; Gen. Manager F. POWELL.

Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Lewenassuransie-Maatskappy (South African National Life Assurance Co.): P.O. Box 1, Sanlamhof, C.P.; f. 1918; 11 branches in South Africa and Rhodesia; life assurance funds £36,753,837; Chair. CHARLES ROBERT LOUW; Gen. Manager ANDREAS DALEIN WASSENAER.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Most of the large foreign insurance companies have branch offices in South Africa, of these the following transact the largest business:

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Head Office: Melbourne, Australia; South Africa Head Office: Adderley Street, Cape Town; S.A. Manager J. D. WARES, F.F.A.

General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corp'n. Ltd.: Head Office: General Buildings, Perth, Scotland; S.A. Office: P.O. Box 558, Cape Town.

Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd.: Head Office: 188 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

FINANCE

National Employers Mutual General Insurance Association Ltd.: Head Office: 1-4 Bury Street, London, E.C.3; South African Head Office: P.O. Box 908, New Zealand House, Burg Street, Cape Town; branches at Durban and Johannesburg.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Holborn Bars, London, E.C.1; South African Head Office: 90-92 Fox Street, Johannesburg; brs. at Bloemfontein, Cape Town, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Pretoria; Gen. Manager for South Africa I. M. MACNAB.

South British Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 4 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.3; four main branch offices in S.A. and 5 sub-branches.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

South African Federated Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 3531, 3rd Floor, Charter House, corner Rissik and Anderson Streets, Johannesburg; f. 1917; Pres. E. R. SAVAGE; Dir. J. M. BURGER; Sec. P. H. REYNOLDS; members affiliated to the Federated Chamber of Industries

Border Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 27, East London; f. 1919; Sec. C. G. POTGIETER; 50 mems.

Cape Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 1536, 6th Floor, Grand Parade Centre, Castle Street, Cape Town; f. 1905; Dir. R. M. LEE, B.A., LL.B.; 544 mems.

Durban Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 1506, Durban; f. 1856; Sec. ALISTAIR H. DARK; 619 mems.

Federation of Master Printers of South Africa: P.O. Box 1200, Johannesburg; f. 1918; Sec. C. R. THOMPSON; 540 mems

Footwear Manufacturers' Federation of South Africa: P.O. Box 3107, Port Elizabeth; f. 1944; Nat. Sec. A. G. EVERINGHAM; 53 mems.

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O. Box 6905, Johannesburg; f. 1940; Statutory Body; Sec. B. C. BRAYSHAW.

Leather Industry Suppliers' Association: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O. Box 3051, Port Elizabeth; f. 1949; 27 mems.

Midland Chamber of Industries: (P.O. Box 3051), Adderley Street, Port Elizabeth; f. 1924; Dir. A. DE KOCK; 224 mems.

Natal Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 1300, Durban; f. 1904; Sec. P. H. THOMAS, B.A.; 280 mems.

National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa: Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O. Box 3051, Port Elizabeth; f. 1935; Sec. A. DE KOCK.

National Association of Woolwashers and Carbonisers of South Africa: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O. Box 3051, Port Elizabeth; f. 1952; 10 mems.

National Chamber of Milling, Inc.: Head Office: Liberal House, Marshall Street (P.O. Box 8609), Johannesburg; f. 1936; Sec. H. TURNER, A.S.A.A., C.A.(S.A.); the Chamber comprises all principal commercial wheat millers in South Africa, with wheat-milling plants in all the parts of the Union, and is representative of practically the whole of commercial wheat milling in South Africa.

National Co-ordinating Council for the Clothing Industry of South Africa: P.O. Box 8107, Johannesburg; handles all matters dealing with the industry except for wages and conditions of employment which are the concern of the regional associations; Sec. H. A. F. BARKER.

National Council of the Hide and Skin Trade: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O. Box 3051, Port Elizabeth; f. 1945; 58 mems.

Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 933, Pretoria; f. 1929; Sec. A. R. WATSON; 86 mems. (secondary industries).

Orange Free State Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 1140, Bloemfontein; Admin. Sec. Mrs. C. POTGIETER.

Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 365, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1907; Secs. Messrs. Deloitte and Co.; 41 mems.

South African Cement Producers: 614 Service House, 61 Anderson Street, Johannesburg; Sec. N. W. L. MORRISON.

South African Dried Fruit Packers' and Distributors' Association: P.O. Box 3461, Cape Town; Sec. D. SHRAND; 18 mems.

South African Fish Canners' Association (Pty.) Ltd.: Red Cross House, 14-16 Riebeck Street, Cape Town; f. 1940; Chair. PHIL WHITE; Sec. P. J. O'SULLIVAN

South African Food Canners' Council: Argus Chambers, 30 Church Street, Cape Town; f. 1932; Dir. J. P. CAMPBELL; Sec. G. S. GLENDING; 48 mems.

South African Institute of the Boot and Shoe Industry, Inc.: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O. Box 3051, Port Elizabeth; f. 1939; 130 mems.

South African Lumber Millers' and Shook Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 3531, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. C. H. MATTHEWS; 84 mems.

South African Oil Expressers' Association: P.O. Box 3531, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Sec. C. H. MATHEWS; 14 mems.

South African Soap Detergent and Candle Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 3531, Johannesburg; f. 1928; Sec. C. H. MATHEWS; 19 mems.

South African Sugar Association: P.O. Box 507, Durban; Dir. A. A. LLOYD.

South African Tanners' Association: P.O. Box 3051, Port Elizabeth; f. 1944; (regd. 1946); Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, 25 mems.

South African Tyre Manufacturers' Conference: P.O. Box 7490, Johannesburg; Sec. Mrs. C. WASSERFALL.

South African Wool Combers Trade Association: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O. Box 3051, Port Elizabeth; f. 1953.

South African Wool Textile Organisation: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O. Box 3051, Port Elizabeth; f. 1953.

Transvaal Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1914; Dir. J. R. SHARP; 75 mems.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

Associated Commercial Employers: P.O. Box 6074, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. J. STANLEY H. REED; 11 mem. associations.

Association of Electric Cable Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg.

Association of Manufacturers of Gates, Fences, Wire Products and Light Metal Sections: P.O. Box 1536, Cape Town; Sec. R. M. LEE, B.A., LL.B.

Bespoke Tailoring Employers' Association: P.O. Box 5789, Johannesburg; f. 1933; Sec. B. KIEL; 250 mems.

SOUTH AFRICA

Boatbuilders' and Shipwrights' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1536, Cape Town; Sec. R. M. LEE, B.A., LL.B.

Bus Owners' Association: 135 Warwick Avenue, Durban; f. 1931; Sec. M. K. NAIDOO; 99 mems.

Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturers' Association: 73 Carlisle Street, Durban; f. 1942.

Dairy Products Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 265, Pretoria; f. 1945; Sec. P. H. LISHMAN; 59 mems.

Electrical Engineering and Allied Industries' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Sec. E. P. DRUMMOND; 68 mems.

Employers' Association of the Cinematograph and Theatre Industry of South Africa: 501-503 H.M. Buildings, Joubert Street, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. A. PERL.

Engineers' and Founders' Association (Transvaal, Orange Free State and Northern Cape): P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. E. P. DRUMMOND; 110 mems.

Erection Engineers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Sec. K. J. DEWAR; 25 mems.

Fertilizer Employers' Association: P.O. Box, Sarnia, Natal; f. 1944; Sec. L. PLEN; 5 mems.

Furniture Traders' Association: P.O. Box 4153, Johannesburg; f. 1931; Secs. HAMILTON, PRINGLE, FARRANT AND CO.; 278 mems.

Grain Milling Federation: P.O. Box 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. H. TURNER.

Iron and Steel Producers' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg

Light Metal Products' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Sec. E. P. DRUMMOND; 70 mems.

Master Diamond Cutters' Association of South Africa: 218 Diamond Exchange Building, corner De Villiers and Quartz Streets, Johannesburg; f. 1938; Sec. Mrs. M. WOLCHUCK; 51 mems.

Motor Transport Owners' Association of South Africa: 501-502 Sanlam Buildings, 29 Loveday Street, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. J. J. WEDDERBURN

National Association of Biscuit Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O. Box 667, Cape Town; f. 1927; Sec. H. J. LAITE; 5 mems.

National Association of Grain Milling Employers: P.O. Box 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. H. TURNER; 83 mems.

National Chamber of Milling (Incorporated): P.O. Box 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Sec. H. TURNER

National Federation of Building Trade Employers in South Africa: P.O. Box 2375, Johannesburg; f. 1904; Dir. G. DE. C. MALHERBE, B.ECON.; 2,859 mems; publ. *South African Builder* (monthly).

National Federation of Hotel Associations (Non-Liquor) of South Africa: 810 Atlas Buildings, St. George's Street, Cape Town; Sec. A. SEBBA.

National Textile Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 1300, Durban; f. 1947; Sec. P. H. THOMAS, B.A.; 24 mems.

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: P.O. Box 10537, Johannesburg; f. 1882; Sec. N. HOLLIDAY; 160 mems.

Non-ferrous Metal Industries' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1943; Sec. K. J. DEWAR; 26 mems.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Plastics Manufacturers' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1948; Sec. K. J. DEWAR; 16 mems.

Precision Manufacturing Engineers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; Sec. E. P. DRUMMOND; 34 mems.

Radio, Refrigeration and Electrical Appliance Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg.

Sheet Metal Industries' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1948; Sec. K. J. DEWAR; 63 mems.

Society of Automotive Importers of South Africa: 136 London House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg; f. 1949; Dir. C. E. AINGE; 114 mems.

South African Agriculture and Irrigation Machinery Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. K. J. DEWAR; 8 mems.

South African Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg.

South African Brewing Industry Association: P.O. Box 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1927; Sec. J. R. SHARP; 4 mems.

South African Dental Mechanics Employers' Association: 57 Harley Chambers, Jeppe Street, Johannesburg; f. 1946; Sec. E. L. BENJAMIN.

South African Electroplating Industries' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; Sec. K. J. DEWAR; 28 mems.

South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: P.O. Box 8818, Johannesburg; f. 1940; Dir. LEONARD G. SMITH, F.C.I.S.; 45 mems.

South African Fruit and Vegetable Canners' Association (Pty.) Ltd.: Argus Chambers, Church Street, Cape Town; f. 1953; Manager J. P. CAMPBELL; Sec. G. S. GLENDING; 22 mems.

South African Insurance Employers' Association: Cape Town.

South African Motor Industries Employers' Association: P.O. Box 5405, Johannesburg; f. 1948; Gen. Sec. R. G. DU PLESSIS; 3,500 mems.

South African Ophthalmic Optical Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 5175, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. M. SAROVITCH; 30 mems.

South African Radio Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg.

South African Reinforced Concrete Engineers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. K. J. DEWAR; 28 mems.

South African Tube-makers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; Sec. K. J. DEWAR; 7 mems.

South African Wire and Wire-rope Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1943; Sec. E. P. DRUMMOND; 4 mems.

Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation of South Africa: P.O. Box 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1947; Sec. E. P. DRUMMOND; 854 mems.

Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employers' Association: 49 Stability Buildings, Smith Street, Durban; f. 1947; Sec. J. D. CUNNINGHAM.

Tobacco Employers' Organisation: P.O. Box 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. Mrs. M. ROBERTSON; 5 mems.

Transvaal and Orange Free State Chamber of Mines: P.O. Box 809, Johannesburg; London Secs.: 4 London Wall Buildings, E.C.2; f. 1889; Manager A. T. MILNE; 103 mems.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Transvaal Coal Owners' Association: P.O. Box 1197, Johannesburg; f. 1927; Sec. E. A. FISK; 20 mems.

Typewriter and Office Appliances' Association of South Africa: Vulcan House, corner of Anderson and Joubert Streets, P.O. Box 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Secs. Transvaal Chamber of Industries; 62 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

The trade union movement in South Africa is of comparatively recent growth. Fifty years ago there was not a single branch of a trade union in the country. The gradual process of changing from a pastoral into an industrial country received a tremendous impetus from the discovery of diamonds and gold, and the opening-up of the coalfields. Side by side with the growth of industry came the rise of the trade union movement. At the beginning of the century the unions were in their infancy, their members were few, their branches scattered, their influence almost negligible. The movement has since made rapid progress.

South African Trade Union Council: 515-522 Sakers Corner, 34 Eloff Street, Johannesburg; f. 1954; Gen. Sec. Miss DULCIE M. HARTWELL; this Council consists of the majority of mems. of the former South Africa Trades and Labour Council and of the Western Province Federation of Labour Unions; 149,503 mems. of affiliated trade unions. It has the following Area Divisions:

Natal: Rand Provident Buildings, 324 Smith Street, Durban; Secretary Mr. N. J. MOIR.

Transvaal: 512-522 Saker's Corner, 34 Eloff Street, Johannesburg; Secretary Mr. A. J. DOWNES.

Western Province: 105 Burleigh House, 24 Barrack Street, Cape Town; Secretary Mr. W. G. KEEBLE

Eastern Province: 96 Mutual Arcade, Main Street, Port Elizabeth; Secretary Mr. F. H. LEDGER.

PRINCIPAL REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Bricklayers' Trade Union of South Africa: P.O. Box 1356, Johannesburg; Sec. A. E. BARTON.

Amalgamated Engineering Union: 20 Kerk Street, P.O. Box 1168, Johannesburg; f. 1890; Sec. (Vacant); 21,495 mems; publ. *A.E.U. Journal* (monthly).

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers: P.O. Box 1095, Johannesburg; f. 1881; Sec. H. F. TYLER, 7,540 mems.

Artisan Staff Association: 193 Smith Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1924; represents artisans and operatives of the South African Railways; Sec. S. I. BASSON; 16,000 mems.

Building Workers' Industrial Union of South Africa: 24 Trades Hall, Kerk Street, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. W. BLAKE; 10,032 mems.

Cape Furniture Workers' Union: 350 Victoria Road, Salt River, C.P.; Chair. G. J. FLETCHER; Sec. E. A. DEANE; 1,600 mems.

Coopering Trade Workers' Union: P.O. Box 2884, Cape Town; Sec. FRANK H. HOLLAND.

Cycle Trade Workers' Union: Room 10, 57 Plein Street, Cape Town; Sec. M. J. KATTA.

Diamond Workers' Union: 20A Seventh Avenue e Bez. Valley, Johannesburg; Sec. J. J. BOSCH.

Fishermen's Union of the Cape and the South-West African Protectorate: Westminster House, 122 Longmarket Street, Cape Town; Sec. Major BENIS-CHOWITZ.

Food and Canning Workers' Union (Cape): P.O. Box 2678, Cape Town; 2,986 mems.

Furniture Workers' Industrial Union (Transvaal): P.O. Box 2040, Johannesburg; f. 1925; Sec. L. F. DE VILLIERS; 3,200 mems.

Garment Workers' Union: P.O. Box 6770, Johannesburg; f. 1896; Sec. E. S. SACHS; 15,000 mems.

Garment Workers' Industrial Union (Natal): P.O. Box 2103, Durban; 7,500 mems.

Hotel, Bar and Catering Trade Employees' Association: 511 Empire House, Plein Street, Cape Town; f. 1936; Sec. MATTHEW BARNETT; 1,600 mems.

Johannesburg Municipal Transport Workers' Union: 103 Union Centre Buildings, 31 Pritchard Street, Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. D. J. SCHUTTE; 1,800 mems.

Ironmoulders' Society of South Africa: P.O. Box 3322, Johannesburg; f. 1896; Gen. Sec. C. G. CROMPTON; 2,719 mems.

Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Aid Society: Balfour House, St. George's Street, Cape Town; f. 1905; Gen. Sec. P. J. V. D. BERG; approx. 9,000 mems.

Manufacturing Tailors Workers' Association and Sick Benefit Society: P.O. Box 5343, Johannesburg; Sec. L. CRUSOE.

Mine Surface Officials' Association of South Africa: P.O. Box 6849, Johannesburg; f. 1919; Sec. D. J. ALLAN; 3,546 mems.

Mine Workers' Union: P.O. Box 2525, Johannesburg; f. 1903; Sec. D. E. ELLIS; 17,500 mems.; publ. *Mine-worker* (weekly).

Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa: Washington House, 68 Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; f. 1939; Gen. Sec. C. REHM; 10,780 mems.

Motor Lorry Drivers' Union: 14 Stal Plein Building, 151 Plein Street, Cape Town; f. 1934; Sec. T. PETERSEN; 500 mems.

Motor Transport Workers' Union: Head Office, Trades Hall, 30 Kerk Street, Johannesburg; f. 1934; Gen. Sec. J. G. PIETERS; 4,000 mems.

National Milling Workers' Industrial Union: 112 Union Centre buildings, 31 Pritchard Street, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Nat. Sec. F. BUMBY; approx. 700 mems.

National Union of Cigarette and Tobacco Workers: P.O. Box 4141, Cape Town; 3,350 mems.

National Union of Laundering, Cleaning and Dyeing Workers: P.O. Box 6781, Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. Mrs. S. J. STAMELMAN; 1,503 mems.

National Union of Commercial Travellers: P.O. Box 4659, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Nat. Sec. ELI WEINBERG; Sec. A. GELB; 2,000 mems.

National Union of Distributive Workers: P.O. Box 50, Claremont, Cape Province; f. 1936; Nat. Sec. C. H. LE GRANGE; Nat. Pres. R. W. BLAKE; 11,095 mems.

National Union of Leather Workers: P.O. Box 3039, Port Elizabeth; Sec. A. VAN DEN BERG.

National Union of Operative Biscuit Makers and Packers of South Africa: P.O. Box 3259, Cape Town; Sec. F. C. GALLANT.

Operative Bakers', Confectioners' and Conductors' Union: P.O. Box 3259, Cape Town; Sec. F. W. McLEOD.

Operative Plasterers' Trade Union of South Africa: P.O. Box 4003, Johannesburg; Sec. G. DYKES.

SOUTH AFRICA

- Running and Operating Staff Union, Group "C" South African Railways and Harbours:** Box 36, Fordsburg, Johannesburg; Sec. D. B. NEL; 10,500 mems.; publ. *Headlight* (monthly).
- South African Association of Dental Mechanicians:** P.O. Box 2329, Cape Town; Sec. A. F. BIEBUYCK.
- South African Association of Municipal Employees:** P.O. Box 62, Pretoria; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. K. J. GEORGE; 17,571 mems.
- South African Boilermakers' Iron and Steel Workers' and Ship Builders' Society:** Power House, 21 Fraser Street, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. T. P. MURRAY; 6,219 mems.; publ. *The Crucible* (monthly).
- South African Cinematograph Operators' Union:** P.O. Box 9248, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Hon. Gen. Sec. G. BURRELL.
- South African Coloured Railway Workers' Union:** Nkoti Street Korsten, Port Elizabeth; Sec. NICOLAS DU PLESSIS.
- South African Electrical Workers' Association:** 503 Power House, 21 Fraser Street, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Gen. Sec. B. R. TUDHOPE; 7,000 mems.
- South African Engine Drivers' and Firemen's Association:** 36 Trades Hall, Kerk Street, Johannesburg; f. 1894; Sec. GEORGE McCORMICK; 4,380 mems.
- South African Hairdressers' Employees' Industrial Union:** 31-32 Shakespeare House, Commissioner Street, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. J. DANIEL; 2,293 mems.
- South African Insurance Employees' Association:** P.O. Box 3995, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Sec. MICHAEL H. KAM; 1,200 mems.
- South African Iron and Steel Trades' Association:** 430 Church Street West, P.O. Box 757, Pretoria; f. 1937; Sec. L. J. VAN DEN BERG; 10,500 mems.
- South African Meat Trade Employees' Union:** 104 Collins Street, Brixton, Johannesburg; Sec. J. J. N. JOOSTE.
- South African Postal Association:** P.O. Box 2004, Johannesburg; f. 1902; Gen. Sec. T. P. VAN NIEKERK; 3,500 mems.; publ. *Postal Journal*.
- South African Railways and Harbours Assistant Foremen's and Chargemen's Association:** P.O. Box 1474, Durban; Sec. J. M. BROWN.
- South African Railways and Harbours Employees' Union:** P.O. Box 1125, Cape Town; f. 1924; Gen. Sec. JAMES GAFFNEY; 9,185 mems.
- South African Railways and Harbours Indian Employees' Union:** 14 Saville Street, Durban; Sec. R. K. MOODLEY.
- South African Railways and Harbours (Non-European) Workers' Union:** Stal Plein Buildings, 151 Plein Street, Cape Town; f. 1936; Sec. FRED CARNESON.
- South African Railways and Harbours Salaried Staff Association:** P.O. Box 6753, Johannesburg; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. G. L. STEYN; 16,500 mems.
- South African Reduction Workers' Association:** P.O. Box 7060, Johannesburg; Sec. D. T. BRAND.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- South African Society of Bank Officials:** P.O. Box 6935, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. R. M. HALDANE; 10,500 mems.
- South African Theatre and Cinema Employees' Union:** P.O. Box 8752, Johannesburg; 1,990 mems.
- South African Typographical Union:** S.A.T.U. House, 166 Visagie Street, Johannesburg; f. 1898; Sec. T. C. RUTHERFORD; 14,000 mems.
- Sweet Workers' Union:** 119-120 Union Centre, 31 Pritchard Street, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Pres. PAULINE PODBREY; Nat. Sec. H. LE ROUX; 3,000 mems.
- Tailoring Workers' Industrial Union:** 53 Beresford House, Main and Simmonds Streets, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. Y. MALIN; 800 mems.
- Textile Workers' Industrial Union (S.A.):** P.O. Box 1294, Port Elizabeth.
- Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union:** Oxford Street, Oudtshoorn; Sec. J. J. BOTES.
- Tramway and Omnibus Workers' Union:** P.O. Box 1562, Cape Town; f. 1916; Sec. A. R. McLAUGHLIN; 2,016 mems.
- Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union:** 22 Trades Hall, Kerk Street, Johannesburg; Sec. L. C. SCHEEPERS; 3,000 mems.; publ. *The Leather Worker* (weekly).
- Trunk and Box Workers' Industrial Union:** P.O. Box 859, Johannesburg; Sec. J. F. MACKAY.
- Underground Officials' Association of South Africa:** P.O. Box 5965, Johannesburg; Sec. J. H. P. BOYER.
- Witwatersrand Tea Room, Restaurant and Catering Trade Employees' Union:** P.O. Box 6041, Johannesburg; Organiser Mrs. M. YOUNG; 1,200 mems.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

In 1922, the Co-operative Societies Act was passed in the Union, bringing the whole Movement under the control of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, through the medium of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Pretoria. This important Act regulated the formation, registration, and management of the different types of co-operative organisations.

Encouraged by ruling economic conditions, and aided by loan facilities and the official guidance given, the Movement developed rapidly. The progress was accelerated by the new Co-operative Act of 1939, simplifying borrowing by co-operative agricultural companies with limited liability. This Act also made it possible for several companies which were co-operative in character to transfer registration from the Companies Act to the Co-operative Societies' Act.

The Co-operative Movement in South Africa has by now attained a position of considerable importance in the economic structure of the Union, and on June 30th, 1955, there were 458 registered co-operative societies of all types.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

With a few minor exceptions the South African Railways and Harbours Administration owns and operates all the railways in the Union and in the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa. The Administration also operates an extensive network of road transport services, which serves primarily to develop rural areas, but also acts as feeder to the railways.

South African Railways and Harbours Administration:

Union Buildings, Pretoria; Minister Hon. B. J. SCHÖEMAN; Railway Commissioners J. J. HAYWOOD, Dr. J. H. BOTHA, Dr. C. V. VON ABO; Administrative Sec. to the Minister J. M. OELOFSEN; Railways and Harbours Board Secretary P. J. CONRADIE.

TRACK MILEAGE:

Owned and operated by South African Railways:

1. In Union, 15,086 miles.
2. In Mandated Territory of South-West Africa, 2,022 miles.

Privately-owned lines operated by South African Railways, 35 miles.

The electrified mileage totals 1,747.

ROAD SERVICES

The route mileage of regular services, including the mileage in the Mandated Territory, aggregates 21,712.

SHIPPING

The principal harbours of the Union are at Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban. The main harbour of the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa is at Walvis Bay.

The principal shipping services are as follows (the addresses given are those of local offices in the Union):

Blue Funnel Line: P.O. Box 31, Cape Town; services to U.K. and Australia.

Blue Star Line Ltd.: P.O. Box 4446, Cape Town; services to U.K., Australia and New Zealand.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 1038, Durban; regular services to East Africa and India.

Christensen Canadian Africa Line: P.O. Box 4765, Cape Town; services to Eastern Canada and to East Africa.

Clan Line Steamers Ltd.: P.O. Box 1551, Durban; services to the U.K., East Africa and the U.S.A.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: P.O. Box 702, Cape Town; services to Portugal and East Africa.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: P.O. Box 702, Cape Town; services to Portugal and Portuguese African territories.

Deutsche Ost-Afrika-Linie: P.O. Box 917, Cape Town; coastal freight services, and to Germany, Holland and East Africa.

Louis Dreyfus Lines: P.O. Box 998, Durban.

Elder Dempster (Liverpool) Ltd.: P.O. Box 7, Cape Town; services to Eastern Canada and West Africa.

Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 812, Cape Town; services to U.K., Holland, France, Germany, East Africa and U.S.A.

Farrell Lines: P.O. Box 1006, Durban; services to East Africa and to U.S. Atlantic ports.

French Lines: a joint service by the **Messageries Maritimes:** P.O. Box 1144, Port Elizabeth and **Chargeurs Reunis:** P.O. Box 10819, Johannesburg; services to Holland, France and West Africa.

Hall Line Ltd.: P.O. Box 812, Cape Town; services to U.K., East Africa and the Middle East.

Harrison Line: P.O. Box 1006, Durban; services to U.K., Europe, East Africa and the Middle East.

Holland Afrika Lijn: P.O. Box 4765, Cape Town, services to Holland, Germany, East Africa, Egypt and Italy.

Houston Line (London) Ltd.: P.O. Box 1551, Durban; services to U.K., Europe, and U.S. Atlantic ports.

Indian African Line: P.O. Box 1006, Durban; services to East Africa, India and Ceylon.

India-Natal Line (Bank Line Ltd.): P.O. Box 931, Durban, services to East Africa, India and Ceylon.

James Nourse Ltd.: P.O. Box 702, Cape Town; services to India, West Indies, Dominican Republic, Cuba and U.K.

Kawasaki-Kerr South African Line: P.O. Box 998, Durban; services to U.S. Pacific ports.

Lloyd Triestino Line: P.O. Box 718, Cape Town; services to East Africa, Egypt and Trieste.

Lykes Bros., S.S.Co. Inc.: P.O. Box 1337, Durban; services to U.S. Gulf ports

Natal Line (Bullard King and Co. Ltd.): P.O. Box 931, Durban; services to U.K., Europe and Mauritius

Nedlloyd Line: P.O. Box 4765, Cape Town.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha: P.O. Box 812, Cape Town; services to Singapore, Ceylon and Japan.

Prince Line Ltd.: P.O. Box 1038, Durban; infrequent services to U.S. Atlantic ports

Robin Line (Seas Shipping Co., Inc.): P.O. Box 31, Cape Town; services to U.S. Atlantic ports.

Royal Inter-Ocean Lines: P.O. Box 1548, Durban, services to East Africa, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan

Seaboard Shipping Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 931, Durban; services to Western Canada and U.S. Pacific ports.

Shaw Savill and Albion Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 169, Cape Town; services to U.K., Australia and New Zealand.

South African Lines Ltd.: P.O. Box 2334, Cape Town; services to U.K., Holland and Germany.

South African Marine Corporation Ltd.: P.O. Box 2171, Cape Town; services to U.S.A. and U.K.

South African Railways and Harbours: S.A. Railways Headquarters, Johannesburg; cargo services to Australia.

Thesen's Steamship Company Ltd.: P.O. Box 1345, Cape Town; coastal services and services to East Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Transatlantic S.S. Co. Ltd. of Gothenburg: P.O. Box 640, Cape Town; services to Sweden and other Baltic countries, to Australia and New Zealand, and to West Africa.

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 7, Cape Town; services to U.K., Europe, main African ports, and U.S. Atlantic ports.

Wilh. Wilhelmsen of Oslo: P.O. Box 640, Cape Town; services to Scandinavia and Baltic countries.

CIVIL AVIATION

All civil aviation in South Africa is controlled by the Minister of Transport under an Act of 1923. The Minister is advised by the Civil Aviation Advisory Committee, consisting of a Chairman and eight other officers.

The Division of Civil Aviation, functioning through the National Transport Commission to the Minister, is responsible for the administration of the Aviation Act and regulations.

The licensing and control of air carriers and air services is a function of the National Transport Commission in terms of the Air Services Act and regulations. The administrative work in this connection is undertaken by the Division of Civil Aviation

Civil Aviation Commissioner: Transport Building, Pretoria; Brig. C. GORDON ROSS, C.B.E., D.F.C.

Civil Air Liaison Officer (Canada): W. D. VAN ZYL.

South African Airways' Representative in London: H. H. BUCHNER, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2.

TRANSPORT

South African Airways: Jan Smuts Airport, Transvaal, Chief Airways Manager Major-Gen. C. J. VENTER, C.B. D.F.C.; there are daily passenger services linking all the principal towns of South Africa—Johannesburg, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, Bloemfontein, Kimberley, Upington, Keetmanshoop, and Windhoek; and daily services to Bulawayo in Southern Rhodesia, and twice-weekly between Johannesburg and Lourenço Marques. In addition, South African Airways, jointly with B.O.A.C., operate the Springbok Service which runs a daily service from Johannesburg to London.

OTHER AIR LINES WITH HEAD OR BRANCH OFFICES IN THE UNION

B.O.A.C., U.A.T., Q.E.A. and S.A.A.: all at Maritime House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

C.A.A.: Airways Corner, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

C.A.S.: Libertas Building, 61 Marshall Street, P.O. Box 2245, Johannesburg.

D.E.T.A.: 19 Clonmel Chambers, Eloff Street, Johannesburg.

El Al (Israel Airlines Ltd.): Geneva House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

K.L.M.: Locarno House, Loveday Street, P.O. Box 8624, Johannesburg.

P.A.A.: Queensland Insurance Building, Loveday Street, Johannesburg.

Sabena: Unity House, 100 Fox Street, Johannesburg.

S.A.S.: 8 Maritime House, Main Street, Johannesburg

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

GENERAL

Royal Society of South Africa: University of Cape Town, Rondebosch; f. 1877, Royal Charter 1909; 1 honorary and 93 ordinary Fellows, 196 mems.; publ. *Transactions*.

President: S. H. HAUGHTON, D.S.C.

Secretary: W. J. TALBOT, B.S.C.

Treasurer: N. SAPEIKA, B.A., PH.D., M.D.

Library: see page 450.

FELLOWS:

Honorary:

BREUIL, L'Abbé H. (Professor of the Collège de France).

Ordinary:

ADAMSON, Prof. R. S., M.A., D.S.C.
 ARNOLD, G., O.B.E., A.R.C.S.C., D.S.C., F.E.S.
 BARKER, Prof. W. F., B.S.C., PH.D.
 BATSON, Prof. E., B.S.C.(ECON.), F.R.ECON.S.
 BEATER, B. E., D.S.C.
 BOLUS, Mrs. F., B.A., D.S.C.
 BOND, G. W., D.S.C.
 BOYAZOGLU, Prof. A. J., B.S.C.(AGR.), D.S.C.(ECON.), D.S.C.
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 BUSH, Prof. S. F., M.S.C., D.PHIL.
 COMPTON, Prof. R. H., M.A.
 COOKE, H. B. S., M.A., D.S.C., F.G.S., F.R.MET.S.
 COPENHAGEN, W. J., M.S.C.
 DALTON, Prof. J. P., M.A., D.S.C.
 DART, Prof. R. A., M.S.C., M.D., CH.M.
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 DAY, Prof. J. H. O., PH.D., F.L.S.
 DE KOCK, G. V. D. W., D.S.C., M.R.C.V.S.
 DONEN, I., M.S.C., PH.D.
 DRENNAN, Prof. M. R., M.A., M.B., CH.B., F.R.S.E.
 DUTHIE, Miss A. V., M.A., D.S.C.
 DU TOIT, P. J., B.A., PH.D., DR.MED.VET., D.S.C.
 DYER, R. A., D.S.C.
 ELLERMAN, Sir JOHN.
 ELLIOTT, G. A., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
 ELSDON-DEW, R., M.B., CH.B., M.D.
 GALLOWAY, A., M.A., M.B., CH.B., F.R.A.I.
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 GILL, E. L., D.S.C.
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 HAUGHTON, S. H., D.S.C.
 HENKEL, J. S., D.S.C.
 HESSE, A. J., B.S.C., PH.D., F.R.E.S.
 HEWITT, J., B.A., D.S.C., C.M.Z.S., F.R.E.S., F.R.A.I.
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 LOWE, Prof. C. V. R., D.S.C.
 LÜTJEHARMS, Prof. W. J., PHIL.NAT.D.
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 PAINE, Prof. H. H., M.A., B.S.C., F.I.P.
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 POWER, J. H., F.Z.S.
 RAPSON, W. S., M.S.C., D.PHIL., A.R.I.C.
 RENNIE, Prof. J. V. L., M.A., PH.D.
 ROBERTS, H. D., B.S.C., A.R.S.M.
 ROES, Col. J. G., D.S.O., V.D., F.I.C.
 RYRIE, Prof. B. J., M.B., CH.B.
 SAPEIKA, N., B.A., PH.D., M.D.
 SCHAPERA, Prof. I., M.A., PH.D., D.S.C.
 SCHOLTZ, Prof. D. L., D.S.C.
 SCHONLAND, B. F. J., C.B.E., M.A., PH.D., F.R.S.
 SCHRIRE, I., M.A., PH.D., M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.P.
 SHAPIRO, H. A., M.B., CH.B., PH.D.
 SKAIFE, S. H., M.A., M.S.C., PH.D., F.E.S.
 SMITH, Prof. J. L. B., M.S.C., PH.D.
 STAZ, J. D.D.S., H.D.D., L.D.S.
 STEPHENS, Miss E. L., B.A., F.L.S.
 STOY, R. H., M.A., PH.D., F.R.A.S.
 TALBOT, Prof. W. J., B.S.C.
 THODAY, Prof. D., M.A., SC.D., F.R.S.
 VAN DEN ENDE, Prof. M., M.B., CH.B., PH.D.
 VERWOERD, L., D.S.C.(AGRIC.)
 VON BONDE, C., M.A., PH.D.
 WALKER, Prof. F., M.A., PH.D., D.S.C., F.R.S.E.
 WATT, Prof. J. M., M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.
 WICHT, Prof. C. L., B.S.C., B.A., DR.ING.
 WILSON, Prof. MONICA, M.A., PH.D.
 ZWARENSTEIN, Prof. H. J., M.A., M.S.C., PH.D., D.S.C.

South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research:

Visagie Street, P.O. Box 395, Pretoria; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. S. M. NAUDÉ; Vice-Pres. E. W. DOHSE; Sec.-Treas. A. J. MILLER-SMIT; mems.: Dr. T. B. DAVIE, Dr. F. J. DE VILLIERS, Dr. P. J. DU TOIT, F.R.S., F. G. HILL, Prof. H. Q. MONNIG, P. E. ROUSSEAU, Prof. E. STEGMANN, Dr. E. TABERNER, Dr. H. J. VAN ECK, Prof. R. W. WILCOCKS, J. E. WORSDALE. The Council has the following laboratories and divisions:

National Physical Laboratory, Pretoria.
 National Chemical Research Laboratory, Pretoria.
 National Building Research Institute, Pretoria.
 National Nutrition Research Institute, Pretoria.
 National Road Research Institute, Pretoria.
 National Mechanical Engineering Research Laboratory, Pretoria.
 National Institute for Personnel Research, Johannesburg.
 Telecommunications Research Laboratory, Johannesburg.
 Library and Information Division, Pretoria (see page 451).
 Liaison Division, Pretoria.
 South African Scientific Liaison Office, South Africa House, London, England.
 South African Scientific Liaison Office, Box 680, Benjamin Franklin Station, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

SOUTH AFRICA

Co-operative industrial research is subsidised through autonomous research institutes, registered as non-profit companies and controlled by industrial subscribers:

Leather Industries Research Institute, Grahamstown.

Fishing Industry Research Institute, Cape Town.

Sugar Milling Research Institute, Durban.

Paint Industries Research Institute, Durban.

Wool Textile Research Institute, Grahamstown.

Medical research is supported through units at medical research institutions:

Amoebiasis, tuberculosis and family health in Durban.

Virus diseases and clinical nutrition in Cape Town.

Dental research, cardio-pulmonary diseases, bilharzia, human bio-chemistry and nutrition in Johannesburg.

Heart research in Pretoria.

Publs.: *Annual Report of the Council*; Library and Information Division: *C.S.I.R. Information* (monthly), *Register of Current Scientific Research at South African Universities* (annual); National Building Research Institute: *Bulletin* (half-yearly); Telecommunications Research Laboratory: *Basic Radio Propagation Predictions for Southern Africa* (monthly), *Bulletin of Ionospheric Conditions observed at Johannesburg and Cape Town* (monthly); National Institute for Personnel Research: *Journal of the N.I.P.R.* (thrice yearly); Liaison Division: *Research Review* (quarterly), *Directory of Scientific Research Organizations in the Union of South Africa*.

South African National Council for Social Research: The Department of Education, Arts and Science, Pretoria; f. 1946; the Council is an advisory body, having no statutory existence but serving the Minister of Education, Arts and Science with advice in matters falling within its scope. The Secretary for Education, Arts and Science is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council; objects: (a) to promote, organise, co-ordinate and assist educational, sociological and humanistic research on a national basis, but not to dominate or monopolise the field; (b) to encourage and to undertake the planning of research projects; (c) to ensure efficient and economic use of moneys; (d) to create where necessary bodies for carrying out long-range or long-term researches; (e) to encourage the training of highly qualified research workers by means of grants, scholarships and fellowships to selected individuals for attachment to university departments, Government departments, or institutions; (f) to provide information, liaison and statistical services as well as to assist in the publication of results and other material likely to be valuable for research; (g) to promote library services; (h) to formulate in general terms research policy, and to put forward to the Government and the country the needs of research; (i) to obtain and administer endowments; publ. *Journal for Social Research* (twice yearly).

AFRIKAANS STUDIES

Federasie Van Afrikaanse Kultuurvereniginge: P.O. Box 8711, Johannesburg; f. 1929; 750 affiliated organisations; Pres. Prof. Dr. H. B. THOM; Sec. G. L. H. VAN NIEKERK; publ. *Inspan* (monthly), *Year Book*.

Reddingsdaadbond: P.O. Box 7714, Edith Cavell Street 34, Johannesburg; f. 1940; 55,000 mems.; Chair. Rev. JAC. CONRADIE; Sec. J. C. B. SCHOEMAN; publs. *Inspan* (jointly with F.A.K.), monographs.

Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns: Engelenburghuis, Hamilton Street, Pretoria; f. 1909;

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

for the advancement of the Afrikaans language, literature, art, science and technology; 850 mems.; Chair. Prof. F. E. J. MALHERBE; Sec. Dr. F. C. L. BOSMAN; publ. *Tydskrif vir Wetenskap en Kuns* (half-yearly), *Tegnikon* (quarterly), *Hertzog-Annale* (annually).

ARCHAEOLOGY, HISTORY AND RACE RELATIONS

South African Archaeological Society: P.O. Box 31, Claremont, Cape Town; f. 1945; 645 mems.; Sec. A. J. H. GOODWIN, M.A.; publs. *South Africa Archaeological Bulletin* (quarterly).

South African Bureau of Racial Affairs: P.O. Box 238, Stellenbosch; f. 1948 to encourage and promote the separate development of the European and non-European communities in Africa and to protect and safeguard the interests of both; to make a thorough study of race relations; annual congress; Chair. G. B. A. GERDENER; Sec. Prof. P. F. D. WEISS.

South African Institute of Race Relations: P.O. Box 97, Johannesburg; f. 1929; 3,800 mems.; 75 affiliated bodies; Pres. Dr. ELLEN HELLMAN; Vice-Pres. Dr. EDGAR H. BROOKES, Prof. D. D. T. JABAVU, Dr. A. W. HOERNLÉ, L. MARQUARD; Dir. QUINTIN WHYTE, M.A.; publs. *Race Relation News* (monthly), *Race Relations* (quarterly), *Hoernlé Memorial Lecture* (annually), *Handbook on Race Relations in South Africa*, *Press Bulletin*, *Annual Report*, pamphlets.

Van Riebeeck Society: c/o South African Public Library, Cape Town; f. 1918; 1,356 mems.; publishes *South African Historical Documents*; Chair. The Hon. H. S. VAN ZYL; Sec. Mrs. V. VARLEY; Treas. D. H. VARLEY; publ. one volume annually.

ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

Cape Chemical and Technological Society: P.O. Box 2645, Cape Town; f. 1905; 101 mems.; Sec. Dr. E. G. PROUT, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Institute of Certified Engineers, South Africa: P.O. Box 3361, Johannesburg; f. 1911; 1,005 mems.; Secs. The Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa; publ. *Journal*.

Institute of S.A. Architects: Transvaal Provincial Institute, 302 Kelvin House, Marshall Street, Johannesburg; f. 1911; 650 mems.; Secs. The Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa; publ. *South African Architectural Record* (monthly).

Institute of Transport (Southern Africa Division): Road Motor Transport Section, General Manager's Office, South African Railways, Johannesburg; f. 1926; 883 mems.; Chair. D. M. De V. ROBBERTZE, M.Inst.T.; Sec. A. CRERAR, A.M. Inst.T.; Hon. Treas. C. FLOOR, M.Inst.T.; publ. *Journal*.

South African Institute of Electrical Engineers: P.O. Box 5907, Johannesburg; f. 1909; 1,920 mems.; Pres. Prof. G. R. BOZZOLI; Secs. The Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa; publ. *Transactions*.

South African Institution of Civil Engineers: P.O. Box 1183, Johannesburg; f. 1903; 1,441 mems.; Pres. H. SCRADER; publ. *Transactions* (monthly).

South African Institution of Mechanical Engineers: P.O. Box 5907, Johannesburg; f. 1892; 1,034 mems.; Secs. The Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

ASTRONOMY

Astronomical Society of South Africa: c/o The Royal Observatory, Cape Town; f. 1922; Pres. Dr. D. S. EVANS; Hon. Sec. A. MENZIES; Hon. Treas. G. ORPEN; mems. of Council: Dr. W. S. FINSEN, D. D. ROBERTSON, Dr. A. D. THACKERAY, W. P. HIRST, Dr. P. KIRCHHOFF, Prof. G. H. MENZIES, Dr. R. H. STÖY; approx. 250 mems.; publs. *Notes* (monthly), *Handbook* (annually); autonomous local centres at Johannesburg, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

Boyden Station (formerly *Harvard Observatory*): Mazelspoort, Bloemfontein; is maintained by the following observatories: Hamburg-Bergedorf, Stockholm, Armagh, Dunsink, Uccle and Harvard.

Lamont-Hussey Observatory of the University of Michigan: Naval Hill, Bloemfontein; opened 1928; Astronomer in Charge Prof. R. A. ROSSITER, M.A., PH.D., F.R.A.S.

Leyden Southern Station, Johannesburg: Dir. T. WALRAVEN.

Radcliffe Observatory, Pretoria: first established 1772 at Oxford (England), transferred to Pretoria in 1937; the telescope of this observatory is employed on direct photography, spectroscopic and photo-electric work, and is the largest telescope in the Southern Hemisphere; Observer A. D. THACKERAY, M.A., PH.D.

Royal Observatory, Cape Town: instituted by Order in Council 1820; the observatory is under the control of the British Admiralty, and its expenses are defrayed out of naval funds; the observatory also controls the emission of wireless time signals; H.M. Astronomer R. H. STÖY, M.A., PH.D.

Union Observatory: 20 Gill Street, Johannesburg; f. 1912; Govt. astronomical observatory; library of about 12,000 vols.; Union Astronomer W. H. VAN DEN BOS.

BANKING, ECONOMICS AND POLITICS

Economic Society of South Africa, The: P.O. Box 929, Pretoria; f. 1925; Objects: to promote the thorough discussion of, and research into economic questions, in particular those affecting South Africa, and to this end to enlist the active co-operation of all persons, of whatever school of economic thought, capable of throwing light on them; 1,350 mems.; Sec. J. B. WILMOT; Treas. J. J. I. MIDDLETON; publ. *The South African Journal of Economics* (quarterly); brs. in Cape Town, Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and Pretoria.

Institute of Bankers in South Africa: P.O. Box 2213, Cape Town; f. 1904; 8,750 mems.; Sec. S. C. WELCH; publ. *South African Bankers' Journal* (monthly).

South African Institute of International Affairs: P.O. Box 9379, Johannesburg; f. 1934 to facilitate the scientific study of international questions, particularly African questions; 542 mems.; library of 4,000 vols.; Chair. Dr. W. J. BUSSCHAU; Gen. Sec. LOUIS KRAFT.

BIBLIOGRAPHY, LITERATURE

Classical Association of the University of the Witwatersrand: Milner Park, Johannesburg; Pres. Prof. T. J. HAARHOFF; publ. *Proceedings* and selected papers.

South African Museums' Association: 103 Musgrave Road, Durban; f. 1936; 133 mems.; Hon. Sec. and Editor E. C. CHUBB; publ. *Samab* (quarterly bulletin).

South African Library Association (Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteekvereniging): 181 East Avenue, Arcadia, Pretoria; f. 1930; 800 mems.; Hon. Sec. Dr. P. C.

COETZEE, M.A., A.L.A.; publs. *South African Libraries (Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteke)* (quarterly), *Newsletter (Nuusbrieff)* (monthly), and a few irregular publications.

GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

Geological Society of South Africa: P.O. Box 1071, Johannesburg; f. 1895; 488 mems.; Hon. Sec. E. MENDELSSOHN; Asst. Secs. The Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa; publs. annual reports, proceedings and transactions.

South African Geographical Society: P.O. Box 5013, Johannesburg; f. 1917; 152 mems.; Pres. Prof. J. S. VAN DER MERWE; Hon. Sec. D. J. HENNING; publ. *South African Geographical Journal* (bi-annually).

MEDICINE AND SCIENCES

Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa: P.O. Box 5907, Johannesburg; f. 1920, incorp. 1940; 9,122 mems.; Pres. J. P. LESLIE; Sec. A. J. ADAMS; publ. *Annual Proceedings*.

Botanical Society of South Africa: Kirstenbosch, Newlands, C.P.; f. 1913; 2,600 mems.; Pres. W. DUNCAN BAXTER; Hon. Sec. and Treas. Mrs. W. N. HALL; publs. *Journal* (annual).

Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa: Kelvin House, 75 Marshall Street, P.O. Box 1183, Johannesburg; f. 1894, incorp. 1907; 1,050 mems.; publ. *Journal*.

Medical Association of South Africa: Medical House, 35 Wale Street, P.O. Box 643, Cape Town; f. 1927; 5,000 mems.; the library is merged with that of the Medical School, University of Cape Town; Chair. of Council A. W. S. SIGHEL, M.D., CH.B., D.O., D.O.M.S.; Sec. A. H. TONKIN, M.B., CH.B.; Assoc. Sec. L. M. MARCHAND, M.B., CH.B.; Hon. Treas. J. S. DU TOIT, M.D., CH.B., F.R.C.S.; publ. *South African Medical Journal* (weekly), *South African Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine* (quarterly).

National Zoological Gardens of South Africa: P.O. Box 754, Pretoria; f. 1899; Chair. Dr. P. J. DU TOIT, F.R.S.; Dir. R. BIGALKE, M.A., DR. PHIL., C.M.Z.S.; Asst. C. M. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN, M.Sc.

Municipal Botanic Gardens (Parks, Recreation and Beaches Department, Durban Corporation): St. Thomas' Road, Durban; f. ca. 1853; objects: the propagation and development of ornamental and useful plants, shrubs, trees, etc., and as a place of instruction in botany, horticulture and the related subjects; Dir. Parks, Recreation and Beaches F. W. THORNS, F.I.P.A.(S.A.); Curator, Durban Botanic Gardens, E. R. THORP, A.M.I.P.A.(S.A.).

South African Association for the Advancement of Science: P.O. Box 6894, Johannesburg; f. 1903; 925 mems.; Joint Hon. Gen. Secs. Prof. A. E. H. BLEKESLEY, D.Sc., H. E. KRUMM, F.C.S., F.R.A.S.; Asst. Gen. Secs. The Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa; publs. *South African Journal of Science (Suid-Afrikaanse Joernaal van Wetenskap)*.

South African Association of Assayers: 303 Kelvin House, 75 Marshall Street, P.O. Box 6343, Johannesburg; f. 1919; to uphold the status and interests of the profession of assaying in all its branches; 270 mems.; Pres. J. F. LEATHER-BARROW; Hon. Sec.-Treas. F. H. A. GLENSHAW; publ. *The South African Industrial Chemist* (monthly news organ of the South African Chemical Institute and the South African Association of Assayers).

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Biological Society (Suid-Afrikaanse Biologiese Vereniging): P.O. Box 820, Johannesburg; f. 1907; 100 mems.; Pres. Dr. J. W. GROENEWALD; Hon. Sec. Dr. H. P. A. DE BOOM; publ. pamphlets.

South African Chemical Institute: 75 Marshall Street, P.O. Box 3361, Johannesburg; f. 1912; 1,034 mems.; Secs. The Associated Scientific and Technical Societies of South Africa; publs. *Journal* (bi-annually) and *The South African Industrial Chemist* (monthly).

South African Institute for Medical Research: Hospital Street, P.O. Box 1038, Johannesburg; brs. at Port Elizabeth and Bloemfontein; f. 1912; objects: medical research into the causes and methods of prevention of human diseases; the Institute works in association with the Medical School of the University of the Witwatersrand; Chair. Board of Management B. L. BERNSTEIN; Dir. E. H. CLUVER, M.A., M.D., B.CH., D.P.H., F.R.S.I.; Deputy Dir. J. H. S. GEAR, B.SC., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., D.T.M. AND H., DIPL. BACT.; Supt. of Vaccine Dept. D. ORDMAN, B.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.; Supt. of Diagnostic Dept. J. F. MURRAY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.; Supt. of Serum Dept. J. H. MASON, D.SC., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.;

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Manager and Sec. L. G. WHITAKER; Librarian S. M. HÉBERT, B.A., F.S.A.L.A.; publ. *Annual Report*.

South African Ornithological Society: P.O. Box 1616, Cape Town; f. 1930; 900 mems.; Pres. Mrs. C. NIVEN; Sec. Dr. J. M. WINTERBOTTOM; publ. *The Ostrich*.

Wild Life Protection Society of South Africa: P.O. Box 1398, Johannesburg; f. 1902; 3,000 mems.; Pres. N. H. GILFILLAN; Sec. G. B. TREADWELL; publ. *African Wild Life* (quarterly).

UNCLASSIFIED

South African National Society, The: P.O. Box 3691, Cape Town; f. 1905; Objects: to promote interest in and appreciation of the countryside, to preserve as far as possible from destruction all ancient monuments, and specimens of old Colonial architecture and historic interest in South Africa; 135 mems.; plus 2 life mems.; Pres. Lt.-Col. C. GRAHAM BOTHA, V.D., LL.D.; Vice-Pres. Dr. F. W. F. PURCELL, WILLIAM FEHR; Hon. Sec. and Treas. Miss GERTRUDE F. KINCAID; publs. *Year Book* and *Annual Report*; brs. of the Society at Durban, Pietermaritzburg and Grahamstown.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

BETHLEHEM

Bethlehem Regional Library (Bethlehem Streekbiblioteek): Private Bag, Bethlehem; Regional Librarian W. CASTLEMAN.

BLOEMFONTEIN

Bloemfontein Regional Library (Bloemfonteinse Streekbiblioteek): P.O. Box 517; Regional Librarian S. C. J. VAN NIEKERK.

Free State Provincial Library Service (Vrystaatse Provinsiale Biblioteekdiens): P.O. Box 517; consists of Central Organisation Reference Library and Regional Libraries at Bloemfontein, Kroonstad and Bethlehem; serving 180 centres; 3 travelling libraries; book stock 250,000; Library Organiser F. J. POTGIETER, B.COMM.

Public Library: P.O. Box 1029; f. 1875; Copyright library; 75,000 vols.; Librarian Miss B. LEVY, M.A., A.L.A.

University of the Orange Free State, Library of: Bloemfontein, f. 1906; the collection includes rare pamphlets and other early South African publications of the Dreyer-Africana Collection; 40,000 vols. (600 magazines); Librarian STEPHANUS I. MALAN, M.A., A.S.A.L.A.

BENONI, TRANSVAAL

Benoni Public Library: P.O. Box 403; f. 1923; 48,000 vols; Librarian W. G. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.L.A.

CAPE TOWN

Library of Parliament: Parliament House; f. 1854; 200,000 items, including Government documents and the Mendelssohn Library of Africana, which contains 45,000 vols. on Africa, especially South Africa; Librarian T. Roos.

Library of the Royal Society of South Africa: University of Cape Town, Rondebosch; f. 1877; 7,318 vols.; Librarian Prof. E. NEWBERRY, D.S.C., F.R.I.C., F.C.S.

Provincial Free Library Service: Provincial Building, Wale Street; f. 1945; consists of 3 central reference libraries, each to serve 6 regional libraries; Dir. TH. FRIIS, B.COM, M.A.

South African Public Library: Government Avenue; f. 1818; contains rare book collections, including Grey Dessinian and Fairbridge collections; the library is a Copyright and National Library; 310,000 vols.; Chief Librarian D. H. VARLEY, M.A., F.L.A.; publ. *Quarterly Bulletin, Grey Bibliographies*.

University of Cape Town Library: Private Bag, Rondebosch; f. 1873; 275,000 vols., incl. medical library of 33,000 vols.; music library of 12,000 items of printed music, and 4,000 records; architecture library of 3,000 slides and 2,000 plans; Van Zyl collection of Roman-Dutch law; McGregor collection of modern English poetry; Sibbett collection of Rhodes pictures; Crawford collection of monographs; 5,000 serials; Librarian R. F. M. IMMELMAN, M.A., B.L.S., F.L.A., F.S.A.L.A.; publ. *U.C.T. Bibliographical Series*.

DURBAN

Durban Municipal Library: City Hall, P.O. Box 917; f. 1853; 242,131 vols.; Librarian CYRIL J. EYRE, F.S.A.L.A.

Natal Technical College Library: f. 1920; the collection includes sections on engineering, chemistry, commerce, fine arts, economics, travel and history, biography, English literature, and also the Hillier Library, consisting chiefly of literature, biography and history; 16,750 vols.; Librarian Miss E. H. REES, B.SC., A.L.A.

Natal University Library (Durban): P.O. Box 1525; f. 1909; 33,000 vols.; Librarian J. W. PERRY, M.A., DIP. IN LIBR.

EAST LONDON

East London Public Library: Argyle Street; f. 1876; 32,877 vols.; Librarian Miss F. G. H. HUDSON.

FORT HARE

Library of the University College of Fort Hare (Howard Pim Library): f. 1916; 25,000 vols.; Librarian Miss R. ARMSBY, B.A., F.L.A., F.S.A.L.A.

GERMISTON

Germiston (Carnegie) Public Library: P.O. Box 246; f. 1909; 74,800 vols.; Librarian R. F. G. BOMPAS, A.S.A.L.A.

GRAHAMSTOWN

Grahamstown Public Library: P.O. Box 185; f. 1842; 40,000 vols.; Librarian Miss E. A. GRAHAM.

Rhodes University Library: Rhodes University; f. 1904; 82,000 vols.; Librarian F. G. VAN DER RIET, M.A., DR. DE. L'UNIV. DE PARIS, A.B.L.S.

JOHANNESBURG

Johannesburg Public Library: f. 1890; 634,249 vols.; Librarian R. F. KENNEDY, F.L.A.; publs. *Annual Report, Index to S.A. Periodicals* (annual), *Municipal Reference Library Bulletin* (monthly), occasional bibliographies.

Library of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science: c/o University Library, Milner Park, Johannesburg; f. 1903; 5,500 vols.

Library of the University of Witwatersrand and Witwatersrand Medical Library: Milner Park; f. 1922; University Library contains 225,000 vols., Witwatersrand Medical Library contains 25,000 vols.; Librarian ELIZABETH HARTMANN, B.A., F.L.A.

KIMBERLEY

Kimberley Public Library: P.O. Box 627; f. 1882; 78,188 vols.; Librarian O. MCINTYRE.

KROONSTAD

Kroonstad Regional Library (Kroonstad Streekbiblioteek). Private Bag; Regional Librarian F. SCHOLTZ.

PIETERMARITZBURG

Natal Society Public Library: f. 1851; lending, reference and copyright library; 62,277 vols.; Librarian URSULA JUDD, F.L.A.

Natal University Library (Pietermaritzburg): f. 1909; 26,000 vols.; Librarian J. W. PERRY, M.A., DIP. IN LIBR.

PORT ELIZABETH

Port Elizabeth Public Library: P.O. Box 66; f. 1848; 90,088 vols.; Librarian HARRY EDGE.

SOUTH AFRICA

POTCHEFSTROOM

Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education Library: f. 1921; 84,000 vols.; Librarian H. C. VAN ROOY, M.A., B.SC., F.S.A.L.A.

PRETORIA

Department of Education, Arts and Science, National Students' Library: Old Standard Bank Building; 25,000 vols. European Section, 3,000 vols. Non-European Section; special library in Education, Psychology and Sociology; Librarian J. S. F. UNGERER, F.S.A.L.A.

Library and Information Division of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: P.O. Box 395; f. 1946; 22,000 vols.; Librarian Miss H. MEWS, M.A., F.L.A.

State Library: Pretoria; f. 1887, extended in 1933 to become the national central library supplying books throughout the Union; includes works on early history of South Africa; over 200,000 vols.

Transvaal Provincial Library: 228 Visagie Street, Pretoria; f. 1943; consists of Central Organisation and Reference Library at Pretoria; 8 Regional Libraries for Lowveld, Highveld, Southern, South-Western, North-Western, Northern, Bushveld and Middleveld areas; 76 small

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

public libraries and 487 rural depots; 12 travelling libraries; 719,174 vols.; Library Organiser H. M. ROBINSON, B.A., F.S.A.L.A.; Librarians G. R. MORRIS, B.A., F.S.A.L.A., F. SCHOLTZ, A.S.A.L.A.

University of Pretoria Library (Merensky-Biblioteek): c/o University of Pretoria; f. 1910; contains the Africana Collection, Goethe Collection and Law Library; 175,000 vols.; Librarian Dr. P. C. COETZEE, M.A., D.PHIL., A.L.A.

Government Archives: Union Buildings, Pretoria; Chief Archivist of the Union and South-West Africa Dr. A. KIESER; administers the following depots:

Orange Free State Archives: Elizabeth Street, Bloemfontein; f. 1927; 21,000 documents and 6,000 vols. in Archives Library; Archivist Dr. J. A. MOUTON.

Cape Archives: Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town; Senior Archivist Dr. J. A. MOUTON.

Natal Archives: 231 Pietermaritzburg Street, Pietermaritzburg; Archivist P. C. O. STRYDOM, B.A.

STELLENBOSCH

Library of the University of Stellenbosch: c/o University of Stellenbosch; f. 1918; 135,000 vols.; Librarian G. V. MARAIS, M.A., B.SC., F.S.A.L.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

BLOEMFONTEIN

National Museum: f. 1877; Institute for Palaeontology, Osteology, Conchology, Archaeology, Anthropology and Ethnography; the unique Florisbad human fossil skull housed here; library of 11,000 vols.; Dir. A. C. HOFFMAN, D.PHIL., D.SC.; publs. *Researches of the National Museum*.

CAPE TOWN

Michaelis Collection: The Old Town House, Greenmarket Square; f. 1913; Dutch and Flemish paintings of the seventeenth century; Keeper-Sec. Miss RUTH PROWSE.

South African Museum: P.O. Box 61; f. 1855; Dir. KEPPEL HARCOURT BARNARD, M.A., D.SC., F.L.S.; archaeology, ethnology, botany, Cape history, zoology; publ. *Annals of the South African Museum* (issued at irregular intervals).

Koopmans de Wet House (Branch of S.A. Museum): 35 Strand Street; specimen of old Dutch house displaying rare period furniture, silver, glass, china and pictures, and illustrating the conditions of domestic life in South Africa in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

South African National Gallery: Government Avenue; f. 1871; Dir. JOHN PARIS, M.A., B.LITT.

DURBAN

Durban Museum and Art Gallery: Smith Street; f. 1887; South African fauna, flora, ethnography archaeology and local history; works of art; Dir. P. A. CLANCEY; Publ. *Novitates*.

EAST LONDON

East London Museum: Upper Oxford Street; f. 1931; zoology, mammalogy, ornithology, ethnology, entomology, archaeology and history; houses first Coelacanth to be caught; Chair. Board of Trustees G. C. SMITH; Dir. Miss M. COURTENAY-LATIMER.

GRAHAMSTOWN

Albany Museum: f. 1855; rich collections of South African fauna; Dir. JOHN HEWITT.

JOHANNESBURG

Africana Museum: Public Library, Market Square; f. 1935; history and ethnology of Africa south of the

Zambesi; Dir. R. F. KENNEDY; publs. *Africana Notes and News* (quarterly), *Annual Report*, catalogues of special exhibitions, Frank Connock publications.

Geological Museum: Public Library, Market Square; f. 1890; economic geology, with special reference to South Africa; gold and diamonds; mineralogy, petrology, South African stratigraphy and archaeology.

Municipal Art Gallery: Joubert Park; f. 1911; European and South African painting and sculpture, print collection, textiles, oriental ceramics; Dir. P. ANTON HENDRIKS.

KIMBERLEY

McGregor Museum: P.O. Box 316; f. 1907; Curator J. H. POWER; publs. *The Native Tribes of South Africa*, *The Rock Engravings of Griqualand West and Bechuanaland*.

KINGWILLIAMSTOWN

Kaffrarian Museum: P.O. Box 51; f. 1898; contains the world's largest collections of South African mammals; also collections of the Eastern Cape ethnological material and South African molluscs; Dir. Mr. C. J. SKEAD; Sec. Miss M. D. CROUCH; publs. *Annual Report*.

PIETERMARITZBURG

Municipal Art Gallery: City Hall; f. 1903; paintings of the British and Foreign Schools.

PORT ELIZABETH

Port Elizabeth Museum and Snake Park: Bird Street; f. 1885; the Museum offers a good representation of mammals and birds, whale skeletons, fishes, shells, and marine life, as well as native handwork and Bushmen relics; the snake park exhibits puff-adders, cobras, ringhals, boomslangs, night adders, etc.; Dir. G. R. McLACHLAN, M.SC., PH.D.; Technical Asst. G. C. CLERK; Gen. Asst. L. ULLYETT; Hon. Curator of Fishes Dr. J. L. B. SMITH.

PRETORIA

Transvaal Museum: Paul Kruger Street, P.O. Box 413; f. 1893; comprises: Old Museum (history, ethnology, art), New Museum (natural history and geology), Paul Kruger Museum (relics of President Kruger); Dir. V. FITZSIMONS, D.SC., C.M.Z.S.; publ. *Annals and Memoirs*.

UNIVERSITIES

UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN

RONDEBOSCH, C.P.

Founded 1873

Chancellor: ALBERT VAN DE SANDT CENTLIVRES, B.A., LL.D., D.C.L.*Principal:* T. B. DAVIE, B.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.S.AF.*Registrar:* J. G. BENFIELD, B.COM., A.C.I.S.Library: *see* page 450.

Number of teaching staff: 53 professors.

Number of students: 4,265.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. J. H. W. ROSTEUSCHER, PH.D., F.I.A.L.*Faculty of Science:* Prof. J. H. O. DAY, D.F.C., B.SC., PH.D., F.R.S.S.AF.*Faculty of Engineering:* Prof. R. W. GUELKE, PH.D., M.I.E.E., F.INST.P.*Faculty of Law:* Prof. B. BEINART, B.A., LL.M.*Faculty of Medicine:* Prof. A. M. MOLL, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.*Faculty of Education:* Prof. E. G. PELLIS, M.A., B.ED., B.SC., B.LITT.*Faculty of Commerce:* Prof. W. H. HUTT, B.COM.*Faculty of Music:* Prof. E. CHISHOLM, D.MUS., F.R.C.O.*Faculty of Fine Arts and Architecture:* Prof. L. W. THORNTON WHITE, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.A.*Faculty of Social Science:* Prof. E. BATSON, B.SC. (ECON.), F.R.S.S.AF.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NATAL

KING GEORGE V AVENUE, DURBAN

P.O. BOX 375, PIETERMARITZBURG

Founded 1909. Formerly a Constituent College of the University of South Africa; assumed university status 1949.

Chancellor: The Hon. D. G. SHEPSTONE.*Chairman:* Dr. G. C. CAMPBELL, M.B., CH.B., F.R.C.S.*Principal:* E. G. MALHERBE, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.*Accountant:* A. J. LYLE, B.COM., A.I.M.T.A.*Registrar:* P. G. LEEB-DU TOIT, B.COM.Library: *see under* Durban and Pietermaritzburg, p. 450.

Number of lecturers: 212, including 45 professors.

Number of students: 2,335.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. R. M. JEHU, M.SC.*Faculty of Science:* Prof. J. A. V. FAIRBROTHER, B.SC., D.PHIL.*Faculty of Education:* Prof. W. A. LLOYD, M.A., PH.D.*Faculty of Law:* Prof. E. M. BURCHELL, M.A., LL.B.*Faculty of Commerce and Administration:* Prof. T. H. KELLY, M.COM., PH.D.*Faculty of Engineering:* Prof. W. E. PHILLIPS, D.SC.ENG.*Faculty of Social Science:* Prof. L. KUPER, LL.B., M.A., PH.D.*Faculty of Agriculture:* Prof. P. L. KOTZE, M.SC. AGRIC., M.SC., PH.D.*Faculty of Medicine:* Prof. I. GORDON, M.B., CH.B.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY

Institute for Social Research: Durban; f. 1953.*Paint Research Institute:* Durban; f. 1948.*Director:* G. M. HAMILTON, M.SC.*Sugar Research Institute:* Durban; f. 1948.*Director:* K. DOUWES DEKKER, D.SC.*Wattle Research Institute:* Pietermaritzburg; f. 1946.*Director:* H. SHAW, M.SC., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

UNIVERSITY OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE

BLOEMFONTEIN

Founded 1855. Formerly a Constituent College of the University of South Africa, Pretoria. Granted independent status 1949, becoming the University of the O.F.S. 1950.

Chancellor: The Rt. Hon. Adv. C. R. SWART, B.A., LL.B.
Vice-Chancellor and Rector: Prof. H. V. D. M. SCHOLTZ, M.A., D.LITT.*Chairman:* J. F. ENSLIN, B.A., M.EDUC., LL.B.*Registrar:* G. P. J. DU TOIT, B.A., B.ECON., LL.B.Library: *see* page 450.

Number of lecturers: 70.

Number of students: 1,224.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: B. KOK, M.A., D.LITT.*Faculty of Science:* Prof. L. D. C. BOK, M.SC., DR.RER.NAT.*Faculty of Social Science:* Prof. J. D. W. KEYTER, M.A., B.ED., D.PHIL.*Faculty of Education:* H. BLIGNAULT, B.A., D.ED.*Faculty of Law:* Prof. W. A. JOUBERT, M.A., LL.D.*Faculty of Commerce and Public Administration:* Prof. C. V. H. DU PLESSIS, M.A., M.SC., D.PHIL.*School of Music:* Prof. D. J. ROODE, B.MUS., L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., U.O.L.M., U.V.L.M.*Teachers' College:* Prof. J. W. LOUBSER, M.A., B.ED.POTCHEFSTROOM UNIVERSITY FOR
CHRISTIAN HIGHER EDUCATION

POTCHEFSTROOM, TRANSVAAL

Founded 1869; incorporated in University of South Africa as Constituent College 1921; assumed full university status as Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education, March 1951.

Chancellor: Dr. F. J. DU TOIT, B.A., D.COMM.*Vice-Chancellor and Principal:* Prof. J. C. COETZEE, M.A., M.ED., D.PHIL.*Vice-Chairman of the Senate:* Prof. D. J. VAN ROOY, M.A.*President of Convocation:* Prof. L. J. DU PLESSIS, M.A., M.ECON., LL.B.*Registrar and Treasurer:* S. DU TOIT.Library: *see* page 451.

Number of lecturers: 133, including 35 professors.

Number of students: 1,296.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. F. J. LABUSCHAGNE, M.A.*Faculty of Science:* Prof. A. P. GOOSSENS, PH.D., D.SC., F.R.S.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Faculty of Theology: Prof. S. P. VAN DER WALT, M.A., B.D., D.PHIL.
Faculty of Education: Prof. H. J. J. BINGLE, M.ED., D.PHIL.
Faculty of Economic Sciences: Prof. B. VAN DEVENTER, B.COMM., D.ECON.
Faculty of Social Sciences: Prof. D. C. S. DU PREEZ, M.A., D.PHIL.

ATTACHED TO THE UNIVERSITY

Conservatoire for Music:

Head: Prof. M. C. ROODE, B.MUS.

UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA

BROOKLYN, PRETORIA

Founded as Transvaal University College, 1908.
Granted Charter as University of Pretoria, 1930.

Chancellor: C. TE WATER, B.A., LL.B.
Vice-Chancellor and Rector: Prof. C. H. RAUTENBACH, M.A., B.D., D.PHIL.
Registrar: MARTIN SMUTS, M.COM.
Library: see page 451.
Number of students: 4,851.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. A. N. PELZER, M.A., D.PHIL.
Faculty of Science: Prof. L. DE WAAL, M.SC., D.PHIL., D.SC.
Faculty of Agriculture: Prof. J. J. THERON, B.SC., PH.D.
Faculty of Law: Prof. D. PONT, LL.D.
Faculty of Theology: Prof. S. P. ENGELBRECHT, D.D., Prof. E. P. GROENEWALD, M.A., TH.D.
Faculty of Commerce and Public Administration: Prof. E. M. HAMMAN, B.A., LL.D.
Faculty of Veterinary Science: Prof. Dr. H. GRAF, B.SC., D.V.SC.
Faculty of Education: Prof. B. F. NEL, B.A., M.ED., LITT.ET.PHIL.D., D.PHIL.
Faculty of Medicine: Prof. H. W. SNYMAN, M.B., CH.B., M.D.
Faculty of Dentistry: Prof. P. B. M. JOUBERT.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AFRICA

P.O. BOX 392, PRETORIA

Founded 1873, Royal Charter 1877.

Chancellor: The Hon. Mr. Justice G. J. MARITZ, B.A., Q.C.
Vice-Chancellor: Prof. A. J. H. VAN DER WALT, M.A., D.PHIL.
Chairman of Council: Dr. S. P. E. BOSHOFF, M.A., LITT.D.
Chairman of the Senate: Prof. A. J. H. VAN DER WALT, M.A., D.PHIL.
Registrar: B. F. J. VAN RENSBURG, B.A., M.COM.
Librarian: H. ZASTRAU, B.SC., H.DIPL.
Number of teachers: 445.
Number of students: 5,400.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. S. J. H. STEVEN, B.A., LL.B.
Faculty of Commerce and Administration: Prof. T. H. KELLY, M.COM., PH.D.
Faculty of Education: Dr. D. H. VILLIERS, M.A., M.ED., D.PHIL.
Faculty of Law: Adv. D. DE VILLIERS, B.A.
Faculty of Science: Prof. D. J. DU PLESSIS, M.SC., D.PHIL.
Faculty of Social Science: J. A. VAN DER WALT, M.A.

RHODES UNIVERSITY

GRAHAMSTOWN, CAPE PROVINCE

Founded 1904. Formerly Constituent College of the University of South Africa, Pretoria; inaugurated as an independent university March 1951.

Chancellor: B. F. J. SCHONLAND, C.B.E., M.A., PH.D., D.S., LL.D., F.R.S.
Chairman of the Council: S. B. HOBSON, M.A., M.P.C.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor: T. ALTY, PH.D., D.SC., D.C.L., LL.D.
Registrar: A. E. SHIELDS, M.B.E., M.A.
Library: see page 450.
Number of teachers: 77.
Number of professors: 24.
Number of students: 758.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: J. V. L. RENNIE, M.A., PH.D.
Faculty of Science: E. S. TWYMAN, M.SC., PH.D.
Faculty of Education: D. M. MORTON, B.SC., M.A., ED.B.
Faculty of Commerce: D. LIDDELL, M.A., B.COM.
Faculty of Divinity: N. H. G. ROBINSON, B.D., M.A., D.LITT.
Faculty of Law: R. G. MCKERRON, M.A., D.C.L.
Faculty of Social Science: J. IRVING, M.A., D.PHIL.

UNIVERSITY OF STELLENBOSCH

STELLENBOSCH

Founded 1918

Chancellor: D. F. MALAN, M.A., TH.D.
Vice-Chancellor: Rev. J. S. GERICKE, B.A.
Principal: H. B. THOM, M.A., D.PHIL.
Registrar: D. J. KRIEL, B.A.
Library: see page 451.
Number of teachers: 191.
Number of students: 2,578.
Publications: *Annals of the University*.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts and Philosophy: Prof. G. P. G. VAN RENSBURG, M.A., D.LITT.
Faculty of Science: Prof. H. E. BRINK, M.SC., D.SC.
Faculty of Education: Prof. C. F. G. GUNTER, M.A., M.ED., D.PHIL.
Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry: Prof. C. J. THERON, M.SC.(AGRIC.).
Faculty of Theology: Prof. P. A. VERHOEF, M.A., TH.DR.
Faculty of Law: Prof. G. C. DE WET, LL.D.
Faculty of Commerce: Prof. C. G. W. SCHUMANN, B.SC., COMM.DR.
Faculty of Engineering: Prof. R. L. STRASZACKER, M.SC., DR.ING.

UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND

JOHANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL

Founded 1922

Chancellor: The Hon. R. FEETHAM, C.M.G., M.A.
Chairman of the Council: F. E. KANTHACK, C.M.G., M.I.C.E.
Principal and Vice-Chancellor: W. G. SUTTON, B.A., B.SC., M.I.C.E.
Vice-Principal: I. GLYN THOMAS, M.A.
Registrar: A. DE V. HERHOLDT, B.COM.
Library: see page 450.
Number of teachers: 365, including 55 professors.
Number of students: 4,418.

SOUTH AFRICA

DEANS:

Faculty of Architecture: Prof. J. FASSLER, B.ARCH., A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., M.I.A.

Faculty of Arts: Prof. A. J. COETZEE, M.A., D.LITT., D.LITT. ET PHIL.

Faculty of Commerce: Prof. C. S. RICHARDS, M.COM., D.SC.(ECON.).

Faculty of Dentistry: Prof. J. C. MIDDLETON SHAW, M.A., D.SC., B.DENT.SC., D.D.S., F.R.S., F.D.S., R.C.S.(ENG.).

Faculty of Engineering: Prof. G. B. LAUF, D.SC.(ENG.).

Faculty of Law: Prof. H. R. HAHLO, DR.JUR., LL.B.

Faculty of Medicine: Prof. W. E. UNDERWOOD, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.

Faculty of Science: Prof. I. D. MACCRONE, M.A., D.PHIL.

Bernard Price Institute of Geophysical Research: f. 1937.

Director: Prof. A. L. HALES, M.A., M.SC., PH.D.

Bernard Price Institute of Palaeontological Research: f. 1946.

Chairman of Board of Control: Prof. T. W. GEVERS, M.A., D.SC., DR.PHIL.

Ernest Oppenheimer Institute of Portuguese Studies:

Chair: (Vacant).

University—C.S.I.R. Dental Research Unit:

Director: Prof. J. T. IRVING, M.A., PH.D., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.E.

UNIVERSITIES, TERRITORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

University Field Research Station, Frankenwald.

Chairman of Board of Management: W. VAN HEERDEN.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF FORT HARE

FORT HARE, CAPE PROVINCE

Founded 1916

Chairman of Council: T. ALTY, D.SC., PH.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S.E.

Principal: (Vacant).

Bursar: F. P. G. HUNTER, C.A., LL.B.

Registrar: Sir FULQUE AGNEW, B.SC.

Hon. Curator of the Museum: (Vacant).

Library: see page 450.

Number of teachers: 35, including 9 professors.

Number of students: 390.

Publications: *Fort Hare Papers* (Head of the Editorial Cttee. Prof. A. S. GALLOWAY, PH.D., F.R.I.C.).

CHAIRMEN:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. D. D. STUART, B.LITT.

Faculty of Education: Prof. O. F. RAUM, B.A., PH.D.

Faculty of Science: Prof. J. T. DAVIDSON, M.SC.

TERRITORY OF SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

Capital: Windhoek.

AREA

The total area is approximately 317,725 square miles.

POPULATION

The census of 1951 gives a total population of 430,354; of these 49,641 are European and 380,686 are natives (this figure includes 156,453 enumerated natives and 224,233 natives estimated outside police areas); there are also 27 Malays and Asiatics.

HISTORY

Until 1921 the Government of the Territory of South-West Africa (formerly German South-West Africa) was based on martial law but troops had been withdrawn and civil courts established previous to that date.

In May 1925 a new Constitution was granted for South-West Africa, and has remained without great amendment since.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of South-West Africa is vested by Mandate of the League of Nations, dated December 17th, 1920, in the Government of the Union of South Africa. The government of the territory consists of the Administrator, assisted by a Legislative Assembly of eighteen elected members. Women were enfranchised in 1939. The

Executive consists of the Administrator and four members elected by the Legislative Assembly.

In addition to the local government system, South-West Africa is represented by ten members in the Union Parliament, six in the House of Assembly, and four in the Senate.

Administrator: D. T. DU P. VILJOEN.

Executive Committee: The Administrator (Chair.), J. G. H. VAN DER WATH, A. H. DU PLESSIS, J. H. CLOETE, Dr. H. P. A. LOMBARD.

Legislative Assembly (elected November 1955).

Aroab: J. D. VISSER.

Gobabis: S. FRANK.

Grootfontein: Dr. H. LOMBARD.

Keetmanshoop: L. W. B. BINGE.

Luderitz: J. H. CLOETE.

Maltahohe: P. C. ROUX.

Mariental: J. G. H. VAN DER WATH.

Okahandja: A. NEL.

Otjikondo: B. B. H. W. A. A. S. VON BACH.

Otjiwarongo: P. J. PRETORIUS.

Outjo: G. F. MEYER.

Rehoboth: W. J. G. LATEGAN.

Swakopmund: J. J. M. VAN ZYL.

Usakos: A. H. DU PLESSIS.

Warmbad: A. D. NIEDERHEITMANN.

Windhoek East: J. P. M. NIEHAUS.

Windhoek North: E. A. NEL.

Windhoek West: Dr. W. H. WEDER.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES

HIGH COMMISSION

(Office: Hill Street, Pretoria and 91 Parliament Street, Cape Town, Union of South Africa.)

The Colony of Basutoland and the Bechuanaland and Swaziland Protectorates are the responsibility of the Commonwealth Relations Office and are under the jurisdiction of a High Commissioner, each individual territory being administered by a Resident Commissioner.

High Commissioner: Sir PERCIVALE LIESCHING, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Deputy High Commissioner: T. V. SCRIVENOR.

Administrative Secretary: B. A. MARWICK.

Secretary for Finance: C. R. LATIMER, O.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries: H. P. RITCHIE and C. D. STENTON.

Attorney General and Legal Advisor: A. C. THOMPSON, M.C., Q.C.

Chief Justice of Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland: Sir HAROLD WILLAN, C.M.G., M.C.

BASUTOLAND

Capital: Maseru

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Basutoland is a Crown Colony and is governed by a Resident Commissioner, with the assistance of the Basutoland Council. The territory is divided for administrative purposes into nine districts, Maseru, Leribe, Mophale's Hoek, Mafeteng, Quthing, Qacha's Nek, Butha-Butha, Mokhotlong and Berea, presided over by hereditary chiefs who are responsible to the Paramount Chief in all local matters.

The Basutoland Council: since the 1950 changes in the constitution the Council consists of the Resident Commissioner, as President, the Paramount Chief and his 94 nominees (including 4 chosen for nomination by each of the 9 District Councils and 6 by various bodies in the territory) and 5 members appointed by the Resident Commissioner. All members, except for the Resident Commissioner, are Basuto.

THE ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner: E. P. ARROWSMITH, C.M.G.

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary: (Vacant).

Senior District Officers: R. E. K. MURRAY, O.B.E., H. J. D. ELLIOT, O.B.E.

Principal Auditor: J. H. BELDERSON, O.B.E.

Director of Agricultural and Livestock Services: P. A. BOWMAKER, O.B.E.

Director of Education: D. H. CREED-NEWTON, M.B.E.

Legal Secretary: B. L. O'LEARY.

Director of Medical Services: R. JACOBSON.

Commissioner of Police: Lt.-Col. D. R. OWENS.

Superintendent of Prisons: V. C. D. FARQUHARSON.

Controller of Posts and Telegraphs: C. H. WILLIAMS, M.B.E.

Government Engineer: P. ST. C. BALLENDEN.

Financial Secretary: E. C. ALLEN, O.B.E.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The judicial department of the territory is the responsibility of the Chief Justice of Basutoland, who is also the Chief Justice of Bechuanaland and Swaziland. His headquarters are in Maseru.

THE HIGH COURT: this is the supreme court of the territory and has final jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, subject only to a right of appeal, in particular cases, to the Privy Council.

DISTRICT COURTS: each of the nine districts possesses First, Second and Third Class Subordinate Courts, presided over respectively by District Commissioners, Assistant District Officers and Cadets. These courts have jurisdiction in all cases involving disputes between Europeans and Natives and in certain cases concerning Natives only.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S COURTS: these deal with appeals originating from the higher Basuto Court of Appeal.

BASUTO COURTS: there are 63 Basuto Courts (including 15 Courts of Appeal), which have limited jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases.

THE PRESS

The following two weekly newspapers are published in the territory:

Leselinyana la Lesotho: Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, Morija.

Moeletsi oa Basotho: Mazenod Institute, Mazenod, near Maseru

PUBLISHERS

The Bantu Press, Maseru.

FINANCE

The Standard Bank of South Africa is the only bank which has a branch within the area; its branch office is at Maseru; Manager R. C. W. FINCH.

TRANSPORT

Basutoland has no railway system of its own but Maseru, the capital, is connected with the Union of South Africa Railway system by a short length of track; otherwise the railway runs near the border, so that goods can be taken to the nearest station by road. There are, however, regular services operated by the Motor Transport Department of the South Africa Railway to the lowland districts of the territory. The few roads that do exist are of poor quality and are often unsuited to modern transport, though the Colonial Development and Welfare Programme has already started on its work of improving communications. Pack animals are the only means of transport in most of the mountain regions.

There are landing grounds at Maseru, Mashai, Semonkong and Mokhotlong

EDUCATION

There is only one Government School in Basutoland and therefore most of the work in education is performed by the three main voluntary missionary societies (the Paris Evangelical, Roman Catholic and English Church). They

SOUTH AFRICA

organise with Government assistance 814 of the 931 schools and institutions in the territory. The remaining 117 schools, although maintained entirely from Government funds, are managed by Committees. In 1954 the total number of students was 103,332. The Pius Catholic College provides the only secondary education available, and those who wish to study further may enter universities in neighbouring territories.

BECHUANALAND

Administrative Headquarters: Mafeking

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Bechuanaland is a Protectorate and is governed by a Resident Commissioner with the assistance of an African, European and a Joint Advisory Council. The territory is divided for administrative purposes into eleven districts, presided over by hereditary chiefs, among whom the Chief of Kwena is senior in status although he possesses no superior jurisdiction.

The African Advisory Council: this is composed of native members, representing the various Reserves and non-tribal areas. They usually meet once a year under the leadership of the Resident Commissioner.

The European Advisory Council: the Council consists of 8 members, who are elected by the European community to represent their interests. They assemble twice a year under the leadership of the Resident Commissioner.

Joint Advisory Council: this was established in 1950; it meets twice a year and consists of 16 members, drawn equally from the two other councils.

THE ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner: M. O. WRAY, O.B.E.

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary: R. P. FAWCUS.

Senior District Officers: S. V. LAWRENSON, O.B.E.; J. D. A. GERMOND, C.B.E.; J. F. MILLARD, M.B.E.

Legal Adviser: R. KELLY.

Principal Auditor: J. H. BELDERSON.

Director of Agriculture: I. S. HUTCHESON.

Director of Education: J. GARDINER.

Director of Geological Survey: Dr. R. B. McCONNELL.

Director of Medical Services: M. L. FREEDMAN, O.B.E.

Commissioner of Police and Chief Immigration Officer: J. T. A. BAILEY.

Postmasters: A. JACOBSON, L. G. DUHY, J. W. W. BURGESS, J. J. HIGGO.

Director of Public Works: H. V. DAVIES.

Treasurer: G. A. RUTLEDGE.

Director of Veterinary Services: J. E. R. ROE.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The judicial department of the territory is the responsibility of the Chief Justice, who is also the Chief Justice of Basutoland and Swaziland. His headquarters are in Basutoland although he attends Sessions in Bechuanaland whenever necessary.

THE HIGH COURT: this is the supreme court of the territory and has final jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases, subject only to a right of appeal, in particular cases, to the Privy Council.

DISTRICT COURTS: each of the ten districts possesses First, Second and Third Class Subordinate Courts, presided over respectively by the District Commissioners, Assistant District Officers and Cadets. These courts have

HIGH COMMISSION TERRITORIES

jurisdiction in all cases involving disputes between European and Natives and in certain cases concerning between natives only.

NATIVE COURTS: these have limited jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases. Their present status and rights were established by the Native Administration and Native Courts Proclamation of 1943.

THE PRESS

Although no local newspapers are published, several South African newspapers have a limited circulation in the territory.

FINANCE

Two banks have branch offices in Bechuanaland: Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

There are no employers' associations in Bechuanaland. There is one workers' association. **The Francistown African Employees' Union**, P.O. Box 32, Francistown; f. 1949; Chair. L. D. RADITLADI; Sec. P. M. TLHALERMA; mems. 160.

TRANSPORT

Bechuanaland itself possesses no railway system. However, the Rhodesia Railways Ltd. operates a single track line, which passes through the Protectorate linking the Union of South Africa and the Rhodesias. The roads are made from earth or sand, occasionally reinforced by gravel.

There are airfields at Gaberones, Mahalapye, Francistown and Maun. A new aerodrome is being constructed at Serowe.

EDUCATION

Attempts to improve the standard of education in Bechuanaland are hampered by several factors: the size of the territory makes communications difficult; financial resources are limited and there are few voluntary educational bodies, such as missionary societies.

In 1953 there were for the Native population 142 primary schools (with a total number of 11,487 pupils), of which 115 were tribally sponsored; 2 tribal secondary schools, and 2 junior secondary schools. Although at present the one teachers' training college in the territory can only accept 50 pupils there are plans to replace this with one which can accommodate over double that number. There is no university so that those wishing to study further must attend colleges in the neighbouring territories. Most of them go to the Union of South Africa, but there is some doubt as to whether the Union will accept those applying after 1958. By that time there will be available, in addition to existing facilities in East and Central Africa, the new University of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. There are also nine primary schools for the European community and one boarding-school in Ghanza, opened in 1953.

There is a small Eurafican community, most of whose children attend the African tribal schools. There are also five Government Coloured schools.

SWAZILAND

Capital: Mbabane

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Swaziland Protectorate is governed by a Resident Commissioner with the assistance of the European Advisory Council and the Inner Council of the Native Paramount Chief. The territory is divided for administrative purposes into six districts (Hlatikulu, Mankaiana, Manzini, Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Stegi).

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

European Advisory Council: the Council received statutory recognition in 1949, although it functioned before that date. It consists of the Resident Commissioner, the Deputy Resident Commissioner, ten members elected by the European Community and a further six members chosen by the Government who attend in an advisory capacity, without having the right to vote.

Council of the Paramount Chief, The: in 1940 a Proclamation was issued by the High Commissioner recognising the Paramount Chief and his Council as the Native Authority of the territory; in 1950 this was replaced by a further Proclamation in a form more acceptable to the Paramount Chief and his Council. The Resident Commissioner keeps in touch with the Inner Council and a meeting of the entire Council is held to discuss matters regarded as too important to be dealt with by the Inner Council alone.

THE ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner: D. L. MORGAN, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary: R. ARMSTRONG, O.B.E.

First Assistant Secretary: (Acting): J. H. STEWARD.

Senior District Officer: H. D. G. FITZPATRICK, M.B.E.

Auditor: D. W. DUNLOP.

Principal Education Officer: W. E. C. PITCHER.

Director of Land Utilisation: C. J. VAN HEERDEN.

Director of Medical Services: J. C. J. CALLANAN, O.B.E.

Commissioner of Police: L. W. CLARKE.

Senior Postmaster: G. P. CRAFTFORD.

Government Engineer: R. W. WOOD.

Treasurer: H. M. J. UNDERHAY.

Director of Geological Survey: H. J. R. WAY, O.B.E.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The judicial department of the territory is the responsibility of the Chief Justice, who is also Chief Justice for Basutoland and Bechuanaland Protectorate.

THE HIGH COURT: this is the supreme court and has final jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, subject only to the right of appeal, in certain cases, to the Privy Council.

DISTRICT COURTS: each of the six districts possesses First, Second and Third Class Subordinate Courts, presided over respectively by the District Commissioners, the Assistant District Officer and Cadets. Magistrates may also preside over the courts. The courts have jurisdiction in all cases involving disputes between Europeans and Natives and in certain cases concerning natives only.

THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS COURT: this was established in 1950 and is the court of appeal for the Higher Native Court of Appeal in criminal cases.

THE NATIVE COURTS AND THE HIGHER NATIVE COURT OF APPEAL: these were set up in 1950 under the Native Courts Proclamation. Fourteen Native Courts were established and given limited jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases. The Higher Native Court of Appeal deals with appeals originating from the Native Courts and has final jurisdiction subject only to a right of appeal to the Judicial Commissioner's Courts in criminal cases and to the High Court of Swaziland in civil cases.

PRESS

The Times of Swaziland and Izwi Lama Swaza (*The Voice of the Swazi*) are the only two newspapers. Both are published weekly.

FINANCE

Two banks have branch offices in the territory: Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) and the Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. Both have branches at Mbabane and Bremersdorp.

TRANSPORT

There is no railway system in Swaziland. There are, however, regular motor transport services operated by the South African Railways Administration and the Portuguese East Africa Administration, by which both goods and passengers can be taken to the nearest station in the neighbouring territories. All the roads are made from earth or sand, although plans are being made to improve the road surfaces by gravelling. In 1954 there were 697 main roads and 443 branch roads.

There are no regular internal air services nor do any international air lines touch the territory.

EDUCATION

Lack of financial resources has hindered progress. In 1954 there were 234 schools and institutions in Swaziland. A number of missionary societies organise, with Government assistance, most of the African primary schools. The Government itself owns 17 schools and the Swazi National Trust operates a further 3. In 1954 the total number of students was 18,428.

The European Community is served by six Government-sponsored and two private schools. In 1954 the total number of students was 815.

For the Eurafican community there are four Government-aided missionary schools.

INDIA

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

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GEOGRAPHY

THE territory of India, constituted in 1947 as a Dominion, and in 1950 as a Republic within the British Commonwealth, has a land area of 1,176,864 sq. miles, 72 per cent of the former British India, and extends from 33° to 3° N. lat., and from 67° to 98° E. long. There are frontiers with Pakistan, Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, China and Burma. It is increasingly the custom to speak of "India" as meaning the present Republic of India only, using the term "Indian sub-continent" either for the former India before partition, or for India and Pakistan together.

In structure, India can broadly be regarded as comprising three regions: (a) the southern fringe of the Himalayan mountain chain, (b) the riverine plains of the north, occupied largely by the Ganges and its tributaries, and (c) the plateau or table-land of the Deccan. The Himalaya are an immense complex of generally young rocks, some 150 to 200 miles wide, folded and uplifted at a period roughly contemporary with that of the formation of the Alps of Europe. Towards the centre of the range, where disturbance has been greatest, masses of granite and other igneous rocks occur, and earth movements are still taking place, producing earthquakes from time to time, some of which are extremely destructive. Extensive areas of the Himalaya lie above 15,000 ft. and the range contains the three highest peaks in the world: Everest (29,141 ft.)—actually just on the frontiers of Nepal and Tibet outside India, Mount Gasharbrum (Godwin Austen) (28,250 ft.); and Kanchinjunga (28,146 ft.).

The abrupt drop from the Himalaya to the river plains gives rise to a well-marked zonation of flora and fauna. At lowest levels—especially in the south-east where rainfall is heavier—occurs the Terai, a dense fever-infested jungle occupied by tiger, elephant and many reptiles. Above the Terai lies a temperate zone (best developed towards the south-west) which is characterised by tree-ferns, evergreens, rhododendrons, oaks and cedars. Higher still lies an "Alpine" region of meadowland; with an "Arctic" zone (firs, pines, etc.) above, the flora of which passes into dwarf species towards the permanent snow-line, which lies at about 16,000 ft.

The river plains are almost entirely below 1,000 ft. in height (in most places below 600 ft.) and are occupied by the Ganges (1,500 miles in length) and its great tributary the Brahmaputra which, after flowing eastwards within Tibet for nearly 1,500 miles, swings suddenly south and westwards to join the Ganges 75 miles from its mouth. Both rivers in their lowland courses consist of a system of intricate variable channels rather than a single stream; and there are numerous smaller tributaries of which most (but by no means all) also rise in the Himalaya. The riverine lowlands, abundantly watered, and with a deep fertile alluvial soil, support by far the greater part of India's population, and include most of the more advanced and historically prominent areas. Now, however, much of the eastern delta region of the Ganges-Brahmaputra system forms the territory of East Pakistan, *q.v.*

The third major region of India is the Deccan (or peninsular India), in the main a plateau area diversified by hills and mountain ranges. The Deccan is a table of ancient granites, covered in places by more recent rock series (e.g. coal measures and sandstones) and tilted, so that the west side (inland of Bombay) stands much higher than the east. This high western side rises abruptly from sea level to form a hill-range known as the Western Ghats, which are in places 3,000–7,000 feet in height; further east

the surface drops more gently towards the Bay of Bengal—hence most rivers of the Deccan rise in the west and flow eastwards. Soils in the Deccan are distinctly less fertile than those of the Ganges lowlands; but the underlying rocks contain a variety of exploitable minerals.

Climate. India is well known for its "monsoon" climate. The word itself means "reversal", and refers to the changes in wind direction (and hence in weather) which occur regularly each year. In winter, winds blow outward from the interior of Asia towards the Indian Ocean, and are consequently dry and moderately cold, especially towards the north. In summer, a centre of intensely low pressure develops in north-west India, over the Thar desert and Indus valley (Pakistan), and this draws in a strong current of hot moist air from the Indian Ocean. The moist current begins to blow suddenly, almost dramatically, in June, and first brings heavy rain to the western Deccan (Bombay-Travancore area). Eastwards of the Western Ghats (i.e. in the central Deccan) rainfall is less copious, and great anxiety can often be felt as to whether the season's rainfall will be adequate—this can be a famine area if the monsoon is late, or less humid than usual.

Passing eastwards, the monsoonal current then crosses the Bay of Bengal, and is deflected northwards and westwards by the hills of Burma and the Himalaya, to pass over the Ganges lowlands. By reason of its sea crossing, the current has now regained much moisture, and contact with the eastern Himalaya produces the heaviest rainfall in the world: Cherrapunji (Assam) records over 400 in. annually, but probably 500 to 1,000 in. fall on the higher hills around. Moving finally north-westwards up the Ganges valley, the monsoon current becomes progressively dried-out, until in the Punjab almost no rain falls, and desert conditions prevail. Thus, generally speaking, the sequence of seasons in India is: a mild or cool, and dry winter, giving place to great, almost intolerable heat in late spring. This is followed in June (at almost the same date each year) by heavy monsoonal rains and distinctly lower (though still high) temperatures. Early autumn is rather drier and still warm—humid and oppressive at first in some districts; but later there is a marked improvement to give what is generally regarded as the best season of the year—a crisp sunny autumn and early winter. Mean temperatures range at Delhi (in the north-west of India) from 58° (January) to 92° (June), with an annual rainfall of 26 in. Corresponding figures for Calcutta (in the north-east) are 65° (January) to 86° (May) and 59 in. of rainfall; and for Madras (extreme south) 75° (January) to 89° (May), and 50 in. rain. The vagaries of the monsoon can lead to widespread distress: for example, in 1950 north India experienced flooding, with much loss of life, whilst in the Deccan severe drought prevailed.

Racial Groups. The relative wealth of India as compared with that of neighbouring Asiatic lands has attracted many invaders—ranging from small, highly organised, and active conquering groups to larger but indeterminate folk—movements that have been historically unimportant but ethnically significant. Consequently, the native population of India now shows a surprising variety of racial type, from the dusky aboriginal of the remoter hills to the occasional fair-haired, blue-eyed aristocrat of the north-western provinces, and the problem of assigning racial origins is far from simple.

The classic exposition is that of J. H. Hutton ("Census of India, 1931"), whose views are summarily recapitulated here. The most important single racial element would seem to be the Dravidian—a name used by Hutton to denote a dark long-headed and wavy-haired group of small to medium stature. This Dravidian type, which Hutton regards as related racially to the "Mediterranean" stocks of southern Europe, forms the basic and by far the most numerous element of the Indian population, especially in the Deccan.

Here and there, in remote corners, are still to be found small and scattered groups of an earlier and more primitive racial strain—the negrito—which also has representation elsewhere in southern Asia, in Africa and in Indonesia.

In the lower Ganges valley, Mongoloid influences are of considerable importance, particularly in the hinterland of Calcutta, where the Bengali population is regarded as largely an intermixture of Mongoloids and Dravidians. Towards the north-west, proto-Nordic strains are found—i.e., tall, slimly-built individuals with medium-dark to fair colouring; the Pathans of Pakistan and upper classes of certain Hindu states are of this category. There are also some 150,000 Anglo-Indians (or Eurasians) living mainly in the larger towns. Numerically these Anglo-Indians are unimportant, but they have exercised a disproportionately large influence on commerce and the professions, which they mainly enter.

Such a cursory outline does very little to indicate the enormous variety of ethnic types occurring within the Indian sub-continent, with a parallel variation in culture patterns and ways of life. In remoter or more difficult parts—principally the hills of the Deccan and the north-east Himalaya—live small groups of "hill tribes" who exist as wanderers, hunting animals and occasionally pillaging weaker neighbours. These people have no more than a primitive (Stone Age) culture, showing certain resemblances to that of the Australian aboriginal. At the other extreme, one need hardly refer to the highly evolved habit of life and sophistication of the upper classes in India—sages, philosophers and politicians whose views command respect throughout the world. Altogether, some 225 distinctive languages are currently in use (with many more dialects); and there is a wide variation in religious beliefs—some of which are merely crude propitiation of impersonal forces, others highly developed ethical and philosophical systems that attract converts from regions beyond India.

Population. The last Census of India (1951) gave a total population (exclusive of Kashmir) of 357 million, which indicates a density of 313 persons per sq. mile. There is however a wide variation, from over 1,000 per sq. mile in Travancore to under 50 in Sikkim and, as might be expected, the middle and lower Ganges valley (Delhi to Calcutta) together with the lowlands of peninsular India are the most densely peopled areas; in fact about half the total population of India lives in 15 per cent of the total area, at an average density of 750–760 people per sq. mile.

Birth-rates (crude) average 26–30 per thousand of population, and death-rates about 13–18 per thousand per annum. This phenomenon of a rapidly declining death-rate with a substantially higher and more stable birth-rate is common to many countries of the world, especially in Asia; but the size of the Indian population renders the effects of a marked excess of births a special matter of concern. Between 1941 and 1951 the total population of India grew by 42 million (over 4 million a year) and even allowing for a possible slight decline in births, the Indian population may well have reached 425 million by 1970.

Despite the expansion of irrigation during the last half-century, and the development of communications to

permit the growth of agricultural markets and the import of foodstuffs from Burma and Siam, the growth in population more than kept pace with measures to accommodate it. In the opinion of many, the standard of living of the Indian peasant slowly but inexorably declined after the turn of the century, though this decline has to some extent been counterbalanced by the rise in wealth due to industrial expansion in the towns. One figure suggests that the Indian peasant now receives an average daily food supply represented by less than 1,600 calories, as against an average of 2,200–2,300 calories a century ago—amongst the lowest (in 1953) of any country in the world. Symptoms of this pressure of human numbers upon resources are the extreme fragmentation of peasant land holdings; a considerable amount of concealed or partial rural unemployment, thought to affect at least 80 million people, and generally low real incomes for most grades of society.

The surge of population during the last half century is now recognised as a principal problem of Indian life. It is hardly possible, with existing geographical and social limitations, to bring about a progressive annual expansion of over 1 per cent in agricultural productivity; and though further industrialisation is certainly feasible, it is unlikely that industry will provide a livelihood for more than 20 per cent of the population—India will remain predominantly rural, with cultivation the chief activity. The considered answer of the Indian Government to the problems of excessive numbers has been the official adoption of a policy of restriction of births. India is one of the few countries in the world to take an unequivocal attitude in this matter. But even granted that this solution may be the right one, there are practical difficulties in the way of its adoption. Meanwhile numbers increase and the pressure on resources continues.

Agriculture. At least 250 million Indians (70 per cent of the population) are dependent for a living on agriculture, which provides nearly half the National Income. Food crops naturally predominate, with rice by far the most important cereal, accounting for nearly half of the total cultivated area and (owing to a high yield per unit area) nearly two-thirds by weight of the total agricultural production. Millet is next in importance, with bajra third. Groundnuts and sesame are widely grown as a source of fats—an essential in diet, since little meat is available. Because of its heavy demands on water, rice is pre-eminently a crop of the middle and lower Ganges valley, with other cereals (chiefly millet, but also some wheat and barley) replacing rice in the drier areas.

The black fertile soil derived from the trap (igneous) rocks of the north-west Deccan is particularly suited to cotton growing, which has greatly increased in recent years and is expected to increase further, giving by 1956 an annual production of over 4 million tons. Tobacco, spices, fruit and vegetables are also grown both for export and for home consumption. Two especially valuable export crops are jute (currently India's most valuable export commodity) which is grown in Bengal and adjoining areas of the lower Ganges valley; and tea, second in value only to jute, which comes mainly from the hills of Assam towards the Burma frontier, and from the foothills of the south-eastern Himalaya, round Darjeeling.

Despite the predominance of agriculture in the economy, India is not wholly self-sufficient in foodstuffs and, except in unusually good years, 20 to 25 per cent of her imports consist of foodgrains. At present crop yields are generally low, due to wasteful methods of husbandry: the yield of rice is only one-fifth of that in Egypt and one-third of that in the U.S.S.R. Holdings are often too small for efficient exploitation, and there is an acute shortage of capital, with many villagers chronically in debt to the local

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

moneylender. An extensive government-sponsored plan to increase agricultural productivity has, however, been initiated since 1947 (See ECONOMIC SURVEY).

India is estimated to have about one-quarter of the world's cattle and water-buffalo. Both animals are kept

mainly for their milk, from which *ghee* (clarified butter) is made—a most important article of diet. The meat, owing partly to religious prohibition and partly to the inferior quality of the beasts themselves, is not much eaten.

W.B.F.

HISTORY

(INDIA AND PAKISTAN)

From their modest trading stations on the coasts of India the English East India Company in the eighteenth century was drawn into the mainland by the collapse of the Mughal Empire. By 1784 the Company had created by force of arms a strong Bengal state in the north-east and, with their policy sharpened by the world-wide struggle against France, the British went on to dominate all India.

By 1825 British paramountcy was securely established against challenge either from Europe or from within India. The Company may have been the agent of conquest, but the whole strength of Britain was committed, a fact to which formal recognition was given in 1858 by the transfer of India's government from the Company to the Crown.

The British succeeded to a Muslim empire that had rotted away through half a century of growing turbulence. Sustained economic and cultural development had ceased, both among the Muslim rulers and their Hindu subjects, and political morality degenerated with the times. On this chaotic scene the Company gradually imposed order and political unity, establishing standards both in law and conduct which, although not always of the highest, yet were immeasurably higher than those they replaced. With the spread of order came a sense of security and the possibility of a recovery in agriculture which to a country of peasants like India constituted the greatest immediate boon that could be offered. These achievements were deliberately sought by the British, but the most penetrating and widespread changes came rather from the interaction of world forces which the British conquest let loose in India.

For twenty centuries the economic life of India had changed scarcely. The great bulk of the income of the country was provided by the peasant working on the land and raising crops of rice, wheat, barley, millets and pulses, oilseeds and sugar cane, and it was the needs of this weak, small-scale agriculture on a consumption rather than an exchange basis that determined the life of most Hindus and Muslims who made up the population of about one hundred millions. On this basis the Indian economy remained parochial, primitive and slow-changing. Through the ages both Hindu and Muslim rulers had been concerned rather with problems of land than of trade, mainly because they drew the bulk of their revenues in the most convenient form of land revenue, traditionally taken as one-sixth of the crop, though on occasion it may even have been one-third or one-half.

Through the East India Company, the British constituted a ruling power with a vested interest in developing trade, and in the nineteenth century British manufactures penetrated along the main arteries of communication. India became part of the British free-trade area and British trade was carried into the heart of Indian life, disrupting the basic Indian cotton goods industry, along with many of her old trades and crafts. Through the combination of immense British political and economic power, India became a vast dependent market; and her slow-changing economy was quickened and ultimately transformed.

Just as in trade so also in government India underwent rapid change. After a period of hesitation, misrule and experiment a system of district administration was evolved throughout British India under the Company's Covenanted European servants (later to become the Indian Civil Ser-

vice). Within each district the Company's officers undertook three essential functions, to keep the peace, to collect the revenues and to administer justice. Throughout British India a rule of law obtained, and the European administration functioned efficiently and honestly. During the anxieties of the conquest many areas had been allowed to remain under native princely rule, but in these, too, British residents were appointed and it was made clear that European standards of administration were to be applied. The Central Government itself reported direct to London, where Parliament in a succession of Acts in 1773, 1784, 1793 and 1855 and 1858 had laid it down that all government was subject to review in a spirit of trusteeship.

It was inevitable that, through a British system of administration, British ideas would exert a determining influence on Indian policy. The ideas of Adam Smith are to be seen in the policy applied by Cornwallis in settling Bengal, the aims of the evangelicals and utilitarians are to be traced in the attempts to christianise Indians, and to abolish the Hindu practices of *sati*, and female infanticide and to set up an efficient government. Mission schools, too, were opened, and the Company encouraged education through English and on British lines. But Indian life was built on ancient, strongly-founded cultures whether Hindu or Muslim, and although the new influences made the more responsive Indians question their own superstitions they did not at once go on to accept, as the missionaries had hoped, a Christian framework of life. But European influences, which had already begun to revolutionise the political and economic life of India, began also to change the very texture of Indian thought and belief; and symptoms of unrest became evident, taking violent expression in the great mutinies of the Indian sepoy troops, in 1807 in South India and in 1857 in the north.

These unsuccessful outbreaks brought down the full weight of British policy and administration on Indian society—a process that was facilitated by the growth of quick communications. The completion of the telegraph route in 1870 brought Government in Calcutta more closely under the control of the London Government. The development of the steamship and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 brought India's economy into the world economy as a dependency of Britain. The rule of law in India was reinforced by a rule of economic law in which the advantages of policy, of capital, mobility and skill lay with Britain. By 1870 within India itself, railways, telegraph and postal services linked Calcutta, Lahore in the north-west, Bombay and Madras, and where the railways went there the roads ran to meet them.

The economic consequences of this revolution were profound. Provincial economies were transformed into an Indian economy with local prices giving way to all-India prices. Equally important, heavy crops could be quickly transported abroad and Indian agricultural products began to follow India's raw cotton into international trade. Largely through British capital and initiative new crops were developed and Indian tea, coffee, jute, oil and minerals assumed world importance. The value of her exports rose from £23 million in 1855, to £53 million in 1900, to £137 million in 1910. In India's import trade Britain was dominant, providing, for example, the heavy engineering

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

equipment for the railways, and controlling the Indian market in Lancashire cottons and even towards the close of the century further fortifying her position by preferential tariff treatment.

British initiative and capital also contributed to the growth of large-scale industry in India. The Bengal coalfield was opened to facilitate the growth of railways, jute mills were built around Calcutta, and cotton mills on the west coast around Bombay. By 1900 British investments in India totalled some £400 million, and British-controlled managing agencies guided most of the industrial and commercial activity.

The great mass of Indians earned their livelihood as peasant cultivators. Encouraged by British protective methods of rule the Indian population began to grow rapidly from 206 million in 1872 to 315 million in 1911 and 338 million in 1931. Great irrigation schemes sponsored by the Government were insufficient to meet this increase and a steady pressure on the soil began, which encouraged a competitive bidding for land. Most Indian indigenous capital had long been absorbed in land, a process which was perpetuated by the British command of the industrial field; and the ignorant peasantry began to fall into the hands of Indian moneylenders, who soon discovered how to seek protection in the new systems of law. Government's protective measures were not enough and only a countrywide scientific improvement in agriculture to raise the peasants' income could have broken what had become a vicious circle. This was energetically attempted at the close of the century under Curzon's rule, but the parallel process of teaching improved farming methods to an illiterate and reluctant peasantry was difficult and slow of application; and Indian agriculture therefore tended to remain backward and the peasant amidst rising prices poverty-stricken.

Government, too, which traditionally found most of its income from land revenue, remained impoverished and with famine periodically striking the land every budget became in effect a gamble in rain. The Government in social and economic policy therefore tended to be cautious, but even so the political, economic and social pressures of the west on India were great.

The growth of Government services and the employment of Indians in the civil and legal services, the application of English education in schools and universities, the rise of an Indian press and of industry and commerce, all these led to the emergence in the latter half of the nineteenth century of Indian middle classes predominantly though not exclusively Hindu. With the spread of quick communications they acquired a hitherto unknown class consciousness and with it the power to make a united, countrywide response to the Government's policies. From the start the great majority deliberately copied and wholeheartedly admired the British, but there were groups with divergent interests, both among the Hindus and the Muslims. It was inevitable in a dominantly Hindu society, that the age-old sentiment of Hindu nationalism should persist and that there should be many orthodox Hindus who felt that western education despoiled Hindu culture; and they were reinforced by all those who had had a western training and yet were frustrated in their search for suitable higher employment.

The Muslim upper classes had on the whole reacted differently. On the one hand, looking back to their past glories as rulers and on the other following a dogmatic, clearly defined creed which constituted their whole way of life, they tended to regard western education as inferior and meaningless. Revivalist movements among the Muslims of both north-east and north-west India took place but they were directed as much against Hindu interests as against British rule.

The Muslim disinclination to interest themselves in western learning cost them dear, and nowhere did this become more obvious than in the public services, which only a century earlier they had monopolised. In Bengal, for example, where the Hindu and Muslim communities were broadly equal in numbers, the Muslims in 1871 held only 92 out of 773 appointments. From this swift decline the Muslims were rescued by the remarkable endeavours of the famous Sayyid Ahmad Khan, who through the second half of the century did not cease to urge and work for the cultural regeneration of his community through education on western lines. Devoting his life to this cause, he founded for this purpose a college at Aligarh (1877) and by numerous tours and speeches began to make his community turn round and face the future.

The future of British rule in India formed a problem which perplexed the British Government. Earlier in the century at the period of the conquest and of the pacification of India, British spokesmen like Munro, Elphinstone and Macaulay had envisaged a time when Britain would leave India. As Elphinstone said, "Education for Indians is our highroad back to Europe." But with the re-conquest of northern India during the Mutiny and the growing realisation not only of the economic value of India to Britain but also of the weakness and disunity of Indian society, British policy became more hesitant. On the one hand higher education plans and the policy of creating a free press, which fortified the strength and the claims of the Indian middle classes, were proceeded with; on the other, admission to the senior posts in the Indian Civil Service was made increasingly difficult for Indians; and an alternative line of policy of opening the service to "young men of good family and social position" was soon abandoned as a failure. When a group of middle class, western-educated Indians, calling themselves the Indian National Congress, met in 1885 at Bombay to organise a native parliament, which was to work for constitutional development, the Government at first encouraged it, and then as the movement began to spread through urban India, grew hostile.

During the governor-generalships of Ripon (1880-84) and Curzon (1898-1905) the extremes of British political policy were defined. Ripon wished to use the Indian middle classes in moving quickly to some form of constitutional government. Curzon at the other extreme denied that the urban Indian middle classes could speak for the great majority of illiterate peasant cultivators. It seemed to him that the Government and the Indian Civil Service were better able to represent the Indian masses, and that the main task of Indian government was to raise their standard of life rather than to promote the political interests of the educated minority, in short that the main immediate problem was economic, not political.

Although Curzon had in reality posed a false dilemma, the growing divisions among educated Indians strengthened the position of the Government. As the years passed and the constitutional agitation in the National Congress achieved meagre results, extreme Indian groups emerged, drawing their strength on the one side from revivalist Hindu movements like the Arya Samaj (1879) and the Ramakrishna mission, and on the other side from a growing awareness of the achievements of contemporary revolutionary movements in continental Europe. In western India a Hindu Brahman, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, invoking the power of violence, raised an extremist agitation against both the British and the Muslims, and on the other side of India when Curzon in 1905 sought for administrative reasons to partition the province of Bengal, the middle classes became alive with resentment and soon showed that they had realised the power of organised propaganda and demonstration; and the *swadeshi* and boycott movements aimed at encouraging Indian against foreign trade

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were born. During the agitation some Hindu-Muslim antagonism also developed and Muslim political opinion showed signs of taking a line different from the Hindu. The Congress claim to speak for the whole of India was denied not only by the British Government but also by Sayyid Ahmad Khan and his Muslim followers who argued that in any constitutional form of government for India Muslim interests would be permanently subordinated to Hindu, an argument which crystallised in the formation in 1906 of the All-India Muslim League to defend Muslim interests.

By this time the British Government had become convinced that political action was needed to take account of these new forces and to strengthen the moderate elements in Indian politics. Hitherto, putting aside the expressed claims of the constitutionalists in the National Congress under G. K. Gokhale, they had taken the line of avoiding any decision that would pre-suppose the development of *responsible* government in India after the British fashion. By acts of Parliament in 1861 and 1892, for example, Indians had been given the right of advising the Government, and out of the Act of 1892 emerged the principles of election and representation, but it was representation through special interests and not as in Britain through the whole body of voters. In 1909 this line of policy was continued in the Morley-Minto reforms which admitted Indians to the Secretary of State's India Council in London, and to the executive councils in India and which extended the representation of Indians in the central and provincial legislatures, but representation was based on the grant of separate electorates for the Muslims and other communities. The Government took care to retain its official majority in the central legislature, in order ultimately to ensure control from London.

Before the reforms had been long in operation the World War of 1914-18 broke out, and during the exertions and stresses of this period India came of age both economically and politically. She grew to be one of the leading industrial powers of the world, not so much as in the past through the influx of British capital as through the employment of Indian, mainly Hindu, resources, which in the following thirty years began to dominate the Indian economy. India, too, in these years raised the largest volunteer army in the world, and her representatives at international conferences began to realise the importance of India's position in the British Commonwealth. These developments threw into relief the small part Indians were playing in their own home government. The moderates, too, who were still influential in the National Congress, had come to the conclusion that the Morley-Minto reforms had taken them into a political blind alley; and that some other road to responsible government must be sought; while the more extreme groups decided to strike out for themselves. The British, impressed by the scale of India's war achievement and by the fact that the war had in part been fought for national self-determination, also re-examined their own policy and at the close of the war proclaimed the objective of "an increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire".

This formed a major reversal of policy in that it assumed that British India was a nation for which responsible parliamentary government was feasible. Accordingly under an Act of 1919 a scheme was devised to provide the constitutional means to this end. The first aim, a responsible system of government, was to be achieved by reorganising the central and the nine provincial governments. At the centre there was to be a legislature consisting of an assembly and a Council of State with a

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the promise of Dominion Status, consulting Committee, remained responsible to the provinces the departments of Government, support only into two groups, those "reserved" under the control of officials and those "transferred" to Indian ministers responsible to the legislatures. The franchise for central and provincial legislatures was much extended, though election still rested on the basis of separate electorates. Indian constitutionalists welcomed the proposals and expressed willingness to work them in the spirit they were offered, but they were in a minority, for both in the National Congress and among Muslim groups more extreme views by this time prevailed.

Indeed, the whole Muslim world within and outside India was rousing itself. The defeat of Turkey, the rise of Arab nationalism and Arab states in the Near East combined to create on the one hand a Khalifat (Caliphate) movement for the restoration of the defeated Sultan and on the other an awareness that some attempt must be made to come to terms with the forces of the modern world, especially those emerging from the West. In India Muslims began more seriously than ever before to examine their political position *vis-à-vis* the Hindus. Meanwhile the constitutionalists lost control of the Indian National Congress, which soon placed itself under the leadership of a new and little-known member, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. In his person the main impulses of a generation of Indian religious revivalism and of political agitation came to a focus, and within a decade, employing non-violent, non-co-operative techniques which he had previously perfected in South Africa, Gandhi changed what had been essentially a middle-class constitutional agitation into a mass revolutionary movement to drive the British from India.

The aftermath of war had produced sporadic terrorism throughout northern India, and the British attempt to bring it under control gave Gandhi and the Congress the opportunity to oppose Government and to threaten to destroy the new political experiment. A more unfavourable beginning for the new system could hardly have been devised. The constitutionalists had quitted Congress, and many of them as ministers or members of the new legislatures strove earnestly to work the proposals, but they lacked the backing of strong parties. Indeed, apart from the Indian National Congress, the members showed little tendency to organise themselves into strong parties and therefore one of the essential conventions of the British method, the two-party system, did not materialise. However, in this restricted sense, the system was made to work, and many of the new ministers carried through useful constructive legislation, and in all provinces and states advantage was taken of the fiscal independence which India had gained in 1919. Largely at Britain's expense, the new Indian, mainly Hindu, banking and commercial interests, the Parsis and Gujaratis of western India, the Marwaris of Rajputana, and the Chettiars of Madras, consolidated their hold on India's industrial economy; and great new managing agencies such as the Parsi Tata organisation and the Hindu Dalmia and Birla concerns began to displace the British, incidentally at the same time giving increasing financial and political support to the National Congress.

Gandhi pressed on with his policy, persuading Congress to define its aim as the attainment of self-rule, and discovering in himself a genius for presenting his ideas in popular, symbolic form. Feeling that the western world had little of value to give India, particularly that industrialisation was an evil, he sought to develop India as a land of villages. His own simple life and his set daily task of spinning cotton thread on the *charkha* or home-made

ich his countrymen, ...
British. Through the *charkha* he ...
homespun *khaddar* cloth, and the use of India-
ed, *swadeshi* articles. In politics he developed his
non-violent, non-co-operative methods to bring the
Indian masses into the struggle, and at his command
thousands defied the police and went quietly to prison.

At first Gandhi carried some of the Muslim groups with him, but he was too much of a Hindu figure and the Congress itself too obviously dominated by Hindu economic and political interests, for this to continue long. Moreover, the Muslim community was beginning to realise that in the political race it was already outdistanced. Although by this time Indians formed a majority in the public services, including the I.C.S., the Muslims were under-represented. In the economic field Hindu interests were outpacing the Muslims, as was revealed by the collapse of the Muslim Currimbhoy Textile Group in western India. Symptoms of this growing sense of economic and political competition were to be seen in the spread of communal rioting, particularly in Calcutta, in the revival of the long quiescent All-India Muslim League, and in the formation by Hindu orthodox groups of a Mahasabha to press Hindu, caste interests, and to oppose the Muslims. Coincidentally a proposal by a group of more moderate politicians, both Hindu and Muslim, to abolish special electorates was at once repudiated by the Muslim League.

This evidence of increasing discord, along with the failure of the Act of 1919 to win general support, led the British in 1928 to embark on a fresh examination of the whole political system and future, and a British commission under Sir John Simon was sent to conduct an inquiry. In its report it faced the situation realistically. Starting with the assumption that the British could not retrace their policy in India, it yet admitted that political developments had not justified the faith inspiring the proposals of 1919. But, in the hope that a greater challenge would evoke a greater response, they proposed more and not less responsible government. A federation was envisaged as the form of an All-India Government and, as a means to this end, responsible government was to be introduced into the provinces.

The Commission was promptly followed by conferences of Indian representatives in London, at which the Indian princes indicated their readiness to enter a federation and the Indian National Congress, through Mahatma Gandhi, continued to insist that it alone represented all groups and parties in India. The inquiry was then continued in parliamentary committees in London, finally culminating in a new Act, passed in 1935, which engaged all Britain's political energies and talents for months on end.

The Act, broadly speaking, followed the lines indicated by the Simon Commission Report, and dealt with two main subjects, the establishment of a federation and the creation of self-government in the provinces of British India. The federation, however, was not to come into being until a specified number of Indian States had agreed to join.

The more important Indian princes had all along been aware of the important strategic and constitutional position of their states, and in any new system they were bent on maintaining their own privileges. They felt, moreover, that the ruler-subject relationship in their states formed a more satisfactory basis of government than a quick rush into methods of responsible government to which they were not accustomed. The National Congress had no confidence in the Princes even though some of them, as, for instance, in Mysore, Travancore and Baroda, had shown by their modest grant of representative institutions to their peoples and by their policies for industrialisation and education that they were far from indifferent to

western ideas of progress. The National Congress, however, kept up political pressure by constantly threatening that when the British had gone it would "have no patience with the Princes". The latter therefore began to reconsider their promise to join the Federation, and only prompt and strong advice on the part of the British would have brought them quickly into line. This was not given, for the British, preoccupied in India by the struggle with Congress and in the west by the rise of Hitler's Germany, did not think it right to hurry the Princes, and the outbreak of the World War of 1939 in fact interrupted the negotiations so that this part of the Act of 1935 was never put into practice.

This failure to bring about the federation proved to be important because it formed one of the factors opening the way subsequently to the partition of India. Meanwhile the Central Government remained as constituted in the Act of 1919, with the Viceroy responsible to London.

The second part of the Act of 1935 which provided for Indian self-government in each of the eleven provinces of British India, was carried into effect. All the provincial ministerial departments were to be transferred to elected ministers who were to be responsible to the legislatures. The Governor of each province was to retain powers to safeguard peace and protect the minorities. Lastly, the franchise was extended from the seven million voters of 1919 to about thirty-five million, including six million women and ten per cent of the scheduled castes or untouchables. Separate communal electorates were retained.

The Indian constitutionalists, who had already done their best to apply the 1919 Act, again showed their willingness to co-operate with Government, and the Muslim groups, though cooler, also agreed to take part. But the Congress opposed the Act. They were in no mood to co-operate with the British; and the nature of their reaction may be perhaps best understood from the fact that Mahatma Gandhi, as he later admitted, had not even troubled to read its clauses. In particular, Congress objected to the proposal that the Governors should retain certain "safeguards". However, when in 1937 the time for the general election approached Congress decided to take part "in order to combat the Act and seek the end of it".

At this period two Indian political leaders came to the front, Jawaharlal Nehru and Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Nehru was the son of a famous Congressman, Motilal, whose family, although Hindu and Brahman, was western-educated. Nehru was sent to school and the university in England. On his return he had early entered politics as a supporter of Mahatma Gandhi and soon came to be acknowledged as his right-hand man and likely successor, and with Gandhi's support he became President of the National Congress in 1936 and 1937. It was Nehru's privilege to bring into full action the political machine which Gandhi had created. Jinnah, who came from a well-to-do Muslim trading family in Bombay, had been sent to England, like Nehru, to be trained as a lawyer, and on his return he, too, joined the Congress. He later crossed over to the Muslim League but remained adamant that co-operation with Congress was essential and that the 1935 Act could be worked in the provinces only through coalition governments. On this political platform he fought the general election of 1937.

Under Nehru and Gandhi the well-organised political machine of Congress scored a great, countrywide victory, with clear majorities in six provinces and a remarkable majority in the overwhelmingly Muslim North-West Frontier Province. On this the Congress decided to take office in these provinces, firmly rejecting Jinnah's plea that they should form coalition governments.

This fateful choice, which formed a turning-point in the modern history of India, arose directly from the nature

and strength of the Congress. It had always claimed to be a truly national organisation representing all classes and peoples of India, and indeed its vast membership at this period, numbering three to four million, and its working or governing committee was widely representative of Hindu and some Muslim groups. Its success in 1937 was so sweeping and so remarkable especially among Muslims in the North-West Frontier Province that it could see no reason why it should not go on to absorb the Muslim League, which anyway was only one and not necessarily the most important of a number of small Muslim parties.

In fact even in the eyes of moderate Muslims, like Jinnah, the Congress was increasingly assuming the colour of a Hindu body, and its rejection of coalition government served to reinforce the evidence of a Hindu superiority already evident in the civil services, in education and in the economy as a whole. Personally humiliated by Congress's decision Jinnah turned to rally the whole Muslim community behind the Muslim League, and the developing policy of Congress played into his hands.

Although the 1935 Act envisaged the new provincial governments as separate entities, Congress quite logically exploited its own countrywide organisation in such a way that the provincial ministries looked to the central Congress working committee for inspiration and guidance; and it was significant that leading Congressmen like Nehru and Rajendra Prasad chose to remain outside the provincial ministries and to direct policy from the Congress headquarters at Wardha.

The actual performance of the Congress ministries, especially in the way they worked with the existing Civil Service, in their firm maintenance of law and order and in their financial management, was impressive. But under their rule relations between the Hindu and Muslim communities rapidly deteriorated. Communal riots increased in both frequency and severity. Muslims everywhere objected in particular to the Congress's educational policy which was based on Gandhian principles, and which they regarded as a challenge to their own culture. General accusations were made that Hindu Congressmen in office were discriminating against Muslims, and between 1937 and 1939 three Muslim reports, purporting to prove this, were published. On a growing wave of Muslim fear, Jinnah and the Muslim League were borne into the position of representing the great majority of the Muslim community. The Muslim prime ministers of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, who previously had led their own separate Muslim groups, joined the Muslim League, and for the first time, largely through Congress's mistakes of policy, the Muslim League became an effective political force.

Simultaneously Jinnah's own policy changed and from supporting the 1935 Act he swung over to the view that any form of parliamentary government in India based on English practice would permanently subordinate the Muslims to a Hindu-dominated Congress. In 1940 he declared "There are in India two nations" and both he and the Muslim League, taking advantage of policies long canvassed among extreme Muslim groups, finally put forward in March 1940 the demand for a separate, independent state to be called Pakistan (meaning "Land of the Pure"), which was to include the Muslim majority regions of the north-west and north-east of India. With this declaration partition had become the fundamental issue of Indian politics.

Meanwhile, in September 1939, the second World War had broken out and Britain as on the previous occasion in 1914, took India to war with her. Congress had anticipated this possibility and, arguing that a country which was not itself free should not be called on to defend freedom, they demanded independence as the price of their co-operation, and when the British Government merely reiterated

the promise of Dominion status, the Working Committee called all the Congress ministries out of office. The Muslim League on its side offered the Government support only on condition that Congress policies for India should be rejected.

This state of political deadlock persisted throughout the war, and whilst the fighting remained remote from India's frontiers no attempt to resolve it got very far. But when in 1941-42 the Japanese armies advanced through Burma, the British hastily despatched Sir Stafford Cripps to India to make a new offer of independence to take effect at the end of the war, if so desired with Dominion status, and at the same time, with the Muslim position in mind, it was suggested that any provinces which so wished might contract out of the new state. But the Congress stood firm both against the idea of Muslim separatism and for the policy of at once establishing fully responsible government. With the Japanese on India's door-step the British Government felt unable to take this bold step. The Congress obviously felt that a point of crisis had been reached. "A post-dated cheque on a bank that is obviously failing" was Mahatma Gandhi's description of the Cripps offer, and to force the issue he called on Britain to quit India under threat of a new non-violent campaign. The Congress backed him, and the Government promptly interned the Congress leaders but not before an outbreak of sabotage had cut the railway communications of the armies fighting on the frontier. By the close of 1942 order was restored, but the sense of frustration of Indians against Government and of community against community was marked by a crescendo of communal rioting.

The close of the war in Europe gave Britain a much-needed breathing space and the accession to power in the late summer of 1945 of a new Labour Government and the collapse of Japan's war effort produced a calmer situation in which the British cabinet sought a final settlement of the India question. Aware that prolonged negotiations might precipitate a catastrophic civil war they took the bold step of sending to Delhi a mission of three cabinet members. Acting on the long-held British assumption that the division of India into sovereign states could be avoided while giving adequate protection to Muslim interests, the mission were prepared to proceed at a fair and feasible pace to this end, but both the Congress and the Muslim League remained uncompromising.

Meanwhile, to show that Britain was serious in her intention to transfer power, the Viceroy had been instructed to bring the major Indian parties into an interim cabinet in which all the cabinet posts were to be held by Indians. Protracted manoeuvrings then followed in which first the Muslim League alone and then Congress alone undertook to form the interim Government. Not until October 1946 were they both brought into a coalition government by which time the struggle for power among the leading and middle-class Hindu and Muslim elements had spread throughout their whole communities. Rioting became widespread and within six months in Bengal and Bihar alone over ten thousand people suffered violent death.

It soon became clear that the coalition government would not work. The Muslim League revealed by its policy that it had participated only in order to prevent the Congress from controlling the central government, and when a Constituent Assembly was called together to frame a constitution, the League refused pointblank to take part and condemned the Assembly's proceedings as "invalid and illegal". The British cabinet tried a new approach by inviting India's leaders to London, but the Congress and the League were unyielding in their mutual distrust.

Meanwhile in northern India civil strife mounted to a climax. The worst-affected area was the Punjab where the Unionist ministry's decision to ban private armies was

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seized on by the Muslim League as their opportunity to take power. Attempts by the Hindus and Sikhs to prevent this soon deteriorated into persistent rioting. The towns of Amritsar and Multan went up in flames, the work of the capital, Lahore, was brought to a standstill and roving armed bands in the countryside fought pitched battles with the troops.

In an attempt to shock India's leaders into a sense of responsibility the British Government declared that the transfer of power must be completed by June 1948, and to point the moral a new viceroy, Viscount Mountbatten, formerly the Allied Supreme Commander in South-East Asia, was sent out to wind up the British administration. But the Congress and Muslim League did not yield an inch; and the communal war in the Punjab continued and began to spread to other parts of India.

Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru were profoundly shocked especially when they saw for themselves these consequences of "India's mad career of violence"; at the same time it was borne in on the members of the Congress Working Committee that the political unity of India could not be maintained except through widespread civil war and the exercise of force. Moreover, the British had made it clear that they would no longer accept the responsibility and in the last analysis the Congress did not feel equal to it. Prompted by their local parties in Bengal and the Punjab, they therefore proposed in May 1947 the partition of the Punjab as a solution of the struggle there. With this decision the partition of India was brought into the realm of practical politics, and quick to seize the advantage, the new Viceroy got the London Government to accept this as a basis of negotiation, and persuaded the Congress, the Sikhs and the Muslim League to come into line. Swiftly a plan was drawn for the division of the Punjab and Bengal—in each of which there were small Muslim majorities—the final decision being taken by each Legislative Assembly. Boundary commissions were provided to determine the exact frontiers, and the North-West Frontier Province, in which Congress had a hold, and the Muslim majority district of Sylhet in Assam were each to hold a referendum to decide their political allegiance.

Thankful that with this news the communal rioting promptly fell to manageable proportions, the Viceroy pressed on with great speed to complete the partition. By August 15th, 1947, it was possible for the Houses of Parliament in London to decree the birth of two new sovereign states of India and Pakistan, the latter to consist of a Muslim majority state in the north-west, including Sind and the Frontier Province, and of a Muslim majority state in East Bengal including Sylhet. Both the new India and the new Pakistan elected to become Dominions within the British Commonwealth of Nations. These decisions together, although not representing a complete fulfilment of British rule in India, constituted a remarkable triumph for Britain's post-war policy in India.

As its first Viceroy, India nominated Viscount Mountbatten, Pakistan named its leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah and under them the complicated task of dividing the powers, rights, assets, and not least the Indian army and Civil Service was carried through. But the task was made more difficult by a mass movement of millions of Hindus and Muslims across the international boundaries, creating a vast refugee problem.

In the political settlement the position of the Indian princes was at first left undetermined. British paramountcy had of course lapsed, and the Viceroy had advised them to seek association with one or other of the two new states. Some, like Mysore and the Rajputana states, for communal and geographical reasons promptly joined India, others similarly placed like Bhopal, which yet had a

Muslim ruler, hesitated before following suit; and two big states, Hyderabad and Kashmir, both holding key strategic situations, the former athwart central India, the latter in the north-west, held aloof altogether. But the Indian States' Minister, Vallabhai Patel was determined, by a mixed policy of coercion and persuasion, to bring these big states into closer relationship, and the declaration by the Muslim Nawab of Hyderabad that he could accept nothing less than an independent status, forced the Indian cabinet to assert its authority by ordering the invasion of Hyderabad. There was little resistance and Hyderabad soon came under direct rule from Delhi. In Kashmir, the Maharajah, who was a Hindu ruling over a majority of Muslims, leaned to India but hesitated to take the final decision. Communal strife had spread from India into the state and was intensified by strong governmental action against the Muslims. Taking advantage of this, Muslim tribesmen from the north-west invaded Kashmir and moved on the capital Srinagar, whereupon the Maharajah acceded to India. The Indian Government promptly flew in troops to save Srinagar and drive the tribesmen out of Kashmir, and in reply Pakistan pushed in state forces to prevent an Indian victory by force of arms. Military stalemate was soon reached and a cease-fire, which came under United Nations' authority, was arranged for January 1st, 1949. This left the centre and south, including Srinagar and the upper Jhelum valley and the province of Jammu under India's control. The military struggle was not resumed but politically the future of Kashmir became the great bone of contention between India and Pakistan.

Bound up with this problem was the control of the headwaters of the great Punjab canal and river system of irrigation. Planned as one great integrated system it was inevitable that the partition of the Punjab should give rise to difficulties, the more serious because the livelihood and life of millions of people were involved. Prolonged drought in West Pakistan in 1952 and 1953 brought matters to a head, and the Pakistan press and people became convinced that India intended to put Pakistan at her mercy by controlling the Kashmir headwaters, and in the spring of 1953 Indo-Pakistani tension grew until war seemed imminent. The timely intervention of the International Bank which proposed to find a way of fairly dividing the waters and, equally important, of generally enlarging the irrigation system took this issue for the time being out of politics. Pakistan, finding that neither the Kashmir problem nor the headwaters question could be settled within the Commonwealth began to look outside for support, and understandably sought to reassure herself by a military alliance with Turkey and by seeking military help from the United States. Simultaneously her domestic political situation showed signs of deteriorating. Under the frustrations of these early years the Muslim League itself began to fall apart. It lost political control of East Bengal, and in West Pakistan, the heart of its power, it was torn by the struggles between the orthodox extremists and the more progressive Muslims. The army and the civil service provided some stability, but whether Pakistan was to develop into a progressive modern state or sink slowly to the lower level of her fellow Islamic countries of the Middle East seemed uncertain. Pakistan stands at the cross-roads.

India since 1947 has consolidated her position as the most orderly, democratic nation in Asia. In the spring of 1952 she carried through the great experiment of a general election involving 175 million voters, a large proportion of whom were illiterate. Two political trends became evident, the first that the National Congress still possessed the confidence of the country, the second that orthodox Hindu groups on the one side and the Communist Party

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on the other had gained an all-India and growing status. India's boldness in political and economic experiment—the latter best seen in a vast five-year development plan—was not matched in the social sphere. In international affairs, through the personal contribution of her Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, she took a line independent of both the West and the U.S.S.R. At the United Nations she became the focus of anti-colonial agitation. In the

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Commonwealth she became the bridge for western and Asian opinion; and between Asian countries she sought to develop the Commonwealth method of association. India has become a power in international politics; but her domestic social policy and her external relations with Pakistan have still to be developed and strengthened if she is to prove equal to the international responsibilities she has undertaken.

C.H.P.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

When independence came to India in August, 1947, it was not altogether an unmixed blessing; for with independence came the partition of the country and partition had not only political but also economic consequences. The new government was also left with the heritage of the aftermath of a war economy, and its inflationary potential. Thus, as a result of the partition, independent India found herself with a net reduction in domestic supplies of rice, wheat, cotton, and jute, with a corresponding increase in the pressure on her foreign exchange resources and also with difficulties in obtaining even the physical supplies of vital raw materials such as cotton and, in particular, jute. Partition also brought in its wake a large influx of refugees from Pakistan and with it the gigantic problem of relief and rehabilitation of many millions of persons. The aftermath of a war economy largely financed by inflation and unaccompanied by any significant increase in productive capacity confronted the country with rising prices, shortages of essential commodities, inadequate and inefficient transport, depleted and highly depreciated industrial equipment, and an acute demand for imports. Simultaneously, public demand for economic betterment showed a remarkable upsurge and added to the pressure on Government. The new Government therefore started its career under almost insuperable economic difficulties; and, except for those who had faith, it was neither clear nor certain what would be the outcome.

The country, however, had certain factors in its favour in waging this economic battle. Political leadership was in strong and popular hands and at the helm was a Prime Minister who commanded a measure of spontaneous public support such as has seldom been seen in the history of other political democracies during times of peace. The administration inherited from the British was intact, loyal and competent; and many of its members felt a new spirit of enthusiasm and purpose in facing up to their new responsibilities. The economy, though shaken by war and partition, was nevertheless basically sound, with a considerable measure of development in trade, transport, minerals, banking and industry; and it was obvious that there were great economic potentialities awaiting development. India possessed an alert business community and a standard of university education that gave her in absolute terms a larger professional and intellectual class than was possessed by most other countries in the world with the exception of France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A., and the U.S.S.R. In the world of international economic relations, it was supported by its sterling balances, its membership of the sterling bloc and its possession of certain vitally needed exportable goods such as jute, manganese and tea. Above all, the massive though imponderable inheritance bequeathed by Mahatma Gandhi enveloped the country and gave her confidence not only in her destiny but also in her ability to overcome the difficulties standing in the way of its fulfilment.

Several major economic problems claimed the country's attention immediately after independence: problems of food, raw materials, transport, industrial unrest and refugee rehabilitation. Equally, if not even more important, was the task of political consolidation, the integration of the princely states into the Indian Union and the drafting of a Constitution. The Constitution was adopted after a long and lengthy debate and provided for a political and economic democracy with a Welfare State as the pattern for the new Indian society.

The Food Problem. During this first period of three years, the major preoccupation of Government was necessarily political rather than economic. All the same, the economic aspect was not, and in fact could not be, ignored. The food problem claimed immediate attention. Proceeding on the thesis that food controls and rationing were to some extent responsible for hoarding and artificial scarcity and taking into account the strongly expressed desire of the people to be rid of controls, the Government of India lifted a major portion of food controls early in 1948. The immediate result was disastrous; food prices rose sharply all over the country and there was no corresponding increase in domestic supplies coming into the market. The Government was both bold and wise enough to reverse its previous decision and re-imposed food controls within eight months of its original decision to remove them. It was now clear that while food controls as such were not desirable and imposed a heavy strain on the administrative and moral resources of the people (the number of persons subject to rationing in one form or another was several times the entire population of the United Kingdom, and this in a country where literacy was low and the population multi-lingual), there was no alternative as long as the supply situation was not good enough to create the confidence that alone could arrest hoarding. Such an improvement in the supply situation implied three conditions, viz. (1) ready availability of international supplies at reasonable prices, (2) sufficient stocks in the hands of the Government to meet any local shortages that might develop, and (3) a sufficiently significant increase in domestic production to meet not only rural demand but also to make available increased supplies for the urban market. Meanwhile, imports had to be obtained in increased measure, distribution controlled, and a psychology of confidence created among the non-producer consumers of foodgrains in the country; simultaneously, the tempo of domestic production had to be raised far beyond what was achieved under the British during the war and early post-war years.

The Government became fully seized of the situation and accordingly directed its energies during the first few years to increasing the volume of imports of foodgrains, while at the same time calling upon the country to work for self-sufficiency in food supplies. Results may be judged from the fact that whereas imports of foodgrains totalled only 6.2 million tons during the five pre-independence years of 1943-47, the corresponding figure during the five post-independence years of 1948-52 was nearly three times as large, namely 17.2 million tons. At the same time, expenditure on the Grow More Food Campaign which totalled Rs.20 crores¹ during the five years 1943-47 was stepped up to Rs.47 crores during the four years 1948-51. Nature also assisted Government efforts with the result that by 1952, food production started showing a significant increase over the figures of the previous years. It therefore became possible for the Government to resume a policy of de-control; this was done by stages, beginning in 1952, and by 1954, all food controls had been completely abolished. The food problem that appeared so menacing at the advent of independence has now been brought under control and one of the most important economic problems confronting the country has been successfully solved.

¹ One crore = 10 million.

Raw materials. The problem of raw materials was also one of acute significance on the emergence of independence. Partition left the country with the bulk of the raw material required for its jute industry in Pakistan; and it also left with Pakistan a substantial portion of the long-staple cotton required by the Indian textile industry. Cotton at least could be obtained from other foreign sources, but not jute; and relations between the two countries were so strained during the first few years of independence that India found it difficult to obtain her normal requirements from Pakistan. This in turn meant that India had to strain her agricultural resources in order to step up the domestic output of both raw jute and raw cotton; and this at a time when she was also trying to raise the domestic output of foodgrains. Vigorous attempts, however, were made to increase the production of cotton and jute and these met with a fair measure of success. Within five years of independence, the area under cotton and jute had increased from 11.7 and 0.65 million acres respectively in 1947, to 14.5 and 1.95 million acres respectively in 1951; while output in terms of bales of 400 lb. each had increased from 2.2 million and 1.7 million under cotton and jute respectively in 1947 to 2.9 and 4.7 million respectively in 1951. Since then, supplies of raw material have not presented any special difficulty and the industry and trade of the country have been able to proceed on their normal course.

Transport. Transport was another acute problem. The railway system had been subjected to an almost intolerable pressure during the war and there had been neither repairs nor replacements. The end of the war saw the country with a large number of locomotives and wagons out of use or awaiting repairs and the resulting shortages told heavily on the availability of transport facilities. Transport bottlenecks added to the gravity of the food situation and the problem of raw materials and contributed to overall shortages in the economy. The new Government bent its energies to the immediate task of securing large imports of locomotives and wagons and in this it was helped by a loan from the International Bank. It also embarked on vigorous plans for increasing the domestic production of wagons and coaches. By 1951, though the problem had by no means been solved, enough had been achieved to restore a considerable measure of normalcy; and transport ceased to be such a cause of anxiety to the Government. While the short-term problem was being tackled steps were also being taken to solve the long-term difficulty of transport bottlenecks by measures aimed at making the country self-sufficient in coaches, wagons and locomotives within a reasonable period.

Wages and Employment. Industrial and labour unrest was another problem that harassed the Government in the early years. Prices had risen steeply during the war and with them the cost of living; but no corresponding increases had been effected in the wages and salaries of employees in either the private or the public sector. The Government took early steps to remedy the situation. Wages, salaries and dearness allowances were all revised in an upward direction in the case of government servants in the lower income groups, while special legislation providing for adjudication by industrial tribunals of claims for revision of wages and dearness allowances brought about a substantial increase in the earnings of industrial workers. Thus, the average annual earnings of factory employees in industry rose from Rs.737 in 1947 to Rs.890 in 1948 and Rs.986 in 1949. At the same time, at a tripartite Conference of representatives of the Government, labour and employers held in 1948, an industrial truce was reached which led to a substantial reduction in industrial disputes, thereby paving the way for a subsequent

expansion of industrial output. Thus the number of man-days lost through industrial disputes fell from 12.7 million in 1947 to 7.8 million in 1948 and 6.6 million in 1949. The Government, at the same time, gave further evidence of its concern for industrial labour by embarking on schemes for industrial housing, employees health insurance, coal mines provident fund and bonus schemes and other forms of industrial welfare.

The Refugee Problem. The refugee problem that confronted the Government of India after independence was truly one of stupendous dimensions. When the census of 1951 was taken, it was found that 7.3 million displaced persons had arrived in India from Pakistan, of whom no less than 4.5 million came in 1947 and more than 1 million persons in 1948. The refugees not only presented a gigantic economic problem but also all the elements of an explosive political situation. The Government set up a special Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation to deal with this question. The Muslim population that had emigrated to Pakistan had left a certain area of cultivated land that could be used for rehabilitation of the refugees of rural origin who had arrived in India; but nearly 54 per cent of the refugees were persons of urban origin for whom the evacuee property left by emigrants was woefully inadequate and for whom therefore special arrangements had to be made by the Government for residential accommodation, commercial premises, and finance for industrial and commercial rehabilitation. During the seven years ending 1954-55 the Government had succeeded either through its own operations or by subsidising private schemes, in getting over half a million new residential units and 340,000 new shop units constructed in urban areas. Some 223,000 persons were found new employment through the employment exchanges, while over 100,000 persons were given technical training to fit them for productive work. Loans to the extent of Rs.369 million were also disbursed to the refugees for economic rehabilitation in urban areas. The total expenditure incurred by the Government of India on the refugee problem during this period reached 2,237 million rupees. Thus, by April, 1955, the refugee problem itself had been successfully tackled and such aspects as remained, notably in terms of employment and earnings, were no more than a part of the general problem of under-development affecting the country as a whole. Even by 1948 it was clear that the Government had set on foot an active and comprehensive programme for refugee relief and rehabilitation, and the dangerous political possibilities inherent in the refugee problem gradually died down with the progressive and visible implementation of the programme.

Thus the first Government of independent India was able not only to tackle with a reasonable degree of success the many political problems that confronted it in the early years of independence but was also able to make a start on the economic problems. India was declared a Republic on January 26th, 1950 and embarked on her new career with a Constitution drawn up by her own people. The stage was now set for a concentration of national effort on the broad economic problem that confronted the country. The problem was partly one of rehabilitation of the economy from the effects of war and partition; partly that of creating the conditions necessary for rapid economic development; and partly one of directing the nature and speeding up the tempo of current economic activity. All this required planning. Accordingly, the Government announced, in the Finance Minister's budget speech of 1950, the setting up of a Planning Commission, and India's first Planning Commission came into existence on April 1, 1950 with the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as its first Chairman. The subsequent economic history

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of India is bound up with the formulation and implementation of the planned programmes for the economic development of the country.

THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

India's first Five Year Plan was formulated and published in draft form in July, 1951. The Plan was not, however, a comprehensive plan in that it did not involve the direction or control of the entire economy; not was it a plan in the sense of starting *de novo* and mapping out in detail even the activities which fell within its range. It was more a programme of public expenditure intended partly to repair the damage wrought to the economy by war and partition and partly to increase the volume and range of the economic and social overheads so vitally necessary for the promotion of economic development. The Planning Commission also had to take account of a number of development schemes, especially in the fields of irrigation, power and transport, which were already in progress, although all that it could really do was to give coherence and a sense of national purpose to the programme, thereby effecting some rationalisation and re-distribution of the expenditure on development. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that the plan marked a new stage in the nation's economic history; and subsequent events have shown what a profound effect it has had on the conditions and tempo of economic development in the country.

Expenditure. The Plan envisaged a total expenditure of Rs.20.69 billion in the public sector (this was subsequently increased by Rs. 1.5 billion to cover schemes specifically aimed at increasing employment) during the five years beginning April 1st, 1951. This expenditure was distributed under different heads as under:

(Figures in millions of rupees.)

Agriculture and Community Development	3,610
Irrigation	1,680
Multi-purpose Irrigation and Power	
Projects	2,660
Power	1,270
Transport and Communications	4,970
Industry	1,730
Social Services	3,400
Rehabilitation	850
Others	520

It was expected that an expenditure of about Rs.18 billion would be incurred during the same period by the private sector in the fields of agriculture, industry, trade, housing etc. The planners expected that, as a result of this planned public expenditure and anticipated private expenditure, the national income would increase over the five-year period by about 10 to 12 per cent compared with the estimated level for 1950-51; the rate of saving as a proportion of national income simultaneously going up from an estimated 5 per cent in 1950-51 to 6½ per cent in 1955-56.

Resources. The revenue budget for the first Five Year Plan was as follows:

(Figures in millions of rupees.)

1. Public Savings from current revenues	5,680
2. Public Savings from Railways	1,700
3. Private Savings through loans	1,150
4. Private Savings through small savings and other unfunded debt	2,700
5. Private Savings through deposits, funds and other miscellaneous sources	1,350
6. Foreign loans and grants	1,560
7. Uncovered	6,550
TOTAL:	20,690

It was proposed to meet as much as possible of the uncovered balance by further taxation and foreign loans and grants, the remainder to be left as deficit. In other words, a part of the planned outlay on public expenditure was to be financed by deficit. The size of the uncovered balance was increased subsequently by another Rs.1,500 million for development projects specifically aimed at increasing employment, especially among the educated middle classes. The receipts from budgetary surpluses, have in some respects fallen short of expectations but the response on the part of the public in respect of loans and small savings has been quite satisfactory. Thus, on the basis of actual borrowings, total net receipts for the Centre and States taken together are likely to amount to Rs.1,800 million during the Plan period as against the original estimate of Rs.1,150 million. Response from the public to the small savings drive has also been satisfactory, the total amount likely to be realised from this source being Rs.2,350 million during the Plan period. Receipts from foreign loans and grants have also shown a rise, the amount received during the period 1951-54 totalling Rs.2,342 million of which Rs.1,319 million had already been utilised during the period. Of this amount, loans totalled Rs.1,175 million, Rs.905 million being accounted for by the United States Wheat Loan and Rs.270 million being loans sanctioned by the International Bank. Grants totalled Rs.1,167 million, of which the United States Government accounted for Rs.816 million and the Colombo Plan for Rs 324 million. In addition, sterling resources made available by the United Kingdom Government from India's sterling balances amounted to Rs.2,900 million during the Plan period. The figures exclude the amounts received by way of foreign loans and grants during the last year of the Plan period viz. 1955-56. Thus, except for a shortfall in the receipts expected from budgetary and railway surpluses, the financial picture, so far as resources are concerned, has not been unsatisfactory. At the same time, the dangers of financing by deficit have been mitigated to some extent by the shortfall in planned expenditure, especially during the earlier years of the Plan period, mainly because of the time necessary to tune up the administrative machinery to undertake with efficiency the proposed large increases in public expenditure. This shortfall in public expenditure has not had, however, any significantly adverse effect on the targets of production, especially of the basic consumption goods like foodgrains and cloth, the supplies of which are so important in mitigating the effects of deficit financing. In the event, prices have not shown any tendency to rise; on the contrary, after recording a rise at the time of the Korean boom in common with the rest of the world, Indian prices have shown a marked tendency to fall during the last three years. There has been therefore no inflation or even a tendency to inflation during the period of the first Five Year Plan.

Achievements.—The country is now in the fifth and last year of the first Five Year Plan. It is clear from the facts available that the economy has responded to the stimulus provided by the Plan and that, by and large, the objectives have been achieved. Thus, the production of foodgrains and cloth exceeded the targets, whereas progress in the production of cotton, cement, ammonium sulphate, locomotives and coastal shipping has kept more or less to schedule. In certain other fields, however, especially in the production of capital goods and the provision of social services, progress has been behind schedule during the first three years of the Plan. Agricultural production as a whole had gone up by 18 per cent and industrial production by 33 per cent by the first half of 1954 as compared to the pre-plan year. Details are as follows:

	1950-51 (Base Year)	Increase by 1955- 56 (Plan target)	Increase achieved in 1953-54	Percentage of achieve- ment to the Plan target
I. Agricultural production:				
Foodgrain* (million tons)	54.0†	7.6	11.4	150.0
Cotton lac bales)	29.7	12.6	9.6	76.2
Jute (lac bales)	32.8	20.9	-1.5	—
Gur (lac tons)	56.2	7.0	-10.0	—
II. Electric energy (million kW)	2.3	1.2	0.5	41.7
III. Irrigation (million acres)	50.0	19.7	7.5‡	38.1
IV. Industrial production:				
Finished steel (lac tons)	9.8	6.7§	1.0	14.9
Cement (lac tons)	26.9	21.1	13.4	63.5
Ammonium Sulphate (thousand tons)	46	404	261	64.6
Locomotives (numbers)	7	143	79	55.2
Jute manufactures (thousand tons) . .	892	308	-28	—
Mill cloth (million yards)	3718	982	1188	120.9
Bicycles (thousands)	101	492	188	43.8
Coastal shipping (thousand G.R.T.) . .	217	165	102	61.8
V. National highways (thousand miles) .	11.9	0.6	0.6	50.0
VI. Education and Health:				
Primary schools (No. in thousands)	173	38	16	42.1
Junior basic schools (No. in thousands)	35.0	9.5	2.2	23.2
Hospitals (thousand beds)	106.5	10.7	4.8¶	44.8

* Including gram and pulses.

† Base year is 1949-50.

‡ Of which 2.9 is by way of major works.

§ Target to be achieved by 1957-58.

|| Revised target

¶ In addition 4.8 thousand beds had been added to T.B. hospitals by 1953-54.

National Income. The result of this increase in production was a rise in the national income of about 12.5 per cent by the end of the third year of the Plan period. Thus, the index number of the net national output at constant prices was 115 in 1953-54 as compared to 102.3 in 1950-51, while that of the *per capita* net output rose to 107.9 as compared to 99.8 in 1950-51. Production in 1954-55 has also shown an increase, especially in the industrial and governmental sector, and there has been no decline in agriculture; the same trends have continued in the current year in spite of some unfavourable monsoon conditions. It is practically certain therefore that the increase in national income by the end of the first Five Year Plan will be greater than was originally postulated, and may well amount to about 15 per cent over the five-year period.

Prices. The strength of the economy is also shown by the behaviour of the price level during the last five years. The index number of wholesale prices stood at 409.7 (the base is August 1939 = 100) in 1950-51, which was the pre-plan year. The index rose to 434.6 in 1951-52 mainly because of boom conditions associated with the Korean war and the stock-piling that accompanied it. It fell sharply to 380.6 in the next year and stood at 377.4 in 1954-55 in spite of the vast increase in public expenditure resulting from the Plan.

Balance of Payments. The country's balance of payments also did not show any adverse effects on account of the working of the Plan. While 1951 showed an adverse balance of Rs.313 million, 1952 showed a favourable

balance of Rs.17 million, 1953 of Rs.592 million, and the first half of 1954 of Rs.106 million. India's economic situation thus showed an appreciable improvement, reflected in a lesser dependence on foreign sources of supply and in the gradual replacement of her external deficit by a surplus.

Investment. Another significant indication of India's economic strength has been the increased inflow of private foreign investments during the post-independence period. A recent survey of India's foreign liabilities and assets made by the Reserve Bank of India has shown that between the end of June 1948 and the end of 1953, there has been a "net increase in foreign business investments of the order of Rs.1,320 million, of which about 85 per cent (Rs.1,120 million) belonged to the "direct" investment category. The increase in investment classified according to trades showed that the manufacturing sector accounted for Rs.640 million, trading Rs.300 million, plantations Rs.200 million, utilities Rs.190 million and miscellaneous Rs.90 million. While the flow of new capital from the United States was largely confined to the trading sector, investment from the United Kingdom went to several sectors such as manufacturing (Rs.560 million), plantations (Rs.210 million), trading (Rs.200 million), utilities (Rs.190 million) and financial business (Rs.140 million).

The strength of the economy was reflected not only in the increase in its public outlay on investment and in the foreign private outlay on investment, but also in its domestic private outlay on investment. Thus an inquiry conducted by the Taxation Enquiry Commission showed that gross capital formation during the five year period 1946-51

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in the manufacturing sector for all public limited companies was of the order of Rs.6,170 million, of which gross fixed assets amounted to Rs.3,170 million, plant and machinery alone accounting for Rs.1,950 million. The paid-up capital of joint stock companies at work in India rose from Rs.5.7 billion in 1948 to Rs.9.0 billion in 1953 or by Rs.3.3 billion, while electric power used for industrial purposes rose from 203 million kWh in 1948 to 330 million kWh in 1954, that is by 63 per cent. Ton-miles of freight carried on Indian railways rose from 1,859 million in 1948 to 2,447 million in 1953 or by about 32 per cent. The effect of all this has been seen in the spectacular rise that has taken place in the volume of industrial production, the index moving up from 108.4 in 1948 to 146.6 in 1954 and to a monthly average of 158.3 during the first seven months of 1955. Figures for some of the individual industries, for which data are available, are given on page 478.

Rural Development. The most spectacular change reflecting the increased strength of the economy has been in the rural sector under the programme for what is known as community projects and National Extension Service Blocks. The idea was to undertake an integrated approach to the whole problem of rural development, including in it not only purely economic activity such as agriculture, irrigation, communications and supplementary employment, but also such other vital aspects of rural life as education, health, housing, training and social welfare. Project areas have been selected all over the country, comprising blocks of about 100 villages each, the development blocks being sub-divided into groups of 5 villages, with a village level worker in charge of each group. In implementing the various projects aimed at the all-round economic, social and cultural development of the village, an essential aim has been to secure the participation of the villagers themselves, and scales of voluntary contributions, either in cash or in labour, have been laid down as pre-conditions to development schemes being undertaken under the Community Development programme. In addition, a national extension organisation for intensive rural work has been set up with a view to reaching every farmer and assisting in the co-ordinated development of rural life as a whole, and a beginning has been made in the first Five Year Plan by bringing about 120,000 villages, or nearly a quarter of the rural population, within the ambit of this organisation. The programme of Community Projects and National Extension Service has been successful beyond expectation and a new life and tempo have been created in the countryside which is bound to have far-reaching results on the pace of rural economic development. By the end of 1953-54, 220 Community Project Blocks and 498 National Extension Service Blocks were in operation, covering a total of 73,450 villages and a population of 54.4 million. An indication of the effect these have on rural life is found in the data available on the 167 Community Project Blocks which were started in October 1952 and have now had two years of active life. These Blocks covered 18,350 villages with a population of about 18 million and their development has included the digging of 346,513 compost pits, and the distribution of 1.9 million maunds¹ of chemical fertilisers, 550,086 maunds of improved seeds and 52,906 agricultural implements; 324,223 agricultural demonstrations have been held, 181,750 acres of waste land have been reclaimed and minor irrigation facilities were extended to 474,045 acres. In the sphere of communications, 558 miles of *pucca* roads and 7,790 miles of *kacha* roads were constructed; rural health and sanitation were improved by the construction

of soakage pits and rural drains and by the renovation of old wells. Finally, 2,592 new schools and about 9,100 model houses were constructed and 95,287 houses were reconditioned; and 8,323 adult education centres and 1,966 co-operative societies were started. The total expenditure incurred by the Government on these projects was of the order of Rs.87 million, while the total voluntary contribution made by the people in cash, labour, materials etc. was approximately Rs.38 million.

It will be seen from the above facts that the Indian economy is now gearing itself up for an era of rapid economic development. The economic problems inherited from the second World War and from Partition have largely been solved and political stability has been achieved. The country has embarked on a Five Year Plan of economic development and has largely succeeded in achieving its objectives. Some of the bottlenecks that were preventing the expansion of the country's economy have now been removed and it is possible to think of economic development on a larger scale and at a more rapid pace than was possible before. For instance, the area under irrigation has been substantially increased, and the production of electric power has been raised; a number of the necessary basic industries have either been started or are under way; technical and scientific skills have increased, and a new psychology of confidence and self-reliance has been created in the country.

THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

It is therefore but appropriate that India should now be thinking of a larger and a bolder second Five Year Plan and that industry should figure more prominently in it than in the first. Draft proposals for the second Five Year Plan (see table on page 479) are already under discussion and these envisage something like a doubling of the volume and intensity of the national effort that went into the first Five Year Plan. Thus it is suggested that national income should be increased by about 25-27 per cent over the next five-year period, the rate of savings and investment by about 10-11 per cent, and a sound industrial-mineral-transport base built up at the end of the period which will make possible a still more ambitious Plan for the third five year period.

The task will not be easy. There are a number of problems facing the country in its task of proceeding along the road of planned economic development, and some of them almost defy solution: there is the problem of increasing population and, along with it, not only the increasing number of mouths to feed but, what is even more important the growing additions to the labour force for whom productive employment has to be found; there is the problem of the increasing unemployment over a short period that would result from the application of improved technology to productive activity, especially in the field of industry. Added to this is the vast and unsolved problem of the large proportion of the existing labour force that is now attached to agriculture, where both disguised and real unemployment or under-employment exist. The problem of employment thus looms large before the country, especially in the immediate future. There is also the vast problem of bringing about a voluntary increase in the rate of saving in a community, the bulk of which is poor and can legitimately plead for immediate increases in consumption, and which at the same time functions within the framework of an active political democracy with its inevitable limitations on the power of the government to undertake unpopular action or to follow long- rather than short-term policies. Then there is the problem of foreign capital—whether by way of loans or of grants is a matter of comparative indifference—which is so badly needed both in

¹ 1 maund = 82½ lb.

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the form of physical supplies and of foreign exchange resources in order to implement a programme of the order and content of the second Five Year Plan; and the difficulties of getting supplies of foreign capital and equipment in a world torn asunder by political blocs for a country like India which wants to keep free from the entanglements of military alliances. There is also the problem of introducing the economic regulations required to arrest the emergence of inflationary tendencies which are liable to follow any substantial resort to deficit financing. And finally, there is the vexed problem of reconciling the creation of economic incentives for the many with that of economic incentives for the few, and the whole host of policies and institutions connected with the aim of creating a socialistic pattern of society in India. It is obvious, therefore, that it will not be easy for India to make the progress

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that she wants and actually could make in the economic field. But the economic background is sound, the people are determined and self-reliant, the outside world is, on the whole, friendly and helpful, and the atmosphere is one that is suited for great effort. Above all, in the person of her Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, the country has not only an inspiring but also an inspired leader. India has come well out of the immediate pangs of independence, she has made a good start with her first Five Year Plan, and she has every reason to do better with the second. Growing prosperity will benefit not only India and her people but also the outside world and its citizens. Above all, it will contribute to the future of political and parliamentary democracy in Asia, and thereby, in the long run, in the rest of the world also.

V. K. R. V. R.

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STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of the Union of India is 1,176,864 sq. miles and the population at the time of the 1951 Census was 356,879,394. The largest towns and their populations are: Bombay 2,839,270, Calcutta 2,548,677, Madras 1,416,056, Delhi (incl. New Delhi) 1,191,104, Hyderabad 1,085,722. About 15 per cent of the population lives in towns but the proportion varies: in Bombay State, for instance, the figure is 24 per cent, in Assam 3 per cent. The population of

India's 75 cities increased by 43·8 per cent in the decade 1941-51.

In October, 1955 the States Re-organisation Commission recommended far-reaching changes which, if adopted, will reduce the number of states from 27 to 16, with three territories (Delhi, Manipur and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands) to be administered from the centre; the distinction between Part A and Part B states would be abolished and Part C states would disappear.

AREA AND POPULATION OF STATES AND TERRITORIES
(Census of India, 1951)

STATE	AREA (Sq. MILES)	1941	1951		
		Population	Population	Females per 1,000 males	
Part A States:					
‡Andhra	63,608	—	20,507,801	—	
*Assam	85,012	7,593,037	9,043,707	875	
Bihar	70,330	36,545,575	40,225,947	994	
Bombay	111,434	29,506,968	35,956,150	929	
Madhya Pradesh	130,272	19,631,615	21,247,533	995	
‡Madras	60,362	49,847,508	35,734,489	1,004	
Orissa	60,136	13,767,988	14,645,946	1,023	
Punjab	37,378	12,593,628	12,641,205	863	
Uttar Pradesh	113,409	56,516,622	63,215,742	909	
West Bengal	30,779	21,837,295	24,860,217	861	
Part B States:					
Hyderabad	82,168	16,338,534	18,655,108	971	
(‡Jammu and Kashmir in dispute)	..	..	..	..	
Madhya Bharat	46,478	7,151,502	7,954,154	924	
Mysore	33,309	7,329,140	9,848,684	945	
P.E.P.S.U.	10,078	3,424,060	3,493,685	852	
Rajasthan	130,207	12,282,105	15,290,797	920	
Saurashtra	21,451	3,430,982	4,137,359	974	
Travancore-Cochin	9,144	7,492,893	9,280,425	1,007	
Part C States:					
Ajmer	2,417	588,960	693,372	926	
Bhopal	6,878	785,322	836,474	910	
Coorg	1,585	168,726	229,405	829	
Delhi	578	917,939	1,744,072	761	
‡Himachal Pradesh	10,904	935,359	1,109,466	916	
Kutch	16,724	500,800	567,606	1,077	
Manipur	8,628	512,069	577,635	1,034	
Tripura	4,032	513,010	639,029	912	
Vindhya Pradesh	23,603	3,353,019	3,574,690	950	
Part D Territories and Other Areas:					
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	33,768	30,971	627	
Sikkim (Protectorate)	2,744	121,520	137,725	912	

* Excluding Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (estimated population, 560,000).

† No census taken in Jammu and Kashmir (92,780 sq. miles). Estimated population (1951), 4,410,000.

‡ 1954 figures; Andhra was formed in 1954 from the Telugu-speaking areas of Madras; Bilaspur was incorporated into Himachal Pradesh, also in 1954.

VITAL STATISTICS
(Pre-1947 figures include Pakistan)

	1939	1945	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) .	32.7	28.0	24.9	24.9	24.8	26.5	28.0
Death Rate (per 1,000 population) .	21.5	22.1	16.1	14.4	13.6	16.6	13.3

NOTE.—The expectation of life is about 32 years in India compared with 69 in England.

PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES

Over 200 languages are spoken in India, but a great number are confined to small sections of the population numbering under 100,000. There are 14 languages of

importance: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu. Of these, the most widely spoken are Hindi (the official language) and Telugu.

English will continue to be used for all official purposes until 1965.

AGRICULTURE

CROPS

	AREA ('000 acres)				PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Rice . . .	76,135	73,713	74,056	76,646	20,251	20,964	22,537	27,079
Wheat . . .	24,082	23,404	24,286	26,098	6,360	6,085	7,382	7,792
Potatoes . . .	592	617	629	648	1,634	1,685	1,961	1,965
Sugarcane . . .	4,217	4,792	4,272	3,598	5,615	6,066	5,019	4,614
Tobacco . . .	883	713	896	890	257	206	241	256
Groundnuts . . .	11,106	12,151	11,848	11,356	3,426	3,142	2,883	3,772
Cotton . . .	14,536	16,201	15,713	17,027	2,910†	3,133†	3,194†	3,935†
Jute† . . .	1,411	1,951	1,813	1,196	3,283†	4,678†	4,592†	3,128†
Tea . . .	777	782	777	—	607,318*	641,079*	675,270*	—

* in '000 lb. † in '000 bales of 400 lb. each. ‡ [calendar years].

INDUSTRY

MINING AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(in monthly averages or calendar months)

COMMODITY	UNIT	1938	1948	1951	1952	1953	1954
Coal	'000 metric tons	2,400*	2,551	2,915	3,067	3,035	3,113
Iron Ore	" " "	232†	194	310	332	309	333
Crude Steel	" " "	82	106	127	134	128	143
Cotton Fabrics	million metres	325*	337	319	350	372	382
Cotton Yarn	'000 metric tons	49.3*	55.0	49.0	54.7	56.9	59
Cement	" " "	119*	131	271	299.5	320	372
Electricity	millions of kW.h.	..	381	488	516	560	627
Rubber	'000 metric tons	1.30	1.31	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8

* Former British provinces and Indian States. † Excluding direct casting.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (MANUFACTURING AND MINING)

(1948=100)

1948	.	.	.	100
1949	.	.	.	98
1950	.	.	.	97
1951	.	.	.	108
1952	.	.	.	119
1953	.	.	.	125

(1953=100)

1954	.	.	.	108
1955 Feb	.	.	.	117

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

(Base: 1946=100)

INDUSTRY	1948	1951	1954
Coal	103.2	118.8	127.3
Sugar	116.5	120.8	109.2
Paints and Varnishes	93.0	87.2	95.9
Cement	100.7	207.2	285.1
Glass (Sheet glass only)	71.6	126.9	379.1
Refractories	120.8	151.7	152.8
Plywood (tea chests and commercial)	91.4	120.5	132.3
Paper and paper boards	92.4	124.4	146.5
Matches	129.4	140.3	128.4
Cotton textiles	109.0	101.3	123.3
Woollen manufactures	74.1	65.5	74.3
Jute	100.2	80.4	85.2
Chemicals (all types)	158.5	260.2	662.4
Non-ferrous metals	96.5	114.4	125.8
Steel (ingots and metal for casting)	97.1	116.0	130.2
Bicycles	129.0	265.9	866.3
Sewing machines	327.1	726.4	1310.2
Electric lamps	113.9	191.3	284.4
Electric fans	163.0	192.5	216.4
Dry cells	136.5	162.6	169.0
Diesel engines	216.7	1531.9	1829.6
Machine tools	60.0	51.8	54.8
Hurricane lanterns	208.3	846.1	1061.1
Storage batteries	405.9	784.5	697.0
Electric motors	130.7	311.1	408.9
Power transformers	210.3	500.3	1023.6

FINANCE

CURRENCY, EXCHANGE AND BANK DEPOSITS

India's standard unit of currency is the rupee (= 1s. 6d.), which is divided into annas, pice and pies. (1 rupee = 16 annas, 1 anna = 4 pice, 1 pice = 3 pies).

(End-of-year figures)

		1939	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Currency in circulation	(1,000 million rupees)	3.4	12.03	11.70	11.32	11.53	12.10
Bank Deposits .	(1,000 million rupees)	1.5	6.30	6.03	5.61	5.62	6.20

GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(million rupees)

REVENUE	1953-54 ACCOUNT	1954-55 REVISED	1955-56 BUDGET	EXPENDITURE	1953-54 ACCOUNT	1954-55 REVISED	1955-56 BUDGET
Customs	1,587.1	1,800.0	1,650.0 +5.0*	Direct Demands on Revenue	298.4	304.6	331.3
Union Excise Duties	949.8	1,036.5	1,234.5 +177.0*	Irrigation	1.0	1.4	1.3
Corporation Tax	415.4	384.1	397.7	Debt Services	408.2	394.0	392.0
Taxes on Income	1,228.4	1,265.9	1,252.3 +87.0*	Civil Administration	641.7	839.3	1,117.6
Estate Duty	—	12.6	30.0	Currency and Mint	26.0	34.9	33.6
Opium	19.6	22.6	20.0	Civil Works	138.5	150.6	163.3
Interest	29.1	36.1	29.1	Miscellaneous	321.1	308.6	432.2
Civil Administration	98.0	108.1	105.4	Defence Services (net)	1,863.0	1,980.2	2,026.8
Currency and Mint	157.4	207.6	231.8	Contributions and grants-in- aid to States	259.1	320.5	359.3
Civil Works	22.9	18.0	19.0	Extraordinary Items	117.8	226.7	131.9
Other Revenue	131.5	105.9	204.9				
Posts and Telegraphs	24.0	14.0	7.0				
Railways	69.5	70.8	61.5				
Deduct Share of Income Tax payable to States	-572.9	-559.6	-527.7 -42.0*				
Deduct Share of Estate Duty payable to States	—	-11.8	-27.9				
TOTAL REVENUE	4,159.8	4,510.8	4,687.6 +217.0*	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,074.8	4,560.8	4,989.3
Deficit on Revenue Account	—	50.0	301.7 -217.0	Surplus on Revenue Account	85.0	—	—
TOTAL	4,159.8	4,560.8	4,989.3	TOTAL	4,159.8	4,560.8	4,989.3

* Effect of budget proposals.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN*
Provisional Figures
(Rs. million)

PUBLIC SECTOR	FIRST PLAN		SECOND PLAN			
	Percentage	Total outlay	Investment outlay	Current outlay	Total outlay	Percentage
Agriculture, Irrigation and Community Development Power	44	9,900	7,500	2,000	9,500	22
			4,500	—	4,500	10.5
Transport and Communications	24	5,360	8,500	1,000	14,000	33
Industry and Minerals	8	1,780	10,000	1,000	9,500	22
Construction and Social Services	24	5,440	2,500	5,000	11,000	26
Stocks	—	—	1,000	—	7,500	17
					1,000	2
TOTAL	100	22,480	34,000	9,000	43,000	100

The total net investment of Rs. 22,000 million in the private sector is planned to be distributed roughly as follows:

	(Rs. million)
Construction	11,000
Industry, Mining, Power and Transport	5,000
Agriculture and allied pursuits	2,000
Working capital in trade and industry and miscellaneous	4,000
TOTAL	22,000

* The draft outline published in February 1956 provided for increases bringing the total outlay in the public sector to Rs.48,000 million and investment in the private sector to Rs.23,000 million. The Plan may be extended to cover a period of six years.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

EXTERNAL TRADE

BALANCE OF TRADE
(million rupees; monthly averages)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Imports . . .	712	674	481	488
Exports . . .	653	516	443	469
Balance . . .	-59	-158	-38	-19

ANALYSIS BY COMMODITIES (million rupees)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
IMPORTS:				
Grain, Pulses and Flour . . .	807.6	2,303	1,531.5	636.4
Raw Cotton and Wastes . . .	1,007.6	1,364.6	766.7	527
Machinery	848	1,040.6	878.7	837.9
Raw Jute	275.7	670.7	164.8	7.1
Oils	595.2	791.4	817.8	923
Metals	454.5	426.2	431.1	380.9
Chemicals and Drugs . . .	197.4	348	241.3	126.8
Vehicles	32.4	47.9	29.6	36.9
Hardware and Implements . .	144.1	197	142.6	150.1
Dyes and Colours	119.8	142.7	75.1	188.6
Artificial Silk Yarn . . .	147.1	172.9	78.5	120.4
EXPORTS:				
Jute Yarn and Manufactures .	1,144.7	2,703.6	1,295.3	1,138.8
Tea	804.2	938.9	809.8	1,015.4
Cotton Yarns and Manufactures	1,384.4	585.9	700.7	718.2
Spices	251	302.9	209.5	166.2
Leather	259.5	257.5	205.8	248.4
Oils	278	257.2	277.7	61.3
Tobacco	184.6	218.7	134.5	112.5
Raw Cotton and Waste . . .	173.6	210	289.4	192.5
Fruits and Vegetables . . .	127	165.3	163	138.6
Gums, Resin and Lac . . .	136.1	162.4	6.7	74.7
Manganese Ore	80.5	158.1	207.7	242.4

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRIES (million rupees)

IMPORTS	1952-53	1953-54	EXPORTS	1952-53	1953-54
United Kingdom	2,381	1,427	United Kingdom	1,218	1,487.1
United States	1,814	792.5	United States	1,110	896.8
Burma	264	174.8	Australia	170	175.1
Canada	293	259.9	Burma	220	208.1
Ceylon	43	50.8	Canada	128	130.7
Egypt	151	276.6	Ceylon	193	178.8
France	129	99.2	Egypt	57	34.6
Germany	224	310.8	France	56	52.8
Iran	25	20.3	Germany	126	114.7
Italy	120	230.6	Iran	21	15.2
Japan	158	130.5	Italy	105	50.6
Malaya	148	41.9	Japan	311	231.5
Netherlands	106	113	Malaya	186	63.1
Pakistan	7	2.5	Netherlands	100	65.3
Switzerland	69	91.2	Pakistan	137	18
Thailand	77	4.4	Switzerland	6	7.4

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(Monthly Averages)

YEAR	FREIGHT TRAFFIC	PASSENGER TRAFFIC
	Ton- kilometres (million)	Kilometres (million)
1948 . . .	3,040	4,925
1952 . . .	3,879	4,601
1953 . . .	4,102	4,741
1954 . . .	4,422	4,969

Four great trunk roads stretching diagonally across the country form the framework of India's road system. The Grand Trunk Road stretches from Amritsar in the north-west to Calcutta in the east. The other three run from Calcutta to Madras, Madras to Bombay, and Bombay to Delhi. In all, they **amount to** over 5,000 miles. Subsidiary roads connecting various district centres are linked to them.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Monthly Averages)
('000 Passenger-kilometres)

1938	106
1948	23,648
1951	34,490
1952	32,460
1953	32,150
1954	35,670

ROADS

There are approximately 91,000 miles of metalled and 159,000 miles of unmetalled roads in India (excluding urban roads).

SHIPPING

(Monthly averages or calendar months; thousand tons)

	A. FOREIGN TRADE						B. COASTAL TRADE					
	TONNAGE ENTERED			TONNAGE CLEARED			TONNAGE ENTERED			TONNAGE CLEARED		
	Total	Indian	Foreign	Total	Indian	Foreign	Total	Indian	Foreign	Total	Indian	Foreign
1938	760	26	734	793	28	765	1,364	344	1,030	1,317	319	998
1948(*)	646	16	630	567	19	548	558	106	452	569	109	460
1949	741	21	720	559	30	529	643	151	492	622	150	472
1950	670	38	632	607	50	557	638	245	393	652	247	405
1951	777	54	723	647	66	581	796	362	434	764	371	393
1952	775	56	719	743	76	667	837	397	440	825	418	407
1953	750	50	700	885	87	798	898	440	458	871	452	419
1952 October . . .	647	36	611	897	88	809	845	380	465	830	366	464
1953 October . . .	840	45	795	944	74	870	923	387	536	803	408	395
1954 September . .	762	72	690	743	84	659	733	290	443	765	316	449

* April to December.

Sources: U.N. *Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1954 and 1955.*

India, 1955, Annual Review, Information Dept., India House.

Monthly Abstract of Statistics, April 1955 (Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi).

Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India, adopted by the Constituent Assembly in November 1949, was inaugurated on January 26th, 1950, on which date India became a sovereign democratic republic. India's relations with the British Commonwealth of Nations were defined at the London Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers in April 1949, when it was unanimously agreed that the Republic of India should remain a full member of the Commonwealth.

A Constituent Assembly was set up in 1946 in accordance with the Cabinet Mission Plan, and was subject to the final authority of the British Parliament. In consequence of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, it re-assembled as a sovereign body to assume power on behalf of the Government of India, thereby superseding the former Indian legislature, consisting of the Council of States and the Legislative Assembly. The new Constitution provided, under Article 379, that the Constituent Assembly should act as the Provisional Parliament for the Union of India until both Houses of the new Parliament were constituted.

The Constitution declares in the preamble that the People of India solemnly resolve to constitute a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. There are 397 articles and 9 schedules, which form a comprehensive document. The Constitution is flexible in character, and a simple process of amendment has been adopted.

Union of States. The Union of India comprises 27 states. Nine states correspond to former Governors' provinces, seven to former Indian states, or unions of states, and nine to Chief Commissioners' provinces. Andhra is a new linguistic state. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are scheduled territories also included in the Union. There are provisions for the formation and admission of new states.

The States Re-organisation Commission (October, 1955) recommended changes which, if adopted, will reduce the number of states from 27 to 16,* with three territories to be administered from the centre.

The Constitution confers citizenship on a threefold basis of birth, descent, and residence. Provisions are made for refugees who have migrated from Pakistan and for persons of Indian origin residing abroad.

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. The rights of the citizen contained in Part III of the Constitution are declared fundamental and enforceable in law. "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is a punishable offence. The Directive Principles of State Policy provide a code intended to ensure promotion of the economic, social and educational welfare of the State in future legislation.

The President is the head of the Union, exercising all executive power on the advice of ministers responsible to Parliament. He is elected by an electoral college consisting of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislatures of the States. The votes are weighted so that the voting strength of the Central Legislature is equal to that of all the State Legislatures combined. The President holds office for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election. He may be impeached for violation of the

Constitution. The Vice-President is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Upper House and is elected by a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.

The Parliament for the Union consists of the President and 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. Election is indirect through the State legislatures. 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 consists of not more than 500 members, directly elected on the basis of adult suffrage. The life of this House is normally five years.

Government of the States. The governmental machinery of Part A states (corresponding to Governors' provinces) closely resembles that of the Union. Each of these states has a governor at its head appointed by the President for a term of five years to exercise executive power on the advice of a Council of Ministers. The heads of Part B states (corresponding to Indian states and unions of states) are known as Rajpramukhs, and were appointed in accordance with agreements made between the States Unions and the Government of India. The Rajpramukh will also exercise executive power on the advice of ministers but for a transition period of ten years the government of these states will be subject to directions of the Central Government. The states' legislatures consist of the Governor, or Rajpramukh, and either one house (legislative assembly) or, in some states two houses (legislative assembly and legislative council). The term of the assembly is five years, but the council is not subject to dissolution. Part C states (Commissioners' provinces) are administered by the President through a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governor.

Legislation—Federal System. The Constitution provides that bills, other than money bills, can be introduced in either House. To become law, they must be passed by both Houses and receive the assent of the President. In financial affairs the authority of the Lower House is final. The various subjects of legislation are enumerated on three lists in the seventh schedule of the Constitution: the Union List, containing over 90 entries, including external affairs, defence, communications, and atomic energy; the State List, containing over 60 entries, including local government, police, public health, education; and the Concurrent List, with under 40 entries, including criminal law, marriage and divorce, labour welfare. The Constitution vests residuary authority in the Centre. All matters not enumerated in the Concurrent or State Lists will be deemed to be included in the Union List, and in the event of conflict between Union and State Law on any subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Union Law will prevail. In time of emergency Parliament may even exercise powers otherwise exclusively vested in the states. An independent judiciary exists to define and interpret the Constitution and to resolve constitutional disputes arising between states, or between a state and the Government of India.

Other Provisions of the Constitution deal with special administration of tribal areas, administration relations between the Union and the states, inter-state trade and commerce, finance, and official language.

* This plan includes Jammu and Kashmir, which is still in dispute between India and Pakistan.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. RAJENDRA PRASAD.
Vice-President: Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs: JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.
Minister for Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research: MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.
Minister for Home Affairs: GOVIND BALLABH PANT.
Minister for Communications: JAGJIVAN RAM.
Minister for Finance: C. D. DESHMUKH.
Minister for Planning and Irrigation and Power: GULZARILAL NANDA.
Minister for Defence: KAILAS NATH KATJU.
Minister for Food and Agriculture: AJIT PRASAD JAIN.
Minister for Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel: T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI.
Minister for Law and Minority Affairs: C. C. BISWAS.
Minister for Railways and Transport: LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI.
Minister for Works, Housing and Supply: SARDAR SWARAN SINGH.
Minister for Labour: KHANDUBHAI DESAI.
Minister for Health: RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR.
Minister for Production: K. C. REDDY.
Minister without Portfolio: V. K. KRISHNA MENON.

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET

Minister for Parliamentary Affairs: SATYA NARAYAN SINHA.
Minister for Information and Broadcasting: B. V. KESKAR.
Minister for Rehabilitation: MEHR CHAND KHANNA.
Ministry of Commerce and Industry: D. P. KARKAR (Commerce), NITYANAND KANUNGO (Industry).
Ministry for Defence: MAHAVIR TYAGI (Defence Organisation).
Ministry of External Affairs: SYED MAHMUD.
Ministry of Finance: ARUN CHANDRA GUHA (Revenue and Defence Expenditure).
 MANILAL CHATURBHAI SHAH (Revenue and Civil Expenditure).
Ministry of Food and Agriculture: PANJABRAO DESHMUKH (Agriculture).
Ministry of Law: HARI VINAYAK PATASKAR (Legal Affairs).
Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research: K. D. MALAVIYA (Natural Resources).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

(A) Ambassador; (M) Minister; (HC) High Commissioner;
 (CA) Chargé d'Affaires; (C) Commissioner.

Aden: A. S. DHAWAN (HC).
Afghanistan: BHAGHWAT DAYAL, Kabul (A).
Argentina: N. RAGHAVAN, Buenos Aires (CA); (also accredited to Chile).
Australia: General K. M. CARIAPPA, Canberra (HC); (also accredited to New Zealand).
Austria: (see Switzerland).
Belgium: K. K. CHETTUR, Brussels (A); (also accredited to Luxembourg).
Brazil: LAL RAM SHARAN SINGH, Rio de Janeiro (A).
Bulgaria: (see Yugoslavia).

Burma: R. SAKSENA, Rangoon (A).
Cambodia: B. K. ACHARYA, Phnom Penh (M).
Canada: Dr. M. A. RAUF, Ottawa (HC).
Ceylon: B. N. CHAKRAVARTY, Colombo (HC).
Chile: (see Argentina).
China: R. K. NEHRU, Peking (A).
Czechoslovakia: DHARMA VIRA, Prague (A).
Denmark: (see Sweden).
East Africa: PREM KRISHEN (C); Nairobi.
Egypt: NAWAB ALI YAVAR JUNG, Cairo (A); (also accredited to Lebanon and Libya).
Ethiopia: NARANJAN SINGH GILL, Addis Ababa (A).
Finland: (see Denmark).
France: Wing Commdr. H. S. MALIK, Paris (A); (also accredited to Norway).
Germany: A. C. NAMBIAR, Bonn (A).
Hungary: (see U.S.S.R.).
Indonesia: B. F. H. B. TYABJI, Djakarta (A).
Iran: Dr. TARA CHAND, Teheran (A).
Iraq: R. S. MANI, Baghdad (A); (also accredited to Jordan).
Ireland: (see United Kingdom).
Italy: JOHN A. THIVI, Rome (A).
Japan: B. R. SEN, Tokyo (A).
Jordan: (see Iraq).
Lebanon: (see Egypt).
Libya: (see Egypt).
Luxembourg: (see Belgium).
Malaya: R. K. TANDAN, Singapore (C).
Mexico: (see U.S.A.).
Nepal: BHAGWAN SAHAY, Kathmandu (A).
Netherlands: B. KRISHNA KAPUR, The Hague (A).
New Zealand: (see Australia).
Norway: (see France).
Pakistan: C. C. DESAI, Karachi (HC).
Philippines: J. K. ATAL, Manila (M).
Poland: (see U.S.S.R.).
Rumania: (see Yugoslavia).
Saudi Arabia: MUSTAFA KAMAL KIDWAI, Jeddah (CA).
Sikkim: APA B. PANT, Gangtok, via Siliguri (Political Officer).
Sweden: INDER SEN CHOPRA, Stockholm (A); (also accredited to Denmark and Finland).
Switzerland: MOHAN SINHA MEHTA, Berne (M); (also accredited to the Vatican and Austria).
Syria: S. K. BAMERJI, Damascus (M).
Thailand: P. A. MENON, Bangkok (A).
Tibet: P. N. MENON, Lhasa (Consul-General).
Turkey: S. N. HAKSAR, Ankara, (A).
United Kingdom: VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT, London (HC); (also accredited to Ireland).
U.S.A.: G. L. MEHTA, Washington, D.C. (A); (also accredited to Mexico).
U.S.S.R.: K. P. S. MENON, Moscow (A); (also accredited to Hungary and Poland).
Vatican: (see Switzerland).
West Africa: (Nigeria and Gold Coast), RAMESHWAR RAO, Accra (C).
Yugoslavia: RAJESHWAR DAYAL, Belgrade (A); (also accredited to Bulgaria and Rumania).
United Nations: A. S. LALL, New York (Permanent Representative).

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

STATES ADMINISTERED BY A GOVERNOR

ANDHRA

(Provisional capital—Kurnool)

Governor: CHANDULAL TRIVEDI.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister and Minister for Finance, Education, Press and Home Affairs: GOPALA REDDY.

Deputy Chief Minister, Home Department and Public Works: SANJEEVA REDDY.

Planning, Industries and Public Health: KALA VENTAKA RAO.

Electricity and Social Welfare: G. LATCHANNA.

Co-operation and Commercial Taxes: D. SANJEVIAH.

Local Administration and Prohibition: NAGESWARA RAO.

Agriculture: RAMA RAO.

ASSAM

(Capital—Shillong)

Governor: JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM.

MINISTERS:

Premier, and Minister for Development, Tribal Areas, Five-year Plan and Social Welfare: BISNURAM MEHDI.

Excise, Jail, and Registration: Rev. J. J. M. NICHOLS-ROY.

Public Works, Flood Control and Transport: S. SARMA.

Medical, Public Health, and Food: RUPNATH BRAHMA.

Local Self-Government, Veterinary and Livestock: MAULAVI ABDUL MATLIB MAZUMDAR.

Labour, Education and Development of Backward Areas: OMEO KUMAR DAS.

Finance and Revenue: MOTI RAM BORA.

Agriculture, Forests and Land Reclamation: RAMNATH DAS.

Supply, Trade and Commerce, Relief and Rehabilitation,

Major Industries: B. MOOKERJEE.

Chief Secretary: K. DATTA.

Adviser to H.E. the Governor: K. L. MEHTA.

BIHAR

(Capital—Patna)

Governor: RANGANATH RAMCHANDRA DIWAKAR.

MINISTERS

Premier: Dr. KRISHNA SINHA.

Finance, Labour, and Agricultural Development: Dr. ANUGRAHA NARAIN SINHA.

Relief and Rehabilitation, Prisons: SHAH MUHAMMAD OZAIR MUNEMI.

Development (Co-operative and Veterinary): DIP NARAYAN SINHA.

Public Health and Public Works: MUHAMMED SHAFI.

Irrigation and Electricity: RAM CHARITRA SINGH.

Education: ACHARYA BADRINATH VERMA.

Revenue and Excise: K. B. SAHAI.

Local Self-Government and Welfare: BHOLA PASWAN.

Transport, Information and Development of Industry (including Cottage Industries): MAHESH PRASHAD SINHA.

Justice: SHIVANANDAN PRASAD MANDAL.

Supply and Price Control: HARANATH MUSHRA.

Chief Secretary: L. P. SINGH, I.C.S.

BOMBAY

(Capital—Bombay)

Governor: HAREKRISHNA MAHATAB.

MINISTERS:

Premier, and in charge of Home, Political Affairs and Services: M. R. DESAI.

Labour and Public Health: SHANTILAL H. SHAH.

Education and Law: DINKARRAO N. DESAI.

Finance, Industry and Prohibition: Dr. JIVRAJ N. L. MEHTA.

Public Works: M. M. NAIK-NIMBALKAR.

Revenue and Agriculture: B. S. HIRAY.

Co-operation: M. P. PATIL.

Fisheries, Backward Classes and Rehabilitation: G. D. TAPASE.

Civil Supplies and Food: Y. B. CHAVAN.

Chief Secretary: M. D. BHANSALI, C.I.E., I.C.S.

MADHYA PRADESH

(Capital—Nagpur)

Governor: Dr. B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA.

MINISTERS:

Premier, Police, Political and Publicity: R. S. SHUKLA.

Local Self-Government: P. K. DESHMUKH.

Finance: BIJLAL BIYANI.

Revenue, Education: BHAGWANTRAO MANDLOI.

Social Welfare: DINDAYAL GUPTA.

Public Health: M. S. KANNAMWAR.

Agriculture: S. L. TIWARI.

Commerce and Industry: D. K. MEHTA.

Tribal Welfare: RAJA NARESH CHANDRA SINGH.

Development: R. K. PATIL.

Chief Secretary: K. B. L. SETH, I.C.S.

MADRAS

(Capital—Madras)

Governor: SRI PRAKASA.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister: K. KAMARAJ NADAR.

Health: A. B. SHETTY.

Agriculture: M. BHAKTAVATSALAM.

Finance and Education: C. SUBRAMANIAM.

Revenue: M. A. MANICKAVELU.

Works: R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI.

Religious Endowments and Transport: B. PARAMESWARAN.

Local Administration: S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYACHI.

Chief Secretary: K. R. MENON, I.C.S.

ORISSA

(Capital—Bhubaneswar)

Governor: P. S. KUMARASWAMY RAJA.

MINISTERS:

Premier, and in charge of Home, Works, Finance, Public Relations and River Valley Development, and Relief and Rehabilitation: NABAKRUSHNA CHOUDHURI.

Law, Development and Health: DINABANDHU SAHU.

Finance and Education: RADHANATH RATH.

Tribal and Rural Welfare, Labour and Commerce: SUNARAM SOREN.

Industries and Transport: RAJA BAHADUR SHRI KISHORE CHANDRA DEO BHANJA.

Revenue, Excise and Supply: SADASIVA TRIPATHI.

Chief Secretary: B. C. MUKHERJI, I.C.S.

PUNJAB

(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: CHANDRESHVAR PRASAD NARAIN SINGH.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister, and in charge of Gen. Administration (including Publicity), Law and Order, Food and Civil Supplies and Panchayats: BHIM SEN SACHAR.

INDIA

Land Revenue, Development (Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary) and Consolidation of Holdings: SARDAR PARTAP SINGH KAIRON.
Irrigation, Electricity and Co-operative Societies: CHAUDHRI LAHRI SINGH.
Finance, Relief and Rehabilitation, and Industries: SARDAR UJJAL SINGH.
Education, Health and Transport: JAGAT NARAIN.
Public Works, Capital Projects and Local Government: SARDAR GURBACHAN SINGH BAJWA.
Labour, Stationery and Printing, Excise and Taxation, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes: SUNDER SINGH.
Chief Secretary: S. NAWAB SINGH, I.C.S.

UTTAR PRADESH

(Capital—Lucknow)

Governor: KANIALAL MANEKLAL MUNSHI.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister and Minister for General Administration and Home Affairs: Dr. SAMPURNANAND.
Finance, Power, Forests and Co-operation: H. M. IBRAHIM.
Agriculture, Relief and Rehabilitation: HUKUM SINGH VISEN.
Revenue and Transport: CHARAN SINGH.
Justice and Local Self-Government: ALI ZAHEER.
Planning, Industries and Civil Supplies: C. B. GUPTA.
Excise and Registration: GIRDHARI LAL.
Education and Harijan Sahayek: H. SINGH.
Information and Irrigation: K. P. TRIPATHI.
Public Works: VICHITRA NARAYAN SHARMA
Labour and Social Welfare: ACHARYA JUGAL KISHORE.

WEST BENGAL

(Capital—Calcutta)

Governor: H. C. MOOKERJEE.

MINISTERS:

Premier, and in charge of Refugee Rehabilitation: Dr. B. C. ROY.
Cottage and Small Industries: J. N. PANJA.
Education, Land, and Land Revenue: P. BOSE.
Food, Relief, and Supplies: P. C. SEN.
Local Self-Government: I. D. JALAN.
Forests and Fisheries: H. C. NASKAR
Works and Buildings: K. N. DAS GUPTA.
Judicial and Legislative: S. K. BASU.
Labour: K. P. MOOKHERJI.
Irrigation and Waterways: A. K. MUKHERJEE.
Excise: S. P. BURMAN.
Tribal Welfare: RADHAGOBINDA-ROY.
Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation: Mrs. R. ROY.
Agriculture and Co-operative Credit: Dr. R. AHMED.

STATES ADMINISTERED BY A RAJPRAMUKH

HYDERABAD

(Capital—Hyderabad)

Rajpramukh: THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

MINISTERS:

Prime Minister: Dr. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAO.
Home: D. G. BINDU.
Finance: VINAYAK R. K. VIDYALANKAR.
Revenue: K. U. RANGA REDDY.

GOVERNMENT

Labour and Public Works: Dr. G. S. MELKOTE.
Agriculture: Dr. CHENNA REDDY.
Medical and Rural Reconstruction: NAWAB MEHDI NAWAZ JUNG.
Education and Local Self-Government: GOPAL RAE EKBOTE.

MADHYA BHARAT

(Capitals—Gwalior and Indore)

Rajpramukh: MAHARAJAH SCINDIA OF GWALIOR.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister: TAKHTMAL JAIN
P. W. D., Information and Food: S. PANDVIYA.
Tribal Welfare, Health and Forests: Dr. PREM SINGH RATHOR.
Law and Education: M. SINGH MEHTA.
Commerce and Industries: SITARAM JAJU.
Development (excluding Forests and Tribal Welfare), and Labour: V. V. DRAVID
Home: NARSINGHRAO DIXIT.
Finance: MISHRILAL GANGWAL.
Revenue: SOUBHAGYAMAL JAIN

MYSORE

(Capital—Bangalore)

Rajpramukh: MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister and Minister of Finance, Home and Economic Affairs, etc.: K. HANUMANTHAIA.
Police, Food, Military Affairs, Civil Supplies: H. SIDDAVEERAPPA
Law, Prisons, Education, Labour: A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO.
Public Health, District Boards: T. CHIENNAH.
Revenue and Public Works: K. MANJAPPA.
Agriculture, Co-operation, Forests: Dr. N. NAGAN GOUDA.

PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB

(Capital—Patiala)

Rajpramukh: MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

Chief Minister and all other Departments: BRISH BHAN.

RAJASTHAN

(Capital—Jaipur)

Rajpramukh: MAHARAJAH OF JAIPUR.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister and in charge of Education and Planning and Development: MOHANLAL SUKHADIA.
Public Works Department, Legislative Assembly and Elections and Revenue: DAMODARLAL VYAS.
Home, Food, Civil Supplies, Commerce and Industry: BHAGILAL PANDYA.
Medical, Public Health, Local Self-Government: KUMBHA RAM ARYA.
Co-operation, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, including Evacuee Property: AMRIT LAL YADAV.
Irrigation, Agriculture and Transport: RAM NIWAS MIRDHA.
Finance, Forests and Labour: BRIJ SUNDER SHARMA.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

SAURASHTRA

(Capital—Rajkot)

Rajpramukh: JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister and in charge of Cabinet, Co-ordination Dept. (excluding Planning) and Home Services Dept., State Transport, and Information: RASIKLAL UMEDCHAND PARIKH.

Finance, Industry and Supply Dept. (excluding Labour), Planning and Communication Dept.: MANHARLAL MAN-SUKHALL SHAH.

Education and Public Works Dept.: JADAVJI KESHAVJI MODI.

Medical, Public Health, Rehabilitation, Law, Justice and Forest Depts.: DAYASHANKER TRIKAMJI DAVE.

Revenue, Labour, Local Self-Government and Town Planning (Municipality): GHANSHYAMLAL CHHOTALAL OZA.

Development, Agriculture, Co-operation, Backward Class, Rural Industry, Gram Panchayat: RATUBHAI MUL-SHANKER ADANI.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

(Capital—Trivandrum)

Rajpramukh: MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE.

MINISTERS:

Chief Minister, Finance and Justice: P. G. MENON.

Home: A. J. JOHN.

Local Government: P. KOCHUKUTTAN.

Health: A. A. RAHIM.

Public Works: K. I. VELAYUDHAN.

STATES ADMINISTERED BY A CHIEF COMMISSIONER OR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

AJMER

Chief Commissioner: M. K. KRIPALANI.

BHOPAL

Chief Commissioner: K. P. BASRGAVA.

COORG

Chief Commissioner: Lieut.-Col. D. S. BEDI.

DELHI

Chief Commissioner: A. D. PANDIT.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Lieutenant-Governor: BAJRANG BAHADUR SINGH.

KUTCH

Chief Commissioner: S. A. GHATGE.

MANIPUR

Chief Commissioner: R. P. BHARGAVA.

TRIPURA

Chief Commissioner: V. NANJAPPA.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Lieutenant-Governor: K. SANTHANAM.

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Chief Commissioner: S. N. MAITRA.

SIKKIM

Sikkim State is a protectorate of the Government of India, ruled by His Highness Maharajah Sir TASHI NAM-GYAL and administered by a Dewan with the assistance of an elected Council.

Dewan: J. S. LALL.

PONDICHERRY

On November 1st, 1954, all French possessions in India, including Pondicherry, were formally transferred to India.

Chief Commissioner: KEWAL SINGH.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The future of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is the subject of a dispute between India and Pakistan, which has been referred to the United Nations.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The first General Elections under the new Constitution were held in 1952 and resulted in a sweeping victory for the Congress Party who, with 362 successful candidates,

secured 75 per cent of the seats in the House of the People, although they gained only 45 per cent of the total votes. The figures for the 1952 Elections were:

1952 ELECTIONS

PARTIES	VALID VOTES POLLED	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL VALID VOTES POLLED	SEATS WON
Congress . . .	47,528,011	44.85	362
Socialist* . . .	11,126,344	10.50	12
K.M.P.P.* . . .	6,158,782	5.81	9
C.P.I. and Peoples' Democratic Front . . .	4,712,009	4.45	23
Jan Sangh . . .	3,236,361	3.05	3
S.C.F. . . .	2,501,964	2.30	2
Ram Rajya Parishad . . .	2,094,811	1.98	3
Krishikar Lok Party . . .	1,489,488	1.40	1
Hindu Mahasabha . . .	1,046,263	0.91	4
Forward Bloc (M) . . .	988,272	0.90	1
R.S.P.I. . . .	393,984	0.37	2
Forward Bloc (R) . . .	133,936	0.13	—
R.C.P.I. . . .	26,245	0.02	—
Bolshevik Party . . .	25,792	0.02	—
Other Parties . . .	7,678,662	7.27	26
Independents . . .	16,845,494	15.90	41
TOTAL . . .	105,987,318	99.86	489

* since merged as Praja Socialist Party.

Since 1952 steps have been taken to check the growth of mushroom parties, and on the recommendation of the Electoral Commission only parties which poll more than 3 per cent of the total votes (regardless of the number of seats) are recognised as All-India Parties. The following four parties have been so recognised.

The Indian National Congress, the party now in power at the Centre and in all states, was founded in 1885 by A. O. Hume, with the main object of creating national consciousness in India, and establishing friendly relations with the United Kingdom. In 1907 Congress was split in two—the Extremists and the Moderates. In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi began to take a leading part in its activities and policies, and Congress soon became a mass organisation fighting for complete independence. By 1939 Congress held power in six of the eleven provinces and in two others there were Congress-Coalition Governments. At the outbreak of war in 1939 these ministries gave up office. In 1942 the Congress adopted the policy of "quit India" towards the British. The 1945 elections led to Congress ministries in eight provinces, Congress-Coalition ministries in two, and a Muslim League ministry in one.

Since Independence, Congress has worked for the well-being and advancement of the people of India by peaceful and legitimate means, for a co-operative Commonwealth based on equality and opportunity, for political, economic and social rights, for peace and fellowship. The 60th session of the party, held in January 1955, called for

the establishment of a "socialistic pattern of society" in India and welcomed a neutral foreign policy aimed at peaceful co-existence.

Leader: U. N. DHEBER.

Membership: over 6 million.

The Praja Socialist Party was founded in 1952 as the result of a merger between the Socialist party and the Kisan Mazdoor Praja (Peasant, Workers' and Peoples') party. In the last Indian general election, the two parties polled 17 million votes as compared to Congress's 47 million.

Leaders: ACHARYA NARENDRA DEVA (Chair.), FARID ANSARI, BIPINPAL DAS, M. R. DANDAVATE (Joint Secs.).

Membership: About 270,000.

The Communist Party has its following mostly among trade unionists and student bodies. Its earlier policy of violence was abandoned in favour of support for a "coalition of all democratic anti-feudal, anti-imperialist forces in the country". The party polled nearly 5 million votes in the 1952 elections.

Leaders: H. N. MOOKERJEE; Gen. Sec. A. K. GHOSH.

Membership: About 60,000.

Jan Sangh (*India People's Party*) was founded in 1952 in opposition to the Congress Party. It stands for land reform, economic decentralisation and the reunion of India and Pakistan.

President: PREMNATH DOGRA.

Membership: 400,000.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The appointment of a Law Commission, to be headed by M. C. SETALVAD, the Attorney-General, was announced on August 5th, 1955. The Commission will review the system of judicial administration in India and make recommendations for improvements. The enquiry will cover both civil and criminal courts, the recruitment of the judiciary and the standards of legal education.

THE SUPREME COURT

Article 124 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament prescribes by law a larger number, not more than seven judges.

The Supreme Court exercises exclusive jurisdiction in any dispute between the Union and the States (although there are certain restrictions where an acceding state is involved). It has appellate jurisdiction over any judgment, decree or order of the High Court where this Court certifies that both a substantial question of law and the interpretation of the Constitution are involved.

Provision is made for the appointment by the Chief Justice of India of judges of High Courts as *ad hoc* judges at sittings of the Supreme Court for specified periods, and for the attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will have advisory jurisdiction in respect of questions which may be referred to it by the President for opinion. The Constituent Assembly has also empowered the Supreme Court to hear appeals against a sentence of death passed by a provincial High Court, in reversal of an order of acquittal by a lower court, and in a case which a High Court has transferred to itself from a subordinate court.

The Supreme Court will also hear appeals which are certified by High Courts to be fit for appeal, subject to rules made by the Supreme Court. Parliament may, by law, confer on the Supreme Court any further powers of appeal.

HIGH COURTS

The High Courts are the Courts of Appeal from the lower courts, and their decisions are final except in cases where the appeal lies to the Federal Court.

Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Court, but juries are not employed in civil suits.

LOWER COURTS

Provision is made in the Code for Criminal Procedure for the constitution of lower criminal courts called Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates. The Courts of Session are competent to try all persons duly committed for trial, and inflict any punishment authorised by the law.

Appeals can be made from a single judge's decision in

the High Court, sitting as a court of original criminal jurisdiction, to a bench of not less than two judges of the same Court sitting as a Court of Appeal. The President and the local government concerned exercise the prerogative of mercy.

The constitution of inferior civil courts is determined by regulations within each state.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice of India: The Hon. SUDHI RANJAN DAS.

Judges: HONS. VIVIAN BOSE, N. H. BHAGWATI, B. JAGANNADHADAS, T. L. VENKATARAMA AYYAR, B. P. SINHA, SYED JAFER IMAM

ASSAM HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: S. S. PRASAD.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. M. C. CHAGLA.

WEST BENGAL HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. PHANI BHUSAN CHAKRAVARTHI.

BIHAR HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. SUDHANSHU KUMAR DAS.

HYDERABAD HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. LAXMI SHANKER MISRA.

MADHYA BHARAT HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. G. K. SHINDE.

MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. B. P. SINHA

MADRAS HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. P. V. RAJAMANNAR.

MYSORE HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. P. MEDAPPA.

ORISSA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. LINGARAJ PANIGRAHI.

P. E. P. S. U. HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. K. R. PASSEY.

PUNJAB HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. A. N. BHANDARI.

RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. KAILASH NATH WANCHOO

SAURASHTRA HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. MOHANLAL CHUNILAL SHAH.

TRAVANCORE HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. K. T. KOSHY.

UTTAR PRADESH HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: The Hon. BIDHUBHUSAN MALIK.

RELIGION

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITIES

According to the 1951 Census:

Hindus largely predominate in the centre and south of India, and form 85 per cent of the population. Muslims in India now number about 10 per cent of the population. The Sikhs are mainly in the Punjab and the Jains in Rajasthan and Bombay. The Tribes are chiefly found in Bihar, Orissa, the Central Provinces and Assam, and also in Bengal, Madras, Rajputana and Central India. More than half of the total number of Christians (2·3 per cent of the population) live in South India, the remainder being scattered over the continent in Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Bengal, Assam, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Bombay. The Parsees and Jews are chiefly residents of Bombay State.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

According to the latest estimates there are about 8,200,000 Christians in India, of whom roughly half are Roman Catholic and the rest members of the Anglican Church or of other Protestant Churches.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Head of the Roman Catholic Church in India and Archbishop of Bombay: His Eminence Cardinal VALERIAN GRACIAS, Archbishop's House, Bombay, 1.

The Church has 14 Archbishops and is divided into 49 dioceses.

Archbishops

Agra .	The Most Rev. EVANGELISTO LATINO ENRICO VANNI, The Cathedral, Agra.
Bangalore .	The Most Rev. Dr. T. POIHACAMURY, Archbishop's House, Miller's Road, Bangalore.
Bombay .	H. E. Cardinal VALERIAN GRACIAS, Archbishop's House, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.
Calcutta .	The Most Rev. FERDINAND PERIER, S.J., Archbishop's House, 32 Park Street, Calcutta, 16.
Delhi and Simla	The Most Rev. JOSEPH FERNANDES, Cathedral House, New Delhi.
Ernakulam.	The Most Rev. AGOSTINO KANDATHIL, Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, S. I.
Hyderabad	The Most Rev. Dr. MARK G. GOPU, Archbishop's House, Alexandra Road, Secunderabad-Deccan.
Madras Mylapore	The Most Rev. Dr. LOUIS MATHIAS, Archbishop's House, Kingsford, Chetpet, Madras, 10.
Madurai .	The Most Rev. Dr. J. P. LEONARD, S.J., Archbishop's House, Kosakulam, Pudur, Madurai City.
Nagpur .	The Most Rev. Dr. EUGENE D'SOUZA, Catholic Cathedral, Nagpur, 1.
Pondicherry	The Most Rev. Dr. AUGUSTE S. COLAS, Archbishop's House, Pondicherry.

Ranchi .	The Most Rev. Dr. N. KUJUR, S.J., St. Albert's Seminary, P.O. Box 5, Ranchi.
Trivandrum	The Most Rev. MAR IVANIOS, Archbishop's House, Trivandrum, Travancore.
Verapoly .	The Most Rev. JOSEPH ATTIPETTY, Latin Archbishop's House, Ernakulam.

THE CHURCH OF INDIA

Until March 1930 the Church of England in India (and Ceylon) was in the eyes of the law an integral part of the Church of England and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This legal connection was severed by the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927, and on March 1st, 1930, the Church of England in India and Ceylon, now known as the Church of India, Pakistan, Burma, and Ceylon, became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs.

There are approximately 750,000 adherents, of whom 150,000 are European and Anglo-Indian.

Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon: Most Rev. A. N. MUKERJEE, Bishop's House, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 16.

Bishops

Assam: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH ARMITANAND.
Bhagalpur: Rt. Rev. PHILIP PARMAR.
Bombay: Rt. Rev. WILLIAM Q. LASH.
Chota Nagpur: Rt. Rev. GEORGE N. L. HALL.
Delhi: Rt. Rev. F. R. WILLIS.
Lucknow: Rt. Rev. CHRISTOPHER J. G. ROBINSON.
Nagpur: Rt. Rev. SADANAND A. PATHAK.
Nasik: Rt. Rev. HENRY C. READ.

There are also Bishops at Amritsar, Colombo, Kurunagala, Lahore and Rangoon.

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

The Church of South India was founded in 1947 by the union of the Anglicans, Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians in South India.

Moderator and Bishop of Rayalaseema: Most Rev. H. SUMITRA, Gooty, Anantapur District, S. India.

Deputy Moderator: The Right Rev. J. E. L. NEWBIGIN, TALLAKULAM P.O., Madurai, S. India.

There are 13 bishops and a total congregation of about 225,000.

Other significant Christian groups in India include the Baptist Churches, the Lutheran Churches, the Methodist Churches, the United Church of North India and the Syrian Churches. In addition there are Baptist, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Congregational and interdenominational missions throughout India.

The National Christian Council of India represents all the major non-Roman Catholic churches in India; Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur; Pres. Bishop S. K. MONDOL; Vice-Pres. Most Rev. A. N. MUKERJEE, Rt. Rev. F. WHITTAKER; Sec. Dr. E. C. BHATTY.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE PRESS

The Press has played a prominent part in constitutional and political affairs since 1919. Increased literacy has led to a rapid growth in the number and circulation of both English-language and vernacular newspapers during the past few years. To-day there are more than 600 daily newspapers with a total circulation of over 2½ million.

Geographical considerations discourage the growth of "national" circulations, although there are to-day several newspapers which circulate throughout the country as a whole.

The reading of papers in English is largely confined to the educated classes, but vernacular papers are read to illiterates in towns and villages by their more educated fellows. These newspapers have, therefore, more influence than circulation figures would suggest.

Following the recommendations of a Press Commission, the establishment of a Press Council was approved by the Indian Council of States on September 14th, 1955. The Council, to consist mainly of journalists, would be responsible for maintaining ethical standards and for investigating and advising on matters affecting the Press as a whole.

A further recommendation of the Press Commission is embodied in the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill 1955, which provides for a Press Registrar to whom all newspapers will have to submit information such as names of proprietor, publisher, editor and printer, circulation figures and make-up. The main purpose of the Registrar, according to the bill, is to watch for any development towards monopoly ownership.

NEWS AGENCIES

Press Trust of India: 357 D. Naoroji Road, Bombay; Dir. Dr. N. B. PARULEKAR.

United Press of India: 34 Ganesh Chunder Avenue, Calcutta; f. 1933; Nationalist news agency with branches throughout India; Chair. Dr. B. C. ROY; Managing Dir. and Editor B. SEN GUPTA.

Free Press of India News Agency: 21 Dalal Street, Bombay.

Nafen (Near and Far East News Ltd.): 20 Forbes Street, Bombay, 1; British-owned, distributes news in Indian languages

Foreign news agencies operating in India include Reuter (which distributes its services through PTI), United Press (distributes through the *Times of India* only), Agence France-press (distributes through the United Press of India) and Associated Press and Tass which only collect news.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

All-India Newspaper Editors Conference: Pres. A. D. MANI (*Hitavada*, Nagpur).

Commonwealth Press Union (Indian Section): c/o *Hindustan Times*, Delhi, Chair DEVADAS GANDHI.

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society: P.O. Box 69, New Delhi; f. 1939.

Indian Federation of Working Journalists: 5-6 Sri Rama Buildings, Mount Road, Madras, 2; f. 1950; Pres. CHALAPATHI RAU (*National Herald*, Lucknow).

Indian Journalists Association: Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta; f. 1922.

Indian Languages Newspaper Association: Ghoga Street, Bombay; f. 1941; Pres. A. R. BHAT.

Southern India Journalists Federation: 5-6 Sir Rama Buildings, Mount Road, Madras; Pres. R. IYER.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

AHMEDABAD

Gujarat Samachar: Gujarat Samachar Building, Khanpur; morning; Gujarati; Editor I. B. THAKOR.

Loknad: Gujarat Samachar Building, Khanpur; evening; Gujarati; Editor NIRUBHAI B. DESAI.

Sandesh: Katcheri Ghat; f. 1941; Gujarati; Editor N. C. BODIWALA.

ALLAHABAD

Amrita Bazar Patrika: 15 Elgin Road; f. 1943; English; Manager J. N. BANERJEE; Editor T. K. GHOSH.

Bharat: Leader Road; f. 1928; Hindi; Editor S. D. SRIVASTAVA.

Leader: Leader Road; f. 1909; English; Nationalist; Editor R. N. ZUTSHI.

BANGALORE

All Kalam: 116 Kalasipalyam, City; Urdu; Editor S. G. MOHIYUDDIN.

Daily Post: 1 Madras Bank Road; f. 1873; English; Editor S. V. GOVINDARAJAN.

Tainadu: 16 Hardinge Road; f. 1927; evening; Kanarese; Editor P. B. SREENIVASAN.

Visvakarnataka: 85 Balepet Chowk, Bangalore City; f. 1932; morning; Kanarese; Editor N. S. VENKOBABAO.

BOMBAY

Bharat Samachar: 83 Marine Drive, W. Court; morning; Gujarati; Editor CHIMANLAL SHAH; Sec. Miss MAUD PEREIRA; circ. 25,000.

Bombay Chronicle: Fort; London Office: Salisbury Sq House, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1913; morning; English; Editor J. D. EWING.

Bombay Samachar: Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort; f. 1814; morning and Sunday weekly; Gujarati; political and commercial; Editor SORAB KAPADIA.

Bombay Sentinel: f. 1931; evening; English; Editor J. D. EWING.

Chitra: Frere Road, Fort, f. 1934; morning; Marathi; Editor VASANT PRADHAN; circ. 28,000.

Evening News of India: D. Naoroji Road; London Office: 4 Albemarle Street, W.1; f. 1923; English; Editor FRANK MORAES.

Free Press Bulletin: 21 Dalal Street, Fort; f. 1947; Editor M. V. KAMATH.

Free Press Journal: 21 Dalal Street, Fort; Independent Nationalist; in English; Editor S. NATARAJAN.

INDIA

PRESS

Indian Express: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba; f. 1932; English; Managing Editor R. GOENKA; circ. 100,000.

Jam-e-Jamshed: Ballard House, Mangalore Street; f. 1832; daily and weekly; English and Gujarati; Editor ADI MARZBAN.

Khilafat Daily: Khilafat House, 27; f. 1921; morning; Urdu; Editor Z. S. ALI.

Lokasatta: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba; Marathi; Editor H. R. MAHAJANI; circ. 48,700.

Navakal: 13 Sheniwadi, 4; f. 1923; morning; Marathi; Editor Y. K. KHADILKAR.

Praka Tantra: Frere Road, Fort; f. 1954; evening; Gujarati; Editor CHIMANLAL SHAH; circ. 14,000.

Sayam Chitra: Frere Road, Fort; f. 1951; evening; Marathi; Editor RAM PRADHAN; circ. 18,422.

Times of India: D. Naoroji Road; London Office. 4 Albemarle Street, W.1; f. 1838; morning; English; Editor FRANK MORAES; circ. 97,000, also published in Delhi.

CALCUTTA

Advance: 74 Dharamtolla Street, f. 1929; evening; English; Congress; Editor S. N. ROY.

Amrita Bazar Patrika: Patrika House, Calcutta; f. 1868; published simultaneously at Calcutta and Allahabad, morning; English; Nationalist, Editor T. K. GHOSH.

Ananda Bazar Patrika: 6 Sooterkin Street, f. 1878, morning; Bengali; Editor CHAPALA KANTA BHATTACHARYA.

Basumati: 166 Bowbazar Street, f. 1881; morning; Bengali; Editor B. K. GHOSH.

Forward: morning; English; Extreme Congress; Editor T. K. SARKAR.

Hindusthan Standard: 6 Sooterkin Street; f. 1937; English; publ. simultaneously in Calcutta and New Delhi; Editor SUDHANSHU KUMAR BASU.

Jugantar: 2 Ananda Chatterjee Lane; Bengali; Editor VIVEKANANDA MUKERJEE.

Star of India: 6 Waterloo Street; f. 1932; evening; English; pro-Muslim, Hon. Editor R. R. KHAN.

Statesman (also published at New Delhi) Chowringhee Square; (London Office: Whitehall House, 41-43 Whitehall, S.W. 1); f. 1875; morning; English; Liberal; Editor G. A. JOHNSON.

Vishwamitra: 74 Dharamtolla Street; f. 1916; morning; Hindi; commercial; Managing Dir. M. C. AGRAWALLA, Editor M. Pathak.

HYDERABAD

Rahnuma-e-Deccan (formerly **Rahabar-e-Deccan**): Afzalganj, f. 1949, morning; Urdu; Independent; Editor MD. M. HASAN, circ. 8,600.

KANPUR

Pratap: P.O. Box 51; f. 1913; daily; Hindustani; Editor S. C. BHATTACHARYA.

Telegraph: P.O. Box 259, The Mall; f. 1943; Editor K. V. VENKATRAM.

KOTTAYAM

Malayala Manorama: f. 1888; morning; Managing Editor K. M. CHERIAN, M.A.

LUCKNOW

National Herald: published by Associated Journals, Ltd., Post Box No. 122, Lucknow; f. 1938; Chair. Col. B. H. ZAIDI; Editor M. CHALAPATHI RAU.

Pioneer, The: 20 Vidhan Sabha Marg; f. 1868; daily; English; Constitutional; Editor S. N. GHOSH.

MADRAS

Andhra Patrika: 7 Thambu Chetty Street; f. 1908; evening; Telugu; Editor S. SAMBHU PRASAD.

Dhinamani: Mount Road; f. 1934; evening; Tamil, Editor A. N. SIVARAMAN, circ. 63,472.

Hindu, The: Kasturi Buildings, Mount Road; London Office, 2/3 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4; f. 1878, morning; English; Independent Nationalist, Managing Editor K. SRINIVASAN, B.A.; Gen. Manager G. NARASIMHAN, B.A. (HONS.); circ. 67,000.

Indian Express: f. 1932; morning and evening; English; Editor RAMNATH GOENKA; also published in Bombay and New Delhi.

Indian Republic: 38 Mount Road; f. 1949.

Liberator: 2 Mount Road, 2, f. 1942, Editor J. JOSEPH.

Mail, The: Mail Buildings, Mount Road; London Office, Langham House, 302/8 Regent Street, W.1; f. 1867; evening; English, Independent, Editor ALLEN TAYLOR;

Swadesamitran: Victory House, Mount Road; London Office, 2-3 Salisbury Court, E.C. 4; f. 1880; evening; Tamil; Editor C. R. SRINIVASAN.

NAGPUR

Hitavada: Wardha Road, f. 1911, English; Editor A. D. MANI.

Maharashtra: Ogale Road; f. 1914, Marathi; Nationalist, Editor P. D. DHAWALE.

Nagpur Daily Times: 36-37 Farmland, Ramdas Peth; f. 1933, English; Editor K. P. NARAYANAN.

NEW DELHI

Daily Hind: P.O. Box 57, Hauz Qazi, f. 1948, evening, Urdu, Editor R. L. VARMA.

Delhi Times: 7 Old Faiz Bazar Road, f. 1949; Editor B. J. BHANDARI.

Evening Chronicle: Mori Gate, evening, English; Editor L. DESHBANDHU GUPTA.

Hindustan: Post Box 40, Connaught Circus; f. 1936, morning, Hindi, Editor MUKUT BEHARI FERMA.

Hindustan Times: Connaught Circus, London Office, Hindustan Times House, 2/3 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4, f. 1936; morning; English; Nationalist; Editor DEVADAS GANDHI.

Hindusthan Standard: Qutab Road (see Calcutta).

Indian Express: (see Bombay).

Indian News Chronicle: Post Box 112, Mori Gate, f. 1947; morning; English, Editor L. DESHBANDHU GUPTA.

Statesman (see Calcutta).

Swarajya: Chawori Bazar, f. 1913, evening, Urdu; Editor S. N. CHOPRA.

Times of India: (see Bombay).

PATNA

Aryavarta: Mazharul Haque Path; f. 1940; Hindi; morning; Editor S. K. THAKUR VIDYALANKAR, circ. 16,838.

Indian Nation: f. 1930; morning; Editor Dr. S. SEN; Sec. and Manager U. ACHARYA, circ. 17,290.

Searchlight: f. 1918; morning; Editor MANTRESHWARA SHARMA.

POONA

Dnyan Prakash: 915-1 Shivaji Nagar, Poona 4; f. 1849; morning and Sunday; Marathi; Editor S. G. GOKHALE, M.A.

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SECUNDERABAD

- Daily News:** 103 Alexandra Road; f. 1947; English; Editor C. S. NAIDU.
Deccan Chronicle: 147 Alexandra Road; f. 1938; Editor K. R. PATTABHIRAM
Hyderabad Bulletin: f. 1907; evening; Editor JORAWAR MULL MOTILAL.
New Life: 1452-5 Narayanaguda; f. 1949; morning; English; Editor S. K. VAISHAMPAYAN.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

AHMEDABAD

- Aram:** f. 1930, Saturday; Gujarati; Editor N. C. BODIWALA.
Chitralok: Gujarat Samachar Building, Khanpur; Saturday; Editor NIRUBHAI B. DESAI; circ. 25,000.
Harijan: P. O. Navajivan, Ahmedabad; f. 1933 by Gandhiji, revived 1946; weekly; English; Editor SHRI M. P. DESAI.
Harijan Bandhu: P.O. Navajivan, Ahmedabad; f. 1933 by Gandhiji; weekly; Gujarati, Editor SHRI M. P. DESAI.
Harijan Sevak: P.O. Navajivan, Ahmedabad; f. 1933 by Gandhiji; weekly; Hindi; Editor SHRI M. P. DESAI.
Loka Jivan: P. O. Navajivan, Ahmedabad; fortnightly; Gujarati; Editor SHRI M. P. DESAI
Praja Bandhu: Gujarat Samachar Building, Khanpur; Sunday; Gujarati; Editor INDRAVADAN B. THAKORE.
Shikshan Ane Sahitya: P.O. Navajivan, Ahmedabad; f. 1939; monthly; Gujarati, education and literature; Editor SHRI M. B. DESAI.

ALLAHABAD

- Bharat:** Leader Road; f. 1928; weekly; Editor SHANKAR DAYAL.
Government Gazette, Uttar Pradesh: f. 1874; Saturday; English and Hindi; official.
Saraswati: Indian Press Ltd; f. 1900; monthly; Hindi; Editors P. P. BUXI, D. D. CHATURVEDI.

BANGALORE

- Indian Journal of Dairy Science:** Hosur Road, 1; f. 1948, quarterly, Editor Dr K. C. SEN
Mysindia: 38A Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1939, weekly; English; Editor D. N. HOSALI; circ. 12,430.
Viswakarnataka: f. 1922; weekly; Kanarese.

BOMBAY

- Aryan Path:** Aryasangha, Malabar Hill, London Office 62 Queen's Gardens, W.2; f. 1930, monthly; organ of the Indian Institute of Culture; Editor SOPHIA WADIA.
Atom: Apollo Street, Fort; f. 1950; weekly; Editor D. V. NADKARNI.
Bharat Jyoti: 21 Dalal Street, Fort; f. 1939; weekly; English; Editor S. NATARAJAN
Blitz: Apollo Street; f. 1941; weekly; English; Socialist; Editor R. K. KARANJIA.
Bombay Government Gazette: Government Central Press, 4; Thursday; in five languages; Editor D. K. PRADHAN,
Bombay Weekly: Fort; Sunday; English; Editor J. D. EWING.
Chitra: Marathi Sunday weekly; Editor Dr. G. Y. CHITNIS.
Commerce: Brady House, Veer Nariman Road, Fort; f. 1910; Saturday; English; financial and commercial; Editor S. V. RAYAN.

- Crossroads:** P.O. Box 4062; f. 1949; weekly; Editor ROMESH THAPAR.
Current: Meher House, 15 Cawasji Patel Street, 1; f. 1949; weekly; Editor D. F. KARAKA.
Eve's Weekly: D. Naoroji Road, Fort; f. 1947; Editor Mrs. M. F. MEHTA.
Examiner: Saturday; English, Roman Catholic; f. 1850; Editor Rev. J. R. LOBO, M.A.
Forum: Apollo Street; f. 1943; Sunday; Editor J. ALVA
Gujarati: 308 Bazaargate Street, Fort; f. 1880; Sunday, Gujarati; Editor N. I. DESAI.
Hind-Praja: Sunday; Editor Dr. G. Y. CHITNIS.
Hindustan Prajamitra: Gujarati; Sunday; Editor P. T. ASHER.
Illustrated Weekly of India: Times Press; London Office 4 Albemarle Street, W.1; f. 1879; Sunday; circulates throughout India; English; Editor C. R. MANDY.
Indian Concrete Journal: 1 Queen's Road; f. 1927; monthly; English; Editor E. A. NADIRSHAH, O.B.E., B.A., B.E., B.S.C., M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (India), F.I.S.E.
Indian Dental Review: 121 Esplanade Road; f. 1927; monthly; English; Editor M. K. PATEL.
Indian Home: Lakshmi Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort; f. 1937; monthly; English.
Indian Literary Review: 210 D. Naoroji Road, Fort, f. 1930; monthly; Editor J. H. TARAPOREVALA; circ. 13,000
Indian Market: H. G. Mudgal Publications, Sir P. M. Road, f. 1937; Editor H. G. MUDGAL
Indian Merchants' Chamber: Merchants' Chamber Building, Back Bay Reclamation, Fort, 1; f. 1907; monthly; English and Gujarati, Editor A. C. RAMALINGHAM.
Indian P.E.N.: 22 Narayan Dabholkar Road; f. 1934; monthly; organ of Indian P.E.N. Centre; Editor Sophia WADIA.
Indian Textile Journal: Military Square, Fort; f. 1890; monthly; English, textile and engineering and electrical industries, Editor JAL S. RUTINAGUR.
Janata: 6 Tulloch Road, 1; f. 1946; Sunday; Socialist, Editor R. DAVE.
Kaiser-i-Hind: Kaiser Chambers, Town Hall Road, Fort; f. 1881; weekly; Anglo-Gujarati; National; Editor J. E. HEERJIBEHEDIN
Marg: 34-38 Bank Street, Fort; f. 1946; quarterly; arts and architectural; Editor Dr. MULK RAJ ANAND
Matrubhumi Weekly: Sunday; Gujarati, Editor CHIMANLAL SHAH.
Onlooker: A. MacRae & Co. Ltd., Sir Phirozeshah Road, 1; f. 1939; monthly; Editor GUY J. EWING.
People's Age: Khetwadi Main Road; succeeded *People's War* 1945; organ of the Communist Party of India; weekly; English; Managing Editor V. M. KANE.
Radio Times of India: 29 New Queen's Road; f. 1946; monthly; Editor and Manager D. D. LAKHANPAL.
Sunday Chronicle: Fort; London Office: Salisbury Sq House, Fleet St., E.C 2; f. 1913; English; Editor J. D. EWING.
Sunday Standard: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, 5; f. 1937; Sunday; Managing Editor R. GOENKA; circ. 120,000.

Teaching: Oxford University Press, Oxford House, Apollo Bunder, 1; f. 1928; quarterly; Editor MARGARET BENJAMIN.

Times of India Annual: c/o *Times of India*.

Times of India Directory and Year Book, including Who's Who: c/o *Times of India*; f. 1851; annual.

United Asia: 12 Rampart Road; f. 1948; bi-monthly; English; Editor S. G. S. POHEKAR and U. R. RAO.

Vividha Vritta: 364 Thakurdwar 2; f. 1932; Sunday; Maratini; Editor R. K. TATNIS.

CALCUTTA

Assam Review and Tea News: 29 Waterloo Street, 1; f. 1928; monthly; Editor A. VERNON KEITH.

Assam Directory and Tea Areas Handbook: 29 Waterloo Street; f. 1928; yearly; gives history of tea gardens in Pakistan and Assam; Editor A. VERNON KEITH.

Basumati: f. 1881; Thursday; Bengali; Editor B. K. GHOSE.

Bulletin of the Institution of Engineers (India): 8 Gokhale Road; f. 1951; monthly; Editor B. SESHADRI, M.Sc., A.I.I.S.C., A.M.I.E.

Calcutta Medical Journal: 91-B Chittaranjan Avenue; f. 1906; monthly; official organ of Calcutta Medical Club; Editor Dr. K. K. SEN GUPTA

Calcutta Municipal Journal: official organ of the Corporation of Calcutta; f. 1924; Saturday; English; Editor S. K. CHATTERJEE.

Capital: P.O. Box 14, 5 Mission Row; f. 1888; Thursday; English; leading financial weekly in India; Manager G. P. GANCULI, Editor NEIL MCINNES.

Desh: 8 Sooterkin Street; f. 1933; Saturday; Bengali; Editor BARKIM CH. SEN.

Eastern Motorist: 40 Chowringhee; f. 1949; quarterly; official organ of the Automobile Association of Bengal; Editor P. CHATTERJI.

Herald: 10 Government Place East; f. 1931; Sunday; Editor Rev. H. BAMPTON, S. J.

Hitabadi: f. 1891; Friday; Bengali.

Illustrated India: P-13, Ganesh Chandra Avenue; f. 1944; Monday; English; Editor N. R. ROY.

Indian and Eastern Engineer: Sohrab House, 235 D. Naoroji Road, Bombay; London Agents, 14-18 High Holborn, W.C.1; f. 1838; monthly; English; wide circulation in Asia; London Editor H. E. WOUTERS; Indian Editor J. DUBASHI.

Indian and Eastern Motors: f. 1909; monthly; Editor H. E. WOUTERS (Acting).

Indian Aviation: 13 Ezra Mansions; f. 1927; monthly; circulates in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma; Editor A. SEN; circ. 5,000.

Indian Custom Tariff: Council House Street, f. 1928; annual; Govt. publication.

Indian Dental Journal: 33 Bombay Mutual Buildings; f. 1925; quarterly; Editor Dr. K. L. SHOURIE, M.Sc., M.B.B.S., M.D.S., PH.D.

Indian Finance: 116 Lower Circular Road; f. 1928; Saturday; English; Editor P. R. SRINIVAS.

Indian Journal of Education: 8-C, Ramnath Majumdar Street; f. 1936; quarterly; Editor A. N. BASU.

Indian Journal of Medical Research: Indian Council of Medical Research, Kasauli; f. 1913; quarterly; English; Editor M. L. AHUJA, M.B., CH.B., M.D., D.P.H.

Indian Journal of Pediatrics: 56/2 Creek Row, 14; f. 1933; bi-monthly; Editor Dr. K. C. CHAUDHURI.

Indian Medical Gazette: P.O. Box 54, 3 Esplanade East; f. 1865; monthly; English; Editor Lieut-Col S. D. S. GREVAL, I.M.S. (retd.).

Indian Medical Record: 14 Puran Chand Nahar Avenue; London Office; Effingham House, Arundel Street, W.C.2; f. 1880; monthly; medical journal in English; Editors S. K. MUKERJI, M.B., D. R. DHAR, M.R.C.P. (Lond); Sec. A. K. DEB, M.S.C., M.B., D.P.M. (Eng), circ. 5,000.

Indian Minerals: 27 Chowringhee; f. 1946, quarterly; Editor R. N. CHAKRAVARTI, circ. 1,000.

Indian Print and Paper: Chartered Bank Buildings, 1; f. 1935; quarterly; Editor NORMAN A. ELLIS.

Indian Railway Gazette: 13 Ezra Mansions; f. 1903; monthly; English; covers the railways of India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, and the Federation of Malaya; Editor A. SEN, circ. 5,000.

Indian Trade Journal: 1 Council House Street; f. 1906; Saturday; Govt. publication, Editor Dir-Gen of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

Industry: Industry Publishers Ltd, 4; f. 1910, monthly, dedicated to improvement of cottage industry, Editor K. N. BANERJEE.

Journal of the Indian Medical Association: 23 Samavaya Mansions, Corporation Place, 13; f. 1930; twice monthly; Editor Dr. P. K. GUHA, circ. over 19,000.

Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India): 8 Gokhale Road, f. 1920; monthly; Editor B. SESHADRI, M.Sc., A.I.I.S.C., A.M.I.E.

Journal of the Asiatic Society: 1 Park Street; f. 1784; quarterly; English; Editor Prof. J. M. SEN.

Masik Basumati: f. 1922, Bengali; monthly.

Modern Review: 120-122 Upper Circular Road; f. 1907; monthly; English; Independent; illustrated; Editor K. N. CHATTERJI.

Mohammadi Illustrated Monthly: Bengali; literary and political

Mohammadi Illustrated Weekly: 49 Gardner Lane; f. 1904; Friday; Bengali, leading organ of Muslims; Independent; Editor MD. KHAIRUL ANAM KHAN

Monthly Accounts Relating to the Trade of India: Council House Street, f. 1866, monthly; Govt. publication, Editor Dir-Gen of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics

Monthly Review: Post Box 14; f. 1937; Editor G. BARRELL.

Mussulman, The: f. 1906; Friday; Muslim interests

Nabasakti: Friday; Bengali; Nationalist.

Orient: C-3, Bharat Bhavan 3, Chittaranjan Avenue; f. 1936, Sunday; English; illustrated, Propr. and Editor I. D. KOTWAL.

Planters' Journal and Agriculturist: 13 Ezra Mansions, f. 1924; monthly; Editor A. SEN; circ. 10,000.

Radical Humanist: 15 Bankim Chatterjee Street; f. 1937; Sunday, English; Editors ELLEN ROY, S. N. ROY; circ. 5,000.

Sachitra Bharat: 110 Lower Circular Road; f. 1935, Saturday; separate editions in Bengali and Hindi.

Saradya Basumati: f. 1925; annual (September); Bengali; autumn advertiser and literary magazine

Sanjibani: f. 1883; Thursday; Bengali.

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Statesman: Chowringhee Square; f. 1875; overseas weekly.

Thacker's Indian Directory of India and Pakistan (f. 1861),
Thacker's Calcutta Directory (f. 1905), **Thacker's Chief Industries Directory of India and Pakistan** (f. 1890): 6 Bentinck Street; annuals.

Vishal-Bharat: 120-122 Upper Circular Road; f. 1928; monthly; Hindustani; circulates throughout India; Editor M. S. SENGAR.

Your Health: Indian Medical Asscn., 23 Samavaya Mansions, 13; f. 1952; monthly; Editor Dr. P. K. GUHA.

DEHRA DUN

Indian Forester: f. 1875; monthly; English; a journal of forestry, agriculture, Shikar, and travel; Hon. Editor M. M. SRINIVASAN.

HYDERABAD

Islamic Culture: Post Box 171; quarterly (Jan., April, July, Oct.).

KANPUR

Citizen: 1 Bhargova Estate; f. 1940; Saturday; Editor S. P. MEHRA.

Civic Affairs: P.O. Box 188, Bhargova Estate; f. 1953; monthly journal of local government and public administration; circ. India, Nepal, Pakistan and Ceylon 1,500, Editor S. P. MEHRA.

MADRAS

Ananda Vikatan: Mount Road; f. 1926; Sunday; Tamil; Editor S. S. VASAN.

Antiseptic: 323-324 Thambu Chetty Street, f. 1904; monthly; medical; Editor Dr U. KRISHNA RAU, M.B.B.S., circ. 10,000

Deccan Times: 137 Broadway; f. 1934; Sunday; Editor A. A. RAVOOF.

Federated India: f. 1927; monthly; English; Editor V. VENKATESWARA SASTRULU

Free India: 77 General Patters Road; f. 1939, Sunday; Editor E. R. GOVINDAN.

Hindu Weekly Review, The: Kasturi Buildings, Mount Road; London Office 2-3 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4. f. 1953; Monday, English; Editor K. SRINIVASAN, circ. 6,500

Indian Press Year Book: 585 Pycrofts Road, f. 1948, annual; reference; Editors V. K. NARASIMHAN, P. PHILIP

Indian Review: 3 Sunkurama Street; f. 1900; monthly; Nationalist; Managing Editor M. NATESAN

Jarida-i-Rozgar: f. 1873; weekly, Urdu.

Madras Law Journal: Publisher N. Ramavatnam, Post Box 604, 4, f. 1891; law weekly.

My Magazine of India: 32 Broadway, 1; f. 1929; twice monthly, Editor P. K. VINAYAGAM; circ. 20,000.

Sport and Pastime: Kasturi Buildings, Mount Road; London Office 2-3 Salisbury Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4; f. 1947, Saturday; English; Editor K. SRINIVASAN; circ. 15,000

Sunday Observer: 15 General Patters Road; f. 1938; Editor P. A. DAWSON.

Sunday Times: 69 Peters Road, Cathedral Post, 6; f. 1928; Sunday; Editor P. A. PRABHU

MORADABAD

Mukhbir-i-Alam: Mukhbir-i-Alam Mansion, Shidi Sarai Street; f. 1903; weekly; Urdu; national progress; Editor Dr. KAZI ABID ALI RIZVI, M.D., H.S. (Cal.).

NAGPUR

Maharashtra: Ogale Road; f. 1914; Sunday; Marathi; Nationalist; Editor P. D. DHAWALE.

New India: Sitabuldi; f. 1939; Sunday; Editor D. T. DESHPANDE.

New Leader: Cotton Market; f. 1949; Sunday; Editor G. D. KARKARE.

NEW DELHI

Asian Recorder: 10 Sikandra Road; f. 1955; weekly reference work on Asian affairs with quarterly index; circ. in 30 countries; Editor M. HENRY SAMUEL.

Eastern Economist: 52 Queensway; f. 1943; weekly, English Editor E. P. W. da COSTA.

Indian Affairs: 7 Jantar Mantar Road; f. 1948; monthly, Editor N. V. RAJKUMAR.

Indian Farming: Queen Victoria Road; f. 1940; monthly; Editor M. G. KAMATH.

Indian Journal of Agricultural Science: Queen Victoria Road, f. 1931; quarterly; Editor U. N. CHATTERJI.

Indian Journal of Veterinary Science: Queen Victoria Road; f. 1931; quarterly, Editor U. N. CHATTERJI

Indian Labour Gazette: f. 1943; monthly

Indian Listener: Curzon Road, Barracks, New Delhi; f. 1936, weekly; English programme journal of All-India Radio, Editor R. S. SHARMA.

Indian Spectator: Connaught Circus; f. 1942; Monday; Editor K. V. VENKATRAM.

Journal of Industry and Trade: Ministry of Commerce and Industry; f. 1945; monthly.

March of India: Publications Div., Old Secretariat; f. 1947; monthly; Editor Dr S. MAN MOHAN

Monthly Abstract of Statistics: f. 1948, Central Statistical Organisation, Cabinet Secretariat

Nav Yug: f. 1933; Sunday, Hindi

People: 15 Canning Lane; f. 1949, Sunday; Editor F. CHAND

Review: Bombay Life Building; f. 1909, monthly, Editor F. ANTONY.

Riyasat: P.O. Box 1082; f. 1924; Monday; Urdu, non-sectional; illustrated; Editor DIWAN SINGH MAFTOON.

Sainik Samachar: Kashmir House; weekly, English Hindu, Urdu, Roman Hindustani, Tamil, Punjab, Telugu, Marathi, Gorkhali, organ of Indian Armed Forces, Editor Maj. S. RAM.

Sarvadeshik: Bahdan Bhavan, f. 1927; monthly; organ of Int. Aryan League; Editor DHARMA DEVAJI VIDYA VACHASPATI.

United India and Indian States: New Delhi; f. 1898, Saturday, English.

Vigil: 54 Janseh Chandra Ave., Calcutta, 13; f. 1950, Saturday; Editor M. GUHA.

OOTACAMUND

South of India Observer: f. 1864; Saturday; Editor C. J. HOLDON.

INDIA

PATNA

Bihar Herald: Kadamkuan P.O.; f. 1874; Saturday; Editor M. C. SAMADDAR.

Hindustan Review: f. 1899; monthly; English; politics, literature, sociology, art; oldest Indian monthly review; Editor P. N. GOUR.

Newman: Station Road; f. 1949; Sunday; Editor L. N. JHA.

Sentinel: P.O. Box 81, Ranchi; f. 1935; Sunday; Editor A. SHARIF.

Spark: Kadamkuan; f. 1949; Sunday; Editor MURAIL MANOHAR PRASAD.

POONA

Dnyanodaya (*Rise of Knowledge*): 1A Staveley Road, 1; f. 1842; monthly; Anglo-Marathi; religious, social, literary, political; Editor Prof. H. W. AIRAN.

Kesari: 568 Narayan Peth, 2; f. 1881; Tuesday, Friday and Sunday; Nationalist; Marathi; Editor J. S. TILAK.

PRESS

Mahratta: 568 Narayan Peth; f. 1881; Friday; English; Nationalist; Editor D. V. DIVEKAR.

Sahyadri: 568 Narayan Peth, Gayakwad Wada, Poona City 2; f. 1935; monthly; Marathi; Editor SRI DINKAR VINAYAK KALE, M.A.

Social Action: St. Vincent Street, Poona; f. 1951; monthly; Editor A. LALLEMAND.

SECUNDERABAD

Citizen: 95-A, Park Lane, f. 1951; Sunday; Editor S. KRISHNA RAO.

Rainbow: Hisaamgunj; f. 1946; Editor S. N. SASTRI.

TRIVANDUM

Journal of Indian History: published by University of Travancore, Trivandrum; f. 1920; thrice yearly; Editor Prof. K. P. PILLAY, B.A.

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PUBLISHERS

BOMBAY

- Allied Publishers and Stationery Manufacturers Ltd.:** Wavell House, 15 Graham Road, Ballard Estate, 1; Managing Dir. M. G. BRASH, Gen. Manager P. C. MANAKTALA.
- Asia Publishing House:** Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1942; general and scientific, English and Indian languages, Sales Manager N. V. KURUP
- K. and J. Cooper:** Swadeshi Mills Estate, Girgaum, 4; educational, Sec. C B TRIKANNAD.
- George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd.:** c/o Oxford University Press, D Naoroji Road, Apollo Bunder; general.
- Jaico Publishing House:** 125 Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1947, classics from East and West.
- Kitab Mahal Publishers:** 235 Hornby Road, 1; high-class Hindi publications; Propr. S. M. AGAWAL; Manager K. S. PHILLIPS.
- Oxford University Press:** Oxford House, Apollo Bunder; Gen. Manager R. E. HAWKINS.
- Popular Book Depot, The:** Abid House, Lamington Road, 7.
- Taraporevala, D. B., Sons and Co. Ltd.:** D. Naoroji Road, Fort, general; Managing Dir. J. H. TARAPOREVALA, B.A.
- N. M. Tripathi, Ltd.:** Princess Street, 2; f. 1888; Managing Dir. P. J. PANDYA; Managers V. V. MUNSHI, S. D. TRIPATHI.

CALCUTTA

- All-India Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 30 Cornwallis Street, 6; Managing Dir. K. G. DAS.
- Assam Review Publishing Co.:** 29 Waterloo Street, 1; Editor A. VERNON KEITH; Manager J. N. BANNERJEE.
- J. Banerjee and Co.:** 29 Joy Mitter Street, 5; Manager B. S. BANNERJEE.
- Blackie and Son (India) Ltd.:** 285-J, Bow Bazar Street, 12; Head Office. Glasgow.
- Book Co. Ltd., The:** 4-3-B College Square, 12; Dirs. G. N. MITRA, Dr. R. N. MITRA, B.A.; Sec. P. C. BASU
- Books Concern, The:** 22 R. G. Kar Road, Shambazar, 4; Propr. R. M. BANERJEE; Manager U. N. BOSE.
- Britannia Publishers:** 201 Harrison Road, 7, rare British, American and Continental publications.
- British India Publishing Co.:** Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, 1; Manager A. BRIMS; Asst. Manager S. J. HONEYWELL
- Chuckerverty, Chatterjee and Co. Ltd.:** 15 College Square, 12; Dir. BINODELAL CHAKRAVARTI.
- David Maximillian and Co.:** 12-6 Windsor House, Mission Row Extension, 1; Propr. C. C. DAVID.
- Eastern Law House Ltd.:** P-13 Ganesh Chunder Avenue, 13; legal; Managing Dir. D. K. DE; Sec. B. N. SEAL.
- Eastern Stationery Supply Co. Ltd.:** 25 Ganesh Chunder Avenue 13; general; Dirs. G. KIDD, S. H. ELLIOTT, B. SEE.

- Gurudas Chatterjea and Sons:** 203 Cornwallis Street, 6; Editor B. P. N. MUKHERJEE; general.
- Ideal Publishers:** 28/14 Station Road, 31; Propr. Mrs. P. DAS; Manager U. DAS.
- Khadi Pradisthan:** 15 College Square, 12; Manager A. C. DAS GUPTA; Sec. H. P. DEVI.
- Macmillan and Co. Ltd.:** 294 Bow Bazar Street, 12; Head Office. St. Martin's Street, London, W.C.2; Manager K. R. CLEMENS; Asst. Manager B. PAGE.
- Market Reports Publishing Co.:** 9, Royal Exchange Place, 1; general, Propr. R. D. KHEIDIA.
- New Era Publishing Co.:** 31 Gauri Bari Lane, 4; Propr. Dr. P. N. MITRA, M.A., B.L., D.Sc.
- W. Newman and Co. Ltd.:** 3 Old Court House Street, 1; general, Managing Dir. A. P. BHARGAVA.
- Orient Longmans Ltd.:** 17 Chittarangan Avenue, 13; Managing Dir. J. H. ADAMS, Asst. Gen. Manager R. A. DUTCH.
- Oriental Publishing Co.:** 38A Motijheel Colony; f. 1910; Propr. D. N. BOSE; Manager D. P. BOSE.
- Oxford University Press:** Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar, 1, Manager R. L. SEN.
- Ray, Chaudhury and Co.:** 119 Ashutosh Mukherjee Road, 25; Manager A. C. R. CHAUDHURY.
- M. C. Sarkar and Sons, Ltd.:** 14 Bankim Chatterjee Street, 12, general.
- Taylor Bros.:** 2 Royd Lane, 16; publishers of *India's Industrial Directory*; maps; Manager A. G. BALHAZAR.
- Thacker's Press and Directories Ltd.:** 6 Bentinck Street, 1; London Agents: W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., 10 Friar Street, London, E.C.4.

MADRAS

- B. G. Paul and Co.:** 4 Francis Joseph Street; general, educational and oriental; Manager K. NILAKANTAN
- Oxford University Press:** Bharat Insurance Building, Mount Road, Madras 2; Manager C. A. COOPER.
- Ranga Raju and Bros:** Jagannadha Baugh, Saidapet; general, Propr. J. R. RANGA RAJU; Managers J. P. RAJU, J. K. RAJU.
- Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.:** 2-16 Mount Road; f. 1879, educational; Propr. S. KANNAN; Manager M. C. KRISHNAN.
- Thompson and Co. Ltd.:** 33 Broadway; general.

NEW DELHI

- S. Chand and Co.:** Fountain; f. 1917; educational books in Hindi and English.
- City Booksellers:** Sohanganj Street; f. 1939; general; Propr. H. CHANDRA.
- Indian University Publishers Ltd.:** Kashmere Gate, 6; f. 1950, technical and general in English, Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi; Manager C. B. MENDN.
- Khosla Publishing Co.:** 3 Faiz Bazaar Road, Daryaganj; directories; Partners: K. R. KHOSLA, M. K. RAJ KHOSLA.

INDIA

Rajkamal Publications Ltd.: 8 Faiz Bazar; f. 1946; literary criticism, classics, general and juvenile; English and Hindi.

Rajpal and Sons: Kashmere Gate, 6; f. 1891; literary criticism, social and general, juvenile literature (Hindi).

Roshan Book Depot: Nai Sarak; educational; Propr. G. DASS.

Sahgal, N. D., and Sons: Chowk Fatehpuri; f. 1917; politics, history, general knowledge, sport, fiction and children's books, in Hindi and Urdu; Manager G. SAHGAL.

Technical and Commercial Book Co.: 75 Gokhale Market, Tis Hazari, f. 1913; Propr. B. R. MALHOTRA, B.A.; Manager D. N. MEHRA.

Yadav Prakhsan: Ajmeri Dwar; anatomy books, and charts in Hindi and English; Proprs. Y. N. and S. MITAL.

OTHER TOWNS

Banaras Book Corpn.: University Road, Banaras; educational; Dir. L. N. AGARWAL; Manager R. K. AGARWAL.

Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd.: Hazratganj, Lucknow; general, scientific and oriental; Propr. S. C. BALKRISHNA.

Bhargava Book Co.: Jabalpur; f. 1891; general; Propr. D. N. BHARGAVA; Manager S. N. BAKSHI.

Catholic Press: Ranchi; Dir. Rev. H. JACQUEMOTTE, S.J.

Central Book Depot: 44 Johnston-gunj, Allahabad; Manager B. K. CHATTERJI.

Chand Book Depot: 28 Edmonstone Road, Allahabad; Propr. N. G. SAGIAL; Manager A. K. SAIGAL.

P. C. Dwadash Shreni and Co. Ltd.: Barasani Bazaar, Aligarh; Dirs. SETH P. D. SHRENI, H. SHRENI.

BROADCASTING

Garga Bros.: 5 Bank Road, Allahabad; educational; Partners: T. N. GARGA, P. N. GARGA and R. N. GARGA.

Hem Chandra Neogy and Co.: Jakhanpore; general; Propr. K. C. NEOGY.

Hindi Sahitya Sadan: Jahanabad P.O., Gaya; general; Proprs. R. PATHAK, K. N. SINHA; Manager N. K. PATHAK, M.I.S.A.

Hindusthan Publishing House: Old Katchery Road, Lucknow; Propr. A. KUMAR; Manager M. KUMAR.

Law Book Co.: Albert Road, Allahabad; legal books; Sec. L. R. BAGGA.

Maheshanand and Sons: Bhaskar Bhavan, Lucknow, Manager S. NAUTIYAL.

Narain Publishing House: Ajitmal, Etawah; publishers of illustrated *Hindi Who's Who*, and directories; Propr. Mrs. L. AGRAWAL.

Rabindra Book Depot: Hospital Road, Agra; educational; Propr. S. S. LALL BUDHIRAJA; Manager P. N. BUDHIRAJA.

Ram Prasad and Sons: Hospital Road, Agra; educational, law, general; Dirs. H. N., R. N., B. N. and Y. N. AGARWALA; Manager R. S. DAS TANDON.

S. J. Singh and Co.: 52-7 Gwynne Road, Lucknow; nature, health, general; Manager S. J. SINGH.

Standard Book Depot: Chowk, Kanpur; official agents for Govt. of U.P.; Propr. G. P. GARG; Manager B. N. AGARWAL.

University Book Agency: 15-B Elgin Road, Allahabad; law and medical; Propr. S. D. KHANNA; Manager R. D. KHANNA.

Upper India Publishing House Ltd.: Literature Palace, Lucknow; law, medical, general; Managing Dir. N. BHARGAVA.

BROADCASTING

Broadcasting in India is controlled by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting through All-India Radio, Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

A comprehensive development plan has been evolved and a number of new stations have recently sprung up. There are at present regional stations operating from the following centres: Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Lucknow, Tiruchirappalli, Patna, Cuttack, Shillong-Cauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Baroda, Allahabad, Jullundur, Ahmedabad, Dhawar, Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Mysore, Trivandrum, Santiniketan, and Calicut.

Broadcasting is particularly important in India owing to the difficulty of reaching the vast masses of the people by any medium other than the spoken word. Since radio sets are costly and expensive to maintain, listening is arranged by means of community sets installed for public use in a large number of villages. The Government have so far set up over 3,500 community receivers for public use in rural, industrial and urban areas.

ALL-INDIA RADIO

A.-I. R. network is equipped with a total of 26 medium-wave and 17 short-wave transmitters, and covers all the important linguistic areas in the country. Programmes are broadcast in a number of dialects.

The News Services Division, centralised in New Delhi, is one of the largest news organisations in the world, transmitting 71 news bulletins in 23 languages (15 Indian and 8 foreign). The External Services Division of A.-I. R. broadcasts to listeners overseas in 12 languages for about 21 hours daily.

The listening habit has grown steadily with the expansion of the broadcasting network. The number of radio licences in the country stood at 890,640 in November 1954.

Director-General: V. KUMAR.

FINANCE

BANKING

State Bank of India: Bombay; London Office: 25 Old Broad Street; f. 1955 through the State Bank of India Bill, by which the Imperial Bank of India was nationalised and provision was made for its subsequent amalgamation with the State Banks of Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Patiala, Bikaner, Jaipur, Rajasthan, Indore, Baroda and Mysore, and the Travancore Bank; cap. auth. Rs.11,25,00,000, p.u. Rs.11,25,00,000; res. Rs.6,35,00,000; dep. Rs.2,31,35,57,000 (Dec. 31st, 1954); 230 brs.; Chair Dr. JOHN MATTHA; Vice-Chair. VAIKUNTHLAL MEHTA; Managing Dir. S. K. HANDOO, Deputy Managing Dir. T. S. RAGAVACHAR.

Reserve Bank of India: Bombay; London Office: 31-33 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; f. 1935; nationalised on January 1st, 1949; has the sole right to issue notes in India; cap. Rs.5,00,00,000; res. Rs.5,00,00,000; dep. Rs.1,46,17,21,702; notes in circulation Rs.13,09,76,35,407; in Banking Department Rs.31,78,22,563 (June 30th, 1955); Gov. Sir BENEGAL RAMA RAU, C.I.E.

There are a large number of scheduled banks in India, of which the following are some of the more important:

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.: 6 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1865; cap. p.u. Rs.45,50,000; res. Rs.1,08,00,000; dep. Rs.33,01,59,200 (Dec. 31st, 1954); 62 brs.; Gen. Manager J. F. WOOD

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.: Baroda; f. 1908; cap. p.u. Rs.1,00,00,000; res. Rs.1,28,00,000; dep. Rs.32,07,01,593 (Dec. 31st, 1953); 54 brs.; Chair. TULSIDAS KILACHAND; Gen. Manager MATHEW S. D'SOUZA.

Bank of India Ltd.: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1906; cap. auth. Rs.5,00,00,000; sub. Rs.5,00,00,000; p.u. Rs.2,50,00,000; res. Rs.3,52,00,000 (Dec. 31st, 1954); dep. Rs.60,38,16,230; Chair. Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.I.E.; Gen. Manager D. R. THOM.

Bank of Mysore, Ltd.: Avenue Road, Bangalore; f. 1913; cap. p.u. Rs.50,00,000; res. Rs.84,00,000; dep. Rs.9,06,11,021, (Dec. 31st, 1953); 31 brs. Manager B. V. NARAYANA REDDY.

Canara Bank, Ltd.: Mangalore; f. 1906; cap. p.u. Rs.29,00,000; res. Rs.21,00,000; dep. Rs.8,56,59,000 (1953); 43 brs.; Chair. A. DAMODAR PAI, B.A., B.L.; Gen. Manager P. S. NAYAK, B.A., B.L., F.I.I.B.

Central Bank of India, Ltd.: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1911; auth. cap. Rs.6,30,00,000; issued Rs.5,77,50,000; p.u. Rs.3,14,54,250; res. and other funds Rs.4,01,00,837; dep. (Dec. 31st, 1954) Rs.1,24,21,26,680; 300 brs.; Chair. Sir HOMI MODY, K.B.E.; Vice-Chair. COOVERJI HORMUSJI BHABHA.

Dena Bank (Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd.): Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Fort, Bombay; cap. p.u. Rs.50,00,000; res. Rs.28,00,000; 59 brs.; Managing Dir. PRAVINCHANDRA V. GANDHI, A.I.I.B.; Sec. K. R. PATSARDHAN, B.A., A.I.I.B.

Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Ltd.: Home Street, Bombay; f. 1934; cap. Rs.30,00,000; 1 br.; Chair. F. H. KEMPLE; Dirs. Hon. D. S. CAMPBELL, M.C., A. D. SHROFF, T. V. BADDELEY, C.B.E., R. D. CAMPBELL.

Hind Bank Ltd.: 9 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1943; cap. p.u. Rs.50,00,000; res. Rs.23,50,000 (Dec. 31st, 1954); Chair. K. P. GOENKA; Gen. Manager S. D. PARDIWALLA.

Hindusthan Mercantile Bank, Ltd.: Head Office: 10 Clive Row, Calcutta; auth. cap. Rs.2,00,00,000; sub. Rs.1,00,00,000; p.u. Rs.50,00,000; 10 brs.; Chair. SETH MOHANLAL JALAN; 8 Dirs.

Indian Bank, Ltd.: North Beach Road, Madras; f. 1907; cap. p.u. Rs.57,79,175; res. Rs.76,50,000; dep. Rs.24,84,64,579 (Dec. 31st, 1954); 36 brs., 24 sub-offices, 5 overseas brs.; Sec. N. GOPALA IYER.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: Esplanade, Madras; f. 1937; auth. cap. Rs.100,00,000; cap. p.u. Rs.50,00,000; res. Rs.22,50,000; Gen. Manager DORA KANNU.

Palai Central Bank, Ltd.: Palai, Travancore; f. 1927; auth. cap. Rs.40,00,000; issued and sub. Rs.25,00,000; p.u. Rs.24,80,316; Res. Rs.11,00,000 (Dec. 31st, 1953); total resources exceed 5 crores Rs.; 24 brs.; Managing Dir. K. J. AUGUSTI.

Punjab National Bank, Ltd.: Delhi; f. 1895; auth. cap. Rs.1,00,00,000; p.u. Rs.87,50,000 (Dec. 31st, 1954); Res. Rs.92,50,000; dep. Rs.75,63,84,404; Chair. SHANTI PRASAD JAIN, Gen. Manager B. N. PURI.

United Bank of India Ltd.: Calcutta; f. 1950 by the amalgamation of four scheduled banks in West Bengal, viz.: Bengal Central Bank, Comilla Banking Corporation, Comilla Union Bank, and Hooghly Bank; cap. Rs.2,68,76,732; dep. (Dec. 1953) Rs.27,58,50,113; 95 brs.; Gen. Manager B. K. DUTT

United Commercial Bank, Ltd.: 2 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta, 1; auth. cap. Rs.8,00,00,000; sub. Rs.4,00,00,000; p.u. Rs.2,00,00,000, res. Rs.8,00,000 (Dec. 31st, 1953); brs. throughout India; Chair. G. D. BIRLA, Vice-Chair. I. P. GOENKA, RAMANLAL G. SARAIYA; 10 Dirs.; Gen. Manager B. T. THAKUR

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express Company Inc.: 65 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; Bombay Office. Oriental Building, 364 Dada-bhai Naoroji Road; f. 1919; cap. p.u. \$6,000,000; res. \$1,293,639 (Dec. 31st, 1953); dep. \$275,086,088, brs. Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi

Bank of China: Peking; f. 1912; brs. in Bombay and Calcutta Chair. NAN HAN CHEN; Gen. Manager, KUN YIN PIN.

British Bank of the Middle East: 51 Gracechurch Street, London E.C.3; f. 1889; 20 brs. and 5 sub. branches overseas in India (Bombay and Calcutta), Aden, Iraq, and Jordan; dep. and ancillary accounts £53,000,000 (March 31st, 1955); Chair. Sir DALLAS BERNARD.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China: 38 Bishopsgate, London E.C.2; Bombay Office: Mahatma Gandhi Road (Agent G. Dodds); f. 1853; cap. p.u. £3,500,000; res. £5,000,000; dep. £180,134,217 (Dec. 31st, 1954); brs. New Delhi, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Chowringhee, Cochin, Kozhikode, Amritsar, Bombay, Kanpur; Chair. VINCENT A. GRANTHAM. Sec. H. E. FAULKNER; Chief Gen. Manager H. F. MORFORD.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris: 14 rue Bergère, Paris; f. 1889; cap. 400,000,000 frs.; res. 800,000,000 frs.; dep. 208,304,716,881 frs. (Dec. 1954); brs. in Bombay and Calcutta; Chair. GEORGES E. GAUSSEL; Gen. Manager CHARLES FARNIER.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.: 2-3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3; inc. 1909; cap. p.u. £1,000,000, res. £1,500,000; dep. and other accounts £32,294,778 (Dec. 31st, 1954); brs. Bombay, Calcutta, Madras; Chair. Sir EVAN MEREDITH JENKINS, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Gen. Manager H. BARDEN.

First National City Bank of New York: 55 Wall Street, New York, U.S.A.; Bombay Office: 293 Dr Dadabhai Naoroji Road, (Manager W. L. BULKELEY); London Office. 117 Old Broad Street, E.C.2; f. 1812; cap. \$200,000,000; surplus \$300,000,000, dep. \$6,350,879,365 (Mar. 31st, 1955), brs. Bombay, Calcutta, Chair. H. C. SHEPHERD.

Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 54 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1828, inc. as Ltd. Co. 1924; cap. auth. and issued £500,000, res. £350,000 (1954); brs. Bombay, Calcutta (2); Delhi, New Delhi, Madras, Simla; Chair. The Right Hon. LORD COLGRAIN, M.C.

Habib Bank, Ltd.: Bunder Road, Karachi, Pakistan; Indian Main Office: Mahomedali Road, Bombay, f. 1941; auth. cap. Pak Rs 2,00,00,000; sub. and p.u. Pak. Rs.1,00,00,000, res. fund Pak Rs 1,00,00,000, dep. Pak Rs 37,27,00,000, Manager R. H. MAHOMED.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Head Office Hong Kong, London Office: 9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3, cap. issued and fully p.u. HK \$25,000,000; res. fund sterling £7,687,500 (1954); brs. Bombay and Calcutta, Chief Manager MICHAEL W. TURNER.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: Head Office; 71 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Eastern Dept., 34 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; f. 1765, cap. p.u. £15,810,252; res. £17,000,000 (Dec. 31st, 1954); dep. £1,244,305,784; brs. Bombay (2), Calcutta (2), Delhi, Amritsar, Madras (2), New Delhi, Darjeeling, and Srinagar (Kashmir); Chief Manager Eastern Dept. A. P. NILSEN; Gen. Manager Eastern Branches W. T. C. PARKER, 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; Bombay Office 52-54 Mahatma Gandhi Road (Manager S. J. ELGAR); f. 1892; cap. p.u. £1,470,000, res. £1,750,000 (1954); brs. Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Chairman Sir KENNETH W. MEALING; Chief Manager, R. N. DRAKE.

National Bank of India, Ltd.: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1863, cap. p.u. £2,851,563; res. £3,104,687 (Dec. 31st 1954), brs. Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Delhi, Madras, Bangalore, Amritsar, Tutuarin and Cochin, Chair. J. K. MICHIE; Gen. Manager N. W. CHISHOLM.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V.: Amsterdam; f. 1824; cap. p.u. 60,030,000 fls.; res. 30,015,000 fls. (Dec. 1953), brs. in Bombay and Calcutta, Pres. C. J. Baron COLLOT D'ESCURY, Managing Dirs. H. ALBARDA, A. A. VAN SANDICK, K. F. ZEEMAN, H. W. A. VAN DEN WALL BAKE.

INSURANCE*

There are a large number of insurance companies registered in India, of which the following is necessarily a selected list. In addition many British and other foreign insurance companies have offices in India.

* Under an Ordinance dated January 19th, 1956, the Government took over the management of life insurance business in India as a preparatory step towards nationalisation.

Advance Insurance Co., Ltd.: 251 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1935.

Alco Insurance Co., Ltd.: Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay, 1; cap. auth. Rs 21,00,000; p.u. Rs 5,00,000; Chair. Y. A. YASDANWALLA; Managing Dir. A. A. JASDENVALA.

Andhra Insurance Co.: Masulipatam; f. 1925, cap. p.u. Rs.4,99,975; life fund Rs.1,60,73,278; Chair. Dr. L. SUBBARAU, B.A., B.L., D.LITT.; Gen. Manager SHRI D. SUBRAHMANYAM, M.A., F.I.A., F.S.S.

Aryan Champion Insurance Co., Ltd.: 59 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1930; mutual.

Asian Assurance Co., Ltd.: Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay; f. 1910; cap. Rs 7,50,000; Chair. JIVANDAS P. DUTIA.

Associacao Goana de Mutuo Auxilio: Associacao Goana Building, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2; f. 1885.

Bengal Insurance and Real Property Co. Ltd.: 116 Vivekananda Road, Calcutta; f. 1919; Dir. A. K. GHOSE; Sec. B. E. N. BOSE.

Bhagya Lakshmi Insurance: P. 6 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta; f. 1931.

Bharat Fire and General Insurance, Ltd.: Scindia House, New Delhi, 1; f. 1942; cap. sub. Rs 2,01,00,000 cap. p.u. Rs.47,52,700, Dir. L. N. MODI.

Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society: Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, f. 1930, co-operative; life fund over Rs 1,52,00,000; Chair. A. L. CHANDAVARKAR.

Bombay Fire and General Insurance Co.: 14 Jamshedji Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay, f. 1935, cap. p.u. Rs 419,880; Manager B. H. REPORIER.

Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, f. 1871; life fund Rs 11,48,00,000; Chair. RAO BAHADUR UMAKANT S. DESAI.

British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.: Mehta House, 79-91 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, f. 1919, cap. auth. Rs.1,00,00,000, p.u. Rs 20,00,000, res. Rs 1,11,56,976; Chair. JAL H. MEHTA, Gen. Manager M. S. DASTUR.

Calcutta Insurance, Ltd.: Head Office: 135 Canning Street, Calcutta, f. 1923, cap. p.u. Rs 6,53,000; life fund Rs 1,42,00,000, Chair. B. N. CHATURVEDI, Dirs. S. K. SEN, K. C. DAS, B. C. GHOSH, Dr. P. K. SEN, S. N. BANERJEA, B. K. SEN GUPTA, J. M. DUTTA.

Commercial Insurance Co. Ltd.: 251 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1932, Manager T. H. BHATT.

Commonwealth Assurance Co., Ltd.: Commonwealth Building, Laxmi Road, Poona 2, f. 1929 cap. p.u. Rs 5,00,000, life fund Rs 77,78,351; Chair. L. B. BHOPATKAR; Managing Dir. S. M. JOSHI.

Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd.: 8 Clive Row, Calcutta, f. 1931; auth. cap. Rs 30,00,000; issued and sub. Rs 27,00,000, cap. p.u. Rs 6,75,000; Gen. Manager F. V. EDWARDS.

Co-operative Assurance Co. Ltd.: Hall Bazar, Amritsar; f. 1906, cap. p.u. Rs 10,00,000; life fund Rs 97,90,277; Managing Dir. L. JAG RAJ, Sec. L. MUKAND LALL SINGH.

Dena Insurance (Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co., Ltd.): Devkaran Nanjee Bldg., Fort, Bombay, cap. p.u. Rs.10,00,000; life fund Rs.29,00,000; (Dec. 31st, 1951); Chair. P. D. NANJEE, Manager S. K. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

- Digvijay Insurance Co., Ltd.:** Dhan-Nur, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay; auth. cap. Rs.10,00,000; cap. p.u. Rs. 7,93,000; assets exceed Rs.19,00,000; Managing Dir. H. N. ASHAR.
- East and West Insurance Co.:** 55 Apollo Street, Fort Bombay; f. 1913, cap. p.u. Rs.13,09,685; life fund approx. Rs.88,19,110; Administrator K. N. SAMANT, M.COM.
- Empire of India Life Assurance Co.:** Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1897; cap. p.u. Rs.5,15,000; life fund Rs.6,48,68,146.
- Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd.:** Post Box 42, 6-32 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1934; cap. p.u. over Rs.23,50,000; life fund nearly Rs.72,00,000; Managing Dir. N. K. BHARTIYA.
- General Assurance Society Ltd., The:** Katchery Road, Ajmer; f. 1907; cap. Rs.10,00,000; life fund Rs.3,99,64,000; Gen. Manager P. M. DALAL.
- Great Pyramid Insurance Co., Ltd.:** Norton Buildings, Old Court House Corner, Calcutta; Manager P. P. GINWALLA.
- Great Social Life and General Assurance:** Great Social Building, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay 1, f. 1933.
- Hindu Mutual Life Assurance:** Hindu Mutual House, 14 Madan Street, Calcutta; f. 1891; life fund Rs.35,50,063; Manager A. C. RAY.
- Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.:** 4 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta; f. 1907; Chair. Dr. N. N. LAW, M.A., P.R.S.; Sec. B. C. ROY, M.A.
- Hukumchand Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 38 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, 1; f. 1929; cap. p.u. Rs.500,000.
- India Equitable Insurance Co.:** 5 Southern Avenue, Calcutta; f. 1908.
- Indian Globe Insurance Co.:** 315-321 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, f. 1929; auth. cap. Rs.30,00,000; sub. Rs.16,00,100; Chair. RATANSEY KARSANDAS VISSANJI; Managers B. VIJAYSINH, M. C. JERANJANI.
- Indian Guarantee and General Insurance Co.:** Bank of Baroda Building, Apollo Street, Bombay; f. 1922.
- Indian Mercantile Insurance Co.:** Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; f. 1907; cap. Rs.8,46,120, res. Rs.19,04,096, Chair. K. M. D. THAKERSEY; Gen. Manager R. M. DESAI.
- Indian Mutual Life Association:** 10 Mount Road, Madras; f. 1925; life fund Rs.51,00,000, Manager M. NATESAN; Sec. C. M. SRINIVASAN.
- Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co.:** Industrial Assurance Building, opp. Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay; f. 1913, Managing Dir. V. C. SETALVAD.
- Jayabharat Insurance Co., Ltd.:** 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1943; incorp. in India; auth. cap. Rs.1,00,00,000, issued and sub. Rs.50,00,000, p.u. Rs.25,00,000, Chair. NAVINCHANDRA MAFTLAAL; 11 Dirs.
- Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd.:** Imperial Bank Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1919; cap. p.u. Rs.2,374,000, total assets over Rs.3,50,00,000; Administrator DEWAN BAHADUR R. VARADACHARI; Gen. Manager C. C. MODY.
- Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.:** Post Box No. 2015, Civil Lines No. 2, Delhi; f. 1924; cap. p.u. Rs.1,01,000; life fund Rs.4,53,84,097; Chair. RAI BAHADUR LALA ISHAR DAS SAWHNEY, M.A., LL.B.
- Metropolitan Insurance Co.:** 11 Clive Row, Calcutta; f. 1930; cap. p.u. Rs.100,000; life fund Rs.51,80,391; life only; Dir. and Sec. A. B. CHATTERJEE.
- Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co.:** Pioneer Building, Nagpur City; f. 1921.
- National Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 7 Council House Street, Calcutta; f. 1931; cap. p.u. Rs.25,00,000; res. Rs.75,000; (1951); Pres. LAKSHMIPAT SINGHANIA; Gen. Manager S. D. SRINIVASAN, M.A., F.I.A.; Manager B. C. RAKSHIT, B.A., LL.B., A.C.I.I.
- National Indian Life Insurance Co.:** Mercantile Buildings, 9 Lall Bazaar, Calcutta; f. 1906; cap. Rs.10,00,000; p.u. Rs.1,00,000.
- National Insurance Co.:** 7 Council House Street, Calcutta. f. 1906.
- Neptune Assurance Co.:** 104 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1930; auth. cap. Rs.50,00,000; sub. Rs.20,00,000; p.u. Rs.10 lacs; life fund about Rs.1,20,00,000 Managing Dir. M. T. MEHTA; Manager B. M. MEHTA.
- New Asiatic Insurance Co.:** Connaught Circus, New Delhi; f. 1933; cap. p.u. Rs.20,00,000; life fund Rs.94,14,157; Chair L. N. BIRLA.
- New Great Insurance Co. of India, Ltd.:** 45-47 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1943; incorp. in Baroda; auth. cap. Rs.2,00,00,000; p.u. Rs.20,00,000; 20 brs; Chair. TULSIDAS KILACHAND; Gen. Manager M. G. MODY.
- New Guardian of India Insurance Co., Ltd.:** United India Life Building, G. T., Madras; f. 1934; auth. cap. Rs.14,50,000; p.u. cap. Rs.1,60,518; Manager N. NARAYANAN.
- New India Assurance Co., Ltd.:** Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1919; auth. cap. Rs.6,00,00,000; sub. Rs.5,34,07,950; p.u. Rs.1,06,81,590; total funds Rs.26,64,13,642; Chair. A. D. SHROFF; Gen. Manager B. K. SHAH.
- New Insurance, Ltd.:** P.O. Box No. 6, Banaras; f. 1933; cap. p.u. Rs.2,42,750; life fund Rs.19,04,762; Managing Dir. G. MALAVIYA; Manager K. B. IYER.
- Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.:** Oriental Buildings, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay; f. 1874; funds Rs.61,96,95,105; total assurances in force Rs.179,77,26,336; Manager L. S. VAIDYANATHAN, M.A., F.I.A., J.P.
- Pandyan Insurance Co.:** Post Box 74, Madurai, f. 1933; cap. p.u. Rs.20,00,000; total assets over Rs.1,00,00,000; Chair. A. ANDREW, T. S. RAJAM, I. H. CAMERON.
- Prabartak Insurance Co., Ltd.:** 19 Strand Road, Calcutta; Chair. K. P. CHATTERJEE, M.A.
- Presidency Life Insurance Co.:** Mherwan Building, Fort, Bombay; f. 1930; cap. p.u. Rs.20,000, life fund over Rs.20,00,000; Managing Dir. N. J. GOR, B.A., LL.B.
- Prithvi Insurance Co., Ltd.:** Head Office, Madras; f. 1943; cap. p.u. Rs.15,00,000; assets Rs.81,00,000 life fund Rs.48,01,658; fire fund Rs.1,97,594; marine fund Rs.2,05,162; miscellaneous fund Rs.2,15,289.
- Sentinel Assurance Co., Ltd.:** 317-21 Dr. Dadabhoi Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1934; 9 brs; Chair. SHETH CHUNILAL KHUSHALDAS PATELL; Gen. Manager R. C. PARIKH.
- Servants of India Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Connaught Place, New Delhi; f. 1932; cap. p.u. Rs.3,40,000 life fund Rs.4,00,000, Chair. MUNSHI LAL; Manager S. C. BAKSHI.

INDIA

South India Co-operative Insurance Society: Co-operative Insurance Building, 5-6 Mount Road, Madras; f. 1932; life fund Rs.1,50,000; Chair. V. PARTHASARATHY.

Triton Insurance Co.: 4 Clive Row, Calcutta; f. 1850; Managing Dir. E. A. PATERSON.

Tropical Insurance Co.: Connaught Circus, Post Box 21, New Delhi; f. 1927; Gen. Manager S. V. AIYAR.

Union Life and General Assurance Co., Ltd., The: Dady House, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1939; life; 12 yrs.; Administrator G. N. PRADHAN.

United India Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.: United India Life Building, 22 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, 13; Manager P. BALAN.

United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.: United India Life Building, Esplanade, Post Box No. 281, Madras; f. 1906.

FINANCE

Vasant Insurance Co., Ltd.: Sir Pheroza Shah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1941; business in force Rs 2,00,00,000 new business (1952) Rs.30,00,000; premium income Rs.10,00,000; life fund Rs.25,00,000. Chair. Prof S. M. SHAH; Managing Dir. ASHOK H. KAJI, M SC, J.P.

Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd.: 73 Opp. Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay; f. 1919; Dir. V. C. SETALVAD; Gen Manager K. G. DESAI.

Warden Insurance Co.: Warden House, Sir P M. Road, Bombay; Indian managers for London Guarantee and Accident Co., World Marine and Union Marine and General Insurance Cos.

Zenith Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Mehta House, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1916; cap. Rs.10,00,000; Chair, JAL H. MEHRA; Gen. Manager M. S. DASTUR.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambers of Commerce have been established in almost all Indian commercial and industrial centres. The following organisations are among the most important:

Associated Chambers of Commerce of India: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; a central organisation of Chambers; 11 mems.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry: 28 Ferozshah Road, New Delhi; 113 assns. affiliated as ordinary mems, and 178 concerns as associate mems.; Pres. SHANTILAL MANGALDAS; Sec. Gen. G. L. BANSAL; publ. *Notes and News* (fortnightly).

International Chamber of Commerce, Indian National Committee: 28 Ferozshah Road, New Delhi; f. 1928; 36 assns, as organisation mems. and 62 firms as associate mems, Pres. SHANTILAL MANGALDAS; Sec. Gen. G. L. BANSAL, Sec. P. CHENTSAL RAO.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Calcutta; f. 1834, 307 mems, Pres. G. A. S. SIM; Sec. D. C. FAIRBAIRN, C.I.E., M.A.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce: P-II Mission Row Extension, Calcutta; f. 1887; 400 mems.; Pres. G. BASU, F.S.A.A., F.C.I.S., Sec. S. R. BISWAS, M.A.

Bharat Chamber of Commerce: Imperial Bank Building, Burrabazar Branch, Calcutta, f. 1900, 669 mems; Pres. R. N. BANGUR; Sec. B. N. SEN GUPTA.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 473; 439 mems.; Pres. K. G. MILNE; Sec. L. A. M. BOULT.

Calcutta Chamber of Commerce: 1/4 B Kanai Mukherji Lane, Calcutta, 6, Pres. RATTAN CHAND; Sec. TRILOCHAN MOOKERJEE.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce: Commercial Road, Madras, Kakinada; f. 1868, 12 mem. firms, Chair. H. CHURCHILL; Sec. W. LE FAUCHEUR.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: 23B Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, f. 1925; over 300 mems, Pres. L. N. BIRLA; Sec. Dr. R. D. TIWARI, M.A., PH.D., LL.B., D.LITT.

Indian Merchants' Chamber: Back Bay Reclamation, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, f. 1907, Pres. B. A. KHIMJI, Vice-Pres. R. G. SARAIVA; Sec. A. C. RAMALINGAM.

Madras Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 35, Dare House, First Line Beach, 1, f. 1836, 84 mem. firms, 5 affiliated and 8 honorary, Chair. T. ROGERS; Sec. F. W. A. MORRIS, O.B.E.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce: 12 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay; f. 1927; Pres. B. D. GARWARE; Sec. R. G. MOHADIKAR.

Marwari Association: 160A Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, f. 1898, Pres. GOBARDHANDAS SHROFF; Hon. Sec. BALMUKAND BAJORIA.

Merchant's Chamber of Hab-adesh (Uttar Pradesh): 15/57 Civil Lines, Kanpur, f. 1932; 300 mems.; Pres. S. NARAYAN, M.L.A.; Sec. J. V. KRISHNAN, M.A.

Northern India Chamber of Commerce: Amboria Cantt., East Punjab; f. 1912.

Punjab and Delhi Chamber of Commerce: P.B. 24, New Delhi; Chair. RAI BAHADUR P. MUKERJEE.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce: Indian Chamber Buildings, North Beach Road, Madras; f. 1909; 890 mems.; Pres. M. A. CHIDAMGARAM CHETTIAR; Sec. K. A. MENON.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce: Kanpur; 129 mems.; Pres. G. E. LONGDIN; Sec. Miss D. SEATON.

Uttar Pradesh Chamber of Commerce: Kanpur; f. 1914; 204 mems.; Pres. J. K. SRIVASTAVA, B.Sc., A.M.C.T., A.T.I., M.L.A.; Hon. Sec. SATYA NARAIN BAGLA, M.A., LL.B.

TRADE AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association: P.O. Box No. 7, Ahmedabad, f. 1891, Pres. MADANMOHAN MANGALDAS; Sec. H. G. ACHARYA, B.A.

All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers: 28 Ferozshah Road, New Delhi, f. 1932, mems. 28 industrial associations and 152 large industrial concerns; Pres. G. D. SEMANI; Sec. Gen. G. L. BANSAL; Sec. P. C. CHENTSAL RAO.

Bengal Millowners' Association: 2 Church Lane, Calcutta.

Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Association: Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay; Pres. P. M. KAPADIA, Vice-Pres. N. K. SHAH; Hon. Joint Secs. P. D. GOVINDJI, H. T. MUNI, N. L. SHAH.

Bombay Presidency Trades Association, Ltd.: 6 Rampart Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1902; Master W. R. O'BRIEN; Hon. Sec. D. R. WILSDON.

Bombay Textile and Engineering Association: 343 opp Railway Station, Grant Road, Bombay, est. 1900; Pres. H. L. DAWLATJADA; Sec. H. F. BAMJI.

Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta, f. 1908; 10 mems; Sec. D. C. FAIRBAIRN, C.I.E.

Calcutta Baled Jute Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1892; 212 mems.; Chair. KEDARNATH BAJORIA; Sec. D. C. FAIRBAIRN, C.I.E.

Calcutta Flour Mills Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta; f. 1932; 7 mems; Sec. D. C. FAIRBAIRN, C.I.E.

Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta; f. 1903, 24 mems, Chair. M. S. CHUNDER, Sec. D. C. FAIRBAIRN, C.I.E.

Calcutta Trades Association: 18H Park Street, Calcutta; f. 1830; Sec. F. J. COELHO; Master A. PHILIPPOU.

East India Cotton Association, Ltd.: Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay, 2; 756 mems; Pres. Sir PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS, K.B.E., C.I.E.; Sec. C. M. PARIKH, B.COM., J.P.

Employers' Association of Northern India: 14/77 Civil Lines, P.O. Box 344, Kanpur; f. 1937; 158 mems.; Chair. L. ROYSTON; Sec. C. V. KINSVILLE, M.B.E.

Employers' Federation of India: Bombay House, Bruce Street, Bombay; f. 1933; 35 mems.; Pres. Sir HOMI MODY.

INDIA

Employers' Federation of Southern India: Dare House, First Line Beach, Madras; 78 mem. firms; Chair. G. N. NOEL-TOD; Sec. F. W. A. MORRIS, O.B.E.

Engineering Association of India: 23-B Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta; f. 1942; 9 affiliated asscns.; Pres. D. N. JALAN; Sec. L. S. BISHT.

Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries: Vithal Nivas, near Mandvi, Baroda; est. 1918; 86 mems.; Pres. I. C. PATEL; Sec. H. M. SHAH.

Grain and Oilseeds Merchants' Association: 72/80 Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3; Chair. SHETH VELJI LAKHAMSEY NAPOO, B.A., LL.B.; Sec. KANTILAL N. JOSHI.

Indian Central Cotton Committee: Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; f. 1923; 52 mems.; Pres. M. S. RANDHAWA, I.C.S., Sec. Dr. B. L. SETHI, M.Sc., Ph.D.; Dir. of Technological Laboratory Dr. C. NANJUNDAYYA, M.Sc., Ph.D., P.T.I.; publs. *Annual Report of the Indian Central Cotton Ctee.*, *Indian Cotton Growing Review*, (quarterly), etc.

Indian Central Jute Committee: 4 Hastings Street, Calcutta; f. 1936; Pres. (*ex officio*) K. R. DAMLE; Sec. PANDIT K. N. AGHA.

Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association: 23B Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta; f. 1938; 105 mems.; Sec. S. GANPATHY.

Indian Colliery Owners' Association: Dhanbad; f. 1933; 350 mems.; Pres. B. L. AGARWALLA.

Indian Engineering Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Road, P.O. Box 280, Calcutta, 7.

Indian Jute Mills Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta.

Indian Metallurgical Association: Calcutta.

Indian Mining Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta 1; f. 1892; 121 mems.; Sec. D. C. FAIRBAIRN, C.I.E.; Asst. Sec. H. A. LONG.

Indian Mining Federation: 135 Canning Street, Calcutta; est. 1913; Sec. M. DAS.

Indian National Steamship Owners' Association: Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay; f. 1930; 12 mems.; Hon. Sec. S. N. HAJI.

Indian Paper Mills Association: 23B Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta; Sec. Dr. R. D. TIWARI.

Indian Sugar Mills Association: 23B Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta; est. 1932; 146 mem. firms; sec. Dr. R. D. TIWARI, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., D.Litt.

Indian Tea Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta, P.O. Box No. 280, f. 1885; 298 mems.; Sec. D. C. FAIRBAIRN, C.I.E.

Indian Tea Association (Assam Branch): Sec. J. R. WILSON.

Indian Tea Association (Surma Valley Branch): Silchar, Cachar, Assam; Sec. D. B. H. MOORE.

Jute Balers' Association: 5 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1909; ordinary and Exchange mems. number over 500; represents all Indian Jute Balers; Pres. S. L. SETHI; Sec. R. N. MOHNOT, M.Com., LL.B.

Master Stevedores' Association: P.O. Box 280, Calcutta; f. 1934; 20 mems.; Pres. K. C. MOOKERJEE; Sec. D. C. FAIRBAIRN, C.I.E.

Millowners' Association: Elphinstone Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1875; 166 mems.; Chair. G. D. SOMANI; Sec. N. S. V. AIYER.

Motor Manufacturers' and Importers' Associations, Ltd.: Bombay.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Silk and Art Silk Mills Association Ltd.: Bombay; 315 mems.; Sec. H. A. BHARUCHA.

Southern India Millowners' Association: R. S. Puram P.O., Coimbatore, Madras; f. 1933; 72 mems.; Hon. Sec. K. VENKATESALU.

Western India Glass Manufacturers' Association: Vijay Glass Works, Oglewadi.

TRADE UNIONS

Trade Unionism in India has made rapid progress during the last quarter of a century. The number of unions registered in 1927-28 was 29, whereas in 1953-54 the number had risen to 6,025. Membership is more difficult to assess as not all unions submit returns, but in 1927-28 returns furnished by 28 unions gave a total membership of 100,619 while in 1953-54 the figure for 3,071 unions was 2,029,940.

All-India Trade Union Congress, The: R. L. Trust Building, 55 Girgaum Road, Bombay; 736 affiliated unions; 758,314 mems.; Gen. Sec. S. A. DANGE.

MAIN TRADE UNIONS AFFILIATED TO ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Railway Unions

Southern Railway Labour Union: 21,000 mems.

Western Railway Workers' Union: Govindrao Deo's Wada, Raopura, Baroda; 12,500 mems.

Shipping

Bengal Mariners' Union: 27B Circular Garden, Richi Road, Kidderpore, Calcutta; 15,000 mems.

I.N. Dockyard Employees' Union: 166 Khandewal Bhuvan, D. Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay, 1,100 mems.

Other Transport

Bus Workers' Union: 249 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta; 1,000 mems.

Bombay State Transport Workers' Union: Nadiad.

Calcutta Tram Workers' Union: 249 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta; 8,500 mems.

Hyderabad R. T. D. Workers' Union: Hyderabad, Deccan.

Tramway Workers' Association: Iyyah Mudali Street, Chintadripet, Madras; 1,410 mems.

Textiles

Amalner Girni Kamgar Union: Near Kacheri Road, Amalner; 2,000 mems.

Coimbatore Mill Workers' Union: 8/93 Mall Mill Road, Coimbatore; 6,214 mems.

Delhi Textile Mazdoor Sabha: Subzimandi, Birla Lines, Delhi, 1,823 mems.

Gardenreach Textile Workers' Union: 44 Garden Reach Road, Calcutta; 3,057 mems.

Lal Bawta Hatmagar Kamgar Union: Subhas Peth, Sholapur; 3,000 mems.

Madura Textile Workers' Union: 24 Krishnarajpur Agraharam, Maningram, Madura; 6,445 mems.

Mazdur Sabha: Gwaltoli, Kanpur; 3,400 mems.

Mill Mazdur Union: Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay; 18,000 mems.

Nagpur Girni Mazdoor Sangh: Walker Road, Nagpur City, 1,052 mems.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Mining

Champion Reef Mines Labour Association: Champion Reef, Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore; 6,500 mems.

Coal Workers' Union: Giridih, Bihar; 8,000 mems.

Engineering

Bhartia Iron and Steel Workers' Union: 249 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, 12; 1,460 mems.

Cooper Eng. Mazdoor Sangh: Satara Road, Salve (Bombay State); 1,500 mems.

Engineering and Metal Kamgar Union: Dalvi Building, Parel, Bombay; 1,600 mems.

Gardenreach Workshop Labour Union: Calcutta; 1,000 mems.

Guestkeen Williams Mazdoor Union: 249 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, 12; 2,000 mems.

Leather

Bata Mazdoor Union: 15 Mirzapur Street, Calcutta; 6,793 mems.

Dindigul Tannery Workers' Union: Market Street, Dindigul, Madura Cant.; 516 mems.

Kanpur Tannery and Leather Workers' Union: Mazdoor Sabha Building, Kanpur; 1,000 mems.

Tea

Darjeeling Dist. Chia Mazdoor Union: 249 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, 12; 5,000 mems.

Zilla Chia Kaman Mazdoor Union: 2,000 mems.

Jute

Ladlow Chatkal Mazdoor Union: 249 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, 12; 3,563 mems.

Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union: 249B Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta; 10,359 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Indian Government exercises direct or indirect control over all railways in the Republic of India through the medium of the Railway Board, Ministry of Railways, New Delhi.

Chairman, Railway Board: G. PANDE.

STATE RAILWAYS

In 1952, all Government railways were re-grouped into six different administrations, each under a General Manager. On August 1st, 1955, the Eastern Railway was divided into two separate zones, the Eastern Railway and the South Eastern Railway, making seven different administrations in all.

The new railway administrations are:

Northern Railway: Delhi; Gen. Manager M. K. KAUL.

Western Railway: Bombay; Gen. Manager M. GANAPATI.

Central Railway: Bombay, Gen. Manager M. N. CHAKRAVARTI.

Southern Railway: Madras; Gen. Manager T. A. JOSEPH.

Eastern Railway: Calcutta; Gen. Manager S. SARANCAPANY.

South Eastern Railway: Calcutta; Gen. Manager N. C. KAPOOR.

North-Eastern Railway: Gorakhpur; Gen. Manager B. ARORA.

The Nizam's State Railway was absorbed by the Central Railway administration during the re-grouping of railways.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

Allepey (Travancore)

Malabar Steamship Co.: Wagjee Road.

National Steamship Co.: Wagjee Road.

New Dholera Steamships, Ltd.: Wagjee Road.

New Dholera Shipping and Trading Co., Ltd.: Wagjee Road.

Bombay

Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, 1

Bharat Line, Ltd., The: 79-91 Apollo Street, Fort.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: 100 Frere Road, 9.

Eastern Shipping Corpn., Ltd.: Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, 1.

Faiha Trading Corpn., Ltd.: Currimbhoy House, Waudby Road, Fort.

Gill Amin and Co., Ltd.: 15 People's Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort.

Great Eastern Shipping Co., Ltd., The: 32 Apollo Street, Fort.

Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co., Ltd.: 100 Frere Road, 9.

Indian National Steamship Co., Ltd.: Fort.

Killick Nixon and Co., Ltd.: Killick Building, Home Street, Fort.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Ltd.: Ballard Road, Ballard Estate.

Malabar Steamship Co., Ltd.: Bombay Mutual Building, 293 Hornby Road, Fort.

Mogul Line, Ltd.: 16 Bank Street.

National Steamship Co. Ltd.: Bombay Mutual Building, 293 Hornby Road, Fort.

New Dholera Steamships, Ltd.: Bombay Mutual Building, 293 Hornby Road, Fort.

Ratnagar Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: 100 Frere Road, 9

Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: Scindia House, Ballard Estate; f. 1919; Gen. Manager S. J. PANDYA

South-East Asia Shipping Co., Ltd.: Hornby Road, Fort.

Calcutta

Anchor Line, Ltd.: 14 Netaji Subhas Road.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: 6 Lyon's Range.

Bharat Line, Ltd., The: 7 Pollock Street.

Bharat Steamship Co., Ltd.: 24 Strand Road

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: 16 Strand Road

Gladstone, Lyall and Co., Ltd.: 4 Fairlie Place, Post Box 6.

Great Eastern Shipping Co., Ltd., The: 11 British Indian Street.

Great India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: 8 Lyon's Range

Harrison Line: 5 Fairlie Place.

India General and Railway Co., Ltd.: 4 Fairlie Place

India Steamship Co., Ltd.: Clive Buildings, P.O. Box 541.

Indian National Steamship Co., Ltd.: 18 Halwasiya Road

Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd., The: 8 Netaji Subhas Road

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: 4 Clive Row.

James Nourse, Ltd.: 16 Strand Road.

Java Bengal Line: 5-7 Netaji Subhas Road

Malabar Steamship Co., Ltd.: 4 Lyon's Range.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.: 16 Strand Road.

Port Shipping Co., Ltd.: 8 Clive Row

Rivers Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: 2 Fairlie Place

Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: 33 Netaji Subhas Road

Union Steamship Co. (New Zealand), Ltd.: 16 Strand Road.

Cochin

Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.: P.O. Cochin.

General Traders, Ltd.: Cochin; f. 1946; 5 mems.

Harrisons and Crosfield, Ltd.: P.O. Box 4, Cochin; f. 1844, Manager W. J. SIM.

Malabar Steamship Co., Ltd.: Cochin

National Steamship Co.: Cochin.

New Dholera Steamships, Ltd.: P.O. Cochin.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Madras

East Asiatic Co. (India), Ltd.: P.O.B. 146, Mercantile Bank Building, 1st Line Beach.

India Steamship Co., Ltd.

Indian National Steamship Co., Ltd.

AIR TRANSPORT

On June 15th, 1953, the Government of India established two air corporations. The corporations have absorbed all the routes and services of former private companies, and are constituted as follows:

Indian Airlines Corporation: Mandi House, New Delhi; f. 1953; Chair. B. C. MUKHERJI; mems.: J. R. D. TATA, M. L. KHAITAN, M. JOHN, B. N. JHA, I.C.S., K. R. K. MENON, L. C. JAIN, I.C.S.

Air-India International Corporation: New India Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1953; Chair. J. R. D. TATA; mems.; B. C. MUKHERJI, I.C.S., K. C. MAHINDRA, M. JOHN, K. C. BAKHLE, B. N. JHA, I.C.S., K. R. K. MENON, L. C. JAIN.

I.A.C. services operate internally in India and abroad connecting India with Nepal, Ceylon, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

A.-I.I.C. operates services between India and the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy,

Siam, Singapore and Hong Kong. There is also a service between Bombay and Karachi, Aden and Nairobi.

FOREIGN COMPANIES OPERATING IN INDIA

Air Ceylon: 26 Mount Road, Madras.

Air France: Pratap Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

British Overseas Airways Corporation: Speedbird House, Service Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi. B.O.A.C. services connect India with the United Kingdom, Europe, Cairo, Basra, Karachi, Rangoon, Bangkok, Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong and Japan.

K. L. M. Royal Dutch Airlines: 9A Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Pakistan International Airlines: Metro. Hotel, New Delhi.

Pan-American World Airways, Inc.: Imperial Hotel, Queensway, New Delhi.

Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.: 41 Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Scandinavian Airlines System: 41 Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Thai Airways Co.: 1 Mission Row, Calcutta.

Trans-World Airlines: 6 Pratap Buildings, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

Union of Burma Airways: Calcutta.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

Academy of Zoology: 164 Civil Lines, Agra; f. 1954; international organisation and forum for the advancement of zoology; Pres. Dr. B. C. MARENDRA; Sec. SURENDRA SHARMA; publs. *The Annals of Zoology*, and *The Zoological Memoirs*.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India: 1 Alipore Road, Alipore, Calcutta; Sec. S. PERCY-LANCASTER, F.R.H.S., F.L.S.

Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras: Teynampet, S. W. Madras, f. 1835; 400 mems.; Pres. H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS; Chair V. S. HEJMADI; Hon. Sec. Dr. RICHARD APPEL; Hon. Treas. RAO SAHIB, P. S. V. NAMBI.

Andhra Historical Research Society: Gadavari Bund Road, Rajahmundry, Andhra, South India; f. 1922; 190 mems.; library of 7,600 vols.; free reading room; also maintains a museum of copper-plates, coins, architectural exhibits etc.; Pres. N. KAMESWARA RAO, B.A., B.L.; Sec. R. SUBBA RAO, M.A., L.T.; publ. *Journal of Historical Research*.

Anthropological Society of Bombay: c/o K. R. CAMA; Oriental Institute Building, 136 Apollo Street, Bombay; f. 1886; 60 mems.; Pres. P. G. SHAH, M.A., B.Sc.; Hon. Sec. F. DESAI, B.Sc.; publ. *Journal*.

Asian Relations Organisation: Sapru House, New Delhi; f. 1947 by the first Asian Relations Conference; objectives (a) to promote the study and understanding of Asian problems and relations in their Asian and world aspects; (b) to foster friendly relations and co-operation among the peoples of Asia and between them and the rest of the world and (c) to further their progress and well-being; Chair. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU; Hon. Sec. B. SHIVA RAO; Joint Gen. Sec. A. APPADORAI.

Asiatic Society, The: 1 Park Street, Calcutta; f. 1784; 927 mems.; Pres. Dr. S. K. CHATTERJI, M.L.C., M.A., D.LITT., F.A.S.; Gen. Sec. Prof. J. M. SEN, B.Sc., M.Ed., T.D., DIP.ED., F.R.G.S., F.N.I.; publs. *Journal* (in 2 parts: Science and Letters, 4 issues a year), *Year Book*, *Bibliotheca Indica*, *Monographs*, etc.

Asiatic Society of Bombay, The: Town Hall, Bombay; f. 1804; 1,053 mems.; library of 150,000 vols.; Pres. The Hon. M. C. CHAGLA; Hon. Sec. Prof. G. C. JHALA, M.A.; Librarian N. A. GORE, M.A.; publ. *Journal* and *Monograph*.

Bharata Ganita Parisad (formerly Benares Mathematical Society); Mathematics Dept., University, Lucknow; f. 1950; Pres. Dr. GORAKH PRASAD; Sec. Dr. S. C. MITRA; Treas. U. K. SHUKLA; Librarian Dr. B. MOHAN; publs. *Ganita* (Vol. 1-5), *Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society*, Vol. I-IX.

Bharata Itihasa Samshodhaka-Mandala: 313A Sadashiv Peth, Poona City, 2; f. 1910 for collecting and conserving historical materials; rare collections of coins, Persian and Marathi historical papers and about 1,000 Indian paintings, copper plates, sculptures and archaeological exhibits; over 1,000 mems.; library of 11,421 vols.; Pres. THE RAJAH SAHEB OF PHALTAN; Chair. Prof. D. V. POTDAR, B.A.; Secs. S. N. JOSHI, G. H. KHARE, M.A.; publs. *Journal* (quarterly) *Swiya Granthamala Series* (87 issued), *Puraskruta Granthamala* (52 issued).

Bihar Research Society: Museum Buildings, Patna, Bihar; f. 1915; 167 mems.; library of 10,687 vols.; Pres. H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BIHAR; Sec. S. V. SOHONI, I.C.S.; Librarian Dr. TARAPADA CHOWDHURY, M.A., PH.D.; publ. *Journal*.

Bombay Art Society: Jehangir Art Gallery, Museum, Fort, Bombay, f. 1888; holds one-man shows, lectures and demonstrations; annual exhibition in Dec or Jan; Pres. Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.I.E., J.P., M.L.A.; Hon. Sec. V. V. OAK; publ. illustrated catalogues of exhibitions.

Bombay Historical Society: Exchange Building, Sproot Road, Bombay, f. 1925; Pres. P. V. VAIDYE; Hon. Sec. BRAZ A. FERNANDES; publ. *Journal*.

Bombay Medical Union: Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay, f. 1883, 386 mems.; Pres. Dr. G. COELHO; Hon. Secs. Dr. H. G. PATEL; Lt. Col. N. S. VARIAVA; Hon. Librarians Dr. K. N. BARIA, Dr. N. V. VIJAYAKAR.

Bombay Natural History Society: 114 Apollo Street, Bombay; f. 1883, 1,300 mems.; 5,000 vols.; Pres. H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY; Hon. Sec. HUMAYUN ABDULALI; publ. *Journal*.

Calcutta Mathematical Society: 92 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta; f. 1908; 200 mems.; 2,200 vols.; Dir. Prof. S. K. BANERJEE, F.N.I.; Sec. U. R. BURMAN; publ. *Bulletin*.

Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India: Calcutta; f. 1924; Pres. M. K. RAY; Joint Secs. N. N. CHATTERJEE, N. L. SHARMA; 405 fellows, 154 associates; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

Indian Academy of Sciences: Hebbal P.O., Bangalore 6; f. 1934; 211 mems.; over 1,500 vols. in library; Secs. Prof. B. S. MADHAVA RAU, Dr. C. S. PICHAMUTH; publ. *Proceedings* (monthly).

Indian Adult Education Association: 30 Faiz Bazar, Delhi, f. 1939; central organisation of adult education workers, fully recognised by National Govt.; Pres. Dr. A. MARANTHA JHA; Sec. S. C. DUTTA; publ. *Indian Journal of Adult Education*, *Social Education*, *News Bulletin* (monthly).

Indian Botanical Society: Mayo Road, Bombay 1; Pres. FR. H. SANTAPU; Sec. Dr. R. MISRA; publ. *Journal*.

Indian Ceramic Society: Dept. of Ceramics, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras; f. 1929, Sec. Prof. H. N. ROY; publ. *Transactions* (quarterly).

Indian Chemical Society: University College of Science Buildings, 92 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, 9; f. 1924; 745 mems.; library of 2,785 vols.; Pres. Prof. B. C. GUHA, D.Sc., PH.D., F.N.I.; Hon. Sec. Dr. S. K. MUKHERJEE, D.Sc.; publs. *Monthly Journal*, *Quarterly Industrial and News Edition*.

Indian Council of World Affairs: Sapru House, New Delhi; a non-governmental, non-party organisation founded in 1943 to promote an objective study of Indian and international problems, particularly developments in Asian countries; 1,800 members from over 25 branches; library contains over 40,000 vols. and receives 600 periodicals; Pres. Dr. HRIDAY NATH.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

- KUNZRU; Sec.-Gen. S. L. POPLAI; publs. *India Quarterly* and *Foreign Affairs Reports*; 34 monographs published up to 1955.
- Indian Dairy Science Association:** Hosur Road, Bangalore 1; Pres. Sir DATAR SINGH; Secs. Dr. S. C. RAY, M. K. SASTRI; publs. *Indian Journal of Dairy Science* (quarterly), *Indian Dairymen* (monthly).
- Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation:** N. M. Wadia Trust Buildings, 22D Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay; objects: to promote collaboration among men and women of learning and among literary and educational institutions, and to promote studies in international relationships; Pres. Sir RAMASWAMI AIYAR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., LL.D.; Chair. Exec. Cttee. Sir RUSTOM MASANI, M.A.; Hon. Secs. Dr. G. S. GHURYE, M.A., PH.D., Prof. D. P. MUKERJI, M.A.
- Indian Institute of Culture, The:** 6 North Public Square Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore 4; London Branch: 62 Queen's Gardens, W.2, objects: to provide opportunities for cultural and intellectual development, and to promote exchange of thought among the various parts of India, and between India and other countries; publs. *Aryan Path* (monthly), *Annual Report, Transactions*, Reprints.
- Indian Institute of Metals:** Calcutta 16; f. 1946; Pres. M.S. THACKER, B.Sc., M.I.M., A.M.I.E., F.N.I.; Sec. Dr. D. P. ANTIA, PH.D., M.I.M., publ. *Proceedings* (annually).
- Indian Library Association:** 4 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta; f. 1933; 200 mems.; Pres. B. S. KESAVAN, M.A., DIP LIB; Hon. Sec. G. B. GHOSH; publ. *Annals, Bulletin* and *Granthalaya* (Abgila) (quarterly).
- Indian Mathematical Society:** 2 Bhaskarapuram, Madras 4; f. 1907; 400 mems.; 1,200 vols., Pres. Dr. RAM BEHARI; Sec. S. MAHADEVAN; Librarian C. T. RAJAGOPAL; publs. *Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society, Mathematics Student*.
- Indian Medical Association, The:** Hanging Bridge, Daryaganj, Delhi 7, f. 1926, 17,781 mems., Pres. Dr. A. C. UKIL; Gen. Sec. Dr. A. P. MITTRA; publs. *Journal* (monthly), *Your Health* (monthly), *Ap Ka Swasthya* (Hindi, monthly), affiliated with the British Medical Association.
- Indian Music Association:** Lucknow; f. 1939; only institution of its kind in India; object: to revive and reorganise the decaying art of Indian music.
- Indian Pharmaceutical Association:** Kalam Kutir, 3rd fl., 213-219 Frere Road, Fort, Bombay 1; Pres. Dr. B. MUKERJI; Sec. Dr. H. R. NANJI; publ. *Indian Journal of Pharmacy*; Editor Dr. G. B. RAMASARMA.
- Indian Research Society:** 78 Serpentine Lane, Calcutta; publs. *Research and Review, Transactions*.
- Indian Science Congress Association:** 1 Park Street, Calcutta 16; f. 1914; 3,500 mems.; Pres. Dr. S. L. HORA; Gen. Secs. Dr. U. P. BASU, Dr. B. N. PRASAD; publs. *Proceedings* (annual, in 4 parts), *Progress of Science in India* (5 yearly publications), *Reviews* (occasional), *Outline of Field Sciences of India*.
- Indian Society of Agricultural Economics:** 46-48 Esplanade Mansions, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1939; 350 mems.; Pres. Sir. MANILAL B. NANAVATI; Hon. Secs. Drs. M. B. DESAI, K. N. NAIK; publ. *The Indian Journal of Agricultural Economics* (twice yearly).
- Indian Society of Oriental Art (Calcutta):** 1A Gokhale Road, Calcutta 20; f. 1907; 350 mems.; Pres. ACHARYA NANDO LAL BOSE; publs. *Journal* (annual), portfolios and monographs on Indian art, prints, albums, etc.
- Institute of Chartered Accountants of India:** Mathura Road, New Delhi; f. 1949; Pres. S. VAISH, Vice Pres. N. R. MODY.
- Institution of Engineers:** 8 Gokhale Road, Calcutta 20; f. 1920; incorp. by Royal Charter 1935; 14,700 mems.; eleven libraries; Pres. S. B. JOSHI; Sec. P. P. ADAJIA; publs. *Journal, Bulletin* (monthlies).
- Iran League:** Navsari Building, Dr. D. N. Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1922; 628 mems.; Pres. Sir COWASJI JEHangIR, Bt., K.C.I.E., Sec. KAIKHOSRO A. FITTER; publ. *Quarterly Journal and Zoroastrian Religious Literature*.
- Iran Society:** 159-B Dharmatala Street, Calcutta, 13; f. 1944; 113 mems.; Pres. Dr. B. C. LAW, M.A., B.L., PH.D.; D.LITT, F.R.A.P.; Hon. Sec. Dr. M. ISHAQUE, M.A., B.SC., PH.D.; Hon. Treas. AGA AL-HADJ KHALIL ADLKHAN; publ. *Indo-Iranica* (quarterly).
- Ismaili Society, The:** "Sea Croft", Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay, 5; f. 1946; Pres. MAHOMED ALI FAZULBHOY; Hon. Ed. W. IVANOW; publ. Translations of original Ismaili texts, monographs on Ismailism.
- Kakatiya Samchika:** Rajahmundry, Madras; f. 1935; Pres. RAO BAHADUR A. RAMA RAO; Sec. B. V. KRISHNA RAO.
- Kalakshetra:** Adyar, Madras 20; for the development of the Arts; Pres. SRIMATI RUKMINI DEVI.
- Madras Literary Society and Auxiliary of the Royal Asiatic Society:** College Road, Nungumbakam, Madras, Pres. Hon. Mr. Justice P. GOVINDA MENON; Hon. Sec. Mrs. M. CLEGHORN; Librarian C. N. RAMA KRISHNA IYER, B.A.
- Maha Bodhi Society:** Bankim Chatterjee Street, Calcutta 12, f. 1891; 11 brs. in other cities and London and New York; 1,700 mems.; Pres. MAHARAJ KUMAR OF SIKKIM; Gen. Sec. D. VALISINHA; Joint Secs. Ven. N. JINARATANA THERA and Rev. M. SANGHARATANA, publs. *Mahabodhi Journal, Dharmaduta*, books on Buddhism.
- Mysore Engineers' Association:** Bangalore 1; f. 1863; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).
- Mythic Society:** Cenotaph Road, Bangalore 2; f. 1909; Pres. SINGARAVELU MUDALIAR; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).
- National Academy of Art (Lalit Kala Akadami):** New Delhi, f. 1955; to encourage and promote study and research in fields of painting, sculpture, architecture and the applied arts; co-ordination of activities of State Academies and art associations, arrangement of exhibitions; Gen. Council includes the Director of National Museum of India, the Curator of the National Gallery, representatives of the Central and State Governments and recognised art associations and eminent artists; Head of Exec. Board D. P. ROY CHOWDHURY.
- National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music (Sangeet Natak Akadami):** New Delhi; f. 1952 for the development of Indian dancing and drama and the promotion of cultural unity; maintains library of books, records, music, and documentary films, Chair. of Gen. Council P. V. RAJMANAR.
- National Academy of Letters (Sahitya Akadami):** New Delhi; f. 1954 for the development of Indian literature, the co-ordination of literary activities in the Indian languages and research in Indian languages and literature; publication of literary works; promotion of cultural exchanges with other countries; Gen. Council

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consists of eminent persons in the field of letters, nominees of the Central and State Governments, representatives of the universities and one representative of each of the languages enumerated in the Constitution of India; Chair. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU; Vice-Chair. Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN.

National Academy of Sciences: Allahabad; f. 1930; Pres. Prof. N. R. DHAR, D.S.C., F.R.I.C.; publ. *Quarterly*.

National Council of Education: P.O. Jadavpur College, Calcutta 32; f. 1906; 700 mems.; library of 20,000 vols.; Pres. B. C. ROY, M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; Principal T. SEN, DR.ING., A.M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E.; Registrar P. C. V. MALLIK, M.A.

P.E.N. All-India Centre: "Aryasangha", 22 Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 6; f. 1933; over 350 mems.; Founder-Organiser SOPHIA WADIA; Pres. Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN; Sec.-Treas. P. G. SHAH, 22 Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay, 6; publ. *The Indian P.E.N.* (monthly), P.E.N. series on Indian literatures.

Rajasthan Academy of Sciences: Pilani; f. 1951; Pres. Dr. P. NILAKANTAN, D.S.C., F.A.S.C.; Sec. Prof. K. RAMAMURTHI; publ. *Proceedings*.

Royal Agri-Horticultural Society of India: Alipore Road, Calcutta 27; f. 1920; 1,200 mems.; Pres. THE MAHARAJADHIRAJ BAHADUR OF BURDWAN; Sec. DINSHA B. SURTI, M.S.C.; publ. *Monthly Garden News Sheet*.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

Servants of India Society: Poona, 4; f. 1905 to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people; training period, 5 years; 20 mems.; 35,000 vols.; brs. Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Nagpur, and other centres in many parts of India; Pres. PANDIT H. N. KUNZRU; Sec. D. V. AMBEKAR; publ. *Hitavada* (daily).

Society of Biological Chemists, India: Bangalore 3; f. 1930; Pres. Dr. B. SANJIVA RAO, D.S.C., F.N.I.; Sec. Dr. S. RAJAGOPALAN, PH.D., F.R.I.C.; publs. *Review and Proceedings* (annually), *Monographs*.

Theosophical Society, The: International Headquarters, Adyar, Madras 20; f. in New York 1875; 32,566 mems. throughout the world; library of 60,000 volumes and 15,000 palm-leaf mss. and papers; aims: to form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of Humanity; to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy and science, and to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man, Pres. N. SRI RAM; Sec. EMMA HUNT; Publ. *The Theosophist* (monthly).

Zoological Society of India: 34 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta, 12; Hon. Treas. Dr. B. S. CHAUHAN; publ. *Journal of the Zoological Society of India* (bi-annually).

EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

Agricultural Research Institute: Lawley Road, Coimbatore, Madras; f. 1921.

Central Coconut Research Station: Kasargod; f. 1947; Dir. C. M. JOHN; publ. *Bulletin*.

Central Inland Fisheries Research Station: 47/I Strand Road, Calcutta 7, Estuarine, Riverine, and Lacustrine and Pond Culture Departments; Chief Research Officer Dr. B. S. BHIMACHAR, D.SC., F.A.S.C., F.N.I., F.N.S.I.

Central Marine Fisheries Research Station: Mandapam Camp (South India); Chief Research Officer Dr. N. K. PANIKKAR, M.A., D.SC., F.A.S.C.; publ. *Indian Journal of Fisheries*.

Central Potato Research Institute: Patna; Dir. Dr. S. RAMANUJAM, M.A., PH.D., F.N.I.

Central Rice Research Institute: Cuttack 4; Dir. Dr. N. PARTHASARATHY, B.A., PH.D., F.N.I.

Central Tobacco Research Institute: Rajahmundry, Andhra State, f. 1947; under the Indian Central Tobacco Cttee (Ministry of Food and Agriculture); applied and fundamental agricultural research on all types of tobacco grown in India; regional stations at Guntur, Vidasandur, Pusa and Dinahata; Dir. N. R. BHAT.

Government Agricultural Laboratory: c/o Economic Botanist to the Govt. of Assam, Jorhat, Assam; extensive research on rice cultivation, also cotton, pulses and mustard, development of deep water paddy; Economic Botanist B. N. DUARA, M.Sc.

Indian Agricultural Research Institute: New Delhi; f. 1904; Divisions of Agricultural Engineering, Agronomy, Botany, Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry; Mycology and Entomology; library of 115,000 vols; Dir. Dr. B. P. PAL, M.Sc., PH.D., F.L.S., F.B.S., F.N.I.; publ. *Scientific Reports* (annually).

Indian Council of Agricultural Research: New Delhi; f. 1929 as Imperial Council; to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural research in India, to train research workers and to collect and disseminate information concerning agricultural and veterinary matters; Pres. Dr. P. S. DESHMUKH; Sec. J. V. A. NEHEMIA, M.A.

Indian Dairy Research Institute: Bangalore 1; f. 1927; Dir. Dr. K. C. SEN, D.SC., F.N.I.; publ. *Indian Journal of Dairy Science*.

Rubber Board: Kottayam; f. 1955 to promote the development of the industry; scientific technological and economic research in improved methods of planting, cultivation, manuring and spraying.

ARCHAEOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY

Archaeological Survey of India: New Delhi; f. 1902; Dir.-Gen. A. GHOSH, M.A.; publs. numerous articles on Indian history, archaeology and epigraphy.

Ethnographic and Folk Culture Society, The: c/o Anthropology Department, Lucknow University; f. 1945; Pres. Sir. SITA RAM, D.LIT; Hon. Sec. Prof. D. N. MAJUMDAR, M.A., PH.D.; publs. *The Eastern Anthropologist* (quarterly), *Prachya Manav Vaignanic* (Hindi; various vols. on Folk Culture); *Monographs* (annual).

Kamarupa Anusandhan Samity (Assam Research Society): Gauhati, Assam; f. 1912; historical and archaeological research; 150 mems.; Pres. U. K. GOSWAMI, M.A., B.L.; Joint Secs. P. D. GOSWAMI, M.A., P. D. CHAUDHURY, M.A., B.L.; publ. *Journal of Assam Research Society* (quarterly).

ART, THE ARTS, EDUCATION, ORIENTAL STUDIES

All-India Oriental Conference: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, 4; f. 1919, 432 mems.; Pres. Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN; Secs. Dr. R. N. DANDEKAR, M.A., PH.D., Dr. V. RAGHAVAN; Treas. M. V. V. MIRASHI, M.A.; publs. *Proceedings of its Sessions, Index of Papers*.

Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute: Poona, 4; f. 1917. Sec. Dr. R. N. DANDEKAR, M.A., PH.D.; Curator P. K. GODE, M.A.; library of 20,000 vols., 22,000 MSS; publs. *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* (quarterly), *Bhandarkar Oriental Series, Bombay Sankrit and Prakit Series, Government Oriental Series*, Critical Edition of the *Mahabharata*, and many miscellaneous volumes.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan: Chaupatty Road, Bombay, 7; f. 1938, objects are to conserve, develop and diffuse Indian culture, 530 mems; library of 50,000 vols; Pres. Dr. K. M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B., D.LITT; Hon. Dir. Prof. J. H. DAVE, M.A., LL.B., Registrar S. RAMAKRISHNAN, publs. *Bharatiya Vidya* (quarterly journal), *Bhavans Journal* (fortnightly).

Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute: Yeravda, Poona 6; f. 1939, post-graduate research in linguistics and history, library of 32,000 vols; Chair. of Council of Management Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. JAYAKAR, P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., M.A.; Dir. Dr. S. M. KATRE, M.A., PH.D.; Registrar Dr. R. G. HARSHE, B.A., D.LITT.; Curator of Museum P. L. SASWADKAR, M.A.; Librarian V. B. BELSARE, B.A., DIP.LIB; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin, Monograph Series, Dissertation Series, Sources of Indian Lexicography, Handbook Series*.

Ganganatha Jha Research Institute: Allahabad, U.P.; f. 1943; research into Sanskrit and other Oriental languages; 219 mems; library of 5,000 vols, 4,000 manuscripts, Pres. Dr. BHAGAWANA; Sec. M. U. MISHRA, M.A., D.LITT.; publ. *Quarterly Research Journal*.

Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation: (see Learned Societies.)

Islamic Research Association: Post Box No. 585, Bombay; f. 1933; Pres. ALI MAHOMED MECKLAI; Sec. S. S. DESNAVI; publs. 12 vols. of research work on *Islamic Studies*.

K. R. Cama Oriental Institute and Library: 136 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1916; 136 mems.; 7,358 vols. and about 600 journals; Pres. Sir RUSTOM MASANI, Kt.; Joint Secs. RUSTAM J. J. MODI, Dr. J. M. UNWALA; Librarian K. P. DASTOOR, M.A.; publ. *Journal*.

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EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, The: Sanskrit College, Madras 4; f. 1944; promotion of Oriental learning; 170 mems.; library of 5,000 vols. (including palm-leaf manuscripts); Pres. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI; Sec. K. BALASUBRAHMANYA AIYER, A. SHAN-MUKHA MUDALIAR; publ. *Journal of Oriental Research* (quarterly).

Oriental Institute: Baroda; f. 1915; library of 17,500 vols. on Indology and Sanskrit, MSS. Library of 14,138 bundles; 9 mems.; publication office of the famous *Gaekwad's Oriental Series*, of which 125 have been edited or translated; Dir. Prof. G. H. BHATT; publs. *S.R.G. Lecture Series*, *M.S. University Oriental Series*, and *Archaeology Series*, *Prachina Gurjara Granthamala Journal*.

Venkatesvara Oriental Institute: Tirupati, Andhra State; f. 1939; research, particularly in Sanskrit; Dir. Prof. J. CHENNA REDDY, M.A., B.ED.; publs. *Institute Journal* and other treatises, including the *Glossary of Indian Philosophical Terms*, and a dictionary of technical terms in Sanskrit.

Vishveshvaranand Vedic Research Institute: Sadhu Ashram P.O., Hoshiarpur; f. 1924; research and study in Indology, including language, literature, philosophy, religion, history, arts, sciences, etc.; 2,000 mems.; library of 40,000 vols.; Pres. BAKSHI Dr. Sir TEK CHAND, M.A., LL.D.; Sec. Prof. DIWAN ANAND KUMAR, M.A.; Joint Sec. and Dir. Prof. VISHVA BANDHU SHASTRI, M.A., M.O.L.; publ. *Vishva Jyoti* (monthly).

BIOLOGY

Institute of Plant Industry: Indore, Madhya Bharat; f. 1924; research in cotton genetics, and in crop improvement of cotton and rotation crops; Dir. RAI BAHADUR R. L. SETHI, I.A.S. (Retd.), M.Sc., B.Sc.

Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany: 53 University Road, Lucknow; f. 1946; research in fossil plants in its purely scientific aspects and its application to related sciences; library of 1,300 vols., 10,000 reprints, etc.; Officer-in-Charge Dr. K. R. SURANGE; publs. *Palaeobotany in India*, *Sir Albert C. Seward Memorial Lectures*, *The Palaeobotanist*.

Botanical Survey of India: 14 Madan Street, Calcutta; f. 1890; botanical and ecological surveys.

Zoological Survey of India: 34 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12, f. 1916; Dir. Dr. S. L. HORA, D.Sc.

GEOLOGY

Geological Survey of India: Chowringhee, Calcutta, f. 1851; devoted to study of geology, ground water, mineral resources, exploration and research; Dir. V. P. SONDHI, M.Sc., F.G.S., F.N.I., publs. *Records*, *Memoirs*, *Bulletins*, *Indian Minerals*, *Palaeontologia Indica*.

Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Institute of India: 27 Chowringhee Road, Calcutta; f. 1906; 800 mems.; Pres. Dr. P. K. GHOSH; Hon. Sec. Dr. R. K. DUTTA ROY.

MEDICINE, HEALTH, PSYCHOLOGY

Bose Research Institute: 93/1 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta; f. 1917; research in biology, cyto-genetics, mutation, physiological genetics, anti-biotics, biochemistry, chemistry of plant products, physical- and radio-chemistry, radiation and nuclear physics; an experimental station at Falta and a high-altitude laboratory at Darjeeling; Dir. D. M. Bose, M.A., Ph.D.; Registrar A. K. GHOSH; publs. *Transactions*, *Annual Reports*.

***Central Drug Research Institute:** Chattar Manzil Palace, Lucknow; f. 1951; biochemical, pharmacological and medical research; Dir. Dr. B. MUKERJI, D.Sc., M.B., F.A.A.A.S., F.A.P.H.S., M.P.S., M.S., Ph.S., F.N.I.

Central Drugs Laboratory: 3 Kyd Street, Calcutta 16; f. 1937; standardisation and testing of drugs; pharmaceutical chemicals, insecticides, disinfectants and colouring agents; Dir. Dr. M. D. CHAKARVARTI, B.Sc., M.B., D.Phil.

Central Research Institute: Kasauli, Pepsu; f. 1905; Bacteriological Laboratory and Medical Research Inst. of Govt. of India; Dir. Lieut.-Col. M. L. AHUJA, M.B., Ch.B., M.D., D.P.H.; publs. *Indian Journal of Medical Research* and *Indian Research Memoirs*.

Haffkine Institute: Parel, Bombay, 12; f. 1896; principal centre of plague research in India; library of 25,000 vols.; Dir. Dr. D. W. S. SOMAN, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M. and H.; Depts.: Antitoxins and Sera, Biochemistry, Chemotherapy, Clinical Pathology, Entomology, Pharmacology, Vaccines, Virus Diseases (including Rabies), and a Blood Bank, each with its staff of scientists; publs. *Annual Report* and papers in scientific journals.

Indian Cancer Research Centre: Parel, Bombay, 12; Dir. Dr. V. R. KHANOLKAR, B.Sc., M.D.

Indian Council of Medical Research: "P" Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi; f. 1911; assists in financing medical research; Pres. Hon. RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR; Sec. Dr. C. G. PANDIT, Ph.D., M.B.B.S., D.P.H., D.T.M., F.N.I.; Chair. Scientific Advisory Board Lt.-Col. C. K. LAKSHMANAN, M.R.C.P., L.M.S., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.; Gov. Body of 17 mems., Scientific Advisory Board of 16 mems.; publs. two quarterly journals, *Indian Journal of Medical Research*, *Indian Journal of Malarology*, *Proceedings of Annual Session* (in 2 parts), *Special Reports*.

Indian Institute for Medical Research: P-27 Prinsep Street, Calcutta 13, f. 1935; nutritional, biochemical and microbiological problems; Dir. Dr. J. C. RAY.

Indian Veterinary Research Institute: Izatnagar, Bareilly; Dir. L. SAHAI, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

King Institute of Preventive Medicine: Guindy, Madras; f. 1903; 13,100 vols.; Dir. Dr. Y. S. NARAYANA RAO, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., D.B.; publ. *Annual Reports*.

Pasteur Institute and Medical Research Institute: Shillong, Assam, f. 1917; maintained by Govt. of Assam; Dir. Dr. S. R. PANDIT.

Malaria Institute of India: 22 Alipore Road, Delhi, malaria research and control, training of medical officers; f. 1927; Dir. Lt. Col. JASWANT SINGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.; Deputy Dirs. Dr. B. S. KHURANA, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., M.R.C.P., Dr. B. ANASTHASWAMY RAO, B.Sc., M.B.B.S., M.P.H.; publ. *Indian Journal of Malarology* (quarterly), *Health Bulletins*.

Pasteur Institute of Southern India: Coonoor (Nilgiris); f. 1907, 7,130 vols.; work on virus diseases incl. rabies, influenza, general bacteriology; Dir. Dr. N. VEERARAGHAVAN, M.B., B.S., D.Sc.; publ. *Annual Report*.

School of Tropical Medicine: Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta; f. 1920; research and teaching, Dirs. Dr. J. C. GUPTA (Pharmacology), Dr. R. N. CHAUDHURI (Tropical Medicine), Dr. S. C. GHOSAL (Bacteriology, Pathology); Dr. R. N. CHAKRABORTY (Chemistry); Dr. S. SEN (Protozoology); Dr. D. N. ROY (Entomology).

* Under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

METEOROLOGY, ASTRONOMY

Alipore Observatory and Meteorological Office: Calcutta; f. 1877; publ. *The India Meteorological Department*.

Astronomical Observatory: Presidency College, Calcutta; f. 1898; Dir. Dr. S. K. BASU.

Astronomical Observatory of St. Xavier's College of the University of Calcutta: 30 Park Street, Calcutta; f. 1875; Dir. Rev. F. GOREUX, S.J.

Astrophysical Observatory: Kodaikanal, S. India; f. 1898; 33 mems.; 10,000 vols.; Dir. Dr. A. K. DAS, D.SC., F.R.A.S., F.N.I.; publs. *Bulletin*, *Annual Report*.

Bombay Observatories: Colaba (f. 1841) and Alibag (f. 1904); Dir. S. L. MALURKAR.

High-Altitude Research Observatory: Gulmarg, Kashmir; f. 1951; studies principally cosmic rays; operated jointly by the universities of Aligarh and Jammu and Kashmir; Dir. Dr. P. S. GILL, PH.D., F.N.I.

Indian Meteorological Department: f. 1876; issues daily, weekly and monthly weather reports, daily and monthly returns of rainfall, Dir.-Gen. S. BASU, M.SC., F.N.I.; Dir.-Gen. of Observatories, Lodi Road, New Delhi, 3; Central Weather Office, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona, 5; publs. *Indian Journal of Meteorology and Geophysics* (quarterly), *Memoirs*

National Institute of Practical Psychology: Sunama House, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Dir. Dr. JAL DASTAR C PAVRY.

Nizamiah Observatory: Begumpet, Deccan; f. 1908, transferred to control of Osmania Univ. 1919, 10,000 vols.; Dir. Dr. AKBAR ALI, M.A., B.SC., PH.D.; publs. *Astronomical*, *Seismological*, *Rainfall* and *Annual Reports*.

Observatory of the Geodetic Branch, Survey of India: Geodetic and Research Branch, Survey of India, Dehradun, U.P.; f. 1800; Dir. B. L. GULATEE, M.A., F.R.I.C.S., M.I.S.; publ. *Reports*.

Office of Deputy Director-General of Observatories (Instruments): Lodi Road, New Delhi; library of 6,000 vols.; Deputy Dir.-Gen. of Observatories (Instruments) P. R. KRISHNA RAO, B.SC., F.A.S.C., F.R.MET. SOC

Regional Meteorological Offices: these all issue daily weather reports:

Calcutta (Alipore). f. 1877, Dir. A. K. ROY, B.SC., B.A.

Bombay (Colaba Observatory). f. 1847; library of 6,400 vols.; Dir. J. M. SIL, B.A.

Nagpur (New Colony): f. 1894, Dir. Dr. S. MULL, M.SC., PH.D., D.I.C

Madras (Naksahwa Bungalow, College Road): f. 1792; Dir. Dr. S. R. SAVUR, M.A., PH.D.

PHILOSOPHY

Indian Institute of Philosophy: Amalner (E. Khandesh); f. 1916; comparative study of Indian and European philosophy; 12 mems.; library of 3,500 vols.; publs. *English Language Quarterly*, *Philosophical Quarterly*. 6 fellowships awarded yearly for research.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Indian Institute of Public Administration, The: Sapru House, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 1; f. 1954 to promote the study of public administration; research on the working of government machinery; training courses; library and information service; publications on Indian administration; quarterly organ: *The Indian Journal of Public Administration*; Pres. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU; Chair. and Editor S. B. BAPAT.

Tata Institute of Social Sciences: Chembur, Bombay; f. 1936; teaching and research in social sciences, social work and allied problems; Dir. A. R. WADIA; publ. *Indian Journal of Social Work* (quarterly).

SCIENCE

Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science: Jadavpur Calcutta, 32; f. 1876; 260 mems.; library of 10,600 vols.; Pres. Hon. C. C. BISWAS, M.A., B.L.; Hon. Dir. M. N. SAHA, D.SC., F.R.S., F.N.I.; Registrar S. N. SEN, M.SC.; Prof. P. RAY, M.A., F.N.I., S. C. SIRKAR, D.SC., F.N.I., S. R. PALIT, D.SC., F.R.I.C., and B. N. SRIVASTAVA, D.SC., F.N.I.; publs. *Indian Journal of Physics*, bulletins, and special publications.

Indian Institute of Science: Bangalore 3, S. India; f. 1911; 9 Fellowships, 6 Hon. Fellowships, 286 Associateships; Dir. (acting) Prof. K. SREENIVASAN, B.SC., A.I.I.S.C., M.I.E.E., MEM.A.I.E.E., S.M.I.R.E., F.A.S.C., M.I.T.E., Registrar A. G. PAI, M.A.; Librarian B. V. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, D.SC.; 53,000 vols. publ. *Journal of the Indian Institute of Science*.

Institute of Nuclear Physics: 92 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9; f. 1950; mems.: 62 research, 42 admin.; library of 2,618 vols.; research and teaching in nuclear science; Dir. M. N. SAHA, F.R.S.

Institute of Science: Mayo Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1920; awards 12 Scholarships, 12 Fellowships, 6 Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Scholarships for Bombay Province Mohammedan students; Principal Dr. F. R. BARUCHA, D.SC., F.N.I.; Librarian M. B. ARTE, M.A.; staff of 7 professors, 7 lecturers, 1 asst. lecturer; publ. *Magazine* (half-yearly)

National Institute of Sciences of India: Mathura Road, New Delhi 1; f. 1935, 291 Ordinary Fellows, 39 Hon. Fellows, Pres. Dr. A. C. UKIL, Secs. Prof. R. C. MAJUMDAR, Dr. B. P. PAL; Treas. Dr. D. S. KOTHARI; Foreign Sec. Prof. P. C. MAHALANOBIS; Editor of Publications J. M. SEN, publs. *Proceedings*, *Transactions*, *Bulletins*, *Progress of Science in India*.

***National Physical Laboratory of India:** Hillside Road, New Delhi; f. 1950; fundamental and applied research in physics; Dir. Dr. K. S. KRISHNAN, D.SC., F.R.S.; Deputy Dir. Dr. K. N. MATHUR, D.SC.

Physical Research Laboratory: Ahmedabad; f. 1947; centre for post-graduate studies leading to M.Sc. and PH.D. degrees by research in experimental and theoretical physics; four depts. atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, radio physics and electronics, theoretical physics; Dir. Dr. K. R. RAMANATHAN, M.A., D.SC., F.A.S.C., F.N.A.

Raman Research Institute: Hebbal P.O., Bangalore 6; Dir. Sir CHANDRASEKHARA RAMAN, M.A.

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research: Apollo Pier Road, Bombay 1; f. 1945; fundamental research in theoretical and experimental physics and in mathematics; recognised by Dept. of Atomic Energy, Govt. of India, as its main laboratory for fundamental research in atomic science; Dir. Dr. H. J. BHABHA, F.R.S.

STATISTICS

Indian Statistical Institute: 203 Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta, 35; f. 1931; research and training for Statisticians Diploma and Computers Certificate; maintains international statistical education centre, and specialised library; Pres. C. D. DESMUKH (Minister of Finance); Dir. Prof. P. C. MAHALANOBIS, F.R.S.; publ. *The Indian Journal of Statistics*.

* Under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research: Old Mill-Road, New Delhi; f. 1942; a number of national research laboratories (marked with an asterisk in this section) have been established under the Council, which is itself responsible to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Chair. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU; Dir. Prof. M. S. THACKER, B.Sc.; Sec. R. P. BAHADUR, M.Sc.; publs. *Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research* (monthly), *Monographs*

Association of Principals of Technical Institutions: c/o Govt. of India, Delhi Polytechnic, Lothian Road, Delhi, 6, f. 1941; 190 mems.; Pres Dr. J. C. GHOSH, D.Sc., F.N.I.; Hon. Sec. V. LAKSHMINARAYANAN, B.E., M.E., A.M.I.E.; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

***Central Building Research Institute:** Roorkee; f. 1953; Dir. Lt. Gen. H. WILLIAMS, C.B., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.E. M.I.S.E.; publ. *Bulletin*.

***Central Electrochemical Research Institute:** Karaikudi, Madras; f. 1953; electrochemical and electrometallurgical research; Dir. Dr. B. K. RAM PRASAD, D.Sc., M.I.E., M.I.E.E.; publ. *Bulletin*

Central Electronic Research Institute: Pilani; Planning Officer Dr. N. B. BHAT, Sc.D., F.A.Sc.

***Central Food Technological Research Institute:** Cheluvamba Mansion, Mysore; f. 1950, food conservation and preservation, nutritional studies, development of tonic, infant and multi-purpose foods; Dir. Dr. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.N.I.; publ. monthly *Bulletin*.

***Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute:** Jadavpur, Calcutta 32; f. 1950; Dir. Dr. ATMA RAM, D.Sc., F.N.I.; research on glass, white wares, refractories, enamel; technical assistance to the industry, testing and standardisation; publ. *C.G.C.R.I. Bulletin*.

Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research: Hyderabad; f. 1944, new building opened 1954; research on utilisation of local raw materials; also sections for x-ray and physical chemistry, entomology and chemical engineering; Dir. Dr. HUSAIN ZAHEER.

***Central Leather Research Institute:** Adyar, Madras 20; f. 1953; all aspects of leather research; Dir. Prof. B. M. DAS; publ. *Bulletin*.

***Central Road Research Institute:** P.O. Okhla, Delhi; f. 1952; research in all aspects of road building, Dir. S. R. MEHRA, M.I.E.; publ. *Road Research Notes*.

***Central Salt Research Institute:** Bhavnagar; f. 1954; preparation of high-purity sea salt, and allied studies; Dir. Dr. MATA PRASAD, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.N.I.

Central Water and Power Research Station: P.O. Box. 18, Poona; f. 1916; field station opened below Khadakvasla in 1934 and taken over by the Govt. of India in 1937; reorganisation with 8 sections sanctioned in 1947; staff of 302; 8,500 vols.; Dir. D. V. JOGLEKAR; publs. *Annual Report*, miscellaneous papers

Forest Research Institute: New Forest, Dehra-Dun, U.P.; f. 1906; 769 mems.; 50,000 vols.; Pres K. L. AGGARWAL, I.F.S.; 15 research brs., 3 colleges; publ. *Annual Reports*, etc.

***Fuel Research Institute:** P.O. Jealgora, Manbhum; f. 1950; Dir. Dr. A. LAHIRI; Assistant Dirs. Dr. N. G. BASAK, Dr. M. S. IYENGAR; publ. *Bulletin*.

Harcourt Butler Technological Institute: Kanpur, f. 1921. administered by the Industries Dept. of the Govt. of Uttar Pradesh; chemical and oil technology, chemical engineering and applied microbiology; 2-year post-graduate and shorter courses; Principal Dr. D. R. DHINGRA, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.R.I.C., M.C.I.C., F.I.C.; publ. *Journal of Science Technology*.

Imperial Veterinary Research Institute: Mukteswar-Kumaun, U.P.; f. 1890; Dir. L. SAHAI, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.; publ. *Annual Reports*.

Indian Lac Research Institute: Namkum, Ranchi, Bihar; f. 1924; chemical and entomological sections; 54 mems., including Dir. and 25 research workers, about 6,730 vols.; Dir. Dr. P. K. BOSE; publs. *Research Bulletins*, *Technical Notes*, *Research Notes*, *Annual Reports*, books, etc.

Institute of Radiophysics and Electronics: 92 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta; f. 1949; houses post-graduate teaching and research dept. of Univ. of Calcutta Faculty of Technology; 3-year course leading to M.Sc. (Tech.) in radio physics and electronics; research facilities in ionosphere and radio wave propagation etc.; Dir. S. K. MITRA, D.Sc., F.N.I., F.A.S.; publ. annual research reports.

***National Chemical Laboratory of India:** Poona 8; f. 1950; physical, inorganic, organic, plastics and polymer chemistries; biochemistry; chemical engineering research and development, Dir. Prof. G. I. FINCH, M.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

***National Metallurgical Laboratory:** Jamshedpur; f. 1950; ore dressing, production, physical and chemical metallurgy; Dir. E. H. BUCKNALL; Deputy Dir. Dr. B. NIJHAWAN, Ph.D.

Technological Laboratory, Indian Central Cotton Committee: Matunga, Bombay; f. 1924; Dir. C. NANJUNDAYYA, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.T.I.; 8 assts.; publs. *Technological Bulletins*, Series A (87 issued), Series B (52 issued), *Technological Leaflets* (36 issued).

The following four Research Institutes are maintained by the Directorate of Industries, Govt. of West Bengal.

Bengal Ceramic Institute: Calcutta, 10; f. 1941

Bengal Textile Institute: Serampore; f. 1904.

Berhampore Textile Institute: Berhampore; f. 1925.

Industrial Research Laboratory and Bengal Tanning Institute: Calcutta; f. 1919.

* Under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

LIBRARIES

NOTE.—There are more than 1,100 libraries in India, of which over half are attached to universities and colleges; details of some of the latter will be found under the entries in that section. The National Library (details below) is in Calcutta and the National Archives of India are in New Delhi. Public libraries number about 250 and 110 libraries are attached to Central Ministries, to government offices or to State Departments. A selection of the more established libraries is listed below:

Allahabad Public Library: Allahabad; f. 1864; 46,500 vols.; Librarian B. N. BANERJI, M.A., LIB.DIP.

Amir-ud-Daula Government Public Library: Jkaiserbagh, Lucknow; f. 1910; 43,887 vols.; Librarian K. KUMAR, B.A., LL.B., D.L.SC.

Asafiyah State Library: Hyderabad; f. 1891; 88,847 vols., 14,883 manuscripts; Librarian Dr. M. R. KHAN, M.A., DIP.L.SC., D.PHIL., F.L.A.

Baghbazar Reading Library: Calcutta, 4; f. 1883; 30,000 vols.; Librarian Prof. S. BANERJI.

Bangalore Public Library: Bangalore, Mysore; f. 1914; 21,850 vols.; Librarian K. K. RANGACHAR, M.A.

Bharat Itihas Samshodhah Mandal Library: 313A Sadashiv Peth, Poona; f. 1910; 10,858 vols.

Central Library: Baroda; f. 1910; 138,944 vols.; Librarian T. D. WAKNIS, B.A., LIB.DIP.

Connemara Public Library: Egmore, Madras; f. 1896; 76,000 vols.; Librarian K. B. MENON, B.A.

Government Oriental Library: Mysore; f. 1891; 27,497 vols.; collection includes ancient MSS.; Librarian M. S. BASAVALINGAYYA, B.L., M.A.

Gujarat Vidyapath Granthalaya Library: Ahmedabad 9; f. 1920, 88,705 vols.; Librarian C. P. BAROT.

Gutham Library: Madras; f. 1898; 33,200 vols.

Jamia Library: Jamia Millia, Islamia, P.O. Jamia Nagar, Delhi; f. 1920; 19,200 vols.; Librarian NABI AHMAD.

Jamia Nizamial Library: Hyderabad; f. 1875; 25,000 vols.

Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit Institute Library: Bombay; f. 1898; 75,000 vols.; Librarian M. K. MOWDAVALA, B.A., LL.B., A.L.A.

Karvir Nagar Wachan Mandir Library: Kohlapur; f. 1850; 30,000 vols.

Madras Government Oriental Manuscript Library: P.O. Triplicane, Madras; f. 18th century; contains rare and important collection of MSS. in Sanskrit and South Indian languages; 60,000 vols.; Curator and Ed. T. CHANDRASEKHARAN, M.A., L.T.

Madras Literary Society Library: Madras; f. 1812; 100,974 vols.; Librarian C. N. KRISHNA IYER, B.A.

Mumbai Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya Library: Bombay; f. 1898; 25,206 vols.; Librarian B. D. SATOSKAR, B.A., DIP.LIB.

National Archives of India: New Delhi; about 10,000,000 records; Dir. of Archives Dr. B. A. SALETORRE, L.T., M.A., PH.D.; Asst. Dirs. G. K. DOGRA, M.A., R. C. GUPTA, M.SC., S. ROY, M.A., S. C. GUPTA, M.A., B.L.

National Library: Belvedere, Calcutta 27; f. 1902; over 804,450 vols.; Librarian B. S. KESAVAN, M.A., DIP.LIB.

Nilgiri Library: Ootacamund; f. 1867; 27,000 vols.

Rammohun Library: Calcutta, 9; f. 1905; 20,800 vols.; Librarian R. BHATTACHARYA, M.A.

Sheth Maheklal Jethabhai Pustakalaya Library: Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6; f. 1937; 46,380 vols.; Librarian M. M. PATEL, M.A., DIP.LIB.SC.

Shrimati Radhika Sinha Institute and Library: P.O. Box 62, Patna; f. 1922; 32,531 vols.; Librarian P. N. GOUR.

Trivandrum Public Library: Trivandrum, Travancore; f. 1847; 48,000 vols.; Librarian M. M. JOHN, M.S.

MUSEUMS

Museums Association of India: Elphinstone College Building, Bombay 1; f. 1943; practically all museums in India are members of the association; 500 vols. in library; Pres. KHWAJA MUHAMMAD AHMAD, M.A., LL.B.; Sec. Dr. P. M. JOSHI; publ. *Journal of Indian Museums*.

Andhra Sahitya Parishat (Telugu, Academy): Cocanada, Andhra State, Madras; f. 1911; library of nearly 6,000 MSS, and 7,000 vols. in Telugu, Sanskrit and English; Pres. MAHARAJAH OF PITHAPURAM; Secs. C. SATYANARAYANA, P. PARTHASARADHI.

Archaeological Museum Mathura: Mathura, U.P.; f. 1874; 7,000 exhibits, mostly of Kushana period; Curator J. P. CHATURVEDI; publs. *Museum Catalogue*, *Museum Handbook*.

Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery: Baroda; f. museum 1894 and picture gallery 1920; Indian archaeology: prehistoric and historic; Indian art: ancient, medieval and modern; numismatic collections; modern Indian paintings; industrial art; Asiatic and Egyptian collections; Greek, Roman, European civilisations and art; European paintings; ethnology, zoology, geology, economic botany, Dir. V. L. DEVKAR; Keepers: B. L. MANKAD (Art and Historical Sections) P. G. GUPTA (Science Sections) Librarian G. S. GHOTIKAR; publs. *Bulletin*, 1944 ff., *Handbook of the Collections*, 1952, *Catalogue Picture Gallery*, 1935.

Government Museum: Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras; f. 1851; archaeology, art, South Indian bronzes, Buddhist sculptures, anthropology, botany, zoology; Supt. A. AIYAPPAN, M.A., PH.D.; publs. *Annual Report*, various illustrated vols. in anthropology, archaeology and natural history, and *Madras Museum Bulletin*.

Indian Museum: Calcutta; f. 1866; received the zoological, geological and archaeological collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, which had been founded in 1796.

Indian Museum, Industrial Section: 1 Sudder Street, Calcutta; f. 1814; comprehensive collections of vegetable products of India, food, medicines, fibre, gums and resins, oils and oilseeds, rubber, timber, tea, coffee, etc.; photographs and models of various industries; Curator K. S. SRINIVANSAN, M.A., M.SC.C.GR.; publs. *Annual*

Reports, Records of Botanical Survey of India, catalogue of exhibits (a) medicinal plants, (b) food, (c) fibre plants.

Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum: Poona 2, Curator and Secretary G. B. SARDESAI, B SC., B.H.U.

Museum, Zoo and Government Gardens: Travancore, Cochin State; include; (1) State Museum and Zoo, Trichur, f. 1880; (2) Govt. Museum and Zoological and Botanical Gardens, Trivandrum, f. 1857; 749 exhibits in Zoo, 2,050 vols. in library; Dir. Dr. R. K. NAIR.

National Art Gallery: Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras 8; f. 1951; ancient and modern Indian art; Officer-in-Charge A. AIYAPPAN, M.A., PH.D.; publ. *Catalogue*.

National Museum of India: New Delhi; f. 1948 (merged with Central Asian Antiquities Museum); fresco-painting, silk banners; written wooden tablets and pottery of third to ninth centuries; new galleries arranged in State Rooms of the President's House at New Delhi; galleries of Indian sculpture, miniature paintings on paper, illustrated manuscripts, bronzes, terracotta figurines, art fabrics and antiquities from the Indus Valley; Supt. Dr. V. S. AGRAWALA, M.A., PH.D., D.LITT.; Asst. Supt. J. J. ROY; publ. *Catalogues*.

Natural Science Museum of Pittapur Rajah's College: Cocanada, Madras; f. 1926; Curators J. N. CHACKO, M.SC., M. S. MUTHUSWAMI, M.SC. L.T.

Provincial Museum of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh: Lucknow, Oudh; f. 1884; Curator M. M. NAGAR, M.A.

Rajputana Museum: Ajmer; f. 1908; archaeology; rare sculptures, architectural carvings, old coins, epigraphs, Rajput paintings, arms and armour of Rajasthan.

Taj Museum: Agra; Archaeological collections.

Victoria and Albert Museum: Victoria Gardens, Byculla, Bombay; f. 1855; contains reference books on Indian art, archaeology, ethnology, geology, ancient history, numismatics and museology; specimens of Indian art, industries (wood carving, lacquered ware, silver ware) agricultural models and cottage industries; ethnological models, and figures of deities; Curator S. C. UPADHYAYA, M.A., LL.B., D.L.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNIVERSITIES

There are in India three types of university. The affiliating universities, such as Agra, Jammu and Kashmir and Bihar have no university teaching departments and in most cases no constituent colleges (colleges run directly by the university). The affiliating and teaching universities, such as Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, have their own teaching departments or constituent colleges, or both, but also affiliate other, independent colleges. The residential teaching universities have no affiliating functions.

AGRA UNIVERSITY

AGRA
Founded 1927

Chancellor: RAJYAPAL OF UTTAR PRADESH.
Vice-Chancellor: Lieut.-Col. C. V. MAHAJAN, M.A., M.L.A.
Registrar: Capt. L. P. MATHUR, D.SC.
Number of students: 35,257.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: KALKA PRASAD HHATNAGAR, M.A., LL.B.
Faculty of Science: C. R. CHATURVEDI, M.A.
Faculty of Law: BRIJENDRA SWARUP, LL.D.
Faculty of Commerce: K. PRASAD, M.A., PH.D.
Faculty of Agriculture: B. L. SETHI, M.SC., PH.D.
Faculty of Medicine: (Vacant).
Faculty of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry: P. G. PANDE, M.SC., M.R.C.V.S.
Faculty of Engineering: A. C. SAHGAL, B.A., B.SC., A.M.I.E.E.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Agra College: Agra
Principal: M. RAY, D.SC.
Number of professors: 13.

Ahir Kshatriya College: Shikohabad.
Principal: P. N. KULSHRESHTHA, M.A., D.PHIL.
Number of professors: 4.

A. S. Jat College: Lakhaoti
Principal: G. N. PATHAK, M.SC., PH.D.
Number of professors: 5.

Balwant Rajput College: Agra
Principal: R. K. SINGH, M.A., D.ED.
Vice-Principal: Dr. SABAL SINGH, M.A., PH.D.
Number of professors: 19.

Barahseni College: Aligarh.
Principal: M. C. MATHUR, M.A., M.SC., PH.D.
Number of professors: 19.

Bareilly College: Bareilly, U.P.
Principal: R. K. SHARMA, M.A.
The library contains 21,263 volumes.
Number of professors: 15.

Bundelkhand College: Jhansi.
Principal: SUKH SWARUP, M.SC.
Number of professors: 6.
Number of students: 322.

Christ Church College: Kanpur.
Principal: Rev. R. G. SLATER, M.A.
Number of professors: 9.
Number of students: 1,012.

Coronation Hindu College: Moradabad.
Principal: J. P. SINGHAL, M.A., PH.D.
Number of professors: 6.

Durbar College: Rewa.

Principal: J. K. DAS GUPTA, M.A., PH.D.
The library contains 12,152 volumes.
Number of professors: 14.
Number of students (1953-54): 732.

D.A.V. College: Ajmer.

Principal: D. VABLE, M.A., LL.B.
Number of professors: 7.

D.A.V. College: Dehradun.

Principal: Dr. R. N. SAXENA, M.A., D.LITT.
Vice-Principal: A. S. SINHA, M.A.
Number of professors: 18.

D.A.V. College: Muzaffarnagar.

Principal: S. PRASAD, M.SC.
Number of professors: 6.

Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College: Kanpur; f. 1919.

Principal: KALKA PRASAD BHATNEGAR, M.A.
Number of professors: 18.

Dayanand Vedic College: Orai.

Principal: KISHORI LAL KHARE, M.A.
Number of professors: 5.

D. J. College: Baraut.

Principal: A. B. MALKHANI, M.SC.
Number of professors: 8.

D. L. G. Degree College: Almora.

Principal: A. D. PANT, M.A., L.T.
Number of professors: 5.

D. S. College: Aligarh

Principal: V. G. JHINGRAN, M.SC., B.ED.
Number of professors: 11.

D. S. B. Government Degree College: Nainital.

Principal: J. L. SHARMA, M.A., D.SC.
Number of professors: 10.

Engineering College: Dayalbagh.

Principal: A. C. SAHGAL, B.A., B.SC., A.M.I.E.E.
Number of professors: 3.

Gandhi-Faiz-Am College: Shahjahanpur.

Principal: M. R. KIDWAI, M.SC.
Librarian: MASHOOQ, ALI KHAN, M.A.
Number of volumes in library: 4,835.
Number of professors: 13.

G. D. Hindu Girls' College: Moradabad.

Principal: KM. B. SEN GUPTA, M.A., B.LITT.
Number of professors: 6.

Government Agricultural College: Kanpur.

Principal: B. L. SETHI, M.SC., PH.D.
Number of professors: 5.

INDIA

UNIVERSITIES

Government College: Ajmer.

Principal: V. V. JOHN, M.A.

Number of professors: 8.

G.R. Medical College: Gwalior.

Principal: B. N. BALKRISHNA RAO, B.SC., M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Number of professors: 8.

Hamidia College: Bhopal.

Principal: P. C. MALHOTRA, M.A.

Number of professors: 11.

Number of students: 814.

Holkar College: Indore.

Principal: W. V. BHAGWAT, D.SC.

Number of professors: 15.

Indore Christian College: Indore.

Principal: Rev. A. A. SCOTT, M.A., B.D., B.PAED, D.D.

Vice-Principal: R. N. LANGER, M.A.

Number of professors: 9.

Jat Vedic College: Baraut.

Principal: S. SINGH, M.A.

Number of professors: 4.

Number of students: 322.

Kamla Raja Girls' College: Gwalior.

Principal: MRS UMA JOHRI, M.A.

Number of professors: 7.

K. G. K. College: Moradabad.

Principal: KASHI PRASAD, M.A., PH.D.

Number of professors: 11.

Kishori Raman College: Mathura.

Principal: D. N. BHARGAVA, M.A.

Number of professors: 9.

Number of students: 747

K.N. Government Degree College: Gyanpur (Banaras)

Principal: O. B. L. KAPOOR, M.A., D.PHIL

Number of professors: 6.

Madhava College: Ujjain

Principal: D. M. BORGAONKAR, M.A.

Number of professors: 12.

Mahanand Mission Harijan College: Ghaziabad.

Principal: B. S. MATHUR, M.A., L.T.

Maharaja College: Chhattarpur.

Principal: Dr H R MISHRA, M.A., D.LITT

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College: Indore

Principal: B. C. BOSE, M.D., D.SC.

Number of professors: 8.

M.B. College of Agriculture: Gwalior

Principal: R. SANKARAN, M.A., PH.D.

Number of professors: 3.

Medical College: Agra.

Principal: Dr. H. N. BHATT, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.M.R. & E.

Number of professors: 8.

Meerut College: Meerut.

Principal: MADAN MOHAN, M.A.

Number of professors: 18.

M.P. College: Gorakhpur.

Principal: H. P. SHAHI, M.A.

N.A.S. College: Meerut.

Principal: B. L. SHARMA, M.A.

Number of professors:

N. R. E. C. College: Khurja.

Principal: P. D. GUPTA, M.A.

Librarian: M. L. BHUSHAN SINGH, M.A.

The library contains 12,045 volumes.

Number of professors: 13.

Number of students: 1,412.

Raghunath Girls' College: Meerut.

Principal: Mrs LAKSHMI DEVI SHARMA, M.A.

Number of professors: 9.

Raza College: Rampur.

Principal: MOHAN LAL MISRA, M.A.

Number of professors: 10.

R.E.I. College: Dayalbagh, Agra.

Principal: B. RIJENDRA PRASAD JOHRI, M.SC., L.T.

Number of professors: 6.

Saket Mahavidyalaya Degree College: Faizabad.

Principal: HARIHAR NATH KUKKU, M.A., D.LITT.

Number of professors: 8.

Savitri Girls' College: Ajmer.

Principal: Miss M. BHATGI, M.A.

Number of professors: 3.

8. D. College: Muzaffarnagar.

Principal: D. SINGH, M.A.

St. Andrew's College: Gorakhpur.

Principal: P. T. CHANDI, M.A., M.SC.

Number of professors: 14

Number of students: 1,399

St. John's College: Agra, U.P.

Principal: The Ven. Archdeacon Dr. T. D. SULLY, M.A.

Secretary: J. C. BANERJI.

Librarian: Prof. J. C. TALUQDAR, M.A.

The library contains 23,328 volumes.

Number of professors: 15.

Satish Chandra College: Ballia.

Principal: J. P. SINGH, M.A.

Number of professors: 8.

Shibli National College: Azamgarh.

Principal: SHAUKAT SULTAN, M.A., LL.B.

Number of professors: 10

S.M. College: Chandausi

Principal: K. KUMAR, M.SC.

Number of professors: 9

S.N. Sen Balika Vidyalaya Degree College: Kanpur.

Principal: Mrs. G. D. MATHUR, B.A., PH.D.

Number of professors: 5.

S.S.V. Degree College: Hapur.

Principal: Dr. I. D. TAWAKLEY, M.A., D.LITT

Number of professors: 5.

Subhas National College: Unnao.

Principal: LAKSHMI NATH MISRA, M.A., LL.B., L.T.

T.D.K. College: Jaunpur

Principal: H. N. SINGH, M.A.

U.P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry:

Mathura.

Principal: P. G. PANDE, M.SC., M.R.C.V.S.

Number of professors: 6

Victoria College: Gwalior

Principal: S. K. ABHYANKAR, M.SC., L.T.

Number of professors: 17

Number of students: 1,716.

V.S. Sanatan Dharam College: Kanpur.

Principal: L. C. TANDON, M.A., M.COM.

Vice-Principal: S. R. RALLAN, B.COM.

Librarian: H. N. SHUKLA, M.A., DIP. LIB.

The library contains 13,594 volumes.

Number of professors: 11

Number of students: 1,072 men.

Women's Training College: Dayalbagh, Agra.

Principal: Mrs. S. P. SUKHIA, M.A., T.DIP.

Yuvraj Dutta College: Lakhimpur-Kheri.

Principal: JAIDEO SINGH, M.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

ALIGARH, U.P.

Founded 1920

Chancellor: H.H. MULLA SYEDNA TAHIR SAIFUDDIN SAHIB.

Vice-Chancellor: ZAKIR HUSAIN, M.A., PH.D.

Registrar: MAHUM HOSAIN, M.A., LL.B.

Librarian: BASHIRUDDIN, M.A.

The library contains 89,565 volumes of 4,000 MSS. in Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

Number of teachers: 274, including 18 professors.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. HABIBUL RAHMAN, M.A., M.ED.

Faculty of Engineering and Technology: Prof. HAMIDULLAH KHAN, C.E.

Faculty of Science: Prof. P. S. GILL, PH.D.

Faculty of Theology: NURULLAH, M.ED.

Faculty of Medicine: Prof. S. M. MITTER, D.O.M.S.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, U.P.

Founded 1887

Chancellor: H.E. The GOVERNOR OF UTTAR PRADESH.

Vice-Chancellor: B. N. JHA, B.ED.

Registrar: K. L. GOVIL, M.A.

Librarian: B. P. SAKSENA, M.A., PH.D.

The library contains 161,554 volumes.

Number of teachers: 243, including 16 professors.

Number of students: 5,687 men, 720 women, total 6,407.

DEANS

Faculty of Arts: B. R. SAKSENA, M.A., D.LITT.

Faculty of Commerce: M. K. GHOSH, M.A., B.COM.

Faculty of Law: K. K. BHATTACHARYA, M.A., LL.M.

Faculty of Science: S. RANJAN, D.SC.

ASSOCIATED AND CONSTITUENT COLLEGES:

Allahabad Agricultural Institute: Naini.

Principal: H. S. AZARIAH.

Ch. Mahadeo Prasad Degree College.

Principal: R. K. SUR.

Ewing Christian College.

Principal: S. S. GIDEON

Kayastha Pathshala University College.

Principal: R. J. SAKSENA.

Madan Mohan Malaviya College.

Principal: P. N. SAPRU.

William Holland University College.

Principal: C. M. CHATTERJI.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

WALTAIR

Founded 1926

Chancellor: H.E. The GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA.

Vice-Chancellor: Dr. V. S. KRISHNA, B.A., PH.D.

Registrar: K. V. GOPALASWAMY, M.A.

CONSTITUENT HONOURS COLLEGES AT WALTAIR:

Erskine College of Natural Sciences, Jeypore Vikrama Deo College of Science and Technology, University College of Arts and Commerce, University College of Law, University College of Engineering.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

A.M.A.L. College: Anakapalle, Visakhapatnam Dist.

Principal: S. PARTHASARADHI NAIDU, M.A., L.T.

Andhra Christian College: Guntur; founded by American United Lutheran Mission 1885.

Principal: RAO Saheb Dr. T. S. PAULUS, M.A., LL.D.

The library contains 23,313 volumes.

Number of teachers: 80, including 5 missionaries.

Number of students: 1,892.

Publications: *Andhra Christian College Magazine*, *Annual Calendar*.

Andhra Loyola College: Gunadaia P.O., Vijayavada.

Principal: Rev. Fr. T. A. MATHIAS, M.A., L.PH.

Andhra Jateeya Kalasala: Masulipatam; f. 1949.

Principal: S. T. G. VARADACHARI, M.A.

Andhra Medical College: Vizakhapatnam; f. 1923; number of teachers 80.

Principal: D. GOVINDA REDDI, M.D.

The library contains 10,800 volumes.

Publication: *Andhra Medical College Magazine* (twice a year).

Andhra Women's Sanskrit College: Rajahmundry; f. 1930.

Principal: B. KAMAKSHAMMA.

Agricultural College: Bapatla; f. 1939.

Principal: M. B. V. NARASINGA RAO, B.A., B.SC.

Ch. S. D. St. Theresa's College for Women: Elugu.

Principal: (Vacant)

C.S.R. Sarma College: Ongole.

Principal: V. MUTHU IYER, M.A., L.T.

C. R. Sanskrit College: Modekurru.

Principal: K. SOMASEKHARA SASTRI.

Engineering College: Kakinada; f. 1946.

Principal: V. V. L. RAO.

Govt. Arts College: Rajahmundry, East Godavari Dist.; f. 1853, Second Grade College 1873, First Grade College 1877.

Principal: T. U. CHACKO, M.SC.

Govt. Arts College: Srikakulam.

Principal: V. HABIBULLAH, M.A., L.T.

Government College for Women: Guntur; f. 1947.

Principal: Miss N. AMMANI AMMA, M.A., L.T.

Govt. Training College: Nellore.

Principal: M. T. N. VENKATANADHACHARI, M.A., M.SC., B.T.

Government Training College: Rajahmundry; f. 1894; number of teachers: 10.

Principal: K. V. PUNNIAH, M.A. B.ED.

Govt. Training College for Women: Rajahmundry.

Principal: T. VASUNDHARA, B.A., L.T., B.SC.

Govt. Veterinary College: Bapatla.

Principal: S. V. MUDALIAR, G.M.V.C., P.G.

Gudivada College: Gudivada, Kistna Dist.

Principal: A. F. THYAGARAJU, M.A.

Hindu College: Guntur; number of teachers 36.

Principal: V. SUBBA RAO, B.A.

Hindu College: Masulipatam; f. 1928; number of teachers 53, students 1,760.

Principal: Dr. M. GOURINADHA SASTRI, M.A., D.SC.

Secretary: D. SREERAMULU, B.A.

The library contains 5,971 volumes.

Publications: *College Calendar*, *College Magazine*.

INDIA

Kavali College: Kavali.

Principal: A. Mc. G. C. TAMPOE, M.A.

Kota Lakshmiiah Naidu Sanskrit College: Tenali; f. 1912.

Principal: K. SUBBARAMIAH.

Maharajah's College: Vizianagaram; f. 1857 as a Middle School, raised to a High School 1868, Second-Grade College 1879, and First-Grade College 1881; number of teachers 35, students 807.

Principal: A. L. NARAYAN, M.A., D.S.C., F.I.P.

Librarian: M. ANNAPURNA SASTRI, B.A., B.ED.

Maharaja's Sanskrit College: Vizianagaram; f. 1852.

Principal: T. NARASIMHACHARI, M.A.

Maharaja's Music College: Vizianagaram; f. 1919.

Principal: D. NARASINGA RAO.

Medical College: Guntur.

Principal: D. JAGANNADHA REDDY, M.D.

Mrs. A.V.N. College: Vizagapatam; f. 1878; number of teachers: college 23, school dept. 30; students: college 450, school dept. 750.

Principal: C. SURYAPRAKASAM, M.A., L.T.

Narasapur College: Narasapur; f. 1949.

Principal: V. SUBBA RAO, M.SC, B.ED.

Narasimha Sanskrit College: Chittigudur, Masulipatam; f. 1923.

Principal: S. T. G. VARADACHARI.

P.B.N. College: Nidubrole, Guntur Dist.

Principal: V. GOPALAM, M.A., L.T.

Pithapur Rajah's Government College: Kakinada; f. 1884; number of teachers 61, students 1,387.

Principal: Dr S. G. KRISHNAMURTI, M.A., D.SC.

The library contains 15,000 volumes.

Publications. *College Magazine*.

St. Joseph's Training College for Women: Guntur; f. 1945;

Principal: Sister MARY STANISLAS, B.A., L.T.

S.K.B.R. College: Amalapuram, East Godavari Dist

Principal: P. RAMACHANDRA RAO, M.A.

S.B.S. Sanskrit College: Ponnur, Guntur Dist

Principal: (Vacant.)

S.R.R. and C.V.R. College: Vijayavada; f. 1937.

Principal: T. SURYANARAYANA, B.A.

Saradaniketanam: Guntur.

Principal: VIDWAN SRIMATHI M. SAVITHRI DEVI.

S.V.J.V. Sanskrit College: Kovvur; f. 1912.

Principal: K. N. APPA RAO, M.A.

Sanskrit College: Nellore; f. 1927.

Principal: G. HANUMANTHA SASTRY.

Sir C. Ramalinga Reddy College: Eluru; f. 1945.

Principal: D. S. SUBRAHMANYAM, M.A., B.ED.

Tenali College: Tenali, Guntur Dist.

Principal: S. P. RAGLAND, M.A., L.T.

Venkatagiri Rajah's College: Nellore; f. 1920; number of teachers 78, students 1,588.

Principal: K. SACHITHANANDAM, M.A., L.T.

West Godavari Bhimavaram College: Bhimavaram.

Principal: LAKSHMINATHA RAO, M.A.

UNIVERSITIES

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

ANNAMALAINAGAR, SOUTH ARCOT, MADRAS STATE

Founded 1928

Chancellor: H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Pro-Chancellor: RAJAH Sir M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD, KT., B.A., D.LITT., M.L.A.

Vice-Chancellor: Lt. Col. DEWAN BAHADUR T. M. NARAYAN, ASWAMI PILLAI, M.A., B.L., M.L.C.

Registrar: T. D. MEENAKCHISUNDARAM, B.A., B.L.

Bursar: M. C. KALYANASUNDARAM, PILLIA, B.A., B.L.

The Library contains 100,942 volumes.

Number of teachers: 181, including 24 professors.

Number of students: 1,972.

Publications: *Annamalai University Research Journal*, *Annamalai University Magazine*.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. M. S. DURAISWAMI, M.A.

Faculty of Science: V. BALIAH, M.SC, PH.D.

Faculty of Oriental Studies: Prof. L. P. KR. RAMANATHAN CHETTIAR.

Faculty of Engineering and Technology: P. RAJAGOPAL PILLAI, B.A., A.I.I.S.C.

Faculty of Education: Prof. R. RAMAMUJACHARI, M.A.

Faculty of Fine Arts: M. M. DANADAPANI DESIGAR.

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY

BANARAS 5, U.P.

Founded 1916.

Visitor: The PRESIDENT of the REPUBLIC of INDIA.

Chief Rector: H.E. The GOVERNOR of UTTAR PRADESH (U.P.)

Chancellor: Lieut -Gen H H. The MAHARAHADHIRAJ Sir GEORGE JAYAJI RAO SURENDRA BAHADUR, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., OF GWALIOR.

Pro-Chancellor: MAHARAYADHIRAJA Sir KAMESHWAR SINGH BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., D.LITT. OF DURBHANGA.

Vice-Chancellor: Sir RAMASWAMI AIYAR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.I.E., LL.D.

Pro-Vice Chancellor: M. C. BIJAWAT, B.SC., B.E., M.I.F.

Registrar: S. L. DAR. (Acting).

Number of students (1954-55): 9,014.

DEANS

Faculty of Arts: Dr. R. S. TRIPATHI.

Faculty of Science: Dr. S. S. JOSHI, D.SC.

Faculty of Technology: Prof. B. M. SINGH.

Faculty of Law: Prof. G. B. JOSHI, M.A., M.L., LL.M.

Faculty of Ayurveda: Dr. M. S. VERMA.

Faculty of Theology: VISHWANATH SHASTRI.

Faculty of Oriental Learning: PANDIT LAKSHRINATH JHA.

Faculty of Music and Fine Arts: ONKAR NATH THANUR.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES:

Ayurvedic College.

Central Hindu College.

Central Hindu College (Kamachha).

College of Agriculture.

College of Indology.

College of Mining and Metallurgy.

College of Music and Fine Arts.

College of Technology.

Engineering College.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Law College.
Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya.
Science College.
Teachers' Training College.
Women's College.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Besant College: Rajghat.
D.A.V. College: Banaras.
Harish Chandra College: Banaras
Udai Pratap College: Banaras
Vasanta College for Women: Rajghat

THE MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY OF BARODA

BARODA 2

Founded 1949

H H. The MAHARAJA OF BARODA
Vice-Chancellor: Shrimati HANSA MEHTA, B.A.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor: C. S. PATEL, B.A., M.SC., PH.D.
Registrar: B. K. ZUTSHI, M.A., LL.B.
 Number of teachers 217, including 12 professors

DEANS

Faculty of Arts: V. Y. KANTAK, M.A.
Faculty of Science: N. M. BHATT, F.S.S., M.SC., PH.D.
Faculty of Commerce: Prof. V. Y. KOLHATKAR, M.COM., M.SC.
Faculty of Education and Psychology: Prof. T. K. N. MENON, D.ED., M.A.
Faculty of Medicine: A. N. DE QUADROS, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.C.S.
Faculty of Technology and Engineering: D. SUBBARAO, B.E., A.M.I.E.
Faculty of Fine Arts: Prof. MARKAND BHATT, G.D., M.A.
Faculty of Home Science: KUMARI JUSTINA SINH, M.SC.
Faculty of Social Work: PARIN VAKHARIA, B.A., M.S., PH.D.

BIHAR UNIVERSITY

PATNA, 4

Founded 1952

Chancellor: RANGANATH RAMCHANDRA DIWAKAR, M.A., B.L.
Vice-Chancellor: S. SAHAYA, M.P.
Registrar: BISHWA MOHAN KUMAR SINHA, M.A., B.L., B.A.
 Number of teachers: 1,227
 Number of students. 39,672

DEANS

Faculty of Agriculture: R. H. RICHHARIA, PH.D.
Faculty of Arts: A. F. MARKHAM, M.A.
Faculty of Commerce: K. SARAN, M.COM.
Faculty of Engineering: D. L. DESHPANDE, M.SC.
Faculty of Education: Vacant.
Faculty of Law: K. NARAYAN, M.A., B.L.
Faculty of Medicine: B. N. BANERJEE, F.R.C.S.
Faculty of Science: S. P. SINHA, PH.D.
Faculty of Veterinary Science: H. R. KAPUR, M.R.C.V.S.

COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY THE UNIVERSITY:

Langat Singh College: Muzaffarpur.
Principal: F. RAHMAN, B.A. (LOND.).
Ranchi College: Ranchi.
Principal: G. P. DUBEY, M.SC. (CANTAB.).

T.N.J. College: Bhagalpur.
Principal: J. MISHRA, M.A., D.PHIL.

COLLEGES ADMITTED TO THE PRIVILEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY:

Affiliated Colleges— First Grade:

(i) *Technical and Professional Colleges:*

Bihar Agricultural College: Sabour (Bhagalpur).
Principal: R. H. RICHHARIA, PH.D.
Bihar Institute of Technology: P.O. Sindri Institute (Manbhum).
Principal: D. L. DESHPANDE, M.SC.
Bihar Veterinary College: P.O. Veterinary College, Patna.
Principal: H. R. KAPUR, M.R.C.V.S.
Birla Institute of Technology: Post Box. No. 61, Mesra Ranchi.
Principal: M. C. PANDEY.

Chotanagpur Law College: Ranchi.
Principal: S. K. SAHAY.

Darbhanga Medical College: Darbhanga.
Principal: B. N. BANERJI, M.B., F.R.C.S.

Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology: Dhanbad.
Principal: R. P. SINHA, PH.D.

Ranchi Agricultural College: Kanke (Ranchi).
Principal: H. K. MUKHERJI

S.K.J. Law College: Muzaffarpur
Principal: KISHORE NARAYAN, M.A., B.L.

Tirhut College of Engineering: Muzaffarpur.
Principal: B. OJHA.

(ii) *Other First-Grade Colleges.*

Chandradhari Mithila College: Darbhanga
Principal: (Vacant.)

College of Commerce: Patna.
Principal: I. S. JHA.

D.A.V. College: Siwan (Saran).
Principal: B. B. MISHRA, PH.D.

Deoghar College: Deoghar (S.P.)
Principal: K. N. SAHAY, M.A.

Gaya College: Gaya.
Principal: K. S. VARMA, PH.D.

Ganesh Dutt College: Begusarai (Monghyr).
Principal: S. N. SINGH, M.A.

H. D. Jain College: Arrah
Principal: B. B. MUKHERJI, M.A.

J. K. College: Purulia.
Principal: ANAND KRISHNA PRASAD, M.A.

Jamshedpur Co-operative College: Jamshedpur.
Principal: Mrs. ABRAHAM.

Koshi College: Khagaria (Monghyr).
Principal: I. DATTA, PH.D.

M.D.D. Mahila College: Muzaffarpur.
Principal: A. SEN, M.A.

Marwari College: Bhagalpur.
Principal: B. N. MUKHERJI, M.A.

Munshi Singh College: Motihari.
Principal: K. P. SINHA, M.SC.

Nalanda College: Biharshariff (Patna).
Principal: D. P. SRIVASTAVA, M.A.

INDIA

Purnea College: Purnea.

Principal: J. P. JHA DWIJ, M.A.

R. D. and D. J. College: Monghyr.

Principal: K. N. SINGH KAPIL, M.A.

Rajendra College: Chapra.

Principal: M. P. SINHA, M.A.

Ram Dayalu Singh College: Muzaffarpur.

Principal: G. P. SINGH, M.A.

Ram Krishna College: Madhubani (Darbhanga).

Principal: A. K. DUTTA, M.A.

Ranchi Women's College: Ranchi.

Principal: Mrs. B. PRASAD, M.A.

S.R.K. Goenka College: Sitamarhi (Muzaffarpur).

Principal: B. M. MISHRA, M.A.

S. Sinha College: Aurangabad (Gaya).

Principal: B. N. MISHRA MADHAVA, M.A.

Samastipur College: Samastipur (Darbhanga).

Principal: C. S. KESARI, M.A.

St. Columba's College: Hazaribagh.

Principal: A. F. MARKHAM, M.A. OXON.

St. Xavier's College: Ranchi.

Principal: A. SCHOCKAERT, PH.D.

S. Mahila Mahavidyalaya: Bhagalpur.

Principal: Mrs. S. VEDALANKAR, PH.D.

T.N.J. College: Bhagalpur (also teaching Law).

Principal: J. MISHRA, D. PHIL.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

BOMBAY

Founded 1857

Chancellor: H.E. The GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Vice-Chancellor: The Hon Mr JUSTICE N. H. BHAGWATI, M.A., LL.B.

Registrar: S. R. DONGERKERY, B.A., LL.B.

Number of students: 24,365

Publications: *The Journal of the University of Bombay*, *The Bombay University Bulletin*

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: K. R. GUNJIKAR, M.A., B.SC.

Faculty of Science: Principal B. B. DESHPANDE, B.A., B.SC., D.I.C.

Faculty of Technology: G. A. KAMTEKAR, B.A., B.SC., M.I.E.

Faculty of Law: K. M. JHAVERI, M.A., LL.B.

Faculty of Medicine: T. M. D'SOUZA, B.SC., M.D.

Faculty of Commerce: Sir V. N. CHANDARVARKAR, M.A.

ASSOCIATED SCHOOLS, ETC.:

University Department of Chemical Technology.

Director: K. S. VENKATARAMAN, M.A., M.SC., PH.D., D.SC.

University Department of Statistics.

Head: M. C. CHAKRABARTI, M.SC.

University School of Economics and Sociology.

Director: C. N. VAKIL, M.A., M.SC., F.S.S.

UNIVERSITIES

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Bahauddin College: Junagadh.

Principal: M. M. ZAHURUDDIN AHMED, M.A.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's College (*Megji Mathradas College of Arts and Narrondass Manordass Institute of Science*): Andheri

Principal: Prof. V. N. BHUSHAN, M.A.

Bombay Veterinary College: Parel, Bombay.

Principal: Dr. S. R. CHANDHA, B.SC., M.R.C.V.S.

Dharmendrasinhji College: H. and H. Kotak Institute of Science, Rajkot; f. 1937; recently started as an adjunct, teaching up to M.A. and M.Sc.; number of teachers 35, students 825.

Principal: S. V. SHAH, B.SC., PH.D.

The library contains about 11,000 volumes.

Publication *Magazine* (yearly).

Elphinstone College: Bombay; f. 1856; number of teachers 48, students 1,199.

Principal: N. L. AHMAD, M.A., B.LITT.

Government Law College: Bombay, f. 1855.

Principal: K. R. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B.

Grant Medical College: Parel, Bombay.

Principal: D. P. SEITHNA, F.R.S.C.E.

Gujarat College: P.B. No. 59, Ahmedabad; f. 1856; number of teachers 78, students 1,936

Principal: Dr. M. S. SHAH.

The library contains 35,000 volumes.

Hargovandas Laknichand College of Commerce: P.O. Box 26, Ahmedabad, f. 1936; number of teachers 24, students 1,100.

Principal: S. V. DESAI.

The library contains 15,812 volumes.

Publication. *Miscellany* (yearly).

Ismail Yusuf College: Joheshwari, Bombay Suburban District; f. 1930; number of teachers 32.

Principal: G. C. BANNERJEE, M.A.

Librarian: Prof. P. H. VALAVALKAR.

The library contains 10,720 volumes.

Number of students: 394 men, 42 women, total 436.

Jai Hind College and Basantsing Institute of Science: 23-4 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay; f. 1948; number of teachers 64

Principal: T. M. ADVANI, M.A., LL.B.

The library contains 6,302 volumes.

Karnatak College: Dharwar; f. 1917; number of teachers 70; students 1,006.

Principal: ARMANDO MENZES

Khalsa College: King's Circle, Matunga, Bombay 19; f. 1937, number of professors 10, lecturers 29

Principal: G. S. BAL, M.Sc. (Acting).

The library contains 12,490 volumes

Number of students: 1,704 men, 160 women, total 1,864.

Lingaraj College: Belgaum; f. 1933; number of teachers 44.

Principal: G. S. PARAMASIVAYYA.

The library contains 14,779 volumes.

Number of students: 1,038 men, 174 women, total 1,212

Publication: *College Miscellany* (February).

Maganiai Thakordas Balmukunddas College: Athva Lines, Surat; f. 1918; number of teachers 57, students 1,202.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Principal: Prof. K. L. DESAI, M.A., LL.B., B.A.

Librarian: M. J. DALAL.

The library contains about 27,000 volumes.

Publication: *The Sarvajanikam* (twice yearly).

Raja Lakhamagouda Law College: Belgaum.

Principal: G. H. KELKAR.

Ramnarain Ruia College: Matunga, Bombay 19; f. 1937; number of teachers 52, students 2,800.

Principal: N. N. MURTI, B.A., D.I.C., PH.D.

R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics: Bombay;

f. 1941; number of teachers 30, students 1,100.

Principal: L. N. WELINGKAR, B.SC. (ECON.).

Librarian: P. V. AINAPUR.

The library contains 17,020 volumes.

Indian Institute of Science: Bombay.

(See page 512).

St. Xavier's College: Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay 1;

f. 1869; managed by Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

Rector: Rev. Fr. H. SANTAPAU, S.J., PH.D., B.SC.,

A.R.C.S., D.I.C., F.L.S.

Principal: Rev. Fr. N. N. BALAGUER, S.J., PH.D., D.D.

Vice-Principal: Rev. Fr. J. SANMARTI, S.J., PH.D., B.SC.

Treasurer: Rev. Fr. A. CONTI, S.J.

Librarian: Rev. Fr. P. GISBERT, S.J., PH.D., S.T.L., B.A., LIC.PHIL. ET LIT.

The library contains 88,178 volumes.

Number of teachers: 106, including 21 professors.

Number of students: 1,740 men, 971 women, total 2,711.

Publication: *St. Xavier's College Magazine*.

Sarvajanik Law College: Athwa Lines, Surat; f. 1935; number of teachers 7, students 91.

Principal: SARDAR DAVAR T. K. MODI, B.A., LL.B.

The library contains 2,083 volumes.

Publication: *The Sarvajanikan*.

Secondary Training College: Cruickshank Road, Bombay; f. 1906; number of professors 1, lecturers 6, assistant lecturers 2, students 100.

Principal: Miss S. PANANDIKAR, M.A., M.LITT.

The library contains 14,823 volumes.

Seth G. S. Medical College: King Edward Road, Parel, Bombay 12, Bombay Municipal Corporation; f. 1925.

Dean: R. G. DHAYAGUDE, M.D.

Assistant Dean: V. V. JADHAV, M.B., B.S.

The library contains 14,457 volumes.

Number of professors: 3.

Number of students: 453 men, 131 women, total 594.

Publications: *Magazine of the College*, *Gymkhana*

(half-yearly), *Proceedings of the Staff Society* (annual).

Seth Lalbhai Dalpathbhai Arts College: Ahmedabad.

Principal: R. D. DESAI, M.SC., D.SC.

Siddharth College: Queen's Road, Bombay; f. 1946.

Principal: V. S. PATANKAR, M.S., PH.D.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Memorial Dental College: Bombay.

Principal: D. P. SETHNA, F.R.C.S.E.

Sir Lalubhai Shah Law College: Ahmedabad.

Principal: M. M. THAKORE, B.A., LL.B.

Sophia College for Women: Convent of the Sacred Heart, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay 26; f. 1940; number of teachers 26, students 485.

Principal: Rev. Mother W. WARD, M.A., L.R.A.M.

The library contains 9,000 volumes.

Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics: 90

Dr. D. N. Road, Bombay.

Principal: S. K. MURANJAN, M.A., D.SC.

Topiwala National Medical College: Dr. A. L. Nair Road, Byculla, Bombay 8; f. 1921; number of students 364.

Dean: S. G. VENGSAKAR, M.D., F.C.P.S.

V. J. Technical Institute: College Road, Matunga, Bombay; f. 1887; number of students: 1,613; number of volumes: 8,326.

Principal: P. N. JOSHI, M.SC., F.R.I.C.

Wilson College: Bombay 7; f. 1832; college maintained by Church of Scotland; now under Board of United Church of N. India; number of professors and lecturers 51, students 1,522.

Principal: Rev. JAMES KELLOCK, M.A., D.D.

The library contains 20,000 volumes.

Publication: *The Wilsonian* (each term).

UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA

Founded 1857

Chancellor: H.E. The GOVERNOR OF WEST BENGAL.

Vice-Chancellor: JNANCHANDRA GHOSH, D.SC., F.N.I.

Registrar: DUKHHARAN CHAKRAVARTI, D.SC., F.N.I.

Librarian: PRAMIL CHANDRA BOSE, B.A.

The library contains 216,300 volumes.

Number of professors: 30.

Number of post-graduate students: 1,911.

DEANS:

Faculty of Agriculture: PABITRAKUMAR SEN, M.SC., PH.D., D.I.C.

Faculty of Arts: JITENDRAPRASAD NIYOGI, M.A., PH.D.

Faculty of Commerce: SAROJKIMAR BASU, M.A., PH.D.

Faculty of Education: SIVAPRASAD CHARTERJEE, M.SC., T.D., PH.D., D.LITT., F.G.S.

Faculty of Engineering: R. G. P. S. FAIRBAIRN, B.SC., M.I.MECH.E., M.I.E., M.I.PROD.E.

Faculty of Fine Arts and Music: SUNITI KUMAR CHATTERJI, M.A., D.LITT.

Faculty of Law: Mr. Justice RAMAPRASAD MOOKERJEE, M.A., LL.B.

Faculty of Medicine: SUBODH MITRA, M.B., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., F.N.I.

Faculty of Science: SATYENDRANATH BASU, M.SC.

Faculty of Technology: BIRESHCHANDRA GUHA, PH.D., D.SC., F.N.I.

Faculty of Veterinary Science: Capt. P. B. MOOKERJEE, B.SC., M.B., F.R.C.S., F.I.C.S.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health: 110 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta; f. 1933.

Director: K. V. KRISHNAN, M.B.B.S., D.B., F.R.C.P., D.SC., F.N.I., F.A.O.S., F.R.S.E.

Administrative Officer: N. O. JAIN, B.A.

Librarian: N. L. GHOSE, B.A.

The library contains 14,000 volumes.

Number of teachers, including 7 professors: 69.

Number of students: 200.

Publication: *Annual Report*.

Anandachandra College: Jalpaiguri.

Asansol College: Asansol; f. 1944.

Principal: B. B. BHATTACHARJEE, M.A.

Asutosh College: 9 Rossa Road, Kalighat P.O., Calcutta 26; f. 1916; number of Professors and Lecturers 73, assistants 220, students 2,600.
Principal: PANCHANAN SINHA, M.A.

Balurghat College: Balurghat (W. Dinajpur).

Bangabasi College: 19 Scott Lane, Calcutta; f. 1887; number of teachers 81, students 4,500.
Principal: P. K. BOSE, M.A., B.L.
The library contains 10,000 volumes.

Bankura Christian College: Bankura; f. 1903; number of teachers 28, students 641; library contains 8,346 volumes.
Principal: A. K. MUNDLE, M.A.

Bankura Sammilani College: P.O. and District Bankura.

Barasat Government College: Barasat P.O.

Barisha College: P.O. Barisha.

Basirhat College: Basirhat.

Bengal Engineering College: Calcutta (Sibpur); f. 1856; number of teachers 100, including 6 professors, students 620.
Principal: S. R. SEN GUPTA, B.SC., PH.D., M.I.E.IND.

Bengal Tanning Institute: Canal Road South, Calcutta 15.

Berhampur Girls' College: Berhampur.

Bethune College: 181 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 6; f. 1849; number of teachers 17, students 500.
Principal: Mrs. TATINI DAS, M.A.

Bogoola Srikrishna College: P.O., Bogoola.

Bolpur College: Bolpur.

Burdwan Raj College: P.O., Burdwan.

Calcutta Dental College: 114 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 14.

Central Calcutta College (Govt.): 8 Wellesley Street, Calcutta 13.

Chandernagar College: P.O., Chandernagar.

Charuchandra College: 22 Lake Road, Calcutta 29.

City College: 102 Amherst Street, Calcutta 9; number of teachers 52.
Principal: NIRANJAN NIYOGI, M.A.

David Hare Training College: 25 Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta 19; f. 1908; residential college for training of secondary school teachers; number of teachers 7, students 60.
Principal: S. C. CHAKRAVARTY, M.SC., B.T.
Vice-Principal and Superintendent of Hostel: A. R. AKHUNJI, M.A., M.ED.

Dinabandhu Institution: Sibpur.

Dinabandhu Mahavidyalaya: Bangaon.

Dum Dum Motijheel College: Dum Dum P.O., Calcutta 28.

Fakirchandra College: Diamond Harbour.

Garbeta College: Garbeta.

Girls' College: Howrah.

Goenka College of Commerce and Business Administration: 210 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12.

Gokhale Memorial Girls' College: 1 Harish Mukherjee Road, Calcutta 20.

Government College: Darjeeling.

Hindu College: Gobardanga.

Hughli Mohsin College (Govt.): Hughli.

Hughli Women's College: Chinsurah P.O.

Jangipur College: Jangipur.

Jhargram Raj College: P.O., Jhargram.

Kalna College: Kalna.

Katwa College: Katwa.

Kandi College: P.O., Kandi.

Kharagpur College: P.O., Kharagpur.

Krishnachandra College: Hetampur; f. 1897; number of teachers 12, students 200.
Principal: B. C. SEN GUPTA, M.A., B.L.

Krishnagar College: Krishnagar; f. 1846; number of teachers 56, students 676.
Principal: S. K. GUHA THAKARTA, M.
Librarian: S. C. BHATTACHARYYA, B.A.
The library contains 22,000 volumes.

Krishnath College: Berhampur; number of teachers 27.
Principal: JATISCHANDRA MITRA, M.A.

Lady Brabourne College: P.I/2 Suhrawardy Avenue, Calcutta 17.

La Martiniere: 11 Loudon Street, Calcutta 16; f. 1836; number of teachers 18.
Principal: H. G. CHALKE, B.A.

Loreto House: 7 Middleton Row, Calcutta 16; f. 1841; school section; number of teachers 23, students 400.
Principal: Mother Superior.

Maharaja Bir Bikram College: Agartala, Tripura; f. 1947; number of teachers 40, students 550.
Principal: J. K. CHOUDHURY, B.A., M.A., LL.B.
The library contains 15,000 volumes.
Publication: *Prachi*.

Maharaja Manindra Chandra College: 20 Ramkanta Bose Street, Calcutta 3.

Maldah College: Naldah.

Manimala Girls' College: Asansol (Burdwan).

Medical College of Bengal: 88 College Street, Calcutta 12; f. 1835; number of teachers 36, students 800.
Principal: Lt.-Col. R. LINTON, B.SC., M.B., CH.B., I.M.S.

Midnapur College: Midnapur, W. Bengal; f. 1872; number of teachers 38, students 842.
Principal: A. C. CHAKRARASH, M.A., M.SC.

Muralidhar Girls' College: 4 Hindusthan Road, Calcutta 29.

Narasinha Dutt College: Howrah; f. 1924; number of teachers 32, students 800.
Principal: JNANENDRA NATH SEN, M.SC.

National Medical Institution: Calcutta.

Netaji Maharidyalaya: Arambagh.

Nilratan Sarkar Medical College: 138 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 14.

Prabhatkumar College: Contai; f. 1926; number of Professors 10, students 250.
Principal: NEPALCHANDRA RAY, M.SC.
Secretary: SATISH CH. DINDA.

Prasannadev Balika Mahavidyalaya: P.O. and District Jalpaiguri.

Presidency College: 86 College Street, Calcutta 7; f. 1817; number of teachers 100, students 1,187.
Principal: Dr. J. C. SENGUPTA, M.SC., D.SC.
The library contains over 72,000 volumes; Librarian P. C. MUKHERJI, M.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Raiganj College: Raiganj.

R. G. Kar Medical College: 1 Belgachia Road, Calcutta 4; f. 1916; number of teachers 95, including 18 professors, students 1,500.

Principal: S. K. SEN, M.Sc., M.B., L.M., D.P.H. (T.C.D.).

Raj College: Mahisadal.

Ramananda College: Bishnupur (Bankura).

Ramkrishna Mahavidyalaya: Kailasahar P.O.

Ramkrishna Mission Vidyamandir: Belur Math.

Rampurhat College: P.O., Rampurhat.

Ramsaday College: Amta (Howrah).

Ranaghat College: P.O., Ranaghat.

Rishi Bankimchandra College: Naihati.

Salesian College: Sonada.

Sanskrit College: Bankimchandra Chatterjee Street, Calcutta 12; number of teachers 15.

Principal: N. K. DUTT, PH.D.

Santipur College: Santipur P.O.; f. 1948.

Principal: Dr. T. C. CHAUDHURY, M.A., PH.D., A.I.C.

Scottish Church College: 4 Azad Hind Bagh, Calcutta 6; f. 1930; number of teachers 67, students 1,777.

Principal: Rev. JOHN KELLAS, D.D.

Vice-Principal: Prof. MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M.A.

Dean of Women Students: Mrs. MARY JOSEPH, M.A.

Head of the B.T. Dept.: Miss D. J. STEWART, M.A., ED.B.

Librarian: B. MAZUMDAR, M.A., B.L.

Scottish Universities Mission Institution: Kalimpong, W. Bengal; f. 1887; Intermediate College for residents in Eastern Himalayas, founded 1933; High School and Primary Teachers' Training School attached to Institution.

Principal: Rev. W. M. SCOTT, M.A., B.D., DIP.ED.

Treasurer: B. J. PRADHAN.

Librarian: P. P. MUKHIA, B.A.

The library contains 2,000 volumes.

Number of professors: 8.

Number of students: 35 men, 10 women, total 45.

Serampore College: Serampore, West Bengal; f. 1818, incorp. by Royal Charter 1827.

The Faculty of Arts and Science is affiliated to Calcutta University, but the Faculty of Theology functions as an independent unit.

Master: P. MAHANTY, M.A.

Principal: Rev. C. E. ABRAHAM, M.A., D.D.

Registrar of Senate: Rev. W. W. WINFIELD, M.Th., B.D.

The library contains 20,000 volumes.

Number of teachers: 23.

Number of students: 550.

DEANS:

Faculty of Theology: Rev. V. E. DEVADUTT, M.A., B.D., TH.DOC.

Faculty of Arts and Science: M. N. BISWAS, M.A.

Seth Anandram Jaipuria College: 10 Raja Nabakissen Street, Calcutta 5.

Siliguri College: P.O., Siliguri.

South Calcutta Girls' College: 72 Lansdowne Road, Calcutta 25.

Sripat Singh College: Jiaganj P.O.

Surendranath College: Harrison Road, Calcutta; formerly Ripon College; f. 1884; number of teachers 148, students 3,367.

Principal, Arts and Science Dept.: P. K. GUHA, M.A., B.L.

Vice-Principal: R. M. ROY, M.Sc.

Vice-Principal, Women's Section: Mrs. MIRA DUTTA GUPTA, M.A.

Principal, Law Dept.: S. C. CHAUDHURI, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law.

Principal, Commerce Dept.: N. S. CHATTERJEE, M.A., B.L.

Headmaster, School Dept.: K. K. GHOSH, M.A., B.T., B.L.

Superintendent: N. N. BHATTACHARYA, B.A.

Secretary: R. CHOUDHURY, B.Sc.

Librarian: S. K. GHOSH, B.A., DIP.LIB.

The library contains 14,694 volumes.

St. John's College: 69 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta; founded as a Primary School 1848; became a High School 1870; affiliated to Calcutta University 1924.

President: Rev. Bro. J. R. McLOUGHLIN.

Vice-President: Rev. Bro. H. F. PETERS.

Treasurer: Rev. Bro. M. M. DELANEY.

Library contains 3,000 volumes.

Number of teachers: 38.

Number of students: 620 men.

St. Joseph's College: North Point P.O., Darjeeling; f. 1888; number of teachers 40, students 500.

Rector: Rev. E. GALES, S.J.

Librarian: Rev. J. BOUVEZ, S.J.

The library contains 20,000 volumes.

St. Paul's College: Darjeeling.

St. Paul's Cathedral Mission College: 33 Amherst Road, Calcutta 9; f. 1865; partly residential; number of teachers 29, students 600.

Principal: K. C. ADDY, B.A., M.A.,

St. Xavier's College: 30 Part Street, Calcutta 16; founded 1860 by the Jesuit Fathers of the Belgian Province; conducted by Society of Jesus (Jesuit Fathers); Affiliated to University of Calcutta, 1862.

Rector: Rev. H. BARRE, S.J.

Prefect of Discipline: Rev. H. SCHEPERS, S.J.

Treasurer: Rev. L. HOUS, S.J.

Librarian: Rev. L. BRYAN, S.J.

Director of Observatory: Rev. F. GOREUX, S.J.

The library contains 60,000 volumes.

Number of teachers: 44 including 39 professors.

Number of students: 1,389 men.

Publication: *St Xavier's Magazine*, twice a year.

Syamsundar College: Aharbelma.

Taki Government College: P.O., Taki.

Tamralipta Mahavidyalaya: Tamluk.

Uluberia College: Uluberia.

Union Christian Training College: Berhampur; f. 1937.

Principal: T. C. VICARY.

The library contains 2,500 volumes

University Law College: Calcutta University, Calcutta.

Uttarpara College: Hughli; number of teachers 9.

Principal: DHRUBA KUMAR PAL, M.A., B.Sc., B.L.

Number of professors: 28.

Victoria College: Cooch-Behar; f. 1888; number of teachers 29, students 390.

Principal: S. GANGULI, M.A., PH.D.

Victoria Institute for Girls: 78B Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9; number of teachers 1.

Principal: Mrs. L. BANERJEE, M.A., B.T.

Vidyasagar College: 39 Sankar Ghose Lane, Calcutta; f. 1872; arts, science, commerce; number of teachers 90, students 3,500.

President: Dr. RADHA BENODE PAL, M.A., D.L.

Principal: J. K. CHOUDHURI, M.A.

Secretary: D. MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.Sc.

INDIA

Vijayghar College: P.O., Jadavpur.
Vijaynarain Mahavidyalaya: P.O., Itachune.
West Bengal College: 13 Mirzapore Street, Calcutta.
Women's Christian College: 6 Greek Church Row, Kalighat P.O., Calcutta 26.
Women's College: 204 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 6.

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

DELHI 8

Founded 1922

Chancellor: Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN.
Vice-Chancellor: Dr. G. S. MAHAJANI, M.A., PH.D.
Registrar: T. P. S. IYER, M.A.
Librarian: S. DAS GUPTA, M.A.
 The library contains 73,955 vols.
 Number of professors: 17.
 Number of students: 12,307.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: B. PRASAD, M.A., D.LITT.
Faculty of Science: P. MAHESHWARI, D.SC.
Faculty of Law: L. R. SIVASUBRAMANIAN, B.A., M.L.
Faculty of Medical Sciences: R. VISWANATHAN, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., T.D.D.
Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry: Dr. E. S. NARAYANAN.
Faculty of Education: A. N. BASU, M.A.
Faculty of Social Sciences: V. K. R. V. RAO, M.A., PH.D., D.LITT.
Faculty of Technology: S. C. SEN, B.SC.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES & EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES:

Central College of Agriculture.
Central Institute of Education.
College of Nursing.
Delhi College.
Delhi Polytechnic.
Delhi School of Economics.
Delhi School of Social Work.
Desh Bandhu College.
Hansraj College.
Hindu College.
Indraprastha College for Women.
Kirori Mal College.
Lady Hardinge Medical College.
Lady Irwin College.
Miranda House for Women.
Ramjas College.
Shri Guru Teg Bahdadur Khalsa College.
Shri Ram College of Commerce.
St. Stephen's College.
Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GAUHATI

P.O. GAUHATI, ASSAM

Founded 1948

Registrar: P. DATTA, M.A., B.L.
Librarian: J. SHARMA, M.A., DIP. IN LIB. SC.
 The library contains 24,051 volumes.
 Number of teachers: 518.
 Number of students: 11,494.

UNIVERSITIES

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: B. K. BARUAH, M.A., B.L., PH.D.
Faculty of Commerce: D. C. SABHARWAL, M.A., B.COM., A.C.I.S.
Faculty of Science: H. K. BARUAH, M.SC., PH.D.
Faculty of Medicine: P. C. NAMBIAR, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Faculty of Agriculture: M. C. DAS, M.SC., PH.D., F.L.S., F.R.M.S.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Assam Agricultural College (Govt.): Jorhat P.O.
Assam Medical College (Govt.): Dibrugarh P.O.
B. Barooah College: Gauhati P.O.
B.N. College: Dhubri P.O.
Cotton College (Govt.): Gauhati P.O.
Darrang College: Tezpur P.O.
Dibrugarh H. S. Kanol College: P. O. Rehabari, Dibrugarh.
D.M. College: Imphal P.O., Manipur.
Gurucharan College: Silchar P.O.
Handigui Girls' College: Gauhati P.O.
J. B. College: Jorhat P.O.
Karimganj College: Karimganj P.O.
Lady Keane Girls' College: Shillong P.O.
M.C. College: Barpeta P.O.
Nalbari College: Nalbari P.O.
Nowgong College: Nowgong (Assam) P.O.
Sibsagar College: Sibsaagar P.O.
St. Anthony's College: Shillong P.O.
St. Edmond's College: Shillong P.O.
St. Mary's College: Shillong P.O.
University Law College: Gauhati P.O. (Constituent College).

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY

NAVRANGPURA, AHMEDABAD 9, BOMBAY STATE

Founded 1950

Chancellor: H.E. The GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
Vice-Chancellor: H. V. DIVATIA, M.A., LL.B.
Registrar: (Vacant) J. M. MEHTA, B.SC., B.T. (Acting).
Librarian: K. R. DESAI.
 The library contains 17,290 volumes
 Number of students in affiliated colleges: 12,966.

DEANS:

Faculty of Agriculture: M. D. PATEL, M.SC., PH.D.
Faculty of Arts: R. C. PARIKH, B.A.
Faculty of Commerce: S. V. DESAI, M.S.
Faculty of Law: H. P. SHUKLA, B.A., LL.B.
Faculty of Medicine: M. D. PATEL, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.
Faculty of Science: M. D. AVASARA, B.A., M.SC., PH.D.
Faculty of Technology: A. DE SOUZA, B.A., B.E.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Acharatnal Girdharial Teachers' College: Ahmedabad; f. 1952.
Principal: L. R. DESAI, B.A., B.T., T.D.
A. M. Parekh Law College: Rajkot.
Principal: N. G. KHAROD, B.A., LL.B.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Bahauddin College: Junagadh; f. 1901.
Principal: N. N. BHARUCHA, M.A.

Bansilal Amritlal College of Agriculture: Anand; f. 1947.
Principal: M. D. PATEL, M.SC., PH.D.

Behramji Jijibhai Medical College: Ahmedabad; f. 1946.
Principal: G. V. BARVE, M.S.

Bhikhabhai Jivabhai Vanijya Mahavidyalaya: Anand; f. 1951.
Principal: P. K. AMIN, M.A., B.SC., M.SC.

Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyalaya: Anand; f. 1948.
Principal: S. B. JUNNARKAR, B.A., B.SC.

Darbar Gopaldas Mahavidyalaya: Aliabada, Halar (Saurashtra).
Principal: D. R. MANKAD, M.A.

Dharmendrasinhji College and Kotak Institute of Science: Rajkot; f. 1937.
Principal: G. R. KOTWAL, M.A., B.LITT.

Gujarat College: Ahmedabad; f. 1879.
Principal: K. R. DIXIT, B.SC., PH.D., D.I.C., F.A.SC., F.N.A.

Hargovandad Lakhmichand College of Commerce: Ahmedabad; f. 1936.
Principal: S. V. DESAI, M.S.

Intermediate College for Women (Mahila Mahavidyalaya): Porbander.
Principal: T. K. SHAHANI, M.A.

Jayendrapwri Arts and Science College: Breach.
Principal: K. V. DESAI, M.SC.

Jethabhai Jhaverbhai College of Science and C. B. Patel Arts Institute: Nadiad; f. 1947.
Principal: K. G. NAIK, M.A., D.SC., F.R.I.C., F.N.I.

Kababhai Premchand College of Commerce: Surat; f. 1946.
Principal: D. R. SAMANT, M.A.

Lalabhai Dalpatbhai Arts College and M.G. Science Institute: Ahmedabad; f. 1937.
Principal: A. DE SOUZA, B.E., B.E., D.SC., F.R.I.C., F.I.I.S.C., F.A.SC., F.N.I.

Lalabhai Dalpatbhai College of Engineering: Ahmedabad; f. 1948.
Principal: R. P. PATEL, M.SC., PH.D.

Maganlal Thakordas Balmukunddas College: Surat; f. 1918.
Principal: K. L. DESAI, M.A., LL.B.

Maneklal Nanchand College: Visnagar; f. 1946.
Principal: C. D. DESPHANDE, M.A.

Mangaldas Jeshingbhai College of Commerce: Bhavnagar; f. 1949.
Principal: S. C. PATHAK, M.COM.

Morvi Technical Institute: Morvi; f. 1951.
Principal: S. S. GAIROLA, B.SC., M.S. in C.E., A.M.I.C.E., M.A.

M.P. Shah Medical College: Jamnagar.
Principal: P. C. RAKSHIT, PH.D., M.SC., M.B., B.S.

Petlad College: Pedlad; f. 1947.
Principal: S. V. SHAH, B.SC., PH.D.

Ramanand Mahavidyalaya (Arts College): Ahmedabad.
Principal: Y. P. SHUKLA, M.A.

Ramha Graduate Teacher College: Porbander.
Acting Principal: P. K. TRIVEDI, B.A.

R. R. Lalan Intermediate Arts College: Bhuj-Cutch.
Principal: N. Z. PATEL.

Samaldas College: Bhavnagar; f. 1885.
Principal: J. B. SANDIL, M.SC.

Sarvajani Law College: Surat; f. 1935.
Principal: C. D. VYAS, M.A., LL.M.

Shreyas Arts and Science College: Ahmedabad.
Principal: BHARTI AMBALAL SARABHAI, B.A.

Sir Lallubhai A. Shah Law College: Ahmedabad; f. 1927.
Principal: M. M. THAKORE, B.A., LL.B.

Sorabji Burjorji Garda College and B.P. Baria Science Institute: Navsari; f. 1945.
Principal: A. K. TRIVEDI, M.A., LL.B.

St. Xavier's College: Ahmedabad.
Principal: LOBO JOSEPH, F.B.A., L.PH.

Vithalabhai Patel Mahavidyalaya: Anand; f. 1947.
Principal: M. S. SHAH, M.SC., PH.D., D.I.C.

RECOGNISED INSTITUTES:

Bhalabhai Jesingbhai Institute of Learning and Research: Ahmedabad; f. 1929.
Director: R. C. PARIKH, B.A.

Physical Research Laboratory: Ahmedabad; f. 1948.
Director: K. R. RAMNATHAN, M.A., D.SC., F.N.I.

Sheth Vadial Sarabhai Hospital: Ahmedabad.
Superintendent: M. D. DESAI, M.A., F.R.C.S., M.CH., ORTH.

Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association:
Director: VIKRAMBHAI ASARABHAI, PH.D., F.A.SC.

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS:

University School of Social Sciences: Ahmedabad.
Director: B. R. SHENOY, B.A., M.SC.

University School of Gujarati Language and Literature: Ahmedabad.
Director: UMASHANKAR JOSHI, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR SRINAGAR, KASHMIR

Founded 1948

Chancellor: YUVRAJ KARAN SINGH.
Vice-Chancellor: The Hon. Chief Justice J. N. WAZIR.
Registrar: M. GHULAM MOHAMMAD.
Number of teachers: 275.
Number of students: 10,000.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: S. L. PANDIT.
Faculty of Science: T. RAM.
Faculty of Oriental Learning: N. L. K. TALIB.
Faculty of Education: AGHA ASHRAF.
Faculty of Commerce: (Vacant).

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Amarsingh College: Srinagar.
Principal: M. AHMAD, M.A.

Gandhi Memorial College: Srinagar.
Principal: G. N. MATTO, M.A.

Govt. Arts College: Jammu.
Principal: PANNA LAL, M.A.

Govt. College for Women: Jammu.
Principal: S. W. SHAW, M.A.

Govt. College for Women: Srinagar.
Principal: Miss MAHMUDA AHMED ALI SHAH, M.A.

Govt. Gandhi Memorial Science College: Jammu.
Principal: H. R. NANDA, M.SC.

INDIA

Govt. Intermediate College: Anantnag, Kashmir.

Principal: S. N. THUSSOO, M.A.

Govt. Intermediate College: Sopore, Kashmir.

Principal: SAIF-UD-DIN, M.A.

Hindu Kanya Mahavidyalaya: Srinagar.

Jamia Madinat-ul-Alum: Hazratbal.

Principal: M. A. KABIR.

Mahila Mahavidyalaya: Srinagar.

Nusrat-ul-Islam Oriental College: Srinagar.

Principal: MOHAMMED QASIM.

Rupa Devi Sharda Peeth: Srinagar.

Principal: R. C. PANDITA, M.A.

Shri Rughnath Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya: Jammu.

Principal: P. R. SHASTRI.

Sri Pratap College: Srinagar.

Principal: J. L. KOUL, M.A.

St. Joseph's College: Baramulla (Kashmir).

Principal: Rev. G. SHANKS.

Teachers' Training College: Jammu.

Principal: L. D. SURI, M.A.

Teachers' Training College: Srinagar.

Principal: AGHA ASHRAF, M.A.

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY

DHARWAR, BOMBAY STATE

Founded 1949, incorporated 1950

Chancellor: H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Vice-Chancellor: D. C. PAVATE, M.A.

Registrar: M. S. BAGALI, B.A., LL.B.

Librarian: K. S. DESPHANDE, M.A.P. DIP.LIB.

The library contains 25,000 volumes; 310 periodicals.

Number of students: 318 (post-graduate).

Number of students in affiliated Colleges: 7,000.

Faculty of Arts: V. K. GOKAK, B.A.

Faculty of Social Sciences: T. REUBEN, M.A.

Faculty of Science: G. S. PARAMASIVAYYA, M.SC.

Faculty of Law: V. A. MUJUMDAR, B.A., LL.B.

Faculty of Engineering: B. H. KARAKARADDI, B.SC., D.I.I.SC.

Faculty of Agriculture: S. W. MENSINKAI, M.SC., PH.D.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Basaveshwar College: Bagalkot.

Principal: S. C. NANDIMATH, M.A., PH.D.

B. V. Bhoomaraddi College of Engineering and Technology:

Hubli.

Principal: A. S. MENON, B.SC.

College of Agriculture: Dharwar.

Principal: S. W. MENSINKAI, M.SC., PH.D.

J. G. College of Commerce: Hubli.

Principal: C. C. PATTANSHETTI, M.A., PH.D.

J. S. Samiti's Law College: Dharwar.

Principal: N. R. KULKARNI, M.A., LL.B.

J. S. Samiti's Science and Banashankari Arts College:

Dharwar.

Principal: R. Y. DHARWADKAR, M.A.

Kadasiddheshwar Arts College: Hubli.

Principal: D. S. KARKI, M.A., PH.D.

Kanara College: Kumta.

Principal: L. S. KAMAT, M.A.

Karnatak College: Dharwar.

Principal: V. K. GOKAK, B.A.

UNIVERSITIES

Karnatak Law Society's College of Commerce: Belgaum.

Principal: V. S. R. MURTHY, M.COM.

Kasturba Medical College: Udupi.

Principal: M. V. RAMANAMURTI, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

Lingaraj College: Belgaum.

Principal: G. S. PARAMASIVAYYA, M.SC.

R.L. Law College: Belgaum.

Principal: V. R. BHAT, M.A., LL.M.

R.P.D. College: Belgaum.

Principal: T. K. DEOLALKAR, M.A., B.SC.

S.T. College: Belgaum.

Principal: S. A. RAUF, M.A., B.T.

Vijay College: Bijapur.

Principal: T. K. PATIL, M.A.

RECOGNISED INSTITUTE:

Kannada Research Institute: Dharwar.

Director: S. S. MALWAD, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW

Founded 1921

Chancellor: H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF UTTAR PRADESH.

Vice Chancellor: Dr. RADHA KAMAL MUKERJI, M.A., PH.D., P.R.S.

Registrar: K. D. TEWARI, M.A., LL.B.

Number of teachers: 385, including 27 professors.

Number of students: 4,800 (approx.).

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. K. A. SUBRAMANIA IYER, M.A.

Faculty of Science: Dr. S. N. DAS GUPTA, M.SC., PH.D., D SC., D.I.C.

Faculty of Medicine: V. S. MANGALIK, M.D., D.C.P.

Faculty of Law: Dr. R. U. SINGH, M.A., LL.B., L.J.D.

Faculty of Commerce: Dr. O. P. GUPTA, PH.D., F.S.S.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES:

Isabella Thoburn College: Lucknow.

Mahila Vidyalaya College: Lucknow.

Lucknow Christian College: Lucknow.

Kanyakubja College: Lucknow.

Kanyakubja Vocational College: Lucknow.

Karamat Husain Muslim Girls' College: Lucknow.

Shia College: Lucknow.

D.A.V. College: Lucknow.

Vidyant Hindu College: Lucknow.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

MADRAS, 5

Founded 1857.

Chancellor: H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

Vice-Chancellor: Lt.-Col. DIWAN BAHADUR Sir A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR, M.D., LL.D., D.SC., D.C.L., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., M.L.C.

Pro-Chancellor: C. SUBRAMANIAM, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.

Registrar: R. RAVI VARMA, M.A.

Number of students: 56,066.

Publications: *University Calendar, University Journals, Annals of Oriental Research.*

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Rev. A. J. BOYD, M.A., D.D.
Faculty of Science: Dr. T. S. SADASIVAN, M.SC., PH.D.,
 F.A.SC., F.B.S.
Faculty of Law: (Vacant).
Faculty of Teaching: Rev. T. R. FOULGER, M.A.
Faculty of Medicine: C. K. PRASADA RAO, M.D.
Faculty of Engineering: G. R. DAMODARAN, B.SC., A.M.I.E.,
 M.P.
Faculty of Veterinary Science: B. A. D'SOUZA, G.M.V.C.,
 B.V.SC
Faculty of Oriental Learning: T. M. NARAYANASWAMI
 PILLAI, M.A., B.L.
Faculty of Agriculture: B. M. LAKSHMIPATHI MUDALIAR,
 B.E., M.E., M.R.A.S.E.
Faculty of Technology: B. M. DAS, M.A., M.SC.
Faculty of Commerce: P. D. SWAMINATHA MUDALIAR, B.A.
Faculty of Fine Arts: P. SAMBAMURTHI, B.A., B.L.

CONSTITUENT ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGES:

Agurchand Manmull Jain College: Meenambakkam,
 Madras 27.
Ethiraj College for Women: Egmore, Madras 8.
Government Arts College: Mount Road, Madras 2,
Loyola College: Cathedral, Madras 6.
Pachaiyappa's College: Chetput, Madras 10.
Presidency College: Triplicane, Madras 5.
Queen Mary's College: Mylapore, Madras 4.
Sir Theagaraya College: Washermanpet, Madras 21.
Stella Maris College: Mylapore, Madras 4.
Vivekananda College: Mylapore, Madras 4
Women's Christina College: Nungambakkam, Madras 6.
 There are eighty-seven other colleges affiliated to the
 University.

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

MYSORE

Founded 1916.

Chancellor: H.H. JAYACHAMARAJA WADIYAR BAHADUR,
 G.C.S.I., G.B.E., MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.
Vice-Chancellor: V. L. D'SOUZA, B.A., B.COM.
Registrar: F. J. NORONHA, M.A.
Librarian: K. S. MURTHY, B.A.
 Number of teachers: 674, including 49 professors.
 Number of students: 21,417.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: K. V. PUTTAPPA, M.A.
Faculty of Science: P. H. NAGAPPA, M.SC.
Faculty of Engineering and Technology: B. R. NARAYANA
 IYENGAR, B.SC., B.E., S.M.
Faculty of Medicine: Y. APPAJI, B.A., M.B.B.S., M.S.
Faculty of Education: A. C. DEVEGOWDA, M.A., B.T., M.ED.
Faculty of Law: P. SHIVASHANKAR, B.A., LL.B.
Faculty of Commerce: S. R. MANDRE, M.A., B.COM.

UNIVERSITY OF NAGPUR

NAGPUR

Founded 1923

Chancellor: B. P. SITARAMAYYA, B.A., M.B., C.M., D.LITT.
Vice-Chancellor: Justice K. T. MANGALMURTI, B.SC., LL.B.,
 I.C.S.

Registrar: U. MISRA, M.A., LL.B.

Librarian: G. S. SHUKLA, M.A., LL.B.

The library contains 60,700 volumes and approx. 4,800
 MSS.

Number of teachers: 642, including 63 professors.

Number of students: 13,137.

DEANS:

Faculty of Agriculture: S. K. MISHRA, M.SC.
Faculty of Arts: Dr. H. L. JAIN, M.A., LL.B., D.LITT.
Faculty of Law: Justice V. R. SEN, M.A., B.SC., LL.B.
Faculty of Medicine: Dr. R. NIGAM, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Faculty of Science: Dr. D. N. CHAKRAVARTI, D.SC.
Faculty of Education: M. VERMA, M.A., M.ED.
Faculty of Commerce: S. N. AGARWAL, M.A., F.R.E.S., M.P.

UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENTS:

Department of Bio-Chemistry: number of teachers 5,
 students 16
Head: Prof. M. C. NATH, D.SC., F.N.I., F.R.I.C.
Department of Geology: Number of teachers 6, students 13.
Head: K. S. RAO, M.SC., F.G.S.
Department of Political Science: number of teachers 4,
 students 71.
Head: E. ASIRVATHAM, M.A., PH.D., B.D.
**Department of Public Administration and Local Self-
 Government:** number of teachers 10, students 112.
Head: Prof. M. P. SHARMA, M.A., D.LITT.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Department of Ayurvedic Research:

Reader: V. B. JOSHI.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES:

Laxminarayan Institute of Technology: number of teachers
 16, students 120.
Director: P. S. MENE, B.SC., A.R.I.C., PH.D., D.I.C.,
 M.I.I. CHEM. ENG.
University College of Law: number of teachers 9, students
 758
Principal: G. B. BADKAS, M.A., LL.B.
University Training College: Number of teachers 10,
 students 135.
Principal: M. VERMA, M.A., M.ED.

COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY AND/OR AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY:

College of Agriculture: number of teachers 29, students
 343
Principal: R. P. ASTHANA, M.SC., PH.D.
College of Science: number of teachers 67, students 1,107.
Principal: Dr. K. KRISHNAMURTI, D.SC.
D.S.D. National College: number of teachers 12, students
 398
Principal: D. G. LONDHEY, M.A., PH.D.
Government Polytechnic: number of teachers 41, students
 631.
Principal: K. N. TILLOO, B.SC., A.M.I.E.
G.S. College of Commerce: Wardha; number of teachers 14,
 students 522.
G.S. College of Commerce and Economics: number of
 teachers 16, students 716.
Principal: M. R. TOKHI, M.A., LL.B.
G.S. College of Science: Khamgaon; number of teachers
 28, students 414.
Principal: K. M. MUNSHI, M.SC.

INDIA

- Hislop College:** number of teachers 51, students 1,176.
Principal: D. G. MOSES, M.A., PH.D.
- Lady Amritbai Daga Women's College:** number of teachers 21, students 345.
Principal: Miss S. IYENGAR, M.A., PH.D.
- The Medical College:** Nagpur; number of teachers 60, students 607.
Principal: G. L. SHARMA, M.D.
- Nagpur Mahavidyalaya:** number of teachers 45, students 967.
Principal: S. P. CHATURVEDI, M.A.
- Rajasthan Aryan College:** Wasim; number of teachers 5, students 113.
Principal: V. P. MOHOGAONKAR, M.A.
- S.B. City College:** number of teachers 60, students 1,717.
Principal: S. L. PANDHARIPANDE, M.A.
- Shri Shivaji College:** Amravati; number of teachers 34, students 1,008.
Principal: V. SUBBA RAO, M.A.
- Sitabai Arts College:** Akola; number of teachers 7, students 391.
Principal: N. R. KELKAR, M.A.
- Training Institute for Men:** Amravati; number of teachers 15.
Principal: D. G. KULKARNI, M.SC., M.ED.
- Training Institute for Women:** Amravati; number of teachers 14, students 126.
Principal: Mrs. S. GOKHALE, M.A., B.T.
- Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya:** Amravati; number of teachers 63, students 1,209.
Principal: N. G. SHABDE, D.SC.

OSMANIA UNIVERSITY

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, 7

Founded 1918

Chancellor: Hon. Dr. B. R. RAO, B.A., LL.B., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor: Dr. S. BHAGAVANTAM, M.SC., D.SC., F.N.I.
Registrar: Dr. I. TOPA, PH.D.
Librarian: M. YAZDANI, B.A., DIP L.SC.
 Number of professors 40.
 Number of students 13,244
 The library contains 112,253 volumes.
 Publications: *Osmania Magazine, Handbook, Calendar.*

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Miss G. M. LINNELL, B.A.
Faculty of Science: Prof. M. SAYEEDUDDIN, M.A., F.R.M.S., F.L.S.
Faculty of Agriculture: Prof. M. B. HUSAIN, M.A., B.SC.AG., B.SC., T.C.
Faculty of Commerce: M. V. DIVATIA.
Faculty of Engineering: J. C. HARDIKAR, B.E., B.SC.
Faculty of Education: D. D. SHENDARKER, B.A., B.T., T.D., PH.D.
Faculty of Veterinary Science: K. S. SHETTY, G.M.V.C., PH.D.
Faculty of Law: P. J. REDDY, B.COM., B.A., LL.B.
Faculty of Medicine: G. S. MELKOTE.
Faculty of Religion and Culture: I. TOPA, PH.D.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES:

Chaderghat Inter. Arts College.
Principal: S. M. Q. ZORE, M.A., PH.D.

City Inter. Science College.
Principal: GIASUDDIN AHMED (Acting).

UNIVERSITIES

- College of Agriculture.**
Principal: Dr. HASHIM AMIR ALI, B.AG., PH.D.
- College of Education.**
Principal: Prof. MIR AHMED ALI KHAN, M.A., M.ED.
- College of Engineering.**
Principal: Prof. Z. ANSARI, M.A., B.SC., A.M.I.E.
- College of Arts and Commerce:** Secunderabad.
Principal: P. RAMASWAMI, M.A.
- College of Law.**
Principal: WAHEEDULLAH KHAN, LL.M.
- College of Science.**
Principal: Prof. M. SAYEEDUDDIN, M.A., F.R.M.S.
- College of Veterinary Science.**
Principal: Dr. MAJOR M. HABEEB KHAN, M.R.C.V.S.
- Evening College:** Hyderabad.
Principal: K. S. RAGHAVAN, B.A.
- Evening College:** Secunderabad.
Principal: R. M. BHUSARI, M.A.
- Inter. Arts and Science College:** Aurangabad.
Principal: G. N. THATTE, M.A.
- Inter. Arts and Science College:** Gulbarga.
Principal: S. KRISHNA RAO, B.SC.
- Inter. Arts and Science College:** Warangal.
Principal: B. V. RAM NARSU, B.ED.
- Mahboob Inter. Arts and Science College:** Secunderabad.
Principal: M. KH. MOHIUDDIN, M.A., B.L.
- Nizam College.**
Principal: S. HUSAIN, M.C.S., PH.D.
- Saifabad Inter. Science College.**
Principal: S. M. ALI KHAN, B.SC., A.R.C.S.
- Women's College:** Sultan Bazar.
Principal: Miss G. M. LINNELL, B.A.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES

- Anwarul Uloom Inter. College:** Nampalli.
Principal: S. ALI AKBAR, M.A.
- Badruka College of Commerce:** Raichur.
Principal: K. ANANTHARAM, M.A.
- Laxmi Venkatesh Desai Inter. College:** Raichur.
Principal: R. B. MAGAL, M.A.
- Medical College.**
Principal: M. K. PANDIT, M.B.B.S., M.R.C.P., D.T.M., T.D.D., F.R.C.P. & S.
- Nanakram Bhagawandas Mahavidyalaya.**
Principal: P. VANSIDHAR VIDYALANKAR.
- People's College:** Nanded.
Principal: S. S. BARLINGAY, M.A.
- People's Education Society's College:** Aurangabad.
Principal: M. B. CHITNIS, M.A.
- Raja Bahadur Venkat Rama Reddy Women's College.**
Principal: A. ALIKARJUN RAO, M.A.
- Shanker Inter. College:** Yadgiri.
Principal: B. C. GANACHARY, M.A., B.T.
- Teachers' Training College:** Aurangabad.
- Vivek Vardhini College.**
Principal: S. D. SATWALEKAR, PH.D.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

PATNA UNIVERSITY

Founded 1917

The creation of Bihar University in 1952 relieved Patna University of its affiliating functions. Teaching at Patna is carried on in a number of autonomous colleges.

Chancellor: H.E. R. R. DIWAKAR.

Vice-Chancellor: B. NARAYANA, M.Sc., M.B., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.N.I.

Registrar: JAGATNANDAN SAHAY, M.A., T.D.

Librarian: INDRADEO NARAIN SINHA, Dip.Lib.Sc.

The library contains 71,000 volumes.

Number of teachers: 418.

Number of students: 8,089.

Publication: *Patna University Journal*.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: K. DUTTA, M.A., Ph.D.

Faculty of Education: Mrs. S. SINHA, M.A.

Faculty of Engineering: N. N. G. DASTIDAR, B.Sc., A.M.C.I., A.M.I.E.

Faculty of Law: B. K. SINHA, B.A., B.L.

Faculty of Medicine: D. RAM, B.Sc., M.B., D.O.L., D.O.M.S.

Faculty of Science: B. N. SINGH, D.Sc.

Faculty of Commerce: B. K. SINHA, B.A., B.L.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES:

Bihar College of Engineering: Mahendrn Patna; f. 1924; 4-year course; 66 new students admissions every year.

Principal: N. N. G. DASTIDAR, B.Sc.

Number of teachers: 24, students: 350.

Bihar National College: Bankipur, Patna, 4; f. 1889.

Principal: D. P. VIDYARTHI, M.A., Ph.D.

Number of teachers: 77, students: 2,060.

Magadh Mahila College: Patna.

Principal: Mrs. RAMOLA NANDI, M.A., M.Sc.

Number of teachers: 26, students: 455.

Patna College: P.O., Bankipore, Patna, Bihar; f. 1863; the oldest college in the province, and the parent institution of three other colleges.

Principal: K. AHMAD, M.A.

Number of teachers: 39, students: 723.

Patna Law College: P.O. Mahendru, Patna, Bihar; f. 1909.

Principal: B. K. SINHA, B.A., B.L.

Number of teachers: 27, students: 656 men.

Publication: *Patna Law College Magazine*.

Patna Training College: Patna.

Principal: D. P. GUPTA, M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D.

Number of teachers: 7, students: 112.

Patna Women's College: Patna.

Principal: Mother M. THEODOSIA, A.C., M.A.

Number of teachers: 24, students: 313.

Prince of Wales' Medical College: Bankipur, Patna; f. 1927.

Principal: D. RAM, B.Sc., M.B., D.O.L., D.O.M.S.

Number of teachers: 61, students: 624.

Science College: Bankipur, Patna.

Principal: M.Q. DOJA, B.A.

Number of teachers: 39, students: 850.

Women's Training College: Patna.

Principal: Mrs. S. SINHA, M.A., M.Ed.

Number of teachers: 6, students: 60.

UNIVERSITY OF POONA

GANESHKHIND, POONA 7

Founded 1949

Chancellor: H.E. Dr. HAREKRUSHNA MAHTAB.

Vice-Chancellor: Rt. Hon. M. R. JAYAKAR, P.C., M.A., D.C.L., LL.D.

Registrar: T. D. KHAN.

Librarian: K. S. HINGWE, M.A., D.L.Sc.

The library contains 30,000 volumes.

Number of teachers: 8.

Number of students: 1,400.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Lt.-Col. R. D. KARMARKAR, M.A.

Faculty of Law: Prof. R. B. PHADAKE, M.A., LL.B.

Faculty of Medicine: Dr. R. AIMAN, M.A., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.R.C.O.G.

Faculty of Science: B. V. BHIDE, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc.

Faculty of Engineering: T. N. TOLANI, B.E., M.I.E., M.R.SAN.I.

Faculty of Agriculture: L. S. S. KUMAR, M.Sc., A.R.C.S., D.I.C.

Faculty of Mental, Moral and Social Sciences: T. M. JOSHI, M.A.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Ahmednagar College: Ahmednagar.

Ayurved Mahavidyalaya: Poona 2.

B.J. Medical College: Poona 1.

B.M. College of Commerce: Poona 4.

Chhatrapati Shivaji College: Satara.

College of Agriculture: Poona 5.

College of Education: Satara.

College of Engineering: Poona 5.

Dayanand College: Sholapur.

Dayanand College of Commerce: Sholapur.

Dayanand College of Education: Sholapur.

Fergusson College: Poona 4; f. 1885.

G.K. Gokhale College: Kolhapur.

H.P.T. College: Nasik.

Law College: Poona 4.

M.E. Society's College of Arts and Sciences: Poona 4.

Mooljee Jaitha Arts and Science College: Jalgaon (E.Kh); f. 1945; the library contains 7,005 volumes.

Principal: Y. S. MAHAJAN, B.Sc.

New Engineering College: Sangli.

Nowrojee Wadia College: Poona 1.

Pratap College: Amalner.

Rajaram College: Kolhapur.

R.P. Cogate College: Ratnagiri.

S.G.M. College: Karad.

Sungameshwar College: Sholapur.

Shahaji Law College: Kolhapur (S.M.C.).

S.M.T.T. College: Kolhapur.

Sir Parashurambhau College: Poona 2.

Tilak College of Education: Poona 2.

Willingdon College: Sangli (S.M.C.).

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY
SOLAN (SIMLA HILLS)

Founded 1947

Chancellor: H.E. The GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB.

Vice-Chancellor: DEWAN ANAND KUMAR, M.A.

Number of professors: 12.

Number of students: 46,269 (incl. affiliated colleges).

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Principal JODH SINGH, M.A., M.L.C.

Faculty of Oriental Studies: Prof. D. C. SHARMA, M.A., M.P.

Faculty of Science: VISHWA NATH, M.SC., PH.D.

Faculty of Engineering and Technology: D. L. SEN, M.SC.

Faculty of Education: A. C. JOSHI, D.SC.

Faculty of Commerce: Justice MEHAR CHAND MAHAJAN, LL.D.

Faculty of Law: Hon. Justice A. N. BHANDARI, I.C.S.

Faculty of Agriculture: H. R. SAINI.

Faculty of Medicine: K. L. WIG, M.R.C.P.

Faculty of Veterinary Science: B. N. HANDA, M.R.C.V.S.

UNIVERSITY OF RAJPUTANA

SAWAI MANSINGH HIGH WAY, JAIPUR

Founded 1947

Chancellor: H.H. Sawai Sir MAN SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Rajpramukh of Rajasthan.

Vice-Chancellor: G. C. CHATTERJEE, M.A., I.E.S.

Registrar: M. N. TOLANI, M.A.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: K. L. VARMA, M.A.

Faculty of Science: K. P. RODE, M.SC., PH.D.

Faculty of Commerce: M. V. MATHUR, M.A., B.COM., M.P.A.

Faculty of Law: M. L. SAWNEY, M.A., LL.M.

Faculty of Engineering: V. G. GARDE, M.SC., M.I.E., M.R.SAN.I.

Faculty of Medicine: R. M. KASLIWAL, B.S., M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H., M.D.

Faculty of Education: (Vacant)

Faculty of Oriental Learning: (Vacant).

UNIVERSITY TEACHING DEPARTMENTS:

University Department of Economics: Jaipur.

University Department of Geology: Udaipur.

University Department of History: Jaipur.

University Department of Philosophy: Jodhpur.

University Law College: Jaipur.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Agarwal Inter. College: Jaipur.

Buhpal Noble's Inter. College: Udaipur.

Birla College of Arts: Pilani.

Birla College of Science and Commerce: Pilani.

Birla Engineering College: Pilani.

B.J.S.R. Jain Inter. College: Bikaner.

Chirawa Inter. College: Chirawa.

Darbar Inter. College: Kishangarh.

Dungar College: Bikaner.

Gandhi Vidya Mandir: Sardarshahr.

Government Inter. College: Banswara.

Government Inter. College: Dausa.

Government Inter. College: Sardarshahr.

Government College: Shri Gangangagar.

Government Inter. College: Sirohi.

Government Inter. College: Tonk.

G.R. Chamaria Inter. College: Fatehpur.

Hadendra Inter. College: Bundi.

Herbert College: Kotah.

Jaswant College: Jodhpur.

Lohia College: Churu.

Maharajah's College: Jaipur.

Maharana Inter. College: Bhilwara.

Maharani's College: Jaipur.

Maharani Sudershan College for Women: Bikaner.

M.B. College: Udaipur.

M.B.M. Engineering College: Jodhpur.

M.S.J. College: Bharatpur.

Rajasthan Mahila Vidyalyaya: Udaipur.

Rajmahal Girls' Inter. College: Jodhpur.

R.R. College: Alwar.

Seth G.B. Podar College: Nawalgarh.

Seth M.L. Inter. College: Jhunjhunu.

Sharda Sadan Inter. College: Mukundgarh.

Shri Bangur Inter. College: Didwana.

Shri Kalyan Inter. College: Sikar.

Shri Maharani's Girls' Inter. College: Kotah.

Shri Rajendra Inter. College: Jhalawar.

S.K.N. Agricultural Institute: Jobner.

S.K.N. Inter. College: Jobner.

S.M.K. College: Jodhpur.

S.M.S. Medical College: Jaipur.

S.P.U. Inter. College: Falna.

S.S.G. Pareek Inter. College: Jaipur.

S.S. Jain Subodh Inter. College: Jaipur.

Teachers' Training College: Bikaner.

Vidya Bhawan G.R.S. Teachers' College: Udaipur.

UNIVERSITY OF ROORKEE

Founded in 1847 as Thomason College; inaugurated as a university 1949.

Chancellor: H.E. K. M. MUNSHI, B.A., LL.B., D.LITT.

Vice-Chancellor: A. N. KHOSLA.

Registrar: N. C. PAL, M.A., B.L.

Librarian: M. I. ANSARI, B.A., DIP.LIB.SC.

The library contains 36,661 volumes.

Number of teachers: 47.

Number of students: 660.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:

Civil Engineering: S. R. SINGH, B.SC., M.I.S., A.M.I.E., A.M.

Applied Science: C. PRASAD, M.SC., D.PHIL.

Mechanical Engineering: K. B. KRISHNA RAU, B.E., MECH.M.I.E.

Electrical Engineering: Prof. K. ASTON, M.SC., M.I.E.E.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNIVERSITY OF SAUGAR SAUGAR

Founded 1946.

Chancellor: The Hon. PANDIT RAVI SHANKER SHUKLA,
B.A., LL.B., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor: Dr. RAM PRASAD TRIPATHI, M.A., D.Sc.,
LL.D.

Treasurer: B. L. SARAF, B.A., LL.B.

Registrar: ISHWAR CHANDRA, M.A.

Librarian: B. L. PATHAK, M.A.

The library contains 30,471 volumes.

Number of teachers 109, including 4 professors.

Number of students; 5,001 men, 504 women, total 5,505.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Dr. L. C. JAIN, M.A., PH.D., D.Sc.

Faculty of Science: Dr. D. S. SHRIVASTAVA, M.Sc., PH.D.,
F.R.E.S.

Faculty of Law: B. L. SETH, B.Sc., LL.B.

Faculty of Education: F. W. FRANKLIN, M.A., B.T., T.D.

Faculty of Engineering: S. P. CHAKRAVARTY, M.Sc., ENGG.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Chattisgarh College: Raipur.

College of Science: Raipur.

C.P. and Berar Veterinary College: Jabalpur.

Damoh Inter. College of Arts: Damoh.

Diploma Training Institute for Men: Khandwa.

D.N. Jain College: Jabalpur.

Government Engineering College: Jabalpur.

G.S. College of Commerce and Economics: Jabalpur.

Hitkarini Law College: Jabalpur.

Hitkarini Mahavidyalaya: Jabalpur.

Lahiri College: Chirimiri.

Law College: Bilaspur.

Law College, Maudhapara: Raipur.

Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya: Jabalpur.

Mahila Mahavidyalaya: Jabalpur.

New Arts and Commerce College: Raipur.

Prantiya Shikshan Mahavidyalaya: Jabalpur.

S.B.R. Arts College: Bilaspur.

Shri Nilkantheshwar College: Khandwa.

St. Aloysius College: Jabalpur.

Training Institute for Women, Hawa Bagh: Jabalpur.

SHREEMATI NATHIBAI DAMODAR THACKERSEY WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

1 NATHIBAI THACKERSEY ROAD,
QUEEN'S ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, 1

Founded 1916

Chancellor: H.E. The GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

Vice-Chancellor: DIWAN BAHADUR K. M. JHAVERI, M.A.,
LL.B., J.P.

Registrar: Mrs. LAXMI THACKERSEY, B.A.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts: K. C. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES:

Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey College for Women: 1 Nathibai Thackersey Road, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

Number of students: 698.

Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey College for Women: Yerandavana, Karve Road, Poona 4.
Number of students: 105.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

S.L.U. Gujarat Mahila Pathshala: Vallabhbhai Road, Ahmedabad; f. 1922.

Number of students: 93.

Maharani Chimnabai Mahila Pathshala Baroda.

Number of students: 78.

Mahila College: Bhavnagar, Shah Sadan, Wagh Wadi Road.

Number of Students: 26.

Vidya Mandir: Surat.

Number of students: 22.

UNIVERSITY OF TRAVANCORE TRIVANDRUM, TRAVANCORE STATE

Established 1937

Chancellor: H.H. Sir BALA RAMA VARMA, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.,
D.LITT., MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

Vice-Chancellor: Sir ARCOT RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR, D.C.L.

Registrar: P. S. ABRAHAM, B.A., M.ED.

Number of Heads of Departments: 20

Number of students: 28,339.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: T. C. SANKARA MENON, M.A.

Faculty of Education: V. SUNDARARAJ NAIDU, M.A., B.L.

Faculty of Law: K. T. KOSHY, B.A., B.L.

Faculty of Oriental Studies and Fine Arts: MALLOOR K.
GOVINDA PILLAI, B.A., B.L.

Faculty of Science: C. S. VENTATESWARAN, M.A., D.Sc.,
F.I.P.

Faculty of Technology: M. V. KESAVA RAO, B.Sc., PH.D.,
A.I.I.S.C., M.I.E.E., A.M.I.E.

Faculty of Commerce: KERALA VARMA, B.A., B.COM., G.D.A.

Faculty of Medicine: T. K. RAMAN, M.D., D.T.M.

Faculty of Ayurveda: M. N. KESAVA PILLAI.

COLLEGES MAINTAINED BY THE UNIVERSITY:

College of Engineering: Trivandrum; 30 teachers.

Principal: M. V. KESAVA RAO, B.Sc., PH.D.

Government Polytechnic: Kalamassery; 23 teachers.

Principal: M. VARADA RAO, B.Sc.

H.H. The Maharajah's College for Women: Trivandrum;
62 teachers.

Principal: B. ANANDAVALLI AMMA, M.A.

H.H. The Maharajah's Law College: Ernakulam; 7
teachers.

Principal: V. N. SUBRAMONIA IYER, M.A., M.L.

H.H. The Maharajah's Sanskrit College: 18 teachers.

Principal: N. GOPALA PILLAI, M.A.

H.H. The Maharajah's Training College: Trivandrum; 13
teachers.

Principal: K. M. MANI, M.A., B.T.

H.H. The Maharajah's University College: Trivandrum;
94 teachers.

Principal: C. S. VENKATESWARAN, M.A., D.Sc., F.I.P.

Institute of Textile Technology: Trivandrum; 13
teachers.

Principal: M. P. GOPALAN NAIR, T.T.W.F.M., SPIN.TECH.

INDIA

Law College: Trivandrum; 4 teachers.

Principal: K. NARAYANAN, B.A., B.L.

Maharajah's Technological Institute: 30 teachers.

Principal: K. C. CHACKO, M.A., B.E.

COLLEGES ADMITTED TO THE PRIVILEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY:

Ayurveda College: Trivandrum; 17 teachers.

Principal: V. K. GIRIJAVALLABHA MENON.

C.M.S. College: Kottayam; 41 teachers.

Principal: P. C. JOSEPH, M.A.

Fatima Mata National College: Quilon; 71 teachers.

Principal: Rev. Fr. M. KUTTIATH, M.A.

Government College: Chittur; 44 teachers.

Principal: K. GOPALA PANNIKAR, B.A.

Government Training College: Trichur; 9 teachers.

Principal: T. PAUL VARGHESE, B.A., M.E.D.

Maharajah's College: Ernakulam; 99 teachers.

Principal: P. NARAYANA MENON, M.A.

Mahatma Gandhi College: Trivandrum; 61 teachers.

Principal: P. K. KRISHNA PILLAI, M.A.

Mar Ivanios College: Trivandrum; 57 teachers.

Principal: Rev. Fr. N. A. THOMAS, M.A., L.T., PH.D., B.D.

Medical College: Trivandrum; 38 teachers.

Principal: T. K. RAMAN, M.D., D.T.M.

Mount Carmel Training College: Kottayam; 6 teachers.

Principal: Sister MARY FIDELIS, B.A., L.T.

N.S.S. College: Pandalam; 36 teachers.

Principal: K. R. NARAYANA IYER, M.SC.

N.S.S. Hindu College: Changanacherry; 46 teachers.

Principal: G. THOMAS, M.A.

N.S.S. Training College: Changanacherry; 4 teachers.

Principal: M. GOPALAN NAIR, M.A., L.T.

Sanatana Dharma College: Alleppey; 56 teachers.

Principal: V. RAMANATHAN, M.A., L.T.

Scott Christian College: Nagercoil; 41 teachers.

Principal: T. Y. HARRIS, M.A., L.T.

Sree Narayana College: Quilon; 67 teachers.

Principal: A. RAMA IYER, M.A.

St. Berchman's College: Changanacherry; 77 teachers.

Principal: Rev. Fr. P. C. MATHEW, M.A., L.T.

St. Thomas College: Palai; 54 teachers.

Principal: Rev. Fr. J. KUREETHADAM, M.A.

St. Thomas College: Palai; 54 teachers.

Principal: Rev. Fr. J. KUREETHADAM, M.A.

Union Christian College: Alwaye; 41 teachers.

Principal: T. B. NINAN, M.A.

UTKAL UNIVERSITY

CUTTACK, ORISSA

Founded 1943

Chancellor: P. R. KUMARSWAMI RAJA, The GOVERNOR OF ORISSA.

Pro-Chancellor: NILAKANTHA DAS, M.A., M.L.A.

Vice-Chancellor: Dr. P. PARIJA, O.B.E., D.SC., M.A., F.N.I., M.L.A.

UNIVERSITIES

Registrar: G. C. RATH, M.A., DIP. IN L.SC.

Librarian: J. MISRA, B.A., DIP. IN L.SC.

The library contains 15,592 volumes.

Number of professors and teachers in the affiliated colleges: 368 men, 21 women, total 389.

Number of students in the affiliated colleges: 5,602 men, 505 women, total 6,107; in the University

Teaching Departments: 297 men, 1 woman, total 298

Publications: *University Calendar, Minutes, Syllabus and Courses*, text-books.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: M. C. PRADHAN, M.A., B.L.

Faculty of Science: B. PRASAD, D.SC.

Faculty of Medicine: Dr. K. N. MISRA, B.SC., M.B., D.T.M.

Faculty of Law: Hon. Mr. Justice LANGARAJ PAHIORAHI

Faculty of Education: B. N. RATH, M.A.

Faculty of Commerce: S. MISRA, M.A., PH.D.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Post-Graduate College in Arts and Science:

Ravenshaw College: Cuttack; f. 1868

Principal: B. C. DAS, B.A.

Degree Colleges in Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine, Law and Education:

Bhadrak College: Bhadrak (Balasore); f. 1948.

Principal: G. C. MOHANTY, M.SC.

Christ College: Cuttack; f. 1944.

Principal: B. MOHANTY, M.A., B.L.

Fakir Mohan College: Balasore; f. 1944.

Principal: PRAHLLAD PRADHAN, M.A.

Gangadhar Mohar College: Sambalpur; f. 1944.

Principal: M. MANSINHA, M.A., PH.D.

Khallikote College: Berhamp (Ganjam); f. 1878.

Principal: N. PADHI, M.A., L.T.D.

Maharaja Purna Chandra College: Baripada (Mayurbhanj); f. 1948.

Principal: J. MOHANTY, M.A.

Radhanath Training College: Cuttack; f. 1923.

Principal: B. N. RATH, M.A.

Rajendra College: Bolangir; f. 1944.

Principal: B. MISRA, M.SC., A.M., M.S.

Samanta Chandra Sekhar College: Puri; f. 1944

Principal: M. A. JHON, M.A.

Shallabala Women's College: Cuttack; f. 1915.

Principal: Mrs. I. L. SINHA, M.A.

Sri Krushna Chandra Gajapati College: Parlakimedi (Ganjam); f. 1886.

Principal: DAMODAR MISRA, M.A., PH.D.

Sri Ram Chandra Bhanj Medical College: Cuttack; f. 1944.

Principal: S. C. DAS, M.D., PH.D., F.R.S.E.

Basic Training College: Angul; f. 1955.

Principal: S. NATH, M.A.

There are also four Second Grade Colleges affiliated to the University.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND TEACHING DEPARTMENTS:

Madhusudan Law College of the Utkal University transferred to the University by the Govt. of Orissa in July 1949.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Principal and Professor of Law: K. SATYANARAYANA MURTY, B.A., M.L.

Modern European Languages (French and German)

Teaching Department:

Lecturer: P. SINHA RAY, M.A.

SRI VENKATESWARA UNIVERSITY

TIRUPATI (SOUTH INDIA)

Founded in 1923 as Sri Venkateswara College for Oriental Learning; inaugurated as a university 1954.

Chancellor: C. M. TRIVEDI, GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA.

Pro-Chancellor: B. GOPALA REDDY.

Vice-Chancellor: S. GOVINDARAJULU, M.A., LL.B., B.L.

Registrar: M. RAMANUJA RAO NAIDU, M.A.

Principal: Prof. S. G. MANAVALA RAMANUJAM, M.A., PH.D., D.I.C., F.R.M.S.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:

Zoology: Prof. S. G. MANAVALA RAMANUJAM.

Physics: Prof. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO.

Chemistry: Prof. A. N. KAPPANNA.

Mathematics: Prof. R. VAIDYANATHASWAMY.

Philosophy: Prof. R. A. PURUSHOTHAM.

Economics: E. K. WARRIAR.

VISVA-BHARATI UNIVERSITY

P.O. SANTINIKETAN, DISTRICT OF BIRBHUM,
W. BENGAL

Founded by RABINDRANATH TAGORE, 1921

Chancellor: The Prime Minister, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

Vice-Chancellor: PRABODH CHANDRA BAGCHI, M.A., D. ÈS L.

Registrar: S. C. CHAKROVORTY, M.SC., LL.B.

Librarian: B. K. DATTA, M.A.

Number of teachers: 108.

Number of students (1954): 813.

The Library contains 112,000 volumes.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:

Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit: S. BHATTACHARYA, M.A.
D.LITT., PH.D.

Bengali: P. C. SEN, M.A.

English and Modern European Languages: ROY B. NORTH, M.A.

Chinese and Japanese: TAN YUN-SHAN.

Arabic, Persian and Islamic Studies: N. B. ROY, M.A.

Tibetan: CHHIMED TIGDZIN LAMA.

Hindi: M. BAJPAI, LL.B.

Oriya: K. B. DAS, M.A.

History and Geography: S. CHATTERJEE, M.A., PH.D.

Economics and Politics: K. MUKHERJEE, M.A., D.PHIL.

Philosophy and Religion: B. G. ROY, M.A.

Mathematics: P. K. GHOSH, M.A.

Science: P. DAS GUPTA, M.SC.

Education: S. C. C. SARCAR, M.A.

Arts and Crafts: D. K. DEB BURMAN.

Indian Classical Music: R. L. ROY, D.MUS.

Rabindra Music and Dance: SANTIDEVA GHOSH, DIP. MUSC.

COLLEGES AND CONSTITUENT INSTITUTES:

Kala-Bhavana.

Principal: D. K. DEB BURMAN.

Patha-Bhavana.

Principal: S. ROY, M.A.

Sagita-Bhavana.

Principal: S. MAZUMDAR, M.SC.

Siksha-Bhavana.

Principal: S. ROY, M.A.

Vidya-Bhavana.

Principal: P. BAGCHI, M.A., D. ÈS L.

Vinaya-Bhavana.

Principal: S. C. SARCAR, M.A., B.T.

Department of Rural Reconstruction.

Director: D. ROY.

COLLEGES

Apart from the Colleges which are attached to Universities and which have been listed in the preceding section, a number of Institutes in India combine research with teaching. Details of some of these will be found in the section on EDUCATIONAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES on page 510.

PAKISTAN

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GEOGRAPHY

THE territory of Pakistan consists of two entirely separate units: West Pakistan, bounded by Iran, Afghanistan and India, and covering 310,000 sq. miles; and East Pakistan (formerly East Bengal) which, except for a coastline on the Bay of Bengal and a 200-mile frontier with Burma on the east, is virtually an enclave within India. The two units are over 1,000 miles apart, so that communication between them involves either crossing Indian territory or travelling 2,500 miles by sea round the tip of India.

West Pakistan consists mainly of the middle and lower valley of the Indus river, together with an adjacent mountainous zone on the west (Baluchistan). The northern frontier runs more or less along the first foothills of the Himalaya, except in the extreme north where it includes the main peaks of the Hindu Kush; and the eastern boundary of Pakistan may be said to be the Thar desert. Further north among the Himalaya lies the territory of Kashmir, which is a subject of dispute with India.

East Pakistan comprises the eastern section of the Ganges delta and is thus almost entirely an alluvial lowland, with its eastern frontier at the beginning of the Assam hills. The actual boundaries of both East and West Pakistan were drawn mainly on a sectarian and religious basis, to separate Muslims and Hindus, and so largely ignore topographical features and economic units; thus the new boundaries have led to considerable difficulties, particularly as regards communications and the use of river water for irrigation.

Climatically, the two regions of Pakistan are strikingly dissimilar. East Pakistan experiences the full effects of the summer monsoon (*see* India: Geography) with dramatic alternation of dry and wet seasons. Lying close to the Bay of Bengal, summer rainfall is intense, giving steamy

oppressive conditions from June to October; while later in the year dry, moderately warm conditions prevail. Mean temperatures at Dacca range from 63° F. (January) to 87° F. (May), and annual rainfall is between 50 in. and 125 in., all but 10 in. falling between May and October (inclusive).

West Pakistan receives only an attenuated and partly dried out monsoonal air current which has already deposited most of its moisture in the lower Ganges valley, hence rainfall is everywhere restricted. In addition to this summer monsoonal rainfall there are also very slight winter rains in some areas, produced by small depressions that work their way across Pakistan from as far west as Europe and the Mediterranean. Even however with this extra rainfall, most of West Pakistan is arid or sub-arid and depends, like Egypt and Mesopotamia, on irrigation from its rivers and canals. Maximum day temperatures can reach 125° to 135° during May and June, the hottest months; but frost is also common during the winter in the north and the hillier parts of the centre. Karachi, in the extreme south, has mean temperatures ranging between 68° and 88° with 8 inches of rain annually. Lahore has a temperature range of 61°–96°, and 18 in. of rainfall.

Pakistan with 76 million inhabitants (1951 census) is the sixth largest state in the world (in numbers) and the largest Muslim country—though only 85 per cent of its inhabitants are Muslims. Some 14 per cent of this total is regarded as literate. Lahore (pop. 1½ million) is the largest city of Pakistan, and functions as a market and administrative centre for the Punjab. Karachi (1,126,000) is the capital and chief port, whilst Dacca (411,000) is the chief town of East Pakistan.

W.B.F.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

THE ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

At the time of the partition of India, in 1947, the outstanding feature of the territories which came to comprise Pakistan was an almost complete absence of modern industry. The Muslim communities, which constituted the predominant element in Pakistan's population, were backward and played little part in trade and industry. Many opponents of the idea of Pakistan were reconciled to it only because it was widely believed that the new state would not be economically viable. Pakistan has always been conscious of the need to proceed with economic development at the highest possible rate and also to demonstrate economic strength. Its record is at once impressive and punctuated by crises, caused by the strains to which the economy is being subjected, in the course of the drive to build up military strength as well as to bring about a balanced development of industries and agriculture in the quickest possible time.

The first census, taken in 1951, showed that of its total population of 76 million the civilian labour force numbered only 22 million: 17 million were engaged in agriculture and of the remaining 5 million not more than 950,000 workers were employed in factories, plantations, transport and mining. The bulk of these were, in fact, employed on railways and port establishments. These figures indicate the low level of industrial development and the very high proportion of the dependent population, the latter being partly explained by the non-employment of women in many communities. The number engaged in agriculture is excessive in relation to the amount of land available for cultivation, so that, for example, in East Pakistan 9.5 million cultivators have on an average only 2.18 acres of crop land whereas it is estimated that, for the type of cultivation that is carried on, a minimum of 4 acres is required per cultivator to provide him with reasonably full employment. The result of such disguised unemployment on land, the low level of industrial growth and the high proportion of dependent population is reflected in the extremely low average life expectancy of 27 years and the estimated *per capita* national income of Rs.230.

The first two years of Pakistan's existence were characterised by a complete disruption of her economic life and a desperate struggle to pull herself together. Following on widespread communal rioting in India and Pakistan, several million people left their homes and sought refuge across the border. Statistics of the number of refugees vary considerably but the magnitude of the numbers involved may be judged by Pakistan official figures of 6 million evacuees from West Pakistan to India, and 8 million refugees from India to West Pakistan. All normal economic activity was disrupted in West Pakistan, and the disruption was greatest in the fields of communications and commerce and what little there was of industry. The social and occupational pattern of the population involved was far from being complementary. The Hindu and Sikh evacuees from Pakistan were largely urbanised communities engaged in trade, finance and banking. The Muslim refugees from India were, on the other hand, predominantly agriculturists and artisans. For the new government there was not only the task of an unprecedented magnitude of reorganising normal economic activity, but an immediate one also of providing and

financing relief. But expenditure on refugees had priority only after defence. Government expenditure on defence has overshadowed everything else and has constituted an excessive burden on the finances of the government and on the economy as a whole. As a result the country has been experiencing inflation at home and a series of foreign exchange crises. The financial difficulties which the country is facing have, given the defence expenditure, proved insoluble.

It is against this background that we can see Pakistan proceeding with its programme of industrialisation to emerge from its status of a backward agricultural country, barely self-sufficient in food and largely dependent for paying for its requirements of manufactured goods on the export of two commodities, cotton and jute, both of them subject to the vicissitudes of wide variations in prices in the markets of the world.

AGRICULTURE

The characteristic feature of agriculture in Pakistan is cultivation by peasant farmers of smallholdings, which are very often subdivided into several small fragments. In "Zamindari" areas, Zamindars, who are absentee landlords, receive from the tenant 50 per cent of the *gross* produce (often more). The tenant has to meet out of his share his expenses of cultivation. There is a rich variety of systems of land tenure in existence, and from time to time they have undergone changes designed to confer on the tenant some permanence of interest in his holding. But he is never quite free from the risk of eviction. He has thus neither the resources nor the permanency of interest to carry out any substantial improvements. On the other hand, the Zamindars (who have recently been subjected to nominal rates of income tax) have been content to live in luxury and ease, and have found little reason to trouble themselves to improve their land. The other system of land settlement is known as "Ryotwari", which is supposed, in principle, to be one of owner-cultivators. But even here letting and sub-letting is widely practised. Where this is not so, the owner-cultivator is probably struggling to eke out a bare existence from his patch of land and his resources are too meagre to permit much in the way of development. Plantations run on capitalist lines are a rarity, except in the case of the cultivation of tea, which is produced entirely on plantations, many of which are owned and managed by Europeans. The main bulk of the agriculture is conducted on rather primitive lines on small holdings, which generations of inheritance have subdivided and split up into little collections of non-contiguous plots.

Crop yields in Pakistan are among the lowest in the world. Thus wheat yields average about 768 lb. per acre as against 2,166 lb. in the U.K. and 1,620 lb. per acre in Egypt. Again, rice yields in Pakistan average 1,249 lb. of paddy per acre as against 4,552 lb. in Italy, 3,361 lb. in Japan and 3,519 lb. in Egypt. This very low level of agricultural efficiency has been the subject of periodical inquiries and reports for the last 100 years (led by the Bengal and Orissa Famine Commission of 1866), but progress has not been spectacular. The major work on the subject has been the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture (1926-27), whose findings have not lost all their freshness, thanks to lack of progress. The latest

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examination of the situation in Pakistan was made by the Pakistan Agricultural Enquiry Committee, under the chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Boyd-Orr. The committee could but scratch at the surface of the problem; it was not among its terms of reference to examine the question of land tenures. Its recommendations covered measures for improving government research in developing better varieties of crops and in cattle breeding; the setting up of an institute to introduce mechanised farming, but "Mechanisation of agriculture should, in order to avoid unemployment problems, be introduced gradually"; better marketing and grading facilities; refrigerated road and rail transport and cold storage for vegetables and fruit; more warehouse accommodation at assembly markets and ports; and measures to encourage the use of fertilisers, etc.

The Six-Year Development Plan of the Pakistan Government envisaged an expenditure of Rs.92 million on the provision of subsidised chemical fertilisers. Despite the subsidised supply at one-half to one-third of the real cost, for some years the response to the scheme has been very meagre and only a negligible quantity of fertilisers is used. The committee considered the reasons to have been, (i) insufficient propaganda, (ii) inefficient marketing, (iii) the high cost of the fertiliser (i.e. in relation to the cultivator's share of the gross produce) and (iv) the low purchasing power of the farmer. Emphasis is put also on the need for "extension" work to bring the fruits of research to the knowledge of the farmer. Considerable hopes are based on the village AID (Agricultural Industrial Development) programme, the first phase of which is the training now of village workers, each of whom will be attached to five villages, to which he will bring the knowledge of modern scientific practices. It is too early to judge the scheme. In the past agricultural extension work has made little headway.

The Report of the Economic Appraisal Committee, issued in 1953, finds it "strange that in spite of the efforts of research workers and the Department of Agriculture, extending almost over half a century, the yields of the crops are what they are". It goes on to say, "We recognise that without creating in the peasant real interest in his cultivated land and providing him with an adequate return, no appeals for increased production and no measures for improvement will be fully effective." But the report does not make any specific recommendations about the measures of reform that are required.

In the absence of any radical measures to increase crop yields, the agricultural policy of the government leans heavily on efforts to extend the area under cultivation, in order to feed a population increasing at the rate of 1 per cent per annum, to provide raw materials for its growing industries and to maintain exports. The target suggested by the Agricultural Enquiry Committee is an increase of 5 to 10 per cent per annum. The Grow More Food Conference, held in 1952, aimed at increasing production by 25 per cent by 1956-57. Apart from the supply of cheap fertilisers, government efforts are directed mainly at better irrigation facilities, improved drainage and soil conservation. As a result of these efforts the area under 15 major crops increased from 45 million acres in 1948-49 to 50 million acres in 1953-54.

Agricultural conditions differ materially in East and West Pakistan both in regard to climate and to land available for extending cultivation. Through East Pakistan lies the outlet of the two main river systems of northern India, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. The province constitutes what is probably the largest delta in the world. Rainfall is heavy; 75 per cent of the total area is already under cultivation so that very little is available for extending the cultivated area. An ambitious multipurpose scheme known as the Brahmaputra Project,

which would reclaim large cultivable areas rendered useless by flooding is expected to take 20 to 30 years to complete and will, it is hoped, increase production by 100 per cent in the area concerned. The first part of this project, known as the Ganges-Kobadak Scheme, is due for completion by 1956, and will bring under cultivation over 175,000 acres. It is also planned to extend the area under double cropping by increasing lift irrigation. A Lift Irrigation Project aims at the installation of 500 power pumps in 5 years. The Karnaphuli Hydro-electric Project includes a scheme to install 2,500 pumps to drain areas liable to flooding in the wet season; and during the dry season to lift water for irrigation of a million acres of land. The Teesta Barrage, which is due for completion in 1960, will serve an area of 1.125 million acres, for which it will provide controlled irrigation.

West Pakistan, by contrast, is dry, some of it arid desert. The rainfall varies from an average of 4 to 40 inches, and the climate is one of extremes of temperature. The Indus and its tributaries, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej, have brought life to this arid land and an extensive network of canals has been developed. At the time of partition Pakistan had about 22 million acres of irrigated land, about two-thirds of the cultivated area. Crop yields in the area dependent on rainfall are about one-half of the yields in the canal-irrigated area. The frontier with India cuts across the river and canal system in the Punjab, and Pakistan sometimes has apprehensions that the canals serving Pakistan which have their head works in India may be deprived of their share of water. The dispute with India arising from this situation has been the subject of negotiations through the World Bank. Meanwhile it has given an added sense of urgency to schemes for supplementary irrigation. Many of the new projects, notably the Lower Sind Barrage (serving 2.75 million acres) are already in operation. The Punjab Tube-Well Project will provide 2,000 tube-wells to irrigate 1.8 million acres. The government is particularly proud of the Thal Project: under an Act of 1949, the Thal Development Authority was set up, charged with the reclamation and colonisation of the Thal, a treeless desert covering 5 million acres. The scheme involves irrigation from the waters of the Indus, construction of roads and buildings, afforestation and the setting up of industries; 250,000 refugees are to be settled in the Thal, and in all 1.5 million acres will be brought under cultivation.

Soil erosion, waterlogging and salinity, which is associated with it, take a severe toll in the irrigated areas. In the Punjab alone, waterlogging is estimated to have taken 40,000 acres out of cultivation and 2 million acres have been rendered barren by salinity. It is believed that 20,000 to 30,000 acres a year are lost from these causes, and that 8 million acres have been lost through soil erosion in a few years. Thus the schemes for bringing new land under cultivation barely make up for the land lost. Power from the newly developed Hydel project is being used to reclaim waterlogged land. But prevention of both waterlogging and soil erosion is bound up with the general problem of improving methods of cultivation.

Foodgrains. Food crops account for more than 85 per cent of the total cultivated area. East Pakistan produces annually about 7.5 million tons of rice, which is the main food crop. There is usually a small deficit in requirements of rice which is met by imports from West Pakistan, which produces about 0.7 million tons annually. The production of foodgrains in West Pakistan has fluctuated considerably, partly due to natural causes and partly also to differentials between controlled foodgrain prices and uncontrolled prices of cash crops. The staple food in West Pakistan is wheat of which between 3.3 and 4

million tons are produced annually. About 1½ million tons of coarse grains are also produced in the country, most of it in West Pakistan.

The consumption of foodgrains in Pakistan has been a little less than the average of 16 oz. per day, the figure aimed at in the Six-Year Plan for Development. This high rate of consumption of cereals is necessary in view of the very low rate of meat consumption (0.06 oz. *per capita* daily in West Pakistan as against 5.2 oz. in the U.K. and 7.6 oz. in the U.S.A.) and of fruit and vegetables. Before partition, the area now comprising Pakistan was known as the granary of India, and it was believed that Pakistan would have a food surplus. In the event, during the years 1949-53, Pakistan was able to export in all 270,000 tons of foodgrains. This was possible partly because consumption was slightly below the figure of 16 oz. per day considered to be the necessary minimum. However, by 1952 the food situation began to deteriorate seriously, and substantial quantities of wheat had to be imported to avert famine. The reasons for this were partly the failure of rains and the low level of water in the canals, and partly also the diversion of land from food crops to cash crops like cotton, sugar cane, oilseeds and tobacco, whose prices were more favourable. Smuggling of foodgrains across the border to India also contributed to the difficulties. In the first seven years of Pakistan's existence, she had imported nearly 1.3 million tons of foodgrains in five of those years, as against the export of 0.5 million tons in the other years. As a result of the increase in population foodgrain requirements are estimated to rise at the rate of about 150,000 tons annually.

Oilseeds. Vegetable oils constitute an important item of food in Pakistan, but there is a large deficiency. The oilseeds produced in the country are rape, mustard, sesamum, linseed and cottonseed. Production is between 230,000 and 300,000 tons of rape and mustard seed, about 12,000 tons of linseed, about 35,000 tons of sesamum. The output of cottonseed varies widely, but it is estimated that about 375,000 tons are available annually for crushing and export.

Jute. Jute is the principal source of income for the cultivator in East Pakistan, and accounts for about 43 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings (with raw cotton contributing another 43 per cent). At the time of partition, East Pakistan produced about 73 per cent of the total production of world's jute, but now, Indian production having increased, the figure is 60 per cent. India, however, ceased to export raw jute in 1950, and Pakistan is the sole supplier to the rest of the world. India herself still imports considerable quantities from Pakistan, being dependent on her for the better qualities. The production of jute is subject to restrictions imposed by the provincial government of East Pakistan with a view to maintaining prices at fair levels. The control is, however, not fully effective, which is not surprising in view of the slender resources of the government and the fact that cultivation is carried on in a large number of very small units by peasants. In normal years the production has ranged between 6.0 and 6.8 million bales (of 400 lb). Jute prices and exports have been subject to wide fluctuations, and as a result the 1952-53 season ended with a carry-over of 2.8 million bales. For the following season it was decided drastically to restrict production which, largely because rice prices were attractive at the time, proved successful and the output for the year was officially estimated to be only 2.5 million bales. Crop forecasts, traditionally under-estimates, are issued periodically by the government. Fairly reliable estimates are issued by the Pakistan Jute Association at Narayanganj. The 1954-55

year ended with no carry-over. The jute year is reckoned from July 1st to June 30th.

Cotton. Pakistan produces about 5 per cent of the world's supply of raw cotton, about 40 per cent of the production of undivided India. Its pre-partition average was 1.5 million bales (of 400 lb), but the disturbances following partition brought production down to 1 million bales. In the first five years production rose steadily to 1.8 million bales in 1952-53, but there was a marked decline in 1953-54 due partly to reversion of land to food production, but mainly to adverse weather. Cotton is the principal cash crop of West Pakistan, and contributes 43 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings of the country. Ninety per cent of the crop consists of what are known as the American varieties, grown under irrigation. The bulk of the crop is of 1½ in. staple, but a fair quantity of the 289F variety of 1 to 1½ in. is also produced. Under the quality development programme longer staple varieties are being developed.

Tea. Tea is grown entirely on plantations, of which about 70 per cent of the acreage is owned and managed by European companies. Production is about 50 million lb. Pakistan teas emphasise bulk and colour and are used for blending with more highly flavoured varieties. About half of the production is consumed locally. Small amounts are exported directly to the Middle East and South America but the main bulk is exported to the U.K. Tea is sold through auctions at Chittagong or London. The fact that Pakistan did not follow suit when many currencies of the world devalued in line with the pound sterling, led to drastic cuts in the rupee prices of exportable commodities. This affected the production of tea more than anything else. During 1950 to 1952, the industry passed through a critical period and a number of small estates had to close down. The situation improved only after world tea prices began to rise in 1953 and 1954.

Sugar. The area planted in sugar cane has steadily increased with the growth in the number of sugar mills. The acreage in 1947-48 was less than 700,000. In 1952-53, it was 870,000 acres. The yield of raw sugar has not, however, kept pace because of variations in the extraction rate as a result of the pyrrilla pest. The extraction rate of sucrose was about 8.4 per cent in 1952-53. It fell to 6.9 per cent in 1952-53 as a result of the pest but the extraction rate improved to 7.8 per cent in 1953-54. This compares with about 10 per cent in the West Indies. The yield of sugar cane is also very low, about 12 tons per acre as against 56 tons in Java. Efforts are being made to develop higher-yielding varieties.

Tobacco. Total production is about 165 million lb., of which about 100 million lb. are grown in East Pakistan. The cultivation of tobacco in West Pakistan is mainly a post-partition development. Here Virginia-type tobacco is grown for the cigarette industry which has now come into being.

Livestock. Agriculture in Pakistan depends upon livestock, not only as a source of milk, meat, hides, skins and wool, but also as the main source of power. Pakistan possesses some of the finest breeds of milch cattle, such as the Red Sindhi and Sahiwal cows and Nili Buffalo. Some of these are exported for cross-breeding. Among the leading breeds of draught animals are the Bhargani and Dhani bulls. The Tharparker is a dual-purpose breed. There are no breeds developed for beef. The government plays a leading part in developing breeds and, when the

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Agricultural Enquiry Committee emphasised the urgency of improving the dairy industry, had to decide the breeds on which the future of the industry was to be based. Buffalo milk is of the highest quality, yielding 5 to 8 per cent butter fat, as compared with 4 to 6 per cent in cows milk: but in its natural state it is believed to be too rich for human consumption so that it would not be practicable to depend entirely on buffaloes for the increased demand for milk. In view of the urgency of increasing the milk supply, present policy concentrates on milch stock, regardless of the effect on the working capacity of the bullocks. The cattle population is large but underfed and, particularly in East Pakistan, of poor quality. About 860,000 buffalo hides, 4.5 million cow hides, 5.6 million goatskins and 2.1 million sheepskins are produced annually, and Pakistan is the third largest exporter of hides and skins in the world, following Argentina and South Africa, but exports are likely to fall with the present expansion of the tanning industry. Of raw wool, between 24 and 30 million lb. are produced annually. The average yield of wool per sheep is 4 lb.

INDUSTRY

Industrial Policy. At the time of partition there was very little industry in Pakistan, although the territory was rich in many industrial raw materials. From the outset the government announced its determination to promote industrial development and invited business men to enter industry. It was believed that to bring about rapid industrial development the government would need to play an active role, but under the existing constitution (of 1935) industries were a provincial subject. An Industries Conference, consisting of representatives of the central and provincial governments, was convened at the end of 1947, and it was decided that 27 industries would be subject to central planning. In the budget of March 1948, tax concessions were given to new industrial undertakings. In April 1948, a comprehensive statement of industrial policy was issued, (followed by a supplementary statement in September) designed to encourage private enterprise and the foreign investor. The main feature of the statement was that, "Free play will be given to private enterprise and individual initiative", but this was to be in conformity with the broad principles of central planning which were set down in the statement. These related to fixation of industrial targets and allocation of materials in short supply, the location of industry and the maintenance of fair labour standards. The arms and munition, industry, manufacture of railway wagons, telephones, telegraph and wireless apparatus, and the generation of hydel power were to be operated by the State. The government also reserved the right to take over, or participate in, any other industry "vital to the security or the economic well-being of the state". The rest of the field was open for private enterprise. In the event of private capital not coming forward in adequate measure for the development of any industry of national importance, the government might set up "a limited number of standard units more as a means of attracting private enterprise than for any other object".

In February 1949, the government appointed a committee to investigate the reasons for the apparent reluctance of the Pakistani business man to invest in industry. (The Committee found that the foreign investment since partition had been directed into financial and commercial concerns rather than into industry.) In July 1949, an Advisory Council of Industries, comprising officials and business men was set up to advise the government on industrial policy. The Pakistan Industrial Finance

Corporation was established, with 51 per cent government participation, to provide credit to industrial concerns. The fiscal policy of the government was reorientated to provide incentives to promotion of industry. Beginning with the budget presented in March 1948, a series of tax concessions were granted to industrial concerns and on incomes from investments in industry. The rates of depreciation allowances were also made very generous. Investment in certain specified industries was also exempted from estate duty.

With the exception of the cotton textile industry, industrial growth was very slow in the early years. Unfamiliarity of Pakistani business men with industrial enterprise and shortage of trained personnel contributed a little to this, but mainly the early years were taken up with planning and obtaining machinery at long delivery dates, and in addition avenues for investment in trade, with prospects of large and immediate profits, were so great that there was little incentive to make longer-term industrial investments. In the spring of 1950, the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation Act was passed, but the Corporation itself was brought into existence only in 1952. Its purpose was to provide leadership in the industrial sphere by building up industries with government finance, with or without private participation in the first instance, but with the ultimate intention of handing over the concerns to private ownership. It would also carry out investigations and assist private capital in its enterprises. In the first instance it was to promote jute, paper, heavy chemicals, fertilisers, heavy engineering and shipbuilding industries. In 1952, iron and steel, sugar, cement and textiles were added to its list, and in 1954 natural gas, production of power from natural gas, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and dyestuff industries were included. The Government also set up factories for the manufacture of armaments, telephone and telegraph equipment, while some of the provincial and state governments have established textile mills.

Under the stimulus of government encouragement, tax concessions, tariff protection reinforced by import licensing, and provision of credit facilities, private industry continued to grow steadily. After 1952, however, when the country passed through severe foreign exchange difficulties, import restrictions had to be intensified. The business man could no longer employ all his capital in the import trade. It appeared that the import restrictions were likely to be prolonged. This opened up favourable opportunities for local industries; modern industry which hardly existed on the eve of partition now plays an important part in the economic life of the country.

Foreign Capital. In the statement of industrial policy the Government declared that it would welcome foreign capital seeking investment from purely industrial and economic motives and not claiming special privileges. There were however, requirements as to the participation of Pakistani nationals, both in the administrative and the technical services of the industry, and for their training. In certain industries, it was also laid down that Pakistani nationals should ordinarily be given the option of providing up to at least 51 per cent of the capital; in other industries at least 30 per cent. There were to be exemptions from this condition if sufficient indigenous capital was not forthcoming. In 1954, it was declared that foreign participation would be permitted up to 60 per cent of the total investment in approved industries. It was also stated that no restrictions would be imposed on the remittance of profits except those of general application arising from foreign exchange limitations and policy, to which such remittances are subject everywhere. A further announcement, in 1954, was that capital invested in or profits

ploughed back into certain approved industrial projects would be allowed repatriation at any time, and under certain conditions also the amount of appreciation of such capital. Since 1953, foreign investors have shown an increasing interest in industrial investment in Pakistan, particularly following the severe import restrictions.

Colombo Plan and Foreign Aid. Pakistan received during the three years 1951-52, 1952-53 and 1953-54 the equivalent of Rs.828 million in the form of loans and aid from abroad. Loans and credit made available by the U.K. Government, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the U.S. Export-Import Bank together amounted to Rs.289 million. Under the Colombo Plan grants of equipment and supplies were made, equivalent to Rs.144 million, by Australia, Canada and New Zealand. Under the U.S. Mutual Security Programme Pakistan received the equivalent of Rs.149 million. From the U.S.A., Australia and Canada gifts of wheat were received during 1953-54 to the value of Rs.242 million. Although not all of these funds were fully utilised during the period, the importance of foreign capital as a source of financing the country's development programme may be judged by comparison with the total of Rs.2,065 million spent during the same three-year period by the central and provincial governments on development.

Under the Colombo Plan and also under the U.N. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the U.S. Programme of Technical Aid and the Ford Foundation, Pakistan has received technical assistance on a substantial scale. This includes the training abroad of Pakistan nationals, the provision of foreign technical experts and technical equipment.

Development Planning. Pakistan's first Six-Year Plan, to run from 1951 to 1957, was born out of the meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers at Colombo in January 1950, where the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia was mooted. The Six-Year Plan envisaging an expenditure of Rs 2,600 million, was then hurriedly drawn up. It was soon reviewed and in 1951 a Two-Year Priority Programme of selected projects was set up. In the course of implementation this programme too underwent modifications. In some cases targets were exceeded and new industries added and some other schemes omitted or postponed. The Two-Year Priority Programme was to cost Rs.500 million. The main Six-Year Plan envisaged 32 per cent of the development expenditure on agricultural development, 20 per cent on transport and communications, 18 per cent on fuel and power, 19 per cent on industry and mining, and 11 per cent on "social capital". The emphasis was shifted considerably in the Two-Year Priority Programme which provided for 48 per cent to be spent on industry and mining, 25 per cent on transport and communications, 25 per cent on fuel and power, leaving a very small amount for agriculture. But following food shortages renewed emphasis was put on short-term schemes to raise food production, with the adoption of the Five-Year Food plan in 1952. The original Six-Year Plan and the revised higher targets were fulfilled much earlier than planned. By the middle of 1955 the cost of schemes executed or approved totalled Rs.5,231 million as compared with the estimated cost of Rs.2,600 million for the entire six-year period. Of this, schemes costing about Rs.2,000 million were for agriculture and irrigation, Rs 1,500 million for power, Rs.940 million for communications and Rs.525 million for industry.

The planning organisation consists of the Economic Council (presided over by the Prime Minister and having

as its members the Central Ministers in charge of Agriculture, Industries, Communications, Education, Finance and Economic Affairs), the Planning Commission (having as its members secretaries of central ministries concerned and Development Commissioners of provincial governments, presided over by the Central Minister for Economic Affairs) and a number of sub-commissions. In 1953 a Planning Board was set up to make a detailed survey of resources of the country and to draw up a fresh five-year plan. The Board was due to place the first draft of the plan before the country by the end of 1955.

Cotton Textiles. At the time of partition the cotton textile industry in Pakistan consisted of 17 mills, with 177,000 spindles and 4,800 looms. By the beginning of 1955 the installed capacity of the industry stood at 1,383,444 spindles and 19,040 looms. In addition there is a handloom industry. The number of handlooms in the country is estimated to be about 500,000, about half of which are in East Pakistan. Handloom cloth is exempted from sales tax and excise duty and 25 per cent of the output of the spinning mills is reserved for the handloom industry. The target of the Six-Year Plan for the textile industry was one million spindles, later increased to two million. With two million spindles working Pakistan would expect to be self-sufficient in cloth, at a level of 18 yards per head. Nearly half of the textile machinery was obtained in 1951-52 from Japan, the share of the U.K. being about a quarter; the rest came from Germany and the U.S.A. In later years the relative share of the U.K. has increased substantially and has amounted to nearly two thirds of the total.

Jute Goods. There were no jute mills in Pakistan at the time of partition. The target set by the Six-Year Development Plan was 6,000 looms, (rising to 10,000 looms in 10 years). The Plan target had already been achieved by the middle of 1955, two and a half years ahead of schedule. It is estimated that the industry will consume about 1.2 million bales of raw jute annually and will produce over 200,000 tons of jute goods. Pakistan's own requirements of jute goods are estimated at about 40,000 tons a year. In 1954 about 11,000 tons were exported. The total capital invested in the industry is estimated at Rs 165 million, of which about Rs 100 million have been subscribed by private enterprise and the balance by the government.

Paper. Pakistan's requirements of writing and printing paper, excluding newsprint, are estimated to reach 25,000 tons annually. Early in 1950 the government decided to set up a paper mill in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and in 1952 the construction of the mill was taken over by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. It is planned for an annual productive capacity of 30,000 tons, and is now in full production. The P.I.D.C. is also constructing two strawboard and paper mills in West Pakistan, each with a capacity of 7,500 tons. In addition it is engaged on investigations for a proposed newsprint factory with a capacity of 30,000 tons annually.

Cement. At the time of partition cement production in the country amounted to 324,000 tons. Output increased steadily and up to 1950 was sufficient to cover home consumption and permit limited exports. As a result, however, of a large increase in construction work considerable quantities of cement had to be imported in subsequent years. In 1954 production was 674,000 tons, against estimated requirements of one million tons. The P.I.D.C. is setting up two factories in West Pakistan and one in East Pakistan, with a combined capacity of 400,000 tons.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Sugar. In 1948 sugar production in Pakistan was only 7,400 tons. The estimated requirements of the country are 265,000 tons per annum. By 1954 the installed capacity of the industry had risen to 95,000 tons. The sugar industry is one of those which the P.I.D.C. has taken up for development. In 1955 four new factories with a combined capacity of 68,000 tons were to go into production and the P.I.D.C. planned to build ten additional mills. In recent years almost the whole of the sugar manufacturing machinery has been imported from the U.K.

Cigarettes and Matches. Cigarette production, started after partition, now reaches over 4,000 million a year. Additional factories are expected to bring production up to 10,000 million a year in two years time. With the development of the industry imports of cigarettes have been very limited. Until 1952-53, however, large quantities of "bidi" (tobacco wrapped in leaf instead of paper) and bidi tobacco were imported from India. In 1953-54 these were reduced to nominal quantities. No accurate statistics of bidi production and consumption exist, but they have been estimated at 11,000 million and 35,000 million a year. Manufacture is a cottage industry. The indigenous bidi industry has been given protection from imports from India and as a result of the restricted imports, some of the demand has been transferred to cigarettes.

Fourteen match factories are producing annually more than 4.5 million gross boxes. Demand is estimated to be in the region of 7 million gross boxes (50 sticks each) per annum. Development plans in hand should bring production up to 8 million gross boxes.

Tanning and Footwear. The organised tanning industry at the time of partition was small, consisting of only four mechanised tanneries, and a certain amount of tanning by indigenous methods. Now there are some 46 tanneries, most of which are mechanised and employ up-to-date scientific methods. Annual output capacity is now 17 million lb. of sole leathers and 17 million sq. ft. of upper leathers. Footwear production is claimed to have reached 21 million pairs annually, and the country is now self-sufficient in this respect.

Heavy Engineering. In 1953 the P.I.D.C. signed an agreement with Krupps to make a detailed survey of exploitable iron ore; an earlier survey having reported some 10 million tons in the Kalabagh area of the Punjab. The P.I.D.C. in association with Krupps is setting up plant, which in the first phase will be capable of producing 50,000 tons of iron ingots a year. The second phase aims at an annual production of 300,000 tons of steel ingots and 50,000 tons of pig-iron. At present Pakistan's requirements of iron and steel, including tin plate, are estimated to be 350,000 tons. These are expected, however, to rise to 600,000 tons. At present the output of the iron and steel industry, which depends on imported and local scrap, is 10,000 tons of steel ingots and about 25,000 tons in re-rolling.

The first phase of the P.I.D.C. shipbuilding scheme is due for completion by the end of 1955. This envisages construction and repair of small vessels up to 2,500 dead-weight tons, principally launches, tugs, barges, etc., required by the East Pakistan Railway and the Pakistan Navy. It includes also the construction of a commercial dry dock, sufficient to take all vessels normally touching Karachi.

A small machine-tools industry, producing lathes, band saws and drills, is progressing slowly. There are also factories producing centrifugal pumps, horizontal slow-speed diesel engines, sewing machines, hurricane lanterns, razor blades and surgical instruments.

Heavy Chemicals. Two small factories produced about 330 tons per annum of sulphuric acid at the time of partition. With the addition of a modern plant, with a capacity of 10 tons per day, production has been raised to 3,000 tons per annum, which is more than Pakistan's present requirements. For that reason a sulphuric acid plant being put up by the P.I.D.C. in partnership with private capital was converted to a superphosphate-cum-sulphuric-acid plant. About half of its sulphuric acid production from its capacity of 20 tons a day will be utilised to produce 6,000 tons of superphosphates per annum. A 10 ton per day capacity sulphuric plant has also been set up in East Pakistan in conjunction with the Karnaphuli paper mills.

The present demand for caustic soda in Pakistan is estimated at 7,000 tons per annum. Two plants of 10 tons per day capacity, one in East Pakistan and one in West, have made the country self-sufficient in this chemical. The chlorine from the West Pakistan plant is utilised to manufacture 700 tons of 100 per cent DDT each year. The East Pakistan plant has been installed as a part of the paper mill.

The only soda-ash factory in Pakistan produces 25,000 tons per annum and is operated by a subsidiary of the Imperial Chemical Industries. There are 16 factories producing sodium silicate with an installed capacity of 52,000 tons per annum, but producing only 14,000 tons per annum. The local demand is about 16,700 per annum. In 1953 protective duties were levied against imports.

In order to increase the supply of fertiliser in the country the P.I.D.C. is setting up an ammonium sulphate plant having a capacity of 50,000 tons per annum, with provision to double this capacity. In addition to fertiliser the plant will provide ammonia and other by-products and it is planned to make it the nucleus of a heavy chemical industry in Pakistan.

Power. Lack of cheap sources of power is the main obstacle in the way of Pakistan's development plans. Coal mined in the country is inferior in quality and has a high sulphur and ash content. Methods of mining are primitive and very few mines are mechanised. As a result of reorganisation of the industry, following recommendations by a U.K. firm of consultants, production has increased from 332,000 tons in 1949 to nearly 600,000 tons, but Pakistan still needs to import substantial quantities of coal.

Production of electricity in 1947 was meagre. There was only one hydel station producing about 9,500 kW. and the installed capacity of thermal power in the large towns was about 60,000 kW. The capacity of thermal stations now stands at 197,000 kW. Hydel schemes completed so far have increased output to 62,000 kW., and the completion of all the schemes in hand will increase power output by 718,000 kW. In order to speed up development the government proposes to set up an Electricity Commission, which is to be the precursor of a Power Development Corporation.

Production of crude oil in Pakistan has increased five-fold since partition to 1,700,000 barrels. Vigorous efforts have been made to find more oil in the country, but the results have so far not been as spectacular as the hopes. The only refiner has a capacity of 4,500 barrels per day.

Perhaps the most outstanding discovery for Pakistan in recent years has been that of natural gas, a large quantity of which was discovered in the course of oil prospecting. Reserves of natural gas at Sui in Baluchistan are estimated to exceed 2,250,000 million cubic feet, a reservoir sufficient to supply 100 million cubic feet per day for more than 60 years, a quantity equivalent in heating value to about

1,600,000 tons of imported coal a year. The work of laying the pipeline to Karachi has been completed and gas made available there. Lines are being laid to industrial centres in the Punjab. It has also been announced recently that natural gas has been discovered at Haripur in East Pakistan.

FINANCE AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Finance. The Pakistan Government has succeeded in producing a series of surplus budgets through periods of strain as well as of unexpected prosperity. A simple device is adopted of dividing the budget into a "revenue" and a "capital" account; expenditure on revenue account is kept within the bounds of revenue receipts and other expenditure is charged to the capital account. Thus the capital account includes expenditure not only on revenue-yielding development projects but also on defence and other items which would ordinarily be a charge on current revenues. Published statistics of receipts and expenditure on revenue account do not, therefore, accurately reflect the deficit, which is the sum of net borrowing by the government and the decrease in its cash holdings. The statistics on page 546 which have been compiled by the U.N. Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, include in "expenditure" current capital outlays (excluding from the latter debt redemption and certain monetary operations), and reflect more accurately the government's financial position.

On the expenditure side, defence is a significant item and accounted for 60 per cent of the total in 1950-51. Absolute defence expenditure continued to rise, although its share of the total fell to 52 per cent in 1951-52 and 1952-53 and to 38 per cent in 1953-54 and 1954-55, when there was also a fall in the absolute amount. The two other major items are "Investments", which comprise expenditure on development, and "contributions to provincial governments" which are also mainly used for development projects. The low level of expenditure on economic and social services is another marked feature of the budget.

Immediately after partition, Pakistan was completely dependent on foreign trade and customs revenue is a main item of revenue. In 1950-51 it provided as much as 71 per cent of the total tax revenue. It then fell progressively to 38 per cent in 1953-54, and rose again in 1954-55 to 46 per cent, due to fluctuations in the volume of trade and in prices; this rise is possibly also a reflection of the growth of industry and the decline in the importance of foreign trade. Income tax revenue has been fairly steady and accounted for 19 per cent of the total in 1954-55. Taxes on transactions and consumption rose both absolutely and relatively (from 15 per cent of the total in 1950-51 to 33 per cent in 1954-55).

Foreign Exchange. In the early years an illusion of the strength of Pakistan's foreign exchange position was supported by the publicity given to statistics of the balance of trade on *private* account, which was in Pakistan's favour, but which omitted foreign exchange expenditure on government account (between 25 and 30 per cent of total payments) and other payments (including those on shipping, insurance and banking services which amounted to about 15 per cent of the total). This incorrect appraisal of Pakistan's real position, as well as reasons of prestige, may have influenced her decision in September 1949 not to follow suit with other countries in the Sterling Area in devaluing her currency. It was said in support of the decision that the nature of her export trade was such that she could not have hoped to expand it by devaluation and would lose by lower prices in non-devalued markets; while non-devaluation, by cheapening her imports (of capital goods), would help her industrialisation programme. As it turned out, India decided not to accept the new exchange parity of the Pakistan rupee and trade between the two countries came to a standstill. It was then widely expected that Pakistan could not hold out on the non-devaluation decision, and this in turn led to a complete stoppage of foreign buying and speculative orders for imports in anticipation of a devaluation of the rupee. Pakistan then entered a period of acute foreign exchange difficulties but the situation changed completely after 1950 when the effects of the Korean boom were felt and in 1951 Pakistan earned a substantial surplus on its foreign exchange account. Thereafter, the balance of payments was again reversed and the situation was kept in hand only by foreign aid and severe curtailment of imports. Although export earnings have fallen from the Korean boom peak levels they are higher than in 1948 and 1949. Pakistan's problem has rather been that of maintaining a minimum level of imports of consumer goods in the face of the heavy demands made on the foreign exchange budget by the Government, for defence and development, and the growth of industrial investment.

On July 31st, 1955, Pakistan devalued the rupee, returning to the original parity with sterling before the devaluation of the £ in September 1949. The decision was not taken under financial pressure. The 1954-55 jute and cotton crops (the two main exports) had been sold and there was no "carry over". In announcing the decision it was however stated that the country had reached a stage when it could look to exports of manufactured jute and cotton goods to augment its foreign exchange earnings. It was also hoped that devaluation would improve the lot of the agriculturist through higher prices; and it was maintained that Pakistan had reached a level of production when it was safe to alter the exchange-rate without fear of serious inflation. The immediate reaction was, nevertheless, a substantial rise in prices.

H.A.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

1951 Census

	TOTAL POPULATION (ooo's)	URBAN NUMBER (ooo's)	PER CENT	CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE			AREA (sq. miles)
				AGRI- CULTURAL (ooo's)	NON- AGRI- CULTURAL (ooo's)	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOUR FORCE	
Total Pakistan. .	75,842	7,863	10.4	17,128	5,571	75.5	364,737
East Pakistan . .	42,063	1,844	4.4	10,715	2,171	83.2	54,501
West Pakistan . .	33,779	6,019	17.8	6,413	3,400	65.4	310,236*

* Including Federal Capital Area, Karachi.

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 acres)				PRODUCTION ('000 tons)			
	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Foodgrains:								
Rice	22,400	22,482	23,016	24,533	8,195	7,756	8,147	9,151
Wheat	10,893	10,240	9,507	10,651	3,950	2,972	2,438	3,683
Coarse Grains (Bajra, Jowar, maize, barley)	5,142	4,605	4,968	5,769	1,156	964	965	1,328
Gram	2,957	2,311	2,232	2,767	791	475	370	645
TOTAL	41,392	39,638	39,723	43,720	14,092	12,167	11,920	14,807
Sugar-cane	696	704	870	962	872	866	1,077	1,263
Rape and Mustard	1,626	1,867	1,544	1,631	284	305	228	272
Sesamum	204	207	206	216	35	35	36	36
Linseed	67	69	71	74	11	13	12	12
Tea	75	82	73	75	17	24	24	23
Tobacco	179	184	174	193	73	80	74	90
Fibres: Cotton	3,072	3,375	3,467	2,881	247	248	314	251
Jute	1,250	1,779	1,907	760	795	1,131	1,218	447

INDUSTRY

MINERAL PRODUCTION

YEAR	CHROMITE (‘000 tons)	COAL (‘000 tons)	CRUDE PETROLEUM (‘000 I.G.)	GYP SUM (‘000 tons)
1947	20	358	13,203	16
1948	18	241	17,022	—
1949	17	332	32,942	14
1950	18	437	44,835	17
1951	17·5	506	47,194	23
1952	17	599	55,430	29
1953	23	584	61,676	27
1954	22	554	68,067	31

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cement*	324	422	414	499	530	596	674
Cigarettes (millions)	—	241	1,488	2,716	3,170	3,996	4,588
Cotton Yarn (‘000 lb.)	—	—	—	—	—	118	192
Electricity (million kWh.)	129	164	172	225	305	410	447
Hydrogenated Veg. Oils (tons)	98	2,529	4,198	5,999	7,986	10,786	11,082
Jute Goods (tons)	—	—	—	—	1,441	17,573	50,126
Rubber Tyres and Tubes†	—	13	112	620	776	1,367	1,902
Safety Matches (Boxes 40 and 60 sticks; ‘000 gross)	263	496	527	468	273‡	2,484‡	4,766‡
Sugar (tons)	31,000 (1947-48) 7,400 (in 1948)	38,642	32,741	42,811	63,987	85,664	75,530

* ‘000 tons. † ‘000 units. ‡ Including boxes of 20 and 30 sticks, converted.

COTTON MANUFACTURING

YEAR	ACTIVE SPINDLE HOURS (million)	ACTIVE LOOM HOURS (million)	PRODUCTION OF CLOTH (million yds.)	PRODUCTION OF SURPLUS YARN (million lb.)
1948	748·9	17·3	88	6
1949	853·1	16·3	92	9
1950	1,154·6	17·3	106	13
1951	1,491·6	23·0	128	19
1952	1,882·1	28·3	174	20
1953	3,517·1	49·1	251	52
1954	4,960·7	72·6	345	100

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FINANCE

The Pakistan rupee was devalued on July 31, 1955 and the rates of exchange became: 1 rupee = 1s. 6d., or 21 U.S. cents.

1 rupee = 16 annas; 1 anna = 4 pice; 1 pice = 3 pies.

1 lac = 100,000 rupees = ca. £7,500; 1 crore = 100 lacs = 10,000,000 rupees = ca. £750,000.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TAX REVENUE (million rupees)

Major Components

YEAR	TOTAL REVENUE	TAX REVENUE	TAX ON INCOME AND WEALTH	CUSTOMS DUTIES	TRANS- ACTION AND CONSUMP- TION TAXES	OTHER TAX REVENUE
1949-50	898	713	116	422	165	30
1950-51	1,289	1,102	134	787	163	18
1951-52	1,485	1,267	172	822	244	29
1952-53	1,307	1,047	176	612	225	34
1953-54 *	1,096	812	172	368	241	32
1954-55†	1,144	818	158	377	269	36

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE (million rupees)

Major Components

YEAR	TOTAL EXPENDI- TURE	DEFENCE	SUBSIDIES ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL SERVICES	OTHER CURRENT EXPENDI- TURE	INVEST- MENT	CONTRI- BUTIONS TO PROVINCIAL GOVTS.; LOANS AND ADVANCES
1949-50	1,155	627	28	189	102	210
1950-51	1,146	674	33	232	84	123
1951-52	1,645	858	—	337	315	135
1952-53	1,808	961	50	386	274	137
1953-54 *	2,043	780	10	378	356	519
1954-55†	2,082	775	10	408	459	430

* Revised estimates. † Draft estimates.

BANKING AND CURRENCY (million rupees)

Dec. 31st:	1952	1953	1954
Currency in Circulation .	2,151	2,372	2,575
Deposits	1,069	1,196	1,281

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX Karachi (1948-49 = 100)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
All Items	90	101	112	110
Food	99	103	111	109

EXTERNAL TRADE

ANALYSIS BY SELECTED COMMODITIES (Rs. crores)

IMPORTS (July-June)	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
TOTAL - - - - -	196.3	93.6	73.5	92.2
Of which:				
Machinery	17.5	13.7	16.6	31.9
Metals (Iron and Steel and Manufac- tures thereof)	16.6	7.2	6.8	7.1
Oils (Vegetable and Mineral)	13.0	11.1	9.6	11.2
Cotton (Yarns and Manufactures)	62.6	14.6	6.7	6.5
Vehicles	9.3	4.2	2.7	4.5

EXPORTS (July-June) . . .	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
TOTAL	200.7	146.2	125.6	116.9
Of which:				
Cotton (Raw)	77.7	69.4	49.8	29.7
Jute (Raw)	99.6	56.6	55.6	59.8
Hides and Skins	3.3	3.7	3.7	2.8
Tea (Black)	4.2	3.1	3.2	5.6
Wool (Raw)	3.2	5.8	4.7	5.0

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION
(Rs. crores)

IMPORTS (July-June)	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
TOTAL IMPORTS	145.0	196.2	93.6	73.5	92.2
Of which:					
United Kingdom	37.8	39.9	27.0	23.4	29.7
Japan	23.2	46.7	14.4	6.4	15.0
India	21.2	32.4	10.4	3.9	3.7
U.S.A.	9.4	11.8	8.2	5.2	8.5
Italy	7.9	11.6	4.8	5.8	2.9
Germany (West)	3.4	6.3	4.6	5.1	8.1
Malaya and Singapore	..	3.8	2.0	1.7	2.4
Netherlands	..	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.4
Ceylon	..	3.2	1.8	0.7	0.8
Bahrein	..	2.3	1.7	2.1	3.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.6*	4.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
France	2.7	2.5	1.6	2.7	2.5
Saudi Arabia	..	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.4

.. Not available.

NOTE.—The figures in this table refer to trade on private account although they contain a very small amount of landborne trade on Government account (mainly coal imports from India).

* Belgium only.

EXPORTS (July-June)	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
TOTAL EXPORTS (including re-exports)	254.9	200.7	146.2	125.6	116.9
Of which:					
Japan	33.3	21.9	28.0	17.8	13.9
United Kingdom	32.0	28.0	22.7	22.5	25.0
India	55.6	37.6	14.4	11.5	13.6
China	8.8	25.1	10.9	8.7	3.3
Germany (West)	13.6	10.7	10.6	9.4	9.2
U.S.A.	15.9	5.3	10.1	7.5	8.9
Italy	15.2	13.1	8.0	7.7	5.4
France	17.0	17.2	7.9	9.5	7.9
Belgium-Luxembourg	8.5*	6.2	6.4	6.0	6.8
U.S.S R	..	2.2	6.3	1.2	..
Hong Kong	12.4	5.3	4.8	5.5	3.7

.. Not available.

NOTE.—The figures in this table refer to trade on private account although they contain a very small amount of landborne trade on Government account.

* Belgium only.

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TRANSPORT

	UNIT	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
RAILWAYS:						
Passenger miles	million	5,676	6,165	5,925	5,444	5,598
Freight, tons	„	10.7	12.4	12.7	13.4	13.2
SHIPPING (cargo handled at ports):						
Imports	'000 tons	4,201	4,165	3,818	3,177	—
Exports	„ „	1,686	1,772	1,718	1,724	—

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Karachi.

Pakistan 1954-55, Pakistan Publications, Karachi.

United Nations Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1954.

Overseas Economic Survey, *Pakistan, May 1954*, H.M. Stationery Office.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE State of Pakistan was established on August 14th, 1947, under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, as the result of an agreement between the British Government and the two main Indian political parties, the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. By this agreement India was divided and the predominantly Muslim areas were incorporated into the State of Pakistan.

Pakistan consists of two parts, East and West Pakistan, which are separated by over 1,000 miles. West Pakistan is composed of Sind, West Punjab, North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan and other smaller States which acceded to Pakistan at the time of the partition. East Pakistan includes Sylhet, a district of the province of Assam in pre-partition India. Karachi is the capital of Pakistan.

In November 1954 the Government of Pakistan decided to integrate the existing Provinces and Princely States in West Pakistan into a single administrative unit, and to make the country a Federation of two units: West Pakistan and East Pakistan. This decision was approved by the Provincial Governors, Chief Ministers, Rulers and States in December 1954, and the legislation was passed on September 30th, 1955. Since 1947 Pakistan has enjoyed the status of an independent Dominion, but in January 1955 the Pakistan Government declared that Pakistan should be a sovereign independent Republic. The Government also affirmed Pakistan's decision to continue her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and her acceptance of the Queen as a symbol of the free

association of its members. In March 1956 Pakistan became an Islamic Republic within the British Commonwealth.

Apart from its work in preparing a Constitution for Pakistan, the Constituent Assembly is also functioning as a Parliament or Federal Legislative Assembly until such time as the final Constitution is formulated and adopted.

The head of the State is (since March 1956) the President.¹ The Government is carried on by a Cabinet, which is collectively responsible to the Constituent Assembly through the Prime Minister. The latter is appointed by the President, while other ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. The President is presumed to act on the advice of his ministers. Any Ordinance promulgated by the President is subject to repeal by the Constituent Assembly.

Both Urdu and Bengali have been declared State languages, but English will continue as a State language for twenty years.

Until such time as the new Constitution is promulgated, the Indian Independence Act of 1947, and the Government of India Act of 1935 as adapted for Pakistan, together form the working Constitution of Pakistan.

The task of drawing up the Pakistan Constitution was begun by the old Constituent Assembly in 1947, Committee Reports being submitted in 1952 and 1953. A draft constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on February 29, 1956.

¹ Formerly the Governor-General.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Major-General ISKANDER MIRZA (Acting).

THE CABINET

(formed August 1955)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Kashmir Affairs, Economic Affairs, States and Frontier Regions: MOHAMAD ALI

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations: HAMIDUL HUQ CHOUDHURY.

Minister of Communications: M. R. KAYANI.

Minister of the Interior and Education: A. K. FAZLUL HUQ.

Minister of Commerce and Industries: HABIB IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

Minister of Finance: SAYED AMJAD ALI.

Minister of Health: KAMINI K. DUTTA.

Minister of Law: ISMAIL I. CHUNDRIGAR.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: PIR ALI MOHAMMAD RASHDI.

Minister of Labour, Works and Minority Affairs: NURUL HUQ CHOUDHRY.

Minister of Food and Agriculture: ABDUL LATIF BISWAS.

Minister of State for Refugees and Rehabilitation, and Parliamentary Affairs: SARDAR AMIR AZAM KHAN.

Minister of State for Finance: LUTFUR REHMAN KHAN.

Minister of State for Economic Affairs: AKSHYA KUMAR DAS

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

(A) = Ambassador; (M) = Minister;

(HC) = High Commissioner; (C) = Chargé d'Affaires

Afghanistan: A. S. B. SHAH, Kabul (A)

Australia: HABIBUR REHMAN, Sydney (HC); also accredited to New Zealand

Austria: (see Switzerland).

Belgium: M. AKSHAD HUSAIN, Brussels (C).

Brazil: K. F. KHALIL, Rio de Janeiro (C)

Burma: M. KHALILUR REHMAN, Rangoon (A)

Canada: M. O. A. BAIG, Ottawa (HC).

Ceylon: HAJI ABDUS SATTAR SAITH, Colombo (HC).

China: SULTANUDDIN AHMAD, Peking (A).

Czechoslovakia: (see U.S.S.R.).

Denmark: (see Sweden).

East Africa: S. M. AFZAL, Nairobi (Commissioner).

Egypt: TAFAZZAL ALI, Cairo (A); also accredited to Libya and Yemen.

Finland: (see Sweden).

France: P. M. CHAUDHURI, Paris (C).

Germany (Federal Republic): J. ABDUR RAHIM, Bonn (A).

India: GHAZANFAR ALI KHAN, New Delhi (HC).

Indonesia: CHAUDHURY KHALIQUZZAMAN, Djakarta (A); also accredited to the Philippines.

Iraq: SHUAIB QUERESHI, Baghdad (A).

Italy: AKHTAR HUSAIN, Rome (A).

Japan: Dr. O. H. MALIK, Tokyo (A).

Jordan: (see Syria).

Lebanon: (see Syria).

Libya: (see Egypt).

Netherlands: Begum LIAQUAT ALI KHAN, The Hague (A).

New Zealand: (see Australia).

Norway: (see Sweden).

Persia: N. A. M. RAZA, Teheran (A).

Philippines: (see Indonesia).

Saudi Arabia: KHWAJA SHAHABUDDIN, Jeddah (A).

Spain: SHADID SUHRAWARDY, Madrid (A); also accredited to the Vatican.

Sudan: MIAN ZIAUD DIN, Khartoum (Chair., Governor-General's Commission).

Sweden: S. M. BURKE, Stockholm (M); also accredited to Norway, Denmark and Finland.

Switzerland: A. H. MALIK, Berne (A); also accredited to Austria and Yugoslavia.

Syria: S. LALSHAH BOKHARI, Damascus (M); also accredited to Lebanon and Jordan.

Thailand: KAMALUDDIN AHMED, Bangkok (C).

Turkey: MIAN AMIN-UD-DIN, Ankara (A).

United Kingdom: M. IKRAMULLAH, London (HC).

United Nations: M. MIR KHAN, New York (Permanent Representative).

U.S.A.: MOHAMMED ALI, Washington (A); also accredited to Cuba and Mexico.

U.S.S.R.: MAHMUD AHMAD, Moscow (C); also accredited to Czechoslovakia.

Vatican: (see Spain).

Yemen: (see Egypt).

Yugoslavia: (see Switzerland).

TRADE COMMISSIONERS

Southern Rhodesia: MOHAMMAD AKRAM, P.O. Box 926, 22 Malica Road, Salisbury.

Singapore: M. H. ENVER ALI BAIG, 4 Prince Street, P.O. Box 949, Singapore 1.

PROVINCES

WEST PAKISTAN

On September 30th, 1955, the Constituent Assembly passed the West Pakistan Bill providing for the unification of the former Provinces, States and Tribal Areas of West Pakistan. As from October 14th, 1955, the following territories were incorporated into the Province of West Pakistan:

(i) The Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier and Sind; (ii) the Chief Commissioner's Province of Baluchistan and the Capital of the Federation; (iii) the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union, and (iv) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat.

Governor: MUSHTAQ AHMED GURMANI.

MINISTERS

Chief Minister and Minister for Law and Order and General Administration: Dr. KHAN SAHIB.

Minister for Revenue, Industries, Commerce and Labour, Refugees and Rehabilitation: M. A. KHUHHRO.

Minister for Education, Health and Law: ABDUL HAMID KHAN DASTI.

Minister for Finance, Communications and Works: MIAN MUMTAZ MOHAMMAD KHAN DAULTANA

Minister for Development, Irrigation, Colonisation and Information: BAHADUR KHAN.

PAKISTAN

Minister for Food, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Local Government: ABID HUSSAIN SHAH.
Minister for Tribal Affairs: KHAN QURBAN ALI KHAN.

EAST PAKISTAN

Governor: AMIR-UD-DIN AHMAD (Acting, July 1955).

MINISTERS

Chief Minister and Minister for Home Affairs including General Administration, Jails, Transport and Jute: ABU HUSSAIN SARKAR.
Minister for Education: ASHRAFUDDIN AHMED CHAUDHRY.
Minister for Communications, Buildings and Irrigation: ABDUS SALAM KHAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Minister for Agriculture and Relief: HASHIM-UDDIN AHMED.
Minister for Commerce, Labour and Industry: AZIZUL HUQ (NANNA MIAN).
Minister for Revenue: MUSTAGHAUSUL HUQ.
Minister for Local Self-Government and Registration: GHYASUDDIN AHMED CHAUDHRI.
Minister for Food and Fisheries: LATIF HOSAIN.
Minister for Public Relations: MAHMUDUNNABI CHAUDHRI.
Minister for Justice and Legislature: NASIR-UDDIN AHMED CHAUDHRI.
Minister for Medicine and Public Health: A. M. ZAHORUL HUQ (LAL MIAN OF COMILLA).
Minister for Finance: BASANTA KUMAR DAS.
Minister for Co-operatives: SARAT CHANDRA NAZUMDAR.
Minister for Excise and Forests: MADHUSUDHAN SARKAR.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In the June, 1955 elections to the Constituent Assembly no single political party secured an absolute majority and in August, 1955 the Muslim League formed a coalition government with the support of the United Front. The result of the elections was as follows:

	Seats
Muslim League	25
United Front	16
Awami Muslim League	13
Independents (including 2 non-Muslims)	4
Pakistan National Congress	4
Scheduled Castes Federation	3
Noon Group	3
United Progressive Parliamentary Party	2
Azad Pakistan Party	1
Communist Party	1

Muslim League: originally founded in 1906 as the All-India Muslim League, it became the Muslim League in 1947 on the formation of Pakistan; as the All-India Muslim League it tried at first to work out a compromise with the Congress Party, whereby the rights of Muslim minorities would be safeguarded in an independent India, but these attempts were unsuccessful; in 1930 the idea of a separate Muslim state was first put forward by Dr. Mohammed Iqbal, and was adopted as a political goal by the League in 1940. The goal was achieved on August 14th, 1947 under the leadership of Quaid-i-Azam Mahomed Ali Jinnah, founder and first president of the Muslim League. The objects of the Muslim League include the safeguarding of the integrity and sovereignty of Pakistan and of the religious, cultural, social, economic and political interests of Muslims in Pakistan, and the promotion of friendly relations between Muslims and other communities. Pres. and Leader Miss FATIMA JINNAH (succeeded Chaudhri Mohamad Ali, the Prime Minister, November, 1955).

United Front: f. 1954 in East Pakistan, where a group of parties united to form a common front in opposition to the Muslim League in the provincial elections of March, 1954, which the United Front won. The chief parties constituting the front were:

Awami Muslim League (see below), which seceded in August, 1955;

Kraishak Sramik (Peasants' and Workers' Party) led by A. K. FAZLUL HUQ the moving spirit behind the United Front;

Nizam-i-Islam Party, led by MAULANA ATHAR ALI,

Khalafat-i-Rabbani Party, which aims at the establishment of an Islamic constitution and an alliance between all Islamic countries; Leader ABUL HASHIM;

Ganatantri Dal, which has been charged with Communist sympathies, led by MAHMUD ALI.¹

The policy of the United Front includes the establishment of Bengali as a state language, the abolition of the zamindari system of landholding, the decentralisation of government and the release of political prisoners; the Front holds 121 seats in the East Pakistan and 16 seats in the Constituent Assembly; Leader A. K. FAZLUL HUQ

Awami Muslim League: f. 1949 in East Pakistan by MAULANA A. H. BHASHINI; urges that Bengali should be one of the state languages and that East Pakistan should have full internal autonomy; the party joined the United Front in 1954 but seceded in 1955 (though some dissident Awami Leaguers continued to support the Front under A. Salam Khan) and went into opposition in both the provincial and central Assemblies. Leaders MAULANA ABDUL HAMID BHASHANI and H. S. SUHRAWARDY; Gen. Sec. MAJIBUR RAHMAN.

Pakistan National Congress: (Hindu), was originally part of the main India party; most of its influential leaders in Pakistan migrated to India following partition; holds 4 of the 9 non-Muslim seats (among East Pakistan members) in the Constituent Assembly. Hindu Congress members have given some support to the United Front in the Province and in the Centre. Leader BASANT KUMAR DAS.

¹ The arrest of Mahmud Ali under the Public Safety Act was reported in November 1955.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The legal system in Pakistan is based on Subordinate Judges, Class I and II, who have territorial jurisdiction over districts or sub-divisions of districts and pecuniary jurisdiction up to £700. Above them in rank are the District Judges, who preside over District Courts. Their pecuniary jurisdiction is unlimited and they sit in appeal over the Subordinate Judges of a whole district or division formed of several districts. Above the District Courts stand the Provincial High Courts, with final appeal to the Federal Court.

There are Small Cause Courts in most of the large towns. Their pecuniary jurisdiction is very small, and any litigation which concerns title is barred to them; they exist chiefly as a means of speedy and cheap recovery of small debts or enforcement of petty contracts.

On the criminal side there are Magistrates of the first, second and third class, stationed at various towns in each district and under the control of the District Magistrate, who is the Head Magistrate for the whole of his district. Appeals from second- and third-class Magistrates go to the first-class Magistrate with appellate powers, or to the District Magistrate, who is assisted by one or more additional District Magistrates stationed in the large towns and subordinate to him. Appeals from the first-class Magistrates and District Magistrates go to the Court of Session manned by a Session Judge and additional Session Judges, whose jurisdictions normally extend through the district, but in some cases over two or more districts. Revisions from the appellate decisions of first-class Magistrates and District Magistrates go in the first place to the Sessions Court, which submits them with its recommendations for the orders of the High Court. The Session Court has the power of imposing any punishment, including death; but the death sentence is subject to confirmation by a Bench of two Judges in the High Court. Trials before the Courts of Session are held in certain cases with Assessors (whose opinion does not bind the Judge) and others with a Jury (whose verdict binds the Judge unless he thinks it

perverse, in which event he can refer the case with his opinion to the High Court to be decided by that Court). Appeals lie from the High Court to the Federal Court, but are admitted only very rarely.

The Chief Justices and Judges of the Federal Court are as follows:

FEDERAL COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Mr. Justice MOHAMMAD MUNIR.

Judges: Hon. Mr. Justice ABU SALEH MD. AKRAM, Hons. A. R. CORNELIUS, MOHAMMED SHARIF, S. A. REHMAN.

HIGH COURT OF WEST PAKISTAN

The High Court of West Pakistan was established by an order dated October 9th, 1955, when the former High Court of Judicature at Lahore, the Chief Court of Sind, the Judicial Commissioners Courts in N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan, and other courts functioning as High Courts in the territories included in the Province of West Pakistan, ceased to exist. The High Court sits at Lahore, but has branches at Karachi and Peshawar and Circuit Courts.

Chief Justice: Hon. S. A. RAHMAN.

Lahore Branch. Hon. Justices M. R. KAYANI, B. Z. KHAUS, ABDUL AZIZ KHAN, AKHLAQ HUSAIN J. ORCHESON, MOHAMMAD YAKUB ALI, MOHAMMAD SHARIF.

Karachi Branch. Hon. Justices MOHAMMAD BACHAL, MOHAMMAD BAKHSH A. MEMON, INAMULLAH KHAN, Z. H. LARI, RAHIM BAKHSH MUNSHI.

Peshawar Branch. Hon. Justices S. H. MOHAMMAD SHAFI, HABIBULLAH KHAN.

EAST BENGAL HIGH COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. AMIN AHMED.

Judges: Hon. Justices SOMNATH CHAKRAVARTY, MAHBUB MURSHED

RELIGION

The Indo-Pakistan sub-continent is inhabited by two religious groups, Hindus and Muslims, who together form the bulk of the population. The fundamental differences between them led to the creation of two separate homelands; and the sub-continent of India was accordingly partitioned into Bharat and Pakistan on August 14th, 1947, on the basis of Hindu majority areas going to Bharat and Muslim majority areas going to Pakistan.

The part which comprises Pakistan has a population of 75.8 million, of which Muslims form 85.9 per cent, and the rest are Scheduled Caste Hindus, Caste Hindus, Christians and others (including Buddhists, Tribal People of Chittagong Hill Tracks and Parsees).

In Western Pakistan the population is almost entirely Muslim. In Eastern Pakistan, on the other hand, there are over 10 million Hindus among the population.

Pakistan has complete freedom of religious worship.

CHURCH OF INDIA

There is a diocese of the Church of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon at Lahore, founded in 1877. The Bishop is the Rt. Rev. L. H. WOOLMER.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Roman Catholic Church in Pakistan is divided into the Ecclesiastical Provinces of Karachi (for West Pakistan) and Dacca (for East Pakistan). The Archbishop of Karachi, the Most Rev. Dr. ALCUIN VAN MILTENBURG, O.F.M., is also the Vatican Chargé d'Affaires in Pakistan. The Archbishop of Dacca is the Most Rev. LAWRENCE GRANER. In addition, there are Bishops at Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Chittagong, Dinajpur and Jessore.

THE PRESS

WEST PAKISTAN

KARACHI

DAILIES

Al-Wahid: P.O. Box 97; f. 1920; Sindhi; Editor DIN MOHD.

Anjam: P.O. Box 750; Urdu.

Asr-e-Jadeed: Jawahar Street; Urdu; Editor MAHMUD SHAUKAT USMANI.

Daily Al-Musleh: Ahmedia Hall, Magazine Lane; f. 1950; Urdu; Editor NAZIR AHMAD.

Daily Jang: P.O. Box 52; f. 1937; Urdu; Independent national; circulation 27,000; Editor M. KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN.

Dawn: South Napier Road; f. 1942; English, Gujarati and Urdu; circulation 22,800; Editor ALTAH HUSSAIN.

Evening Star: South Napier Road; English, Editor M. A. ZUBERI.

Imroze: McLeod Road; Urdu; Editor AHMAD NADIM QASIMI (and in Lahore)

Iqbal: 2 Saify Mahal Kutchery Road; Urdu; Editors JAMSHED ALI SIDDIQI, RAIS AHMAD JAFRI.

Millat: South Napier Road; f. 1946; Gujarati; Independent, circulation 9,400; Editor SYED FAKHRUDDIN MATRI.

Morning News: Saifce House, McLeod Road; English; Editor SYED MOHSIN ALI (and in Dacca).

Musalman: Robson Road; Urdu; Editor SYED ASHRAT ALI.

Nai Roshni: Nicol Road, Urdu; Editor G. A. CHOWDHRI.

Nauroze: Akbar Manzil, Ghazi Road; Urdu; Editor GHAZI INAM NABI PARDESI.

Nawa-e-Sind: Arambagh; Sindhi; Editor ABDUL GAFOOR SETAI.

Pakistan Standard: Official organ of the Muslim League; English, Editor FAREED S. JAFRI.

Times of Karachi (incorporating the *Evening Times*): Amil Road, Independent national; English; f. 1950; Editor Z. A. SULERI.

Vatan: South Napier Road; Gujarati; Editor USMAN HAJI T. SHADNAM.

BI-WEEKLIES AND WEEKLIES

Comment: Wahid Manzil, Akbar Road; f. 1952; weekly; English; Independent; circ. 10,000; Editor H. M. ABBASI.

Critic: Safe Deposit Chamber, McLeod Road; weekly; English; Editor S. A. KHAN.

Illustrated Weekly of Pakistan: P.O. Box 635; f. 1948; Sundays, English; circ. 21,450; Editor YUSUF AFGHAN.

Karachi Commerce: Mandviwala Building, Frere Road; f. 1947; circ. 4,500; weekly; English; Editor S. F. HUDA.

Parsi Sansar and Loke Sevak: Elander Road; f. 1909; bi-weekly; Gujarati; Editor PIROJSHAH HORMUSJI DASTUR.

Safeena: Quaidabad; bi-weekly; Urdu; Editor Dr. SHAKEEL ASHRAF.

PERIODICALS

Azadi: P.O. Box 1580; fortnightly; Urdu; Editor M. A. SHADID.

Bahar-e-Gulistan: Kaleem Press, monthly; Urdu; Editor SHAN AHMED.

Cotton and Textile Journal: Pakistan Herald Press; monthly; English; Editor MAZHAR YUSUF.

Economic Observer (formerly *Mina Bazar*): 683 Kutchery Road; f. 1948; fortnightly, English; circ. 4,000; Editor HASSAN AHMAD RAZI.

Industrial Recorder: 7 West Wharf Road; monthly; English; circ. 5,000; Editor A. M. BHATTY.

Mah-i-Nau: P.O. Box 183; Pakistan Publications; f. 1948, illustrated, cultural monthly, Urdu, circ. 14,000; Editor MUHAMMED RAFIQ KHAWAR.

Pakistan: P.O. Box 183, Pakistan Publications, f. 1948; cultural illustrated quarterly; English; Editor S. AMJAD ALI.

Pakistan Calling: Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Road; fortnightly; English; Editor K. G. ALI.

Pakistan Commerce and Industry: Muhamad Building, Hormusji Street; monthly, English.

Pakistan Economist: 16 Writer's Chambers, Dunolly Road; f. 1950, fortnightly; English, circ. 3,500; Editor AMEEN TAREEN.

Pakistan Medical Journal: 72 Liaquat Bazar; monthly; English; Editor N. Z. KHAN.

Pakistan Textile Industry Year Book: 16 Writers' Chambers, Dunolly Road, f. 1955; circ. 4,000; Editor AMEEN TAREEN.

Pakistan Textile Journal: 41 Cotton Exchange; f. 1950, monthly; English; Editor MAZHAR YUSUF.

Pakistan Trade: Dept of Commercial Intelligence; f. 1950, monthly, English; Editor MAQSOOD KHAN, M.A.

Variety: 16 Writer's Chambers, Dunolly Road; f. 1952; fortnightly; English, circ. 6,000; Editor AMEEN TAREEN.

Vision: 1 Victoria Chamber, Victoria Road; monthly; English; Editor YUNUS M. SAID.

Voice of Islam: A M 20, off Frere Road; monthly; English; Editor MUHAMMED FAZL-UR-RAHMAN-ANSARI.

LAHORE

DAILIES

Afaq: 72 The Mall; Urdu; Independent; circ. 15,000; Editor NUR AHMED.

Azad: Urdu; Editor MUJAHID-AL-HUSAINI.

Civil and Military Gazette: The Mall; f. 1870; English; Editor MUHAMMAD YAKUB KHAN.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Imroze: Rattan Chand Road; f. 1948; Urdu; circ. Lahore 16,000, Karachi 7,500; Editor AHMAD NADIM QASMI.

Maghribi-Pakistan: Lawrence Road; Urdu; Editor M. SHAFAT KHALEEL SAHAFI SALEH MUHAMMED SIDDIQ.

Mujahid: McLeod Road; Urdu; Editor ASI NIZAMI.

Nawa-i-Waqt: The Mall; f. 1940; Urdu; Editor HAMEED NIZAMI.

Pakistan Times: P.O. Box 223; f. 1947; English; Liberal; Editor MAZHAR ALI KHAN.

Safeena: 78 Chamberlain Road; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMED ALI SHAMSI.

Waqt: 56 Chamberlain Road; f. 1936; Urdu; Independent; circ. 3,000; Editor MOHAMMED YASIN BUTT.

Zamindar: 98 McLeod Road; f. 1903; Urdu; circ. 15,000; Editor AKHTAR ALI KHAN.

BI-WEEKLIES AND WEEKLIES

Light: Ahmadiyya Building; English; weekly; Editor AFTAB-UD-DIN AHMAD.

Lahore: 3 Mehta Street, Temple Road; Urdu; weekly; Editor SAQIB ZEERVI.

PERIODICALS

Careers: P O Box 175; monthly; English; Editors I. A. MALIK, N. D. KHAN.

Islamic Literature: Kashmiri Bazar; f. 1923; monthly; English; Editor SHEIKH MOHD. ASHRAF.

Pakistan Civil List: 48 The Mall; (London: 114 Southampton Row, W.C.1) complete directory of the Civil Service and other higher Government services; quarterly.

Economics and Commerce: 737-E Mohi Gate; f. 1951; fortnightly; English; Editors AZIZ A. ANWAR, M.A., LL.B., and RASHID A. ARSHAD, M.A., J.D.

Makhzan: f. 1906; monthly; Urdu; Editor HAMID ALI KHAN.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES AND WEEKLIES

Advance: Hyderabad; weekly; English; Editor PIR MUHAMMED S. CHANNA.

Hilal: Rawalpindi; f. 1952; daily; army newspaper; Urdu; circ. 3,000; Editor Major MASUD AHMAD.

Hilal-e-Pakistan: Hyderabad; daily; Sindhi; Editor MUHAMMED ISMAIL MUNSHI.

Insaf: Bahawalpur; bi-weekly; f. 1946; Urdu; circ. 2,500; Editor HAYAT TAREEN.

Insaf: Peshawar; weekly; Pushtu; Editor ABDUL HALEEM ASAR AFGHANI.

Khyber Mail: Saddar Road, Peshawar; f. 1932; daily; English; circ. 3,000; Editor S. SANAUULLAH.

Nai-Dunya: Multan; daily; Urdu; Editor WAHEED-UZ-ZAMAN-RAZMI.

Pak Kashmir: Rawalpindi; weekly; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMED FAYYAZ ABBASI.

Quetta Times: Quetta; f. 1924; weekly; English; circ. 1,000; Editor S. RUSTOMJI.

Sind Zamindar: Sukkur; weekly; Sindhi; Editor QADIR BUKSH.

Watan: Hyderabad, Sind; weekly; circ. 2,000; Editor MAQBOOL AHMED BHATTI, B.A.

Zamana: Quetta; weekly; Urdu; Editor HAIDER INAM WASTI.

PERIODICALS

Pasban: Quetta; fortnightly; Urdu; Editor MOLVI MOHD. ABDULLA.

Sports Guardian: Sialkot; monthly; English; Editor ASGHAR SAUDAI, M.A.

EAST PAKISTAN

DACCAs

DAILIES

Azad: Dhakeswari Road, Post Ramna; Bengali; f. 1936; circ. 10,000; Editor A. K. SHAMSUDDIN.

Millat: 17 Court House Street; f. 1952; Bengali; Acting Editor M. H. SIDDIQUE.

Morning News: (and in Karachi); English; Editor SYED MOHSIN ALI.

Pakistan Observer: 3-1 Johnson Road; f. 1949; English; Independent; circ. 15,000; Editor ABDUS SALAM.

Sangbad (incorporating the **ZIndegi**): 263 Bankshal Road; Bengali; Editor KHAIRUL KABIR.

WEEKLIES

Dhaka Prakash: Bengali; Editor ABDUR RASHID KHAN.

East Pakistan Information: Govt. Publication; circ. 5,500; English; Editor KHAIRUL KABIR.

Pakistan Advertiser: English; Editor AMIR HUSSAIN.

Pakistan Post: f. 1951; English; Editor SERAJUL ISLAM CHOUDHURY.

Sonar Bangla: Bengali; circ. 8,500; Editor NALINI KISHORE GUPTA.

Weekly Information Service: published by Ministry of Commerce and Industry; English.

PERIODICALS

Ananya: f. 1955; monthly; Bengali; illustrated magazine for women; circ. 5,000; Editor LAILA SAMAD.

Dilruba: monthly; Bengali; Editor SAHYD ALI ASHRAF.

Enterprise: 3-6 Johnson Road; f. 1951; economic and commercial; fortnightly; English; circ. 5,000; Editor HASAN ABID JAFRY.

Mah-i-Nau: Pakistan Publications, P.O. Ramna; monthly; Bengali; Editor M. MANSURDDIN.

Mohammadi: monthly; Bengali; Editor MUHAMMAD AKRAM KHAN.

Pakistan Today: f. 1948; monthly; English; Editor SERAJUL ISLAM CHOUDHURY.

Sainik: monthly; Bengali; Editor ABDUL GHAFOOR.

Survey of Economic Conditions in East Bengal: monthly; Government publication.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES AND WEEKLIES

Eastern Examiner: Chittagong; f. 1952; daily; English; Editor Mrs. A. ALI KHAN.

Eastern Herald: Sylhet; weekly; English; Editor MOHD. ABDUL MAKITH.

PAKISTAN

Nao-Belal: Sylhet; f. 1948; weekly; Bengali; Editor MUHAMMED MAHMUD ALI.

Purba Pakistan: Chittagong; daily; f. 1947; Bengali; circ. over 10,000; Editor ABDUS SALEM.

PUBLISHERS, BROADCASTING

NEWS AGENCY

Associated Press of Pakistan: Karachi.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Pakistan Newspaper Society: South Napier Road, Karachi.

PUBLISHERS

Al-Helal Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: 3-1 Johnson Road, Dacca; f. 1948; textbooks, periodicals, newspapers; Gen. Manager A. G. HAZARI.

Alamgir Book Depot: 42 Commercial Buildings, The Mall, Lahore.

Amalgamated Press: Bazar Kathian, Sialkot.

Ansari Publishing House: 2 Victoria Road, Karachi.

Asiatic Book Depot: Ganpat Road, Lahore.

Baliardi Publishing House: Bangsal Road, Dacca.

Book Company: 14 Bangla Bazar, Dacca.

City Art Press: 62 Subhash Bose Avenue, Lazmi Bazar.

Co-operative Society: S. H. Risala Road, Hyderabad, Sind.

Crescent Publications: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

East and West Publishers: Ganpat Road, Lahore.

Eastern Pakistan Syndicate Ltd.: Feni, Noakhali, East Pakistan.

Fine Art Printers: 46 Edwards Road, Rawalpindi; f. 1928; Dirs. NAIEEM, SHAMEEM YAMIN.

Frontier Exchange Press Ltd.: Adamjee Street, Rawalpindi; f. 1886; Managing Dir. FAZAL ABBAS.

Frontier Marketing Federation Ltd.: Sadar Road, Peshawar, Cantt.

Frontier Publishing Co.: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Government Printing and Stationery, Sind: Victoria Road, Karachi; f. 1837.

Governor-General Press: Victoria Road, Karachi.

Haque Press: Choti Bazar, Mymensingh.

Islami Kutub Khana: Sadar Bazar, Mianwali (Punjab).

Kitabistan Ltd.: f. 1947; branches in Karachi (Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road); Managing Dir. E. M.

ABBASI; Dacca (3 Johnson Road), Managing Partner A. J. SHAMSUDDIN, and Multan (Outside Lohari Gate).

Madni Publications: Darus Salam, Thatta (Sind).

Maktaba-e-Islamia: Chowk Bazar, Bahawalpur.

Mercantile Guardian Press and Publishers: 81-83 The Mall, Lahore; f. 1949; trade directories, etc.; Editor MAHMOOD AHMAD MIR.

Muhammadi Book House: 33 Patuatuly, Dacca; educational, medical, literary, legal and fiction.

Nairoshni: Nicol Road, Karachi.

Pak Publishers: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Pakistan Book Depot: 10 Islampur Road, Dacca.

Pakistan Co-operative Book Society Ltd.: Niaz Manzil, Jubilee Road, Chittagong; branches in Dacca and Karachi; Gen. Manager MAHBOOBUL ALLEM.

Pakistan Publishing Co.: Pakistan Chowk, Kutchery Road, Karachi.

Peco Ltd.: Circular Road, Lahore; f. 1936; Managing Dir. M. MOHAMMAD IHSAN; and **Peco Art Press**, Mochi Gate, Lahore; Managing Dir. JAMEEL MAZHAR.

Presidency Printing Works: Bangla Bazar, Dacca; educational; Proprietor SHAH JAHAN.

Provincial Book Depot: Victoria Park (South), Dacca.

"Rast Guftar" Publishers: Bhawana Bazar, Lyallpur; f. 1889.

Union Book Stall: Mohammad Building, Bunder Road, Karachi.

United Publishers: Anderkilla, Chittagong.

Universal Publishing Co.: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

University Book Agency: Kutchery Road, Lahore.

West Pak Publishing Co.: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

BROADCASTING

Radio Pakistan: 71 Garden Road, Karachi.

Radio Pakistan has a network of seven broadcasting stations operating thirteen transmitters—six of which are short wave. The high-power short-wave transmitters at Karachi provide an aerial link for all the zonal stations for the broadcasting of national programmes and centralised news in various languages. Twelve external programme services, seven regular and five experimental, to other countries are also put out each day. The short-wave transmitter at Dacca provides an extended zonal service as well as a link between East and West Pakistan. Of the older stations, Lahore and Dacca also have additional short-wave transmitters.

During the eight years of its existence, Radio Pakistan has made considerable progress, but the process of building up continues. Several new projects are at various stages of completion. Two new 10-kW. short-wave transmitters at Karachi and a 10-kW. medium-wave transmitter at Rawalpindi have been installed. Another 10-kW. short-wave transmitter at Peshawar and three satellite stations in East Pakistan will be set up.

Economies in broadcasting dictated by the 1953 financial crisis led to the inauguration of a transcription service, whereby the Lahore and Karachi centres of Radio Pakistan exchange recorded programmes in alternate weeks.

Director-General: Z. A. BOKHARI.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

State Bank of Pakistan: P.O. Box 246, Karachi; branches at Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Dacca, Chittagong, Quetta and Khulna; f. 1948; controls and regulates currency and foreign exchange and has the sole right of note issue; Cap. Rs.3,00,00,000 (in 300,000 fully paid shares of Rs.100 nominal value, of which the Central Government holds 51 per cent; the balance is subscribed by the public who receive interest at not less than 4 per cent); Res. Rs.3,00,00,000; total assets (June 30th, 1955) Rs.2,53,66,07,887; Governor ABDUL QADIR; Deputy Governor SHER JANG KHAN.

PAKISTANI BANKS

Habib Bank Ltd.: Bunder Road, Karachi; f. 1941; cap. auth. Rs.3,00,00,000, subs., Rs. 1,50,00,000; p.u. Rs 1,50,00,000; res. Rs.1,00,00,000; dep. Rs 37,27,06,000 (December 31st, 1953); Pres AHMED HABIB; Managing Dirs. MAHOMEDALI HABIB, RASHID D. HABIB, Gen. Manager RAZAK H. MAHOMED; Sec. M. R. PIRBHOY.

Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.: Merewether Tower, McLeod Road, Karachi; f. 1948; cap. auth. Rs 3,00,00,000; subs. Rs 1,50,00,000; p.u. Rs 75,03,000; 18 brs.

National Bank of Pakistan: Victoria Road, Karachi; f. 1949; sponsored by the Government of Pakistan; cap. auth. Rs.6,00,00,000, issued and subscribed, Rs.6,00,00,000; p.u. Rs.1,50,00,000; res. Rs 50,00,000; dep. Rs 33,02,66,095 (December 31st, 1954); brs. Pakistan 62, Saudi Arabia 1, Calcutta 1, London Office: 20 Eastcheap, E.C 3; Pres HOSHANG DINSHAW; Managing Dir. A. MUHAJIR; Govt. Dir. MUMTAZ HASAN; London Manager J. L. TOMLINSON.

FOREIGN BANKS OPERATING IN PAKISTAN

Allahabad Bank Ltd., The: 6 and 7 Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1865; auth. cap. Rs.1,00,00,000, cap. p.u. Rs.45,50,000; res. fund Rs.1,08,00,000; brs. at Lahore, Karachi and Lyallpur; Dirs. K. M. CAMPBELL, M.B.E., Maharajadhiraja Bahadur Sir UDAY CHAND MAHTAB, K.C.I.E., B.A., Sir IQBAL AHMAD, H. M. MUIR, A. IZAT.

Canara Bank, Ltd.: Light House Hill, Mangalore, S. India; f. 1906; auth. cap. Rs.50,00,000; cap. p.u. Rs.29,00,000; res. fund Rs. 26,00,000 (Dec. 31st, 1954); 47 brs.; Foreign Branch, Karachi; Chair. A. DAMODAR PAI, B.A., B.L.; Gen. Manager P. S. NAYAK, B.A., B.L., F.I.I.B.

Bank of India Ltd.: Karachi; Head Office, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1906; auth. cap. Rs.5,00,00,000; cap. p.u. Rs.2,50,00,000; Res Rs.3,52,00,000; dep. Rs.60,38,16,230 (Dec. 31st, 1954); Chair. Sir COWASJEE JEHangIR, G.B.E., K.C.I.E.; Agent RUSTOM COWASHA MEHTA, Bunder Road, Karachi.

Central Bank of India, Ltd.: Head Office: Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, 1; brs. in Pakistan: Chittagong, Dacca, Dinajpur, Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi, Lahore, Mymensingh, Narayanganj and Mirburkhas; f. 1911; auth. cap. Rs.6,30,00,000;

p.u. Rs 3,14,54,250; res. Rs.4,01,00,837 (Dec. 31st, 1954); Chair. Sir HOMER MODY, K.B.E., Vice-Chair. COOVERJI HORMUSJI BHABA.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China: Chittagong and Karachi; Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; cap. p.u. £3,500,000; res. £5,000,000; dep. £180,134,217 (Dec. 31st, 1954); Chair. VINCENT A. GRANTHAM, Chief Gen. Manager, H. F. MORFORD.

Eastern Bank Ltd., The: Chittagong and Karachi; Head Office, 2 and 3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3; cap. auth. £2,000,000; p.u. £1,000,000; res. £1,500,000; Chair. Sir EVAN MEREDITH JENKINS; Gen. Manager H. BARDEN.

Grindlays Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1828; brs. Karachi, Lahore, Quetta, Peshawar; share capital owned by National Bank of India Ltd.; cap. auth. and issued £500,000; res. £350,000; Chair. Rt Hon. Lord COLGRAIN, M.C.

Hind Bank Ltd., The: 4 Brabourne Road, Calcutta 1; br. in Narayanganj (East Pakistan), f. 1943, cap. auth. Rs 2,00,00,000, p.u. Rs 50,00,000; res. Rs. 23,50,000; (Dec. 31st, 1954); Chair. K. P. GOENKA; Gen. Manager S. D. PARDIWALLA.

Lloyds Bank Ltd.: Eastern Dept; 34 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.2; brs. at Karachi (3), Chittagong, Dacca, Lahore, Khulna and Rawalpindi; f. 1765; cap. p.u. £15,810,252, res. £17,000,000; dep. £1,244,305,784 (Dec. 31st, 1954); Chief Manager A. P. NIELSEN; Manager C. GARDNER; Gen. Manager (Eastern Branches) W. T. C. PARKER, 29 Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, India.

Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.: 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; brs. at Karachi, Chittagong and Khulna; f. 1892; cap. auth. £3,000,000, sub. £2,220,000 p.u. £1,470,000; res. £1,750,000; Chair. Sir KENNETH W. MEALING; Deputy Chair Sir CYRIL E. JONES, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Chief Manager, R. N. DRAKE.

National Bank of India Ltd.: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; brs. at Lahore, Karachi, Chittagong, Narayanganj and Khulna; f. 1863; cap. p.u. £2,851,563; res. £3,104,687; Chair. J. K. MICHIE; Gen. Manager N. W. CHISHOLM.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V.: Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam; brs. at Karachi and Chittagong; f. 1824; cap. auth. fl.75,030,000, p.u. fl.60,030,000; res. fund fl.40,015,000; Chair. M. P. VOUTE.

State Bank of India (formerly the Imperial Bank of India): Head Offices: Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; brs. in Pakistan at Chittagong, Dacca, Hyderabad (Sind), Karachi, Lahore, Lyallpur, Mirburkhas, Mymensingh, Narayanganj; auth. cap. Rs.20,00,00,000; res. fund Rs 6,35,00,000 (Dec. 31st, 1954); Managing Dir. S. K. HANDOO.

FINANCE CORPORATIONS

Agricultural Development Finance Corporation: Aimai House, Victoria Road, Karachi 3; f. 1953 following the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation Act 1952; provides credit facilities for development of

agriculture, also mechanical equipment; establishes stores; undertakes drainage work, purchase and distribution of seeds and fertilisers; cap. authorised Rs.5,00,00,000 (to be subscribed by the Central Government from time to time); total loans sanctioned to June 30th, 1955, against 466 applications, Rs.51,73,172; Managing Dir. M. HASHIM; Regional Offices at Dacca, Lahore and Sukkur.

House Building Finance Corporation: corner Victoria and Bunder Roads, Karachi; f. 1952 under the House Building Finance Act 1952; provides credit facilities at low interest for house building, also for land purchase where necessary; cap. authorised Rs.50,00,000 (to be subscribed by the Central Government); Chair. HUSAIN IMAM; Secretary SALAHUDDEN KHAN; Regional Offices at Lahore and Dacca.

Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation: New Habib Bank Building, corner Victoria and Bunder Roads, Karachi; f. 1949 under the Pakistan Industrial Finance Corporation Act of 1949; grants loans to industrial concerns, underwrites issue of stock, etc.; cap. auth. Rs.3,00,00,000, p.u. Rs.2,00,00,000 (the Central Government holds a majority of shares); five Directors are appointed by the Central Government, three are elected by the other shareholders; Chair. HATIM A. ALAVI; Managing Dir. V. HAVLICEK; total accommodation granted up to June 30th, 1955 in loans, underwriting agreements and guarantees amounted to Rs.7,07,87,771.

Pakistan Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation: Cotton Exchange Building, McLeod Road, Karachi; f. 1948 under the Pakistan Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation Ordinance 1948, provides assistance to refugees in both East and West Pakistan through loans, establishment of cottage industries, supplies of raw material and tools, and marketing of products; entire cap. subscribed by the Govt of Pakistan; Chair. S. WAJID ALI SHAH; Sec. M. JAN.

INSURANCE

Pakistan Insurance Corporation: Lloyd's Bank Building, McLeod Road, Karachi 2; f. 1952 by the Government of Pakistan under the Pakistan Insurance Corporation Act 1952; a reinsurance corporation handling all forms of fire, marine and miscellaneous reinsurances, assisting the launching of new insurance companies in Pakistan, developing the insurance industry in the country; training insurance personnel; cap. authorised Rs.1,00,00,000, sub. Rs.20,00,000; total assets exceed Rs.50,00,000; majority of shares held by Central Government of Pakistan; Chair. K. F. HAIDER; Managing Dir. D. W. PURNELL, A.A.I.I.

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Alco Insurance Co. Ltd.: Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay; f. 1944; cap. auth. Rs.21,00,000, sub. Rs.10,00,000, p.u. Rs.5,00,000; brs. at Karachi and Dacca; Chair. YAHYABHAI ADAMJI JASDANWALLA; Managing Dir. ABDULLABHAI ADAMJI JASDENVALA; Gen. Manager S. R. IDGUNJI, A.C.I.I.

American Life Insurance Co.: Nadir House, McLeod Road, Karachi; Home Office: 825-27 Washington Street, Wilmington, Delaware, U.S.A.; cap. \$1,000,000; insurance in force (consolidated) \$147,067,158; total assets \$16,755,512 (Dec. 31st, 1954).

Bharat Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bunder Road, Karachi; f. 1896.

British India General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Mehta House, Apollo Street, Bombay; f. 1919, cap. p.u. Rs.20,00,000; res. fund Rs.95,42,281; Chair. FRAMROZE H. MEHTA; Gen. Manager M. S. DASTUR.

Eagle Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: Spencer's Building, McLeod Road, Karachi; Head Office: 1 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.4; brs. and agencies in Australia, Canada, India, Pakistan, South Africa, New Zealand, Belgium, U.S.A., etc.; cap. auth. £5,500,000; p.u. £3,350,000; total assets £98 m.; premium income 1954 £24 m.; Chair. and Managing Dir. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN; Joint Gen. Managers R. A. MOORE, H. ROUTH, F.C.I.I.; Sec. H. J. H. SMITH, F.C.I.S., A.C.I.I.

Eastern Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Opposite Imperial Bank, McLeod Road, Karachi.

Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; f. 1897; cap. p.u. Rs.5,15,000; Administrator DEWAN BAHADUR R. VARADACHARI; Manager R. B. PRA DHAN, B.COM., F.I.A.

Habib Insurance Co. Ltd.: 324 Serai Road, Karachi; f. 1942; cap. auth. Rs.1,00,00,000, sub. and p.u. Rs.50,00,000, brs. Karachi, Lahore, Hyderabad, Lyallpur, Multan, Chittagong and Dacca; Chair. AHMED HABIB; Managing Dir. HYDER MAHOMEDALI.

Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.: Central Bank Building, Bunder Road, Karachi; Head Office: Hindusthan Buildings, 4 Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta; f. 1907; cap. p.u. Rs.4,69,885.

Indian Life Assurance Co. Ltd., The: P.O. Box 7143, Ilaco House, Victoria Road, Sadar, Karachi; f. 1892; cap. p.u. Rs.1,45,000.

Jupiter General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bunder Road, Karachi; Head Office: Imperial Bank Buildings, Fort, Bombay; f. 1919; cap. p.u. Rs.2,374,000; total assets over Rs.2,00,00,000; Chair. SARAT CHANDRA BOSE; Managing Dir. LALA SHANKER LAL; Dir.-in-Charge P. N. KAUL.

Lakshmi Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bunder Road, Karachi; Head Office: P.O. Box 2015, Civil Lines, No. 2, Delhi; Chair. RAI BAHADUR LALA ISHAR DAS SAWHNEY, M.A., LL.B.

Muslim Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 55 Mozang Road, Lahore; f. 1934; cap. auth. Rs.10,00,000, sub. Rs.4,89,100, p.u. Rs.2,46,456, brs. at Karachi, Dacca, Lahore, Peshawar, Chittagong, Sylhet and Rajshahi; Chair. RAJA MOHAMMAD INSANULLAH KHAN; Managing Dir. Dr. M. S. MUTTAQI, F.I.S.A.

National Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Chartered Bank Chambers, McLeod Road, Karachi; Head Office: 7 Council House Street, Calcutta; f. 1931; Pres. LAKSHMIPAT SINGHANIA; Gen. Manager S. D. SRINIVASAN, M.A., F.I.A.; Manager B. C. RAKSHIT, B.A., LL.B., A.C.I.I.; Pakistan brs. in Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna; also in Burma, Ceylon and India.

New India Assurance Co. Ltd.: Mach-Miani Road, Karachi; Head Office: P.O.B. 969, Bombay; f. 1919; auth. cap. Rs.60,00,000; cap. p.u. Rs.71,21,055; total funds Rs.10,41,42,735; Chair. A. D. SHROFF; Gen. Manager B. K. SHAH.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: McLeod Road, Karachi; Head Office: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay; f. 1874; funds over Rs.48,66,00,000; total assurances in force, over Rs.1,66,09,00,000; Manager L. S. VAIDYANATHAN, M.A., F.I.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Pak Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 26 The Bal-Kishen Buildings, opposite High Court, The Mall, Lahore, P.O. Box 119; f. 1949; cap. auth. Rs.10,00,000, sub. and p.u. Rs.2,00,000; brs. at Karachi, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Multan, Quetta, Dacca, Chittagong and Sylhet; Managing Dir. K. S. CH. MAHMUD KHAN; Gen. Manager SAIYID SHAHID HASAN.

Pakistan Motor Owners' Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Bank Square, The Mall, Lahore; f. 1946; brs. Chittagong, Dacca, Karachi, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Quetta, Sylhet, Multan and Lahore; Chair. ABDUL HAKIM SIDDIKI; Managing Dir. Sh. AZIZ AHMAD.

Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Karachi; Head Office: opposite Churchgate Station, Fort, Bombay; f. 1919.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Life Assurance Offices: Karachi; f. 1949.

Insurance Association of Pakistan: P.O. Box 4932, Karachi 2; f. 1948; membership comprises 77 companies (Pakistan and foreign) transacting accident, fire and marine insurance in Pakistan; issues tariffs and establishes rules for insurance in the territory; Pres. K. F. HAIDER; Vice-Pres. H. I. WATSON; Sec. M. MAROOF; brs. at Chittagong and Dacca.

Pakistan Insurance Institute: Karachi; f. 1951 to encourage insurance education among insurance personnel affiliated to the Chartered Insurance Institute, London.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ORGANISATIONS

Foreign Trade Development Council: f. 1953 by the Government of Pakistan to advise the Government on export-import policy generally; Chair. the Minister of Commerce; mems. comprise govt. officials and reps. of Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations.

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation: Victoria Road, Karachi; f. 1952 by Act of Parliament to promote key industries; semi-autonomous; Chair. G. FARUQUE.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

All-Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Madha Chamber, Bunder Road, Karachi; f. 1947; 700 mem. firms, 12 affiliated associations and chambers of commerce; Pres. KHAN BAHADUR HAJI WAJHUDDIN, M.B.E.; Sec. S. W. AHMAD, B.A.

Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pakistan: Chamber of Commerce Building, Post Box 4833, Wood Street, Karachi; f. 1948; 9 mem. organisations; Pres. T. W. CREE, Vice-Pres. H. MACAULAY (Chittagong) and E. P. BARRY (Punjab and N.W.F.P.); Sec. J. S. LOBO.

CHITTAGONG

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce: Agrabad Road; f. 1906, 85 mems.; Pres. H. MACAULAY; Secs. S. R. RIZVI, D. C. BYRNE; Asst. Sec. F. F. PENHEIRO.

City Chamber of Commerce, Chittagong (formerly Chittagong Merchants' Association): Feringhee Bazar Road; f. 1907; 100 mems.; Pres. Sultan MOWJEE; Hon. Sec. ABUL MANSUR.

Muslim Chamber of Commerce: Rafiq Manzil, Station Road; f. 1936; 165 mems.; Pres. ALHAJ SHAIKH RAFIUDDIN AHMED SIDDIQUEE; Sec. A. K. M. AMINUL ISLAM, B.L.

LAHORE

Pakistan Chamber of Commerce: 23 Mason Narsingdas Building, The Mall; f. 1946; 200 mems.; maintains a library; Pres. SHEIKH ZAHUR AHMAD; Hon. Sec. MEHBOUB SAYED; Sec. Prof. G. MOHY-UD-DIN; publ. *Bulletin*.

Punjab and N.W.F.P. Chamber of Commerce: Commerce House, 14 Lawrence Road; f. 1923; 84 mems.; Chair. R. G. S. WILLIS; Sec. J. D'SYLVA.

DACCÁ

Dacca Chamber of Commerce: 107 Kali Prasanna Ghosh Street; f. 1944; 625 mems.; Pres. NURUL HUDA; Hon. Gen. Sec. ABDUS SATTAR.

HYDERABAD (SIND)

Sind Cotton Ginners' Association: f. 1937; 80 mems.; Pres. HAJI SULEMAN NANJI; Hon. Sec. SETH CHANDIRAM JANJIMAL; Asst. Sec. KEWALRAM J. VASWAMI.

KARACHI

Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber: Bellasis Street, Karachi 1; f. 1916; 361 mems.; Pres. JAMSHED NUSSERWANJEE, Sec. HARIDAS LALJI, M.L.A., J.P.

Chamber of Commerce, Pakistan: 786 Napier Road; f. 1942; 772 mems.; Pres. ABDUL KHALIQ ABDUL RAZAK; Hon. Sec. M. A. ENAM ELLAHIE; publ. *M.C.C. Trade Journal* (fortnightly).

Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Wood Street, P.O. Box 4833; 187 mems.; Chair. T. W. CREE; Sec. J. S. LOBO.

Karachi Cotton Association, Ltd., The: The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road; f. 1933; 267 mems.; Chair. MIRZA A. RAZA; Sec. Col. S. HAMIDULLAH; publs. *Karachi Cotton Annual*, *Daily Cotton Market Report*, *Weekly Cotton Circular*.

Karachi Muslim Merchants' Association: Merchants' Association Building, Nicol Road; f. 1948; over 75 members; Pres. M. A. QUADEEM; Sec. K. A. RASHID VORA.

Pakistan Cotton Association, Ltd., The: Buyers' and Shippers' Building, Bellasis Street; f. 1948; 160 mems.; Chair. A. R. KOHARI; Sec. S. A. H. BILGRAMI; publs. *Daily Cotton Market Report*, *Annual Report* and statistical data.

Pakistan Merchants' Association: P.M.A. Building, Nicol Road; f. 1902; about 200 mems.; Pres. KASSIM DADA; Senior Vice-Pres. H. A. R. SAVUL; Vice-Pres. R. F. COWASJEE; Sec. M. A. SOZER, F.I.C.S.

PESHAWAR

Frontier Chamber of Commerce: f. 1943; 21 mems.; Pres. MIAN GHULAM HUSSAIN; Secs. KH. MOHMED YOUSAF, FAZAL-I-MAHMOOD.

TRADE UNIONS

There were 406 registered trade unions, with a membership of 402,803 at the end of March 1955, according to a list published by the Central Ministry of Labour.

All-Pakistan Confederation of Labour (APCOL): 5 Moosa Lane, Karachi 2; f. 1949; 154 unions; total membership 279,384; Pres. M. A. KHATIB; Sec.-Gen. FAIZ AHMED.

AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS:

West Pakistan Federation of Labour (WPFL): 5 Moosa Lane, Karachi 2; 106 unions; total membership 153,924; Pres. B. KHAN BAKHTIAR; Gen. Sec. M. A. KHATIB.

East Pakistan Federation of Labour (EPFL): 16B Court House Street, Dacca; 48 unions; total membership 128,460; Pres. AFTAB ALI; Gen. Sec. FAIZ AHMED.

Pakistan Seafarers' Federation (PSF): Jackson Street, Keamari, Karachi 7; 3 unions; total membership 4,016; Pres. AFTAB ALI; Gen. Sec. A. H. MIRZA.

Sind Hari Federation (SHF): P.O. Umarnkot, Sind; 1 union; total membership 33,357.

Pakistan Transport Workers' Federation (PTF): 5 Moosa Lane, Karachi 2; 38 unions; total membership 102,780.

All-Pakistan Railwaymen's Federation (APRF): 14 Brandreth Road, Lahore; f. 1948; 5 unions; total membership 40,371; Pres. Dr. T. H. KHALID; Sec.-Gen. UMAR DIN.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Pakistan has two large rail systems: the Eastern Bengal Railway in Eastern Pakistan and the North-Western Railway in Western Pakistan. Both of these are State-owned and have a total route mileage of 7,047 miles. The Eastern Bengal Railway is mostly metre gauge and the North-Western Railway mostly broad gauge.

(See also tables in statistical section.)

Director-General of Railways: S. M. HASAN, Railway Division, Karachi.

SHIPPING

As the two zones of Pakistan are not geographically contiguous there is ample scope for development in the linking up of the two areas by sea. At the time of partition there were no shipping companies in the territories comprising Pakistan. Karachi and Chittagong have now been declared ports of registry, and the chief companies now operating in Pakistan are:

Gulf Steamships, Ltd.: "Steel House", West Wharf Road, Karachi; 1 tanker, 9,760 tons, 1 dry-cargo vessel, 7,350 tons; Managing Dir. IBRAHIM MOHAMEDALI; Sec. ZAINUDDIN A. DALAL.

Muhammadi Steamship Co.: Muhammadi House, McLeod Road (P.O.B. 4128), Karachi; agents in Colombo and principal Eastern and Pakistan ports; services, Pakistan and Eastern ports; 3 vessels, total gross tonnage 21,400 tons; Managing Dir. FAKHRUDDIN VALIBHAI.

East and West Steamship Co.: P.O. Box 7014, Kimari, Karachi; services, West Pakistan, India, Ceylon, East Pakistan; 7 ocean-going vessels, 4 coastal vessels, 2 deep-sea tugs, 1 salvage vessel, totalling 48,436 tons gross.

In addition, many foreign shipping companies run services to Karachi and Chittagong.

AIR SERVICES

Pakistan International Airlines Corp: Khuro Road, Karachi 4; est. 1955 as a result of merger of Orient Airways Ltd. with Pakistan International Airlines. The Corporation operates internal services and services to India, Cairo, London and Rangoon. Chair. MIRZA AHMAD ISPAHANI; Chief Administrative Officer M. M. SALIM.

Foreign airlines operating in Pakistan include:

Air Ceylon: Forbes Building, Dunolly Road, Karachi.

Air France: Passengers. Hotel Metropole, M. A. Khuhro Road, Karachi, Freight Safe Deposit Chambers, McLeod Road, Karachi.

Air India, Ltd.: Karachi House, McLeod Road, Karachi.

Air Services of India, Ltd.: McLeod Road, Karachi.

British Overseas Airways Corporation: McLeod Road, Karachi.

Indian National Airways: Finlay House, McLeod Road, Karachi.

Indian Trans-Continental Airways, Ltd.: Finlay House, McLeod Road, Karachi.

India Travel Service (Pakistan): Volkart Building, McLeod Road, Karachi.

Islamistan Airways, Ltd.: Khoru Garden, Karachi.

K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines): Volkart Building, McLeod Road, Karachi

Pan-American World Airways: Finlay House, McLeod Road, Karachi.

Philippines Air Lines: 7 Beach Luxury Hotel, Karachi.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

All-Pakistan Association of Applied Psychology and Psychical Analysis: Karachi.

All-Pakistan Homoeopathic Association: Pakistan Chowk, Karachi; f. 1949; 5,780 mems; Sec. Dr. S. AKHTAR; publs. *Pakistan Homoeopathic Journal* (monthly), *Homoeopathic Light*.

Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu Pakistan: Hospital Road, Karachi I; f. 1902, Pres. Dr. MAWLAWI ABDUL-HAQ, B.A., D.LITT.; Vice-Pres. Begam FAZLUR RAHMAN; Joint Sec. MOULVI SAYYID HASHIMI, Asst. Sec. F. Z. ABASSY; publs. *Urdu Tarikh-wa-Siyasiat*, *Science* (quarterlies), *Maashiyat* (monthly), *Qawmi-Zaban* (fortnightly); see also under Libraries.

Iqbal Academy, The: 134 Multi-Storey Building, Kingsway, Karachi; f. 1951, institutes scholarships and lectureships, publishes books and pamphlets, and awards literary prizes, special Iqbal research library; Pres. The Minister of Education; Dir. M. RAFI UD DIN.

Karachi Theosophical Society: 1 Bunder Road, Karachi I, activities include study of U.N. and its work, and discussions on problems of education and social welfare in Pakistan; Pres. Mrs. GOOL MINWALLA; Sec. Mrs. D. ENGINEER.

Pakistan Association for the Advancement of Science: c/o University of the Punjab, Lahore; f. 1947; Sec. Dr. BASHIR AHMAD; publ. *The Pakistan Journal of Science*, *The Pakistan Journal of Scientific Research*, and monographs and bibliographies.

Pakistan Economic Association: c/o Economics Dept., University of the Punjab, Lahore; publ. *Pakistan Economic Journal* (quarterly).

Pakistan Institute of International Affairs: Strachen Road, Karachi, f. 1947, 400 mems; library of 6,500 vols.; Sec. K. SARWAR HASAN, publ. *Pakistan Horizon*.

Pakistan Medical Association: Said Manzil, Bunder Road, Karachi.

Society of Arts and Literature: Hands Park, Chittagong; f. 1948 for the advancement of art, literature, education and culture through literary and musical conferences, debates etc.; over 500 mems and 1,000 associates, management vested in a General Council, which elects a working cttee.

University of the Punjab Historical Society: University Hall, Lahore, Punjab; f. 1911.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Astronomical Observatory of the University of the Punjab: Punjab University Observatory, Cust Road, Lahore, f. 1920; Curator M. ZIA-UD-DIN, M.A., PH.D.

Cancer Research Institute: Jinnah Central Hospital, Karachi; f. 1954.

Fazl-i-Omar Research Institute: Model Town, Lahore, f. 1946, objects to promote the study of science and the development of industries in the country; library 5,000 vols., Dir. MOHAMMAD ABDULLAH.

Malaria Institute of Pakistan: 50 Madan Mohan Basak Rd., Saha House, Dacca; f. 1947; library of 1,300 vols; training in malariology for medical graduates and sanitary inspectors, entomological, protozoological and malario-metric surveys; biological testing of insecticides; therapeutic and suppressive trials on anti-malaria drugs; Asst. Dir. Dr. M. Z. Y. HUSAIN, M.B., B.S.

Meteorological Institutes: Karachi, Lahore and Chittagong

Karachi: Frere Road, f. 1856; Dir. Met. Services S. N. NAQVI, M.Sc., F.R.MET.S.; Admin. Officer HASHMATULLAH KHAN, B.A.

Lahore: Jail Road; f. 1866; Dir. ABDUL HAYE, M.Sc.

Chittagong: Chowk Bazar; Dir. N. A. QUADIR, M.Sc.

Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute: G.P.O.-Peshawar Cantt., W. Pakistan; f. 1949; 60 mems; Officer-in-Charge ABDUL WAHID, L.V.P., M.Sc.

Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute: Comilla, East Pakistan, f. 1947; Officer-in-Charge M. M. HUQ, B.V.Sc., G.M.V.C.

Pakistan Central Jute Research Institute: Tejgaon, Dacca; f. 1951 under Pakistan Central Jute Committee, Government of Pakistan, for agricultural, technological and economic work on jute; Dir. of Agricultural Wing Dr. S. D. CHAUDHURI, PH.D., D.I.C.; research published in Annual Report of Pakistan Central Jute Committee.

Pakistan Forest College and Research Institute: Abbottabad, W. Pakistan, f. 1947; library of 10,500 vols; forestry museum; two training courses leading to Diploma or Certificate, Dir. Dr. A. H. KHAN; publ. *Pakistan Journal of Forestry*.

Silvicultural Research Division: Punjab Forest Department, 24 Cooper Road, Lahore, Punjab; Dir. M. Z. HAQ, K.B., I.F.S.

Varendra Research Society and Museum: Rajshahi, East Bengal; f. 1910; objects: investigation and encouragement of history, archaeology, anthropology, literature, and art in relation to India and Pakistan, and with special reference to Bengal; collection and preservation of archaeological and other relics, ancient MSS., etc., and publication of original works on these subjects; 32 mems; library of about 5,700 vols; 6,625 items in museum, including 3,940 ancient MSS.; Pres. RAJA PRATIVA NATH RAY BAHADUR OF DIGHAPATIYA; Hon. Sec. K. C. SARKAR, M.A., B.L.; Chair. of the Museum ALI HASAN, M.A.; Curator Dr. G. M. HILALI, M.A., D.Phil.; Librarian Prof. S. P. LAHIRY, M.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

LIBRARIES

Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu Pakistan Libraries: Hospital Road, Karachi 1; comprises:

Kutub Khana-i-'Am (*Public Library*): f. 1948; 12,000 vols. in Urdu.

Kutub Khana-i-Khas (*Special Library*): f. 1948; 25,000 vols. in Urdu, Arabic, Persian and English; MSS. in Urdu, Persian and Arabic.

British Council Libraries: Karachi; 12,000 vols.; Lahore 10,000; Dacca 5,000 vols.

British Information Services Library: El-Markaz Building, Bunder Road, Karachi; Dir. A. C. HALL; Deputy Dir. R. HICKLING.

Central Government College for Women Library: Karachi.

Central Public Library: Dacca; Librarian AHMAD HUSAIN.

Central Secretariat Library: Karachi; 7,300 vols.

Dwarkanadas Library: Lahore; f. 1921; 24,000 vols.

Dyal Singh College Library: Lahore; f. 1910; 21,500 vols.; Librarian S. S. FATIMI, LIB.DIP.

Forman Christian College Library: Lahore; f. 1866; about 45,000 vols.; Hon. Librarian Prof JAMES C. MANRY.

Islamia College Library: Lahore; f. 1885; 30,000 vols.; Librarian SYED NASIR AHMED, B.A.

Khalidina Library and Reading Room: Karachi.

Lahore Government College Library: Lahore; f. 1864; 31,449 vols.; Librarian M. SIDDIQUE, B.A., LIB.DIP.

Liaquat Library: Liaquat Hall Garden, Karachi; f. 1852 as Frere Hall Library; 15,000 vols.; Librarian NEMATULLAH BEGG.

Punjab Private Library: Lahore; f. 1884; 125,000 vols.; Librarian KH. NUR ELAHI, B.A., LIB.DIP.

Sandeman Library: Quetta; f. 1886; 10,929 vols.; Librarian MUHAMMAD ABDUL RAZZAQ.

Talim-ul-Islam College Library: Lahore; f. 1944; 3,821 vols.; Librarian M. MOHAMMAD DIN, M.A., LIB.DIP.

U.S. Information Services Library: Karachi; Librarian MISS BARBARA PORTEOUS.

University of Dacca Library: Dacca; f. 1921; 150,000 vols. and over 35,000 MSS.; Librarian Dr. NAFIS AHMAD, M.A., PH.D.

University of the Punjab Library: Lahore; f. 1882; approx. 165,000 vols.; Hon. Librarian A. RAHIM KHAN, M.A.

University of Sind Library: Hyderabad (Sind); f. 1948; 24,000 vols.; Librarian J. W. SYED, M.A.

West Punjab Vedic Library: Lahore; f. 1885; 16,640 vols.; Librarian Pt. VISHWA NATH, M.A.

MUSEUMS

Pakistan Museum Association: Peshawar; f. 1949; objects: to advance and improve the work of museums in Pakistan; to establish close contact with universities, educational and services institutions; to open new museums in important towns in Pakistan; to provide facilities for the training of curators; to establish an archaeological laboratory; and to popularise museums in the country by the following means: (1) to start a travelling museum fully equipped with cinematograph films, (2) to hold exhibitions, (3) to deliver lectures, and (4) to publish literature on Pakistan museums; Pres. Dr. MAHMUD HUSAIN, PH.D.; Sec. M. A. SHAKUR, B.A.; publs. *Museums Journal of Pakistan* (two issues a year), *Museum Studies*.

National Museum of Pakistan: Frere Hall, Karachi; f. 1950; collections comprise antiquities of all kinds excavated at the prehistoric sites of Mohenjodaro and Harappa; Buddhist and Brahmanical sculptures, relics, and a series of terra cotta reliefs from Taxila and Paharpur; epigraphs in Arabic and Persian languages; Indo-Greek and Hindu coins and issues of the Sultan of Delhi, Mughal Emperors and of Indian States; textiles; armoury; Mughal and Rajput paintings; MSS.; Mughal official documents; specimens of modern arts and crafts of Pakistan; other Muslim relics and miscellaneous objects; Supt. S. A. NAQVI, M.A., LL.B., F.R.A.S., A.M.A.

Archaeological Museum: Harappa, Dist. Montgomery, West Pakistan; Custodian MOHD SAID AHMAD.

Archaeological Museum: Mohenjodaro, P.O. Dokri, Dist. Larkana, Sind; Curator S. M. ISHTEYAQUE, B.A.

Archaeological Museum: Taxila, Rawalpindi; Curator FAZIL QADIR.

Central Museum: Lahore, West Punjab; f. 1864; contains largest collection in the world of Graeco-Buddhist sculpture, one of the finest of Indian coins and miniature paintings of the Mughal, Rajput and Kangra schools; modern section recently enlarged; Curator MALIK SHAMS.

Dacca Museum: Ramna, Dacca, East Pakistan; f. 1913; library of 3,000 vols.; art and archaeology of Bengal; associated with the Asiatic Society of Pakistan, Curator AHMAD HASAN DANI, M.A., PH.D., F.R.A.S.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Dental Museum of the Montmorency College of Dentistry: Lahore.

Lahore Fort Museum: Lahore; under the charge of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Western Pakistan Circle, Lahore.

Peshawar Museum: Peshawar; f. 1907; the collections of this museum are devoted mainly to the sculptures of the Gandhara School; they comprise an unrivalled collection of images of the Buddha, Bodhisattvas, Buddhist deities, reliefs illustrating the life of the Buddha and Jataka stories, architectural pieces and minor antiquities excavated at Charsadda, Sahri-Bahlol, Shahji-ki-Dheri, Takht-i-Bahi and Jamal Garhi; also numismatic collection, an art gallery, and sections for industrial and mineral products, forestry, effigies of Red Kafirs, etc.; Curator M. A. SHAKUR, B.A.; publs. *Guides*, *Red Kafirs*, *Handbook*, etc.

Varendra Research Museum: see under Research Institutes.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

UNIVERSITY OF DACCA

DACCA

Founded 1921

Chancellor: H.E. The GOVERNOR OF EAST BENGAL.*Vice-Chancellor:* W. A. JENKINS, C.I.E., D.SC.*Treasurer:* ENAYETUR RAHMAN, B.L.*Registrar:* A. HADY TALUKDAR, M.A.Library: *see* page 562.

Number of teaching staff: 171, including 12 professors.

Number of students: 2,560.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Dr. W. H. A. SHADANI, M.A., PH.D.*Faculty of Science:* Dr. Q. M. HUSSAIN, M.A., PH.D.*Faculty of Law:* Dr. N. U. A. SIDDIQUI, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D.*Faculty of Agriculture:* Dr. M. O. GHANI, M.SC., PH.D.*Faculty of Medicine:* Dr. NAWAB ALI, M.B., D.T.M., M.R.C.P.*Faculty of Engineering:* Dr. Md. ABDUR RASHID, B.E., D.SC. (Acting).

COLLEGES:

Forty-seven colleges (27 first grade and 20 second grade) are affiliated to the University, and there are 7 constituent colleges.

UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI

Founded 1952

See also under University of Sind.

Chancellor: The PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.*Vice-Chancellor:* Prof. A. B. A. HALEEM.*Registrar:* M. ABDUR RAHIM, M.A., B.L.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. M. HUSAIN, PH.D.*Faculty of Medicine:* Lt.-Col. S. M. K. MALICK, M.D., F.R.C.P.*Faculty of Science:* Prof. M. A. H. QADRI, D.SC., PH.D.**THE UNIVERSITY OF PESHAWAR**

PESHAWAR, NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

Founded 1950

Chancellor: H.E. KHAN QURBAN ALI KHAN.*Vice-Chancellor:* M. RAZIUDDIN SIDDIQI, M.A., PH.D.*Registrar:* ABDUL HASHIM KHAN, M.A.*Librarian:* A. S. QASIMI.

Number of professors: 8.

Number of students: 2,380.

Volumes in Library: 10,590.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

Edwardes College: Peshawar; f. 1900; affiliated to the University for examinations in Arts and Science; Principal H. L. PHILLIPS.

Engineering College: University of Peshawar; Principal U. DURRANI.

Frontier College for Women: Peshawar; f. 1949; affiliated to the University for examinations in Arts and Science; Acting Principal Miss BASHIR-UN-NISA.

Government Akbar Memorial College: Mardan; Principal F. M. KHAN.

Government College: D. I. Khan; f. 1947; affiliated to the University for examination in Arts, Science and Theology; Principal MOHAMMAD JAN KHAN.

Government College: Abbottabad; f. 1944; affiliated to the University for examinations in Arts and Science; Principal IHSANULLAH KHAN, M.A., PH.D., P.E.S.

Government College: Bannu; Principal Prof. N. AHMAD.

Government College: Kohat; Principal M. ISMAIL SETHI.

Government Inter. College for Girls: Abbottabad; Principal Miss GOHAR SULTANA.

Islamia College: Peshawar; f. 1913; affiliated to the University for examinations in Arts, Science and Theology; library of 28,000 vols; Principal M. M. AHMAD.

Jahanzeb College: Saidu Sharif Swat State; Principal Prof. H. M. OSMAN.

Khyber Medical College: Peshawar; Principal Dr. A. K. M. ABDUL WAHID.

Law College: University of Peshawar; Principal MIR WALLIULLAH.

Pakistan Forest College and Research Institute: Abbottabad; Principal A. H. KHAN.

St. Francis Xavier's College: Peshawar; f. 1938; affiliated to the University for examinations in Arts subjects; Principal Rev. Mother Conception.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB

LAHORE

Founded 1882

Chancellor: H.E. The GOVERNOR OF WEST PAKISTAN.*Vice-Chancellor:* MIAM M. AFZAL HUSAIN, M.SC., M.A.*Registrar:* M. BASHIR, B.SC.Library: *see* page 562.

Teaching staff: 200, including 11 professors.

Number of students: post-graduate 701, university colleges 1,520, affiliated colleges 28,489, other 793; total 31,503.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:

Faculty of Agriculture: K. A. REHMAN.*Faculty of Arts:* Prof. M. M. SHARIF.*Faculty of Commerce:* M. HASSAN.*Faculty of Dentistry:* H. R. SHAH.*Faculty of Education:* Dir. of Public Instruction, Punjab.*Faculty of Engineering:* M. HAZAM KHAN.*Faculty of Law:* Justice S. A. RAHMAN.*Faculty of Medicine:* Col. F. M. KHAN.*Faculty of Oriental Studies:* MAULVI M. SHAFI.*Faculty of Science:* Dr. NIAZ AHMAD.*Faculty of Veterinary Science:* S. M. SARWAR.

COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY:

Hailey College of Commerce: Lahore; f. 1927.

Principal: M. HASAN, M.A.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Law College: Lahore; f. 1858.

Principal: ABDUL QAYYUM MALIK, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Library: 17,000 vols.

Oriental College: Lahore; f. 1870.

Principal: S. M. ABDULLAH, M.A., D. LITT.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

There are forty-seven affiliated colleges.

RAJSHAHI UNIVERSITY RAJSHAHI, EAST PAKISTAN

Founded 1954

Chancellor: Dr. I. H. JEZERI.

Vice-Chancellor: Dr. I. H. ZUBERI, M.A., PH.D

Registrar: OSMAN GHANI, M.A.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:

Department of English: SYED ABU NASR ALI ASHRAF, M.A.

Department of Economics: TUZAMMUL HUQ, M.A., M SC

Department of History: Dr. A. R. MALLICK, M.A., PH.D.

Department of Mathematics: SYED QASIM HUSSAIN, M SC.

Department of Geography: AHMAD MOHAMMAD PATEL, M.A.

Department of Philosophy: Dr. K. M. JAMIL, M.A., D.LITT.

Department of Education: A. R. AKHUNJI, M.A., M.ED.

Department of Law: AUSAF ALI KHAN.

UNIVERSITY OF SIND

HYDERABAD, SIND

Founded in 1947 in Karachi, and transferred to Hyderabad, Sind, in 1951, when it was decided to found a separate Karachi University. There are central teaching departments but the university also functions as an affiliating and examining body.

Chancellor: H.E. The GOVERNOR of SIND.

Pro-Chancellor: Hon. The PRIME MINISTER of SIND.

Vice-Chancellor: ALLAMA I. I. KAZI.

Registrar: AGHA TAJ MOHAMMAD, B.A., B.T., M.R.S.T.

Deputy Registrar: MOHAMMAD HUSAIN, M.A.

Library: see page 562.

DEANS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:

Department of Education and Sindhi: Prof. Dr. NABI BALOCH BAKHAH KHAN, M.A., LL.B., ED.D.

Departments of Religion, Arabic and Islamic Culture: Prof. Dr. A. J. HALEPOTA, M.A., D. PHIL.

Departments of Philosophy and Psychology: Prof. Dr. K. A. HAMEED, M.A., PH D.

Departments of Economics, Political Science, and General History: Dr. N. A. G. KHAN, M.A., B.T., PH.D.

Department of Muslim History: AHMED MIAN AKHTAR KAZI.

Department of Urdu: MUHAMMAD MURTAZA QAZI, M.A.

Department of English: J. W. SAYED, M.A.

AFFILIATED COLLEGES:

There are fifteen affiliated colleges.

CEYLON

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GEOGRAPHY

Physical Background. Ceylon consists of a mountain mass, rising in the south-centre to a maximum of 8,296 ft. in Pidurutalagala, from which rivers flow radially across surrounding coastal plains.

Structurally, the greater part of Ceylon is an old stable block of ancient crystalline rocks, hard and contorted by old folding movements, but owing its present major surface features to prolonged erosion. In this it resembles the Deccan of India, from which it is separated by only a narrow stretch of continental shelf in the north, on which the coral of Adams Ridge has accumulated. This shelf offers opportunities for sea-fishing which have not been fully exploited, and pearl fisheries are still important in the shallows to the south of Mannar. Weathering of the old hard rocks has produced graphite, gems such as rubies and sapphires and vast amounts of china clay, most of which is, however, impure and unsuited to pottery making.

Graphite mining reached a peak during the 1914-18 war, but has since declined due to competition from Madagascar. Recent developments have thrown into significance mesothorium, which was discovered as long ago as 1903 in the form of alluvial black sands, weathered from veins in the crystalline rocks. Thorium (nitrate) was at first used to impregnate gas mantles, and later was alloyed with tungsten, to increase the ductility of electric lamp filaments. Accompanying mesothorium is a substitute for radium, used in X-rays; and metallic thorium can be employed in nuclear fission.

This ancient block forms both the central hill country, where all the tea-gardens and most of the rubber plantations are to be found, and the maritime coastal plain in the south-west. In the north is a limestone plain, composed of soft, comparatively recent (Tertiary) limestone, whose soils are dry even though rainfall nearly everywhere exceeds 40 in. per year.

Climate. Everywhere, except in central hill country over 3,000 ft., the climate is equatorial, with mean annual temperatures of over 70°F. and restricted annual range—for no part of the country lies more than 10° north of the equator. On the basis of rainfall distribution, two climatic regions can be distinguished: the south-west receives most of its rainfall from April to November (82 per cent of Colombo's annual total of 83 in. falls in these 8 months). In these wetter districts two régimes stand out: Colombo is truly equatorial in its two-season rainfall at the equinoxes, and this is typical also of many coastal stations; but the high hill country lying athwart the path of the South-West monsoon experiences much higher totals (Watanala over 200 in.) and has a pronounced single monsoonal maximum in June.

In the north and east the greater part of the rain falls from October to January, for this part of the country is exposed to the retreating monsoon in November and December. Only in the north-west and south-east is there an average rainfall of less than 25 in. per year, yet all of Ceylon (apart from the heavily watered central hill mass and south-west coast) is liable to drought, for lower rainfall totals are accompanied by both greater variability from year to year and a longer and more marked dry season; Trincomalee, for example, has an average fall of 63 in. a year, but two-thirds of this come in the four months

October to January. Irrigation is therefore widely practised. There are no large snow-fed rivers in Ceylon, and tank irrigation is widely used, most of the "tanks" being merely dammed up streams which hold the wet season rainfall over into the dry weather.

Nearly everywhere, the concentrated rainfall is enough to produce leached lateritic soils, and in the south-west the very heavy annual fall combines with a short dry season to produce true ferruginous laterite, locally known as "Kabouk", which can be utilised for brick making. These soils are generally infertile, and in places carry tropical evergreen rain forest, which once covered most of the areas experiencing over 100 in. of rainfall. Deciduous monsoon forest, with a seasonal leaf-fall in a short dry season, is maintained by ground water carried over from the hot season. Teak and satinwood are commercially valuable tropical hardwoods, but only small amounts remain, for tea and rubber plantations have replaced the forest over wide areas. In the drier zone, especially in limestone country, scrub forest or dry jungle is common.

Cultivation. Apart from scattered areas in low country jungle where the "chena" system (a form of shifting cultivation) is practised, permanent cultivation is general. Paddy rice is grown, often under irrigation, in the alluvial parts of the coastal plain and on terraced hillsides in higher country. In the wet maritime plain of the south-west two crops a year are obtained, one after each rainfall maximum; nearer the hills a form of mixed tree cultivation is typical, based on yams, pepper and trees yielding mangoes, areca nuts, breadfruit and, most important, coconuts. (All other foodgrains cover only one-eighth of the area of paddy fields).

The main subsistence crop is rice, but home production is far from sufficient, and is exceeded by imports from India and Burma. The large import of foodstuffs is made both necessary and possible by the large acreage given over to the cultivation of cash crops, of which the most valuable is tea. It is grown almost entirely for export on British developed commercial estates or "gardens", which occupy about 40 per cent of the cropped land in the central hill country. Below the tea gardens are the slightly more extensive rubber plantations, which are to be found in an area stretching from 2,000 ft. on the western flanks of the central hills down to almost sea level in the wet maritime plain of the south-west. Coconuts are the most important crop of the maritime coastal plain and scattered coastal districts around the whole of the island. Coconut palms cover an acreage equal to that of paddy rice, and nearly as large as that devoted to tea and rubber combined. The coconut palm is perhaps the most useful all-round product of Ceylon, yielding food (and drink) for local consumption, leaves for thatching, coir for matting, and providing a useful source of cash income to peasant producers.

Compared with these three staples, other agricultural products are of very minor importance. Small amounts of cocoa are grown on the north-east flanks of the central mountain core, but production only amounts to a few thousand tons. Coffee once grew well on the richer "chocolate" soils of parts of the central hill country, but Javanese and Brazilian competition prevented the industry from recovering from epidemic disease. Considerable acreage is given over to the production of areca

(chewing) nuts and nearly the whole of the crop is exported to India. Java and Ceylon are important as the only two commercial producers of citronella oil. The export of cinnamon is a relic of the ancient trade in spices between Europe and the East.

Population, Composition and Distribution. A few thousand Veddah hunters survive as relics of the very early pre-Dravidian population of Ceylon. In the sixth century B.C. Dravidian-speaking Sinhalese invaded the country from India and three centuries later were converted to Buddhism which was introduced from the mainland. Descendants of those people now make up 70 per cent of the population and fall roughly into two groups: the Low Country people who have experienced 300 years of Dutch and Portuguese control before becoming part of the British Empire; and the less numerous Kandyans of the hills who remained independent until conquest by the British in 1815.

From the eleventh to the thirteenth century Tamil-speaking invaders settled in the drier north, which they rendered productive by means of widespread tank irrigation.

Although speaking another Dravidian language, the Tamils were followers of Hinduism and are regarded as "Indian" and distinct from the earlier Sinhalese peoples; they are often referred to as Ceylon Tamils to distinguish them from those Tamils who are recent immigrants from Southern India. The early Tamil "tank civilisation" has decayed, and their descendants are mainly peasant cultivators, skilled in the cultivation of grain and tobacco under irrigation.

Ceylon was the meeting place of Graccho-Roman and

Chinese traders, but in mediaeval times the Arabs dominated the commerce of the Indian Ocean; the several hundred thousand Mohammedan Moors in Ceylon are nearly all boatmen or fishermen.

The Portuguese made contact with Ceylon by sea early in the sixteenth century and established settlements in the south and west which were taken over by the Dutch in the middle of the following century. Much inter-mixture took place between Dutch, Portuguese and Sinhalese and the descendants of these unions are to-day known as Burghers.

Harbours. During the period of British rule the well watered plains and hill country of the south-west became indisputably the most productive part of the country. To serve this region an artificial harbour was begun along the lagoon and sand-bar coast at Colombo in 1873. It was completed in its present form in 1912 and to-day handles nearly all the foreign trade of the country. In recent years the net registered tonnage of shipping handled has been roughly the same as that of Bremen. Colombo's population of 425,000 in 1953 greatly exceeds that of any other town (*cf.* Jaffna 77,000; Galle 56,000; and Kandy 57,000). Trincomalee on the north-east coast possesses a fine natural rock harbour, but since it is remote from the main centres of economic development is important not as a trading port, but as a naval base.

The ability of Ceylon to support its increasing population depends upon the maintenance of export production, which enables the import of adequate amounts of food. This is a potentially dangerous situation, and an increase in subsistence output would be welcome if it could be achieved without detriment to commercial farming.

J.H.H.

HISTORY

Early History. The earliest people known to have inhabited Ceylon have left few traces, but a handful of their descendants, known as Veddahs, still live in the hills in the wildest parts of the island. The Sinhalese, who form the bulk of the present inhabitants came to the island from North India. The ancient chronicles of the island, the Mahawansa, the Dipawansa and the Pujawaliya give the traditional accounts of their coming, under their leader Wijaya. They soon established themselves, founded their earliest capital, Anuradhapura, and before long began building the great irrigation works ("tanks") which made of the hot dry districts in which they settled fertile lands and fields supporting a considerable population. Authentic history begins with the conversion of Ceylon to Buddhism, during the reign of Devanampiyatissa (247-207 B.C.). The country showed a rapid rise in civilisation, exemplified in the religious and secular buildings of the capital, the remains of which still exist. Tamil incursions from South India, however, broke the era of prosperity, and the Sinhalese were forced to build a new capital, Polonnaruwa, where however, under King Parakrama Bahu the Great (1153-1186) they reached the summit of their achievements. After his death the South Indian incursions began again, and the Sinhalese were forced gradually to retreat, founding as they went a new series of capitals. During this period the "tanks" were breached, and malaria and desolation spread over what had been the fairest part of the island. The Tamils from South India established new kingdoms of their own in the northern areas. By the beginning of the sixteenth century the greater part of the Sinhalese people had retreated to the hill country in the centre, and to the west and south-west of the island. New capitals were established at Siriwardhanapura (Kandy) and at Kotte near the modern Colombo.

Portuguese Period. The Portuguese arrived off Colombo in 1505. Trading was their first object, and with the assent of the King of Kotte they established a factory at Colombo. Before long however they found themselves involved in some family quarrels of the King of Kotte, whom they defended against his brothers. The King became more and more dependent on the Portuguese, and appointed the King of Portugal as his successor. In 1597 Phillip of Portugal was proclaimed King of Kotte. The latter part of the Portuguese period was occupied largely in fighting and expansion, and by the end of their rule in Ceylon they controlled the coastal districts in the West and South, and also the Tamil Districts in the North. The Portuguese were responsible for the introduction of Christianity to Ceylon.

Dutch Period. The Dutch were invited to Ceylon by Rajasinha II of Kandy, who hoped to play them off against the Portuguese. Colombo was captured in May 1656, after a long siege, and the Dutch gradually ousted the Portuguese and took over their territories. The Dutch came to Ceylon to trade, and their rule was essentially Company rule. They were good administrators, and the inhabitants of their "commanderies" (Colombo in the West, Jaffna in the North and Galle-Matara in the south-east) had the advantage of a good sound system of law—the Roman-Dutch—which is still the basis of Ceylon common law, and of the encouragement which the Dutch gave to agriculture and trade.

Early British Period. The Napoleonic wars at the end of the eighteenth century saw (in 1796) the end of Dutch rule, and the establishment of British rule. After a period of uncertainty regarding future administration, during which Ceylon was ruled from India, the island became in 1802 a Crown Colony and the early years were largely occupied in the establishment of an administrative system on the usual Crown Colony lines. It was not long however before the British administration became involved in intrigues which were disturbing the Kandyan Court. An expedition in 1803 entered Kandy, but ended in disaster. In March 1815 a convention was signed by the Governor and the principal Kandyan chiefs, which deposed the unpopular king, and vested the Kandyan Provinces in the British Sovereign, with various safeguards as regards religion and customs. The whole of Ceylon thus passed under British rule.

1832 to 1918. A very considerable change occurred in 1832, after the visit to Ceylon of a Royal Commission whose chairman was Lt. Col. Colebrooke. The reforms of that year provided *inter alia* for the abolition of the separate administration of the Kandyan Provinces, the unification of the whole country, and its division into six (afterwards increased to nine) provinces for provincial administration. For the first time the country had Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter including nominated members, Ceylonese as well as European, to represent special interests, but with a large official majority. Financial changes were also introduced, including the abolition of most Government monopolies, notably the monopoly on cinnamon, and the imposition of customs duties as the main means of raising revenue. The Constitution thus set up in 1832 remained in operation until 1910, with few alterations; and although there were occasional set-backs, the period was one of almost continual expansion and progress. The early staple, cinnamon, gave place to coffee, and the country prospered, but when the export was at its height a leaf disease gradually destroyed the coffee, causing great loss and depression. Cinchona (quinine) helped to tide over the worst period and prosperity was regained with the introduction and development of tea, which remains Ceylon's chief plantation crop. Rubber was introduced in the early part of the present century, and soon became an important crop. Coconut had long been grown, but systematic cultivation made it (in its various forms) one of the island's three main exports. Roads for vehicular traffic, which were practically non-existent when the British arrived, were constructed, and gradually a road system second to none in the East was built up. Railways followed, first to the planting districts, and then to the greater part of the island. Several Ceylon governors devoted much of their energy to the restoration of the ancient "tanks", and most of the important ones had been restored by the end of the British period. Local government institutions were established, village Councils (Gansabhawas) in the country, and local bodies on Western lines in towns; and the elective principle was gradually introduced. Education was looked after partly by missionary bodies, and partly by the central government, and health services made good progress.

The period of political reform really began in 1912, following a demand for a greater share in the government of the country by responsible and educated people in the

island. The Constitution of 1912 introduced the elective principle in the selection of members of the Legislative Council. Two European electorates were created, one rural and one urban, and provision was made for the election of a Burgher member, and for an "educated Ceylonese" electorate. The Council retained an official majority.

After 1918. The constitution of 1912 remained in operation through the first World War, but the demand for further reforms continued, receiving impetus from the repercussions which followed the suppression of certain religious riots in 1915. In 1919 the Ceylon National Congress was formed, and became the focus of a broadened political movement. In 1921 the Legislative Council was reconstructed to consist of 14 official and 23 unofficial members, (11 were elected on a territorial basis and 8 to represent special interests; and 4 nominated). In addition, the nature of the Executive Council was changed by the addition to it of three nominated unofficial members; and it was now agreed that the Colony could look forward to "fully responsible government". A further reconstruction of the Council took place in 1924, after discussions in the Legislative Council. The Constitution then introduced provided for 12 official members and 37 unofficial members, of whom 23 were elected by territorial constituencies, 11 on a communal basis, and 3 were nominated to represent special interests. The Executive Council was again increased by the addition of two of the elected members of the Legislative Council. This Constitution is an interesting one, and provided an important step on the way to self-government. It did not, however, prove very satisfactory in operation because the large unofficial majority had power, but no responsibility. Though the Councils were co-operative and helpful in most matters, and formed a good training ground for what was to follow, attacks on the public services, and on the government, for executive acts for which they had no responsibility made it increasingly difficult to carry on administration in face of what was virtually an opposition party with a majority of votes in the Council. It soon became obvious that the time had come for the next step in political advance, and accordingly a Special Commission under the chairmanship of the Earl of Donoughmore came to Ceylon in October 1927. A new Constitution, based on the Commission's report, came into operation in 1931 and formed the basis of the Government for the next sixteen years.

The Donoughmore and Soulbury Constitutions. The Donoughmore Constitution, a slightly eccentric one, which the Commissioners considered suitable for Ceylon's special needs, was intended for a transitional period, to overcome difficulties which in their opinion had arisen in the working of normal parliamentary practice. The Constitution was to be one further stage on the road to self-government, and apart from certain reserved powers of the Governor, gave almost complete autonomy in local affairs. The scheme of government was based on a fusion of executive and legislative functions. There was one chamber only, the State Council. Election was by territorial constituencies, based on universal adult suffrage, and there were only three official members (Officers of State), the Chief, Legal and Financial Secretaries who did not, however, possess a vote. The Council was divided into Executive Committees, each of which had charge of a number of government departments. The chairman of these committees, together with the Officers of State (each of whom had his own department), formed a Board of Ministers. The Board was not a Cabinet in the generally accepted sense of the term, as theoretically it was not responsible for policy. The Board, however, did have control of the annual budget and of expenditure generally;

and as time went on it tended to assume greater responsibility, until finally it was in practice (though not in authority) similar to an orthodox cabinet. The Governor had a special position. In normal cases he acted on the advice of his ministers, but he possessed powers of intervention and veto, and in particular the right to declare a matter to be of paramount importance, and then if he thought necessary to enact laws himself.

Considerable advance was made under the guidance of the Ceylonese ministers in agriculture, education, health, industry and social welfare generally, and the Constitution successfully bore the shock of the second World War. The form of government it introduced, however, was never very popular and was the subject of much criticism in and out of Council. Criticism was directed particularly against the Executive Committees and the Officers of State.

A commission headed by Lord Soulbury went to Ceylon in 1944 to advise on further political advance. It recommended a constitution based largely on a draft prepared by the Ministers, featuring a reversion to the usual pattern of parliamentary government on the British model. After considerable discussion, a Statement of Policy was issued which included the words:

"It is . . . therefore the hope of His Majesty's Government that the new constitution will be accepted by the people of Ceylon with a determination so to work it that in a comparatively short space of time . . . Dominion Status will be evolved."

The proposals were accepted, and the new Constitution brought into operation. Its main provisions included the establishment of a bi-cameral legislature, consisting of a House of Representatives with (in the first House) 95 members elected by territorial constituencies and 6 nominated members, and a Senate consisting of 30 members of whom one-half were elected by the House of Representatives, the remaining 15 being appointed by the Governor "in his discretion". Universal suffrage was retained as in the Donoughmore Constitution. A Cabinet of Ministers was constituted with full responsibility, save in regard to a few reserved subjects. The Ministers had charge of departments, each having a Permanent Secretary under him, and independent Public and Judicial Service Commissions were set up. The Officers of State disappeared, and that special feature of the Donoughmore Constitution, the fusion of legislative and executive functions, came to an end. A general election was held, and was fought on party lines, for the new Constitution, unlike its predecessor, encouraged the formation of political parties. The members of the old Board of Ministers and their followers formed the United National Party, which won an overwhelming victory at the poll. Its opponents were mainly members of Communist groups, who lacked cohesion, though those who were elected formed the opposition. The new Constitution came into full operation on October 14th, 1947.

Independence. The Constitution so established had but a short life. Negotiations had already started for the early implementation of the promise regarding Dominion Status contained in the Statement of Policy referred to above. The island undoubtedly had a good case for seeking this development; the manner in which the difficult Donoughmore Constitution had been worked, the co-operation with the British authorities during the war and the apparent political maturity of Ceylonese leaders, all indicated that the time was ripe for full independence. Agreement was finally achieved in regard to matters such as defence, external affairs and the public services, and the way was then open for the Declaration of Independence. Acts of the British and Ceylon Parliaments and an Order-in-Council completed the formalities, and on February 4th,

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1948, Ceylon became the first among British Crown Colonies to drop the colonial garb and become a fully self-governing Dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It was a position she had chosen for herself, and was one from which she could secede if she so desired. The transference of power did not present many difficulties, as the machinery of government set up under the Soulbury Constitution remained in operation with few alterations; the main changes were the removal of the reserve powers of the Governor, and an adjustment in the status of the Governor-General, whose powers and privileges were similar to those in other self-governing Dominions. The transference of power proceeded smoothly. At the express desire of Mr. D. S. Senanayake, the Prime Minister, who was largely responsible both for negotiating the grant of independence and for carrying it into effect, Sir H. Moore, the Governor, continued as Governor-General until he was succeeded by Lord Soulbury, who in turn was followed in 1954 by Sir Oliver Goonetilleke, the first Ceylonese Governor-General. There was no forced retirement of European officials, though provision was made for their voluntary retirement with compensation, and a number stayed on to help in the early stages of the new régime.

Ceylon has now enjoyed seven years of independence, during which she has prospered generally, although inevitably some problems still await a final settlement.

Though a small country compared with India, Ceylon has great diversity of race, religion, language and climate; conditions which naturally give rise to many special problems. The five million Sinhalese (Low Country and Kandyan) are Aryan and are mostly Buddhist by religion. The million or so Ceylon Tamils of the North and East are Dravidian and largely Hindus. Nearly half a million Ceylon Moors, who are Muslims, are spread through the country. They speak Tamil generally. In the planting districts and towns there are about three-quarters of a million Indians working as estate labourers, traders, etc. Christians number about six hundred thousand. Caste still features strongly, especially in the rural areas, and though officially frowned upon, it causes many local difficulties. It is noteworthy that at the transference of power there were no racial or religious difficulties. The way was made easier by a provision of the Constitution designed to ensure representation of substantial concentrations of "persons united by a community of interests". Religious differences were also taken into consideration by special provisions of the Constitution which forbade the making of laws involving religious discrimination.

Of greater immediate difficulty has been the problem of language. Some have urged that the official language should be that of the majority, Sinhalese, but the Government has always taken the view that the official languages should be Sinhalese and Tamil. The difficulty has been how and when to give effect to this policy. English was and still is the language of Government and commerce; all higher education is conducted in English, and its continued importance to the country, especially in these days of international intercourse, is well recognised. A recent announcement has affirmed acceptance of the principle that Sinhalese and Tamil should become the official

languages, while English should be a second language and be taught in all schools above the third standard. The transfer to Sinhalese and Tamil will be made gradually.¹

Ceylon's Place in Asia. Ceylon is separated from India by the narrow Palk Strait; but she has never been a part of India. She has her own long traditions, always distinct from, though often related to, those of south, and sometimes of north, India—traditions of which she is very proud. The tide of Asian nationalism has not passed her by without strengthening her own feeling of nationhood, and she has shown a fixed determination to retain her entity and individuality. The presence of a large number of Indians in the country has been and still is a source of some anxiety. The great majority of the Indians in Ceylon were recruited during the colonial period to work on the plantations, and to an appreciable extent the present prosperity of Ceylon is due to their industry. The Ceylon and the Indian Governments have negotiated about the future of these people. Those who wish, and are willing to accept the conditions of Ceylon citizenship, may remain and receive such citizenship. The question of citizenship, however, is not the only problem. There are others, relating, for instance, to repatriation and to replacement by local labour, and to the conditions of admission of non-Ceylonese to the island.

Apart, however, from the special nature of her relationship with India, Ceylon has established an important position for herself in south and south-east Asia. One reason for this lies in her geographical position, in the centre of the Indian Ocean on some of the most important main highways of sea and air traffic between Europe and Australia and the Far East. She possesses two of the best harbours in the Indian Ocean: the magnificent natural harbour of Trincomalee, which is mainly used for naval purposes, and is now the headquarters of the East India Fleet, and the man-made harbour of Colombo. These facts combine to give her a strategic position of the first importance. This, however, is only part of the story. Ceylon is in various ways making important contributions to Asian well-being, and has played her part in the various consultations between Asian countries which have taken place during the last few years. The Colombo plan, which is doing much for the economic development of south and south-east Asia was evolved at conferences in Colombo. In a number of other cases, e.g. the Bandung conference, Ceylon representatives have made valuable contributions to the discussions.

Ceylon has always proved a loyal and useful member of the Commonwealth. The visit of Her Majesty the Queen, as Queen of Ceylon, in 1954, provided an occasion for a display not only of Ceylon's traditional hospitality, but also of real friendship between the two countries. Thus both as a member of the Commonwealth and as a free and independent nation, Ceylon has built up for herself a respected position in south and south-eastern Asia.

C.W.C.

¹ The United National Party at their annual conference early in 1956 decided that Sinhalese only should replace English as the official language and that this should be a main issue in the April elections.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

Area and Population. According to the census of 1953 the population of Ceylon on March 20th, 1953, was 8,098,637 persons, of whom 7,091,513 were citizens of Ceylon. The great majority of the non-citizens were Indians (983,304) and there were also nearly 6,000 Pakistanis, about 7,000 Europeans (mainly British) and 11,000 others. The citizens of Ceylon consisted of Low-Country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese and Tamils, with smaller numbers of Ceylon Moors, Burghers and Malays.

Since the previous census (1946) the population has risen by an average of about 3 per cent each year. The increase is due both to an excess of births over deaths and to immigration. Recent years have shown a fairly steady birth-rate of about 38 to 40 per 1,000 and a steeply falling death-rate. The bulk of the immigrant population comes from South India to work on the tea and rubber estates. Arrivals have usually exceeded departures but since the middle of 1949 there has been a reversal as a result of the policy of restricting immigration.

The land area of Ceylon is 25,332 sq. miles which gives a population density of 320 persons per sq. mile. The population, however, is very unevenly distributed and the density varies from 1,558 per sq. mile in the Western Province to 92 per sq. mile in the Eastern Province and 57 per sq. mile in the North Central Province. Roughly 80 per cent of the population occupy one-third of the land area.

Production. The national income of Ceylon in 1953 was Rs.4,479 million. Over one-third of this income was derived from the cultivation, processing and export of three agricultural commodities—tea, rubber and coconuts. A substantial proportion of economic activity is also indirectly sustained by export incomes. All three crops are grown largely in the wet zone; rubber and coconuts mainly at low elevations, the latter along the coastal districts. The bulk of the area under tea lies in the central hill district, although there is a considerable acreage of "low-grown teas". In 1953 the estimated area under the three main crops was: tea 574,250 acres, rubber 657,427 acres, coconuts 920,942 acres (excluding gardens of 1 acre and less).

Most of the tea and rubber produced comes from large estates. In 1953 just over one-third of the area under rubber and about three-quarters of the area under tea was British-owned. The coconut estates are largely owned by Ceylonese proprietors. New planting of both tea and rubber is restricted by international agreements. After the war a large percentage of the acreage under rubber was found to be uneconomic, mainly as a result of the policy of intensive tapping adopted during the war years. In order to encourage the replanting of rubber lands with new and high-yielding strains the Government now operates a Replanting Subsidy Scheme financed by a cess on rubber exports. The most important subsidiary crops are arecanuts (100,000 acres), cinnamon (33,000 acres), cacao (26,000 acres), citronella (34,700 acres) and tobacco (13,600 acres). A portion of these crops, too, is exported. Because of the overwhelming importance of the export industries in the economic life of the country, conditions in Ceylon are extremely sensitive to the prices which her exports fetch in world markets.

A Census of Industry was taken for the first time in Ceylon in 1952. It excluded establishments engaged in the

processing of tea and rubber and revealed that the net output of factory industry amounted to only 5 per cent of the gross national income. Of the factories covered by the survey, nearly a third were connected with the processing of coconut products—copra, oil, desiccated coconut, fibre, etc. They contributed 42 per cent of the gross industrial output of Rs.620 million. The "Food, Drink and Tobacco" group was next in importance, with a gross output of Rs.100 million. This group included rice mills, distilleries, breweries, bakeries and factories engaged in the manufacture of confectionery, milk products, aerated and mineral waters, canned produce, cigars and cigarettes. In addition to the industries covered by the census there were the various handicrafts and cottage industries, such as pottery, lace-making, mat and basket-weaving and ropemaking, whose contribution to the national income is, however, negligible.

Employment Problems. At the 1946 population census, 1,339,000 persons were returned as being gainfully occupied in agriculture. This constituted 51.3 per cent of the gainfully occupied population. The agricultural workers fall into two broad groups—those employed on the estates and those in one way or another dependent on small-scale village agriculture. Rather less than half of those employed in agriculture worked on the estates. These figures, however, do not give a true picture of the extent of dependence of the population on village agriculture. For, while the figures for the estates include all members of the family employed on them, the figures for the villages usually include only the head of the household. Village agriculture consists in the main of the cultivation of paddy lands. The estimated area under paddy in 1953 was 913,239 acres and the estimated output approximately 22 million bushels.

Ceylon is predominantly a country of villages; no more than 15 per cent of the population can be classified as "urban", and over half of this urban population lives in Colombo and its suburbs; the towns are centres of trade rather than of industry.

The rapid population growth and its concentration in the south-western quarter of the island has led to a pressure of population on the land. This pressure is evidenced both by the extremely small size of land-holdings and by the large number of landless people. In a country in which the bulk of the population is rural, such a situation constitutes a serious social and economic problem. The average size of land-holdings in the island as a whole was 1½ acres (1946 census). The figure varied from 7 acres in the Batticalao District in the Eastern Province to nine-tenths of an acre in the Colombo District and three-fifths of an acre in the Kandy and Matale Districts. The greater pressure in the central hill district is due to the fact that most of the available land is taken up by the estates. A Sample Survey of Landlessness undertaken in 1952 revealed that 28.3 per cent of the agricultural families included in the Survey had no land, 42.3 per cent had less than half an acre and 54.1 per cent owned less than one acre.

The cultivation of tiny strips of land, either as a peasant proprietor or as an agricultural labourer, yields an income hardly adequate to maintain the cultivator and his family above a bare subsistence level. Methods of cultivation are extremely primitive. The age-old wooden plough and a pair of draught cattle are the only equipment; and the farmer is often too poor to own a pair of

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oxen. Nor does cultivation provide him with a whole-time occupation, for he is compelled to remain idle for the greater part of the year and the widely prevalent system of joint ownership of land entails cultivation by each of the owners in turn. This practice is not conducive to good farming in that none of the owners is likely to take a permanent interest in the land or to make improvements to it.

The major problem in rural Ceylon is under-employment. A substantial proportion of the agricultural population could be diverted to alternative occupations without a diminution in agricultural production. Every villager tends to call himself a farmer when he has nothing else to do and unemployment statistics give a misleading impression because they fail to reveal the lack of employment opportunities for the bulk of the population. Persons registering at the employment exchanges are usually drawn from the very small urban sector of the population.

Development Plans. Rural over-population may be relieved by the development of new industries and by the settlement of part of the surplus population in the thinly peopled region of the dry zone; government policy has encouraged this course for some years. Some of the irrigation schemes which existed in the dry zone during the time of the ancient Sinhalese kings have been restored, and new projects (such as the multi-purpose scheme at Gal Oya) have been started. Crown land, cleared of jungle and prepared for cultivation, has been given in small allotments, usually three acres of irrigable land, to landless peasant families drawn from areas where the need is most acute. During the six-year period 1947-53, 40,223 acres of irrigable paddy land, together with 22,085 acres of unirrigable high land, were alienated in these "colonisation schemes" (excluding the Gal Oya project). In Gal Oya itself 10,762 acres of paddy land and 14,272 acres of irrigable land were alienated. But much headway remains to be made before this policy can appreciably affect the situation.

As in all under-developed countries, there is in Ceylon an urgent need to raise national productivity. It is recognised that the Government must play an important part in this task. In framing economic policy, the authorities have been guided by the recommendations of *The Economic Development of Ceylon*, a report submitted in 1952 by a mission appointed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The budget proposals for 1955-56 envisage an investment programme of Rs 2,400 million spread over a period of six years. Plans for the rehabilitation of the rubber and coconut industries and an increase in the production of rice and other food crops have been included. The bulk of the investment is however to be devoted to public utilities such as transport, communications, housing, health services and irrigation.

The main task of investment in agriculture and industry, which is necessary in order to secure a rise in national income and in living standards, has been left to private investors. But private investment is hampered by the lack of capital and technical skill; and to facilitate the raising of funds for private investment the Government proposes to introduce legislation for the formation of a Development Finance Corporation. This was one of the recommendations of the Report of the International Bank. The Government also has plans for the development of selected industries in partnership with private capital. Foreign capital will be encouraged to enter the country in conformity with the national interest, and will be entitled to the same tax concessions as those enjoyed by local capital entering new industry. At present the Government makes initial allowances of 25 per cent on capital invested in plant and machinery and 15 per cent on capital invested in industrial buildings.

Mineral and Power Resources. No comprehensive geological survey of the island has yet been completed, though a systematic survey is being conducted, and information on the mineral resources is scanty. There are no known deposits of coal or petroleum; scattered deposits of iron ore exist as well as deposits of monazite and ilmenite sands. The only mineral of commercial significance is plumbago (graphite). In 1954, 7,728 tons of plumbago valued at Rs.4.3 million were exported.

In the absence of coal and oil, Ceylon must rely largely on the development of her water resources for supplies of electric power. The hydro-electric installation at Laxapana generates 25,000 kW. It is now being extended and output is expected to double within a few years. The new hydro-electric plant at Gal Oya was completed in 1952 and produces approximately 10,000 kW. In addition there are several potential sources of power, of which the most important is the Walawe River Scheme, with an estimated capacity of 11,000 kW.

Foreign trade. Ceylon's total exports for 1954 were valued at about Rs.1,700 million. The three major crops accounted for approximately 94.9 per cent of this total: tea 66.0 per cent, rubber 16.2 per cent and coconut products 12.7 per cent. The United Kingdom is the largest buyer of the island's tea and has been since the beginning of the tea industry in Ceylon. Until 1951, the United States took the bulk of the rubber; in 1952, however, with the conclusion of an agreement with China (whereby Ceylon agreed to supply rubber in exchange for imports of rice), that country has been the largest buyer of Ceylon's rubber.

Most of the island's requirements of food and manufactured articles are imported. In 1953 the total value of imports was Rs.1,608 million, of which approx. 49 per cent consisted of items in the "Food and Drink" category. Rice alone accounted for 20 per cent of the total, 40 per cent of the imports consisted of manufactured articles and 10 per cent of coal, oil, fertilisers and raw materials. The main suppliers were the United Kingdom, China, India and Australia.

Banking. Currency is issued by the Central Bank of Ceylon, which was established under the Monetary Law Act of 1949. The total currency circulation on December 31st, 1954, was Rs. 376 million. All but one of the banks in Ceylon have their head offices abroad, the most important foreign banks being the group of Exchange Banks and the State Bank of India (formerly the Imperial Bank of India). Some of the Exchange Banks have branches in the more important outstation towns—Kandy, Galle and Nuwara Eliya. The Bank of Ceylon, the only indigenous bank in the country, has 15 branches.

Public Finance. The Government's tax revenue for the fiscal year 1953-54 was Rs 821.7 million. Of this 40.3 per cent came from indirect taxation, 31.5 per cent from export duties, and 27.6 per cent from direct taxes consisting of income tax and profits tax. Out of a total expenditure of Rs 791.7 million from revenue, approximately Rs 300 million was applied to items broadly classified as "Social Services" and Rs.200 million to "Utility Services"; expenditure on "External Affairs and Defence" amounted to Rs 23.7 million. Income tax is charged on a graduated scale on all incomes arising in Ceylon and on all incomes arising abroad to persons residing in the island. The exemption limit is Rs 4,800 per annum. Companies pay a flat rate on their total income. Non-resident companies pay a 6 per cent income tax in lieu of death duties, which are not payable by non-resident shareholders of these companies. There is a profits tax, on agricultural, business

and professional incomes. The rate of tax is 25 per cent on any income over Rs.50,000 or 6 per cent of the capital employed, whichever is greater.

In general, the indications for the future are encouraging. There has been an improvement in the balance of trade in 1953-54, which has been accompanied by a rise in the holdings of gold and foreign exchange of the Central Bank and the Government. Inflation has, nevertheless, been avoided and prices have remained fairly steady. The Government has been able to abolish food subsidies and its

financial policy aims at ensuring that total revenue, including receipts from oversea loans, is not outstripped by total expenditure. Difficulties lie in the dependence of the economy on world tea prices, the growing population and the consequent need for large-scale foodgrain imports, but the Government's Six-Year Plan, with its stress on agriculture, is soundly based and should contribute to a strengthening of Ceylon's economic position.

H. A. de S. G.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

CEYLON has an area of 25,332 sq. miles, with 1,140 miles of coastline.

The total population (excluding non-resident shipping and military population) was 8,098,637 according to the 1953 census, an increase of 21.6 per cent on the 1946 figure of 6,657,339.

According to the 1953 provisional figures, the average density is 320 per square mile. In the Western Province it is 1,558, and in the North Central Province 57 per sq. mile. About 80 per cent of the population of the island is concentrated in a third of the land surface.

ESTIMATED POPULATION
(thousands)

AT JUNE 30TH	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
1942	6,044	3,207	2,837
1943	6,161	3,269	2,892
1944	6,308	3,347	2,961
1945	6,516	3,457	3,059
1946	6,719	3,565	3,154
1947	6,903	3,662	3,240
1948	7,109	3,772	3,337
1949	7,321	3,884	3,437
1950	7,544	4,003	3,541
1951	7,742	4,108	3,634
1952	7,940	4,213	3,727
1953	8,155	4,295	3,860
1954	8,385	4,416	3,969

ANALYSIS BY RACE
(thousands)

AT JUNE 30TH	1942	1948	1954
<i>All races</i>	6,044	7,109	8,385
Sinhalese	4,195	4,934	5,840
Ceylon Tamils	1,375	784	938
Indian and Pakistani Tamils*			
Ceylon Moors†	371	399	485
Indian and Pakistani Moors†			
Europeans	5	6	6
Burghers and Eurasians	38	44	45
Malays	20	24	30
Veddahs	2	3	3
Others	37	44	50

* Up to 1952 this item should read "Indian Tamils".

† Up to 1952 this item should read "Indian Moors".

VITAL STATISTICS

YEAR	BIRTH RATE	INFANT MORTALITY RATE	MUSLIM MARRIAGE RATE*	GENERAL (NON-MUSLIM) MARRIAGE RATE*	DEATH RATE
1939	35.9	166	18.2	10.5	21.7
1946	38.2	141	20.1	12.3	20.2
1947	39.3	101	19.4	11.8	14.3
1948	40.5	92	18.7	12.2	13.2
1949	39.8	87	18.7	12.0	12.6
1950	40.4	82	21.1	13.0	12.6
1951	40.5	82	19.9	13.4	12.9
1952	39.5	78	19.9	12.9	12.0
1953	39.4	71	9.5†	6.1†	10.9
1954	36.2	72	8.6†	5.9†	10.4

* Refers to persons married per 1,000 population.

† Refers to number of marriages per 1,000 population.

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IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

There is a considerable amount of immigration into and emigration from Ceylon. The majority of the migrants move between India and Ceylon. In 1949 93·7 per cent of the arrivals were from India and 94·7 per cent of the departures to India.

YEAR	ARRIVALS (‘000s)	DEPARTURES (‘000s)
1939	130·2	155·8
1948	216·5	196·3
1949	195·2	164·5
1950	113·7	134·0
1951	133·5	147·6
1952	139·7	155·9
1953	116·1	128·7
1954	100·3	108·3

LABOUR

WORKERS REGISTERED AS UNEMPLOYED ANALYSIS BY GRADE

	TOTAL	PROFES- SIONAL AND TECHNICAL	CLERICAL	SKILLED	SEMI- SKILLED	UNSKILLED
1938	16,480	195	1,816	5,965	3,502	5,002
1943	8,335	113	2,169	2,872	1,312	1,869
1948	66,656		4,474	13,027	12,443	36,712
1949	69,732		5,132	11,994	13,591	39,015
1950	65,122		5,627	10,525	13,523	35,447
1951	52,707		5,515	8,186	12,520	26,486
1952	53,023		6,883	7,522	13,795	24,823
1953	51,546		8,374	6,462	13,676	23,034
1954	63,304		11,728	7,919	16,287	27,370

At the end of 1953 the numbers employed on tea estates were: Indian 400,619, Sinhalese 89,148; the numbers on rubber estates were: Indian 47,000, Sinhalese 44,000.

COST OF LIVING INDEX, COLOMBO (Base: 1952 = 100)

YEAR	ALL ITEMS	FOOD
1953	101·6	105·97
1954	101·1	106·13

AGRICULTURE

Some 28 per cent of the island's total population is engaged in the tea, rubber and coconut plantations. Thirty-one per cent of the population are small farmers.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER AND TEA, 1946-54

	ACREAGE		No. OF ESTATES		No. OF SMALLHOLDINGS		PRODUCTION	
	RUBBER	TEA	RUBBER	TEA	RUBBER	TEA	(tons) *	('000 lb.)
1946	659,553	552,853	6,251	2,367	112,670	77,668	94,000	280,411
1947	658,983	554,072	6,239	2,398	112,717	77,967	89,000	296,902
1948	658,349	555,083	6,244	2,400	112,732	78,071	95,000	298,791
1949	655,108	555,576	6,054	2,402	112,951	78,339	89,500	298,559
1950	655,225	561,031	6,194	2,447	122,911	78,841	113,500	306,215
1951	655,501	567,288	6,421	2,479	124,487	84,363	105,000	326,279
1952	656,879	572,008	5,929	2,505	125,656	87,041	96,500	316,842
1953	657,427	574,250	6,471	2,540	127,045	87,715†	98,610	343,034
1954	659,209	575,504	6,531	2,624†	128,740	87,628†	93,935	366,738

* 2,240 lb. † Provisional.

ACREAGE OF SUBSIDIARY PRODUCTS

	1952	1953	1954 *
Grains, other than Paddy, Pulses, Edible Roots, etc.	340,939	—	—
Arecanuts	89,999	100,000	100,000
Cacao	20,203	24,659	26,355
Citronella	22,565	34,711	34,711
Tobacco	15,000	14,000	13,692
Cardamoms	2,399	2,225	2,225

* Provisional.

AREA OF STATE FOREST LAND (at December 31st)
(acres)

	1952	1953	1954
Production Reserves.	2,583,128	2,583,082	2,582,006
Protection Reserves	179,832	179,832	180,461
National Reserves	28	44	297
Unreserved	660,220	655,936	793,152
TOTAL	3,423,208	3,418,894	3,555,916

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

LIVESTOCK

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Meat Cattle .	1,105,447	1,112,360	1,188,769	1,228,718	1,277,310
Buffaloes .	522,418	567,672	627,072	655,558	706,644
Goats .	370,091	411,320	445,664	498,977	563,912
Pigs .	74,198	74,638	69,946	74,370	83,275
Sheep .	43,627	72,600	84,481	103,923	—

INDUSTRY

MINERAL RESOURCES

The main work of the Department of Mineralogy is a systematic geological survey of the island with a view to developing her mineral resources and preparing a geological map of the island. The chief mineral industry is the mining of graphite (plumbago). The total quantity of plumbago exported during 1954 was 7,728 tons valued at Rs 4,257,885, as compared with 7,218 tons, valued at Rs 3,888,748 the previous year.

Ilmenite, iron ore and kaolin are also obtained; gems and precious stones are found in the island's numerous gem pits.

There are also workable deposits of glass sand, mica, cement material, building stones, silica and other refractories, and of soda.

FINANCE

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE

The unit of currency is the Ceylon rupee, equivalent to rs. 6d. in terms of sterling. The Ceylon coinage follows the decimal system, the rupee being subdivided into 100 cents.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(Million Rs.; figures are for the end of December)

	1941	1951	1952	1953	1954
Notes and coins in circulation (incl. subsidiary notes and coins)	96	417	389	367	376

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

('000 Rs.)

YEAR (ending September 30th)	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	
		CHARGEABLE TO GENERAL REVENUE	CHARGEABLE TO LOAN FUNDS
1938-39	116,928	127,051	2,260
1947-48	540,605	621,952	70,318
1948-49	576,063	547,864	122,492
1949-50	623,283	563,186	155,572
1950-51	910,164	804,904	146,699
1951-52	954,037	1,023,018	202,868
1952-53	952,453	927,486	220,015
1953-54	1,026,249	794,562	—

GOVERNMENT REVENUE
(‘000 Rs.)

PRINCIPAL TAXES	1938	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Customs	56,222	355,905	527,657	487,178	443,782	503,256
Port, Harbour, Wharf, etc.	6,304	17,655	21,240	20,166	20,146	19,284
Excise and Salt	10,360	43,690	49,150	49,929	61,321	66,858
Income Tax, etc.	17,607	132,454	152,151	222,689	250,219	237,677
Licences, Internal Revenue, etc.	1,705	6,310	7,459	10,390	12,824	14,002
Fees of Consular Office, etc.	2,003	5,983	6,448	8,481	9,205	10,177
Medical Services	2,020	3,573	3,621	3,589	3,459	3,554
Reimbursements	3,247	9,151	9,164	10,077	11,047	11,988
Postal and Telecomm. Services	5,801	19,801	22,477	27,843	25,553	31,924
Interest, Annuities, etc.	4,203	4,030	4,628	7,038	10,601	12,060
Miscellaneous Receipts	2,495	19,711	26,064	21,981	16,938	23,913
Land Revenue	1,099	2,708	3,509	3,456	3,798	3,537
Land Sales	230	399	473	619	656	1,067
War Loan Interest	—	1,912	1,904	1,869	1,813	1,752
TOTAL	113,348	623,283	835,945	875,306	871,361	941,048

PUBLIC DEBT
(‘000 Rs.)

YEAR	STERLING DEBT	RUPEE DEBT	TOTAL
1938	163,250	30,941	194,191
1950	125,450	435,974	561,424
1951	125,450	581,956	707,406
1952	125,450	684,283	809,733
1953	125,450	730,486	855,936
1954	192,117	782,064	974,181

EXTERNAL TRADE

VALUE AND VOLUME OF EXTERNAL TRADE
(excluding bullion and specie; ‘000 Rs.)

YEAR	IMPORTS*	EXPORTS			BALANCE
		DOMESTIC PRODUCE	RE-EXPORTS	TOTAL	
1938	235,529	264,608	20,215	284,823	+49,294
1950	1,166,806	1,498,281	64,639	1,562,920	+396,114
1951	1,558,670	1,826,596	77,813	1,904,389	+345,739
1952	1,702,441	1,411,831	90,436	1,502,268	-200,174
1953	1,607,838	1,489,972	78,065	1,568,037	-39,801
1954	1,397,256	1,719,248	90,049	1,809,297	+412,041

* Including postal articles.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

ANALYSIS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (‘000 Rs.)

	1938	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
IMPORTS:						
Grain and Flour	60,993	382,495	387,215	486,027	521,079	395,739
Narcotics	2,322	9,419	12,060	14,994	15,322	14,957
Seed and Nuts for Oil	14,013	59,415	79,151	89,934	80,451	65,449
Iron and Steel	8,979	34,688	59,702	57,709	54,811	45,858
Earthenware and Glassware . .	4,108	29,361	37,024	44,743	36,802	28,492
Non-ferrous Metals and Manufac- tures	2,404	10,044	13,205	16,566	11,750	11,364
Cutlery, Hardware, Instruments, etc.	2,072	14,736	20,682	20,924	18,345	16,803
Machinery	4,620	35,712	52,245	71,758	68,337	46,220
Electrical Goods	3,450	16,304	27,799	21,523	24,381	22,603
Cotton Goods	16,750	126,033	141,796	124,864	109,467	100,596
Other Textiles	6,851	23,959	57,592	68,948	39,783	37,726
Apparel	3,456	10,010	12,872	12,407	14,535	12,020
Chemicals	4,382	18,495	32,497	33,974	32,319	37,173
Manufactured Oils, Fats and Resins	12,519	27,877	42,402	49,778	45,644	43,702
Paper and Cardboard	3,676	15,636	37,008	37,108	25,796	27,865
Vehicles	7,064	32,945	79,299	97,855	83,667	58,165
Rubber Goods	1,983	8,183	13,031	16,244	14,103	12,714
Other Commodities	76,632	311,494	453,090	437,085	411,246	419,810
EXPORTS:						
Tea	172,421	751,651	800,036	723,048	825,090	1,122,798
Cocoa	1,431	7,101	10,170	10,584	9,700	15,933
Coconuts	635	4,051	3,020	3,000	2,727	3,080
Desiccated Coconut	4,399	95,238	65,687	65,280	78,838	66,250
Coconut Oil	14,057	127,374	227,061	133,084	142,153	100,191
Copra	8,783	25,436	27,059	33,194	22,856	45,445
Citronella Oil	1,182	8,377	12,939	3,252	2,775	4,654
Rubber (raw)	45,277	401,120	572,439	363,060	328,893	275,967
Plumbago	1,747	6,222	8,146	6,200	3,889	4,258
Other Commodities	—	67,749	96,370	67,614	68,615	70,100

PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS OF TEA EXPORTS (‘000 lb.)

COUNTRIES	1938	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
United Kingdom	166,407	96,192	111,177	133,358	117,782	137,115
Australia	13,934	38,997	43,463	39,626	52,080	51,636
Canada	8,319	21,411	15,938	20,206	17,600	16,560
New Zealand	8,856	14,036	13,492	8,219	13,321	13,034
Union of South Africa	10,468	17,494	18,402	21,219	23,186	23,735
Egypt	3,410	22,587	23,803	23,218	23,071	26,030
U.S.A.	12,742	42,790	28,143	34,900	34,216	29,727
Others	12,503	44,592	50,753	33,749	54,299	63,425
TOTAL	235,739	298,099	305,171	314,495	335,555	361,262

PRINCIPAL DESTINATIONS OF RUBBER EXPORTS*
(‘000 tons†)

COUNTRIES	1938	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Australia	1.5	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.3
Canada	1.6	4.4	4.7	4.0	3.5	2.3	1.6
China	†	†	†	†	29.7	59.0	59.3
France	3.2	2.3	3.4	3.5	2.5	1.9	2.3
India	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.6	—	—
Italy	2.4	5.2	7.3	7.2	7.1	0.7	1.0
Union of South Africa	—	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2
United Kingdom	10.4	16.1	20.9	30.9	15.2	11.2	10.5
U.S.A.	24.3	38.6	60.6	20.8	17.2	8.2	6.1
Other Countries	9.2	19.4	18.1	31.3	15.6	10.9	9.3
TOTAL	52.8	87.1	117.0	100.9	92.1	95.1	90.6

* Excludes rubber latex. † Long tons (2,240 lb.). ‡ Included under “Other Countries”.

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION
(including Postal Parcels, excluding Bullion and Specie)
(‘000 Rs.)
IMPORTS

COUNTRIES	1938	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:						
United Kingdom	48,624	230,042	342,061	381,755	359,175	293,052
Australia	6,121	80,453	123,614	123,949	174,413	105,955
India	} 51,274 {	181,269	187,870	211,848	200,047	191,311
Pakistan		13,526	31,263	12,286	7,730	4,897
Maldiv Island	3,981	4,162	3,601	3,883	4,014	4,833
Straits Settlements	1,959	8,794	9,034	20,829	5,430*	1,953
Union of South Africa	2,011	2,795	3,126	3,797	6,536	4,671
Other Commonwealth Countries	9,352	97,114	173,348	173,548	143,227	89,713
TOTAL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH	158,227	618,155	873,917	931,897	900,572	696,385
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:						
Belgium	3,731	9,371	27,364	19,756	9,591	34,146
Burma	34,904	228,531	229,214	184,278	129,371	125,337
China	645	2,869	4,247	32,837	209,042	158,341
Egypt	550	21,281	8,932	9,128	7,748	15,309
France	2,475	7,259	23,967	21,577	24,537	20,088
Germany	4,864	9,327	16,686	19,274	23,805	22,324
Holland	1,989	11,960	23,814	26,744	34,414	29,231
Iran	7,626	46,795	36,623	2,621	1,952	11,389
Italy	714	12,450	20,048	18,645	41,553	37,937
Japan	15,405	31,167	79,726	103,759	69,914	76,367
Java	7,808	3,089	4,116	} 7,044	3,252	8,602
Sumatra	9,342	7,573	10,575			
Thailand	6,538	56,978	16,191	19,886	6,909	13,506
U.S.A.	5,107	34,779	82,725	149,680	52,126	36,464
Other Foreign Countries	10,507	64,481	99,869	155,176	92,275	111,318
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	77,302	547,910	684,098	770,404	706,489	700,359
GRAND TOTAL	235,529	1,166,065†	1,558,670†	1,702,441†	1,607,838†	1,397,256†

* From 1953 Straits Settlement was divided into Malaya and Singapore. The figure given therefore is for Malaya only. Singapore is given under “other foreign countries”. The figures for Singapore for 1953 and 1954 are 21,089 and 16,859 respectively.

† Includes “countries unknown”.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

EXPORTS

COUNTRIES	1938	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
BRITISH COMMONWEALTH:						
United Kingdom	141,764	365,929	585,193	413,515	384,664	494,777
Australia	10,872	113,635	131,407	90,882	131,232	172,485
India	} 9,017 {	28,779	46,729	35,905	40,749	64,889
Pakistan		38,411	34,121	40,038	5,426	11,213
Canada	9,187	93,508	73,317	70,763	80,019	70,232
New Zealand	6,418	38,716	38,141	19,910	33,396	40,912
Union of South Africa	8,207	57,054	63,319	58,379	66,426	85,701
Other Commonwealth Countries	4,305	25,917	31,080	26,652	25,506	43,818
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	189,502	761,947	1,003,306	756,044	767,418	984,027
FOREIGN COUNTRIES:						
Belgium	4,229	13,563	28,191	9,658	12,814	5,076
Egypt	3,858	65,901	81,273	63,504	60,876	87,452
France	4,466	20,049	37,077	15,546	12,800	13,012
Germany	5,509	55,946	76,261	32,330	43,071	34,930
Holland	2,045	59,673	100,065	49,127	64,338	41,605
Italy	3,904	44,301	71,954	61,123	32,398	33,440
Japan	1,245	1,302	7,405	10,383	9,094	6,047
U.S.A.	33,218	332,740	198,232	156,207	118,524	117,069
Other Foreign Countries	14,845	133,657	214,885	253,187	363,124	390,997
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	73,321	727,132	815,342	651,065	717,039	729,628
Ships' Stores	712	5,240	4,300	1,208	1,079	1,020
GRAND TOTAL*	264,608	1,498,281	1,826,596	1,411,831	1,489,972	1,791,248

* Includes "countries unknown".

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS

CEYLON GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

('000 Rs.)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Total Capital Outlay	259,765	268,892	281,091
Gross Earnings	70,930	70,143	73,397
Total Working Expenses	83,240	85,567	81,557
Net Revenue	—	—	—
Deficit	12,310	15,424	8,160
Gross Receipts from Ordinary and Season Tickets	30,842	30,306	29,454
Gross Receipts from Parcels, Goods, etc.	31,047	31,174	35,071
Passengers Conveyed (thousands)	27,945	26,042	18,479
Season Ticket Holders (thousands)	535	516	468
Goods Conveyed (thousand tons)	1,614	1,582	1,593

AIR TRANSPORT: AIR CEYLON SERVICES
(Monthly averages)

	ALL SERVICES		INTERNAL SERVICES		EXTERNAL SERVICES	
	PASSENGER MILES	FREIGHT AND EXCESS BAGGAGE (ton-miles)	PASSENGER MILES	FREIGHT AND EXCESS BAGGAGE (ton-miles)	PASSENGER MILES	FREIGHT AND EXCESS BAGGAGE (ton-miles)
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—
1949	1,135	—	715	—	420	—
1950	5,353	3	5,353	3	—	—
1951	626	20	164	1	462	19
1952	2,432	847	3,003	411	428	436
1953	2,292	405	2,127	405	165	—
1954	1,512	6	980	3	532	3

SHIPPING VESSELS* ENTERED AND CLEARED

	1952		1953	
	NUMBER	TONS	NUMBER	TONS
Entered . . .	2,628	10,003,457	2,704	10,288,358
Cleared . . .	2,601	10,005,592	2,688	10,716,508

* Excluding warships, Royal Fleet, hospital ships, sailing craft and coastal vessels.

Sources: Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo, Ceylon.
Overseas Economic Surveys, H.M.S.O.

THE CONSTITUTION

The laws which embody the Constitution of Ceylon are contained in the Ceylon Independence Act of 1947 and in a number of Orders-in-Council. Amendments to the Constitution require a majority vote by two-thirds of the total membership of the House of Representatives.

PARLIAMENT

The Ceylonese Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives has 101 members, of whom 95 are elected and 6 nominated. The island is divided into 95 electoral districts, which have been so arranged as to make possible the representation of minorities united by race, religion or other strong ties; but if after a general election the Governor is of the opinion that any important group or interest is inadequately represented, he may appoint up to 6 members of the House. The normal life of the House is 5 years and there is universal adult suffrage.

The Senate has 30 members, of whom 15 are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 are nominated by the Governor-General. The Senate is not subject to dissolution; Senators are appointed for a term of 6 years, one third retiring every second year.

The Parliament has the power and the duty to legislate for the peace, order and good government of the island. Importance is attached to the need to make it constitutionally impossible for any one community or religious group to be favoured or neglected, or for Parliament to interfere with the constitution of any religious body without its consent, and specific legislation has been passed to this end.

THE CABINET

The Cabinet is collectively responsible to Parliament. The Prime Minister, who must be the leader of the largest Party or Group in the House of Representatives, is appointed by the Governor, who then appoints the other Ministers on his advice. At least two Ministers, including the Minister of Justice, must come from the Senate.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CEYLON

Sir HENRY MONK-MASON MOORE, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.,
1948-49.
The Rt. Hon. Lord SOULBURY, G.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.,
1949-54.
Sir OLIVER GOONETILLEKE, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.,
1954-.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir OLIVER GOONETILLEKE, G.C.M.G.,
K.C.V.O., K.B.E.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Mr. H. H. BASNAYAKE, Q.C.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and External Affairs:
The Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN KOTELAWALA, P.C., C.H.,
K.B.E., M.P.

**Minister of Agriculture and Food, Leader of the House of
Representatives:** J. R. JAYEWARDENE, M.P.

Minister of Finance: M. D. H. JAYEWARDENA, M.P.

Minister of Justice and Leader of the Senate: Senator E. B.
WICKRAMANAYAKE, Q.C.

Minister of Home Affairs: A. RATNAYAKE, M.P.

Minister of Commerce, Trade and Fisheries: S. C. SHIRLEY
COREA, M.P.

Minister of Health: E. A. NUGAWELA, M.P.

Minister of Education: M. D. BANDA, M.P.

Minister of Labour: Dr. M. C. M. KALEEL, M.P.

Minister of Posts and Broadcasting: N. H. KEERTHIRATNE.

Minister of Transport and Works: Major MONTAGUE
JAYAWICKREME, M.P.

Minister of Lands and Land Development: P. B. BULAN-
KULAME DISSAWE, O.B.E., M.P.

Minister of Local Government: Dr. C. W. W. KANNAN-
GARA, M.P.

Minister of Industries, Housing and Social Services:
Senator The Hon. Sir KANTHIAH VAITHIANATHAN,
C.B.E.

Secretary to the Cabinet: B. P. PIERIS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES

A = Ambassador; M = Minister;

H.C. = High Commissioner; C = Commissioner.

Australia: P. R. GUNASEKERA, Canberra (H.C.).

Burma: A. E. GOONESINHA, Rangoon (M).

France: *see* United Kingdom.

German Federal Republic: S. P. WICKREMESINGHE, Bonn
(M).

India: Sir EDWIN WIJEYERATNE, K.B.E., New Delhi (H.C.).

Indonesia: M. SARAVANAMUTTU, Djakarta (M); also
accred. to Singapore and Malaya.

Italy: H. A. J. HULUGALLE, Rome (M).

Japan: Sir SUSANTHA DE FONSEKA, Tokyo (A).

Netherlands: *see* United Kingdom.

Pakistan: T. B. JAYAH, Karachi (H.C.).

Singapore and Malaya: *see* Indonesia.

United Kingdom: Sir CLAUDE COREA, K.B.E., London
(H.C.); also accred. to France and the Netherlands.

U.S.A.: Sir RATNAKIRTI S. S. GUNAWARDENE, Washing-
ton (A).

THE SENATE

President: Senator The Hon. Sir CYRIL DE ZOYSA, Kt.

Deputy President and Chairman of Committees: Lady
ADELINE MOLAMURE.

Clerk to the Senate: E. V. R. SAMARAWICKRAME.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: The Hon. Sir ALBERT F. PERIES.

Deputy Speaker: H. S. ISMAIL, M.B.E.

Clerk: R. ST. L. P. DERANIYAGALA, O.B.E.

Leader of the Opposition: S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE,
M.P. (Leader of Sri Lanka Freedom Party).

STATE OF THE PARTIES FOLLOWING THE GENERAL ELECTION, 1952 (Elections are due in April 1956)

United National Party	54
Independents	10
Sri Lanka Freedom Party	9
Trotskyist (Lanka Sama Samaja)	9
Sama Samaj—Revolutionary	1
Communist	3
Labour	1
Tamil Congress	4
Federalist Party	2
People's Republican Party (affiliated with the Sri Lanka Freedom Party)	1

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

AUDIT OFFICE
Torrington Square, Colombo, 7

Auditor-General: A. WEERASINGHE.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
Senate Building, Colombo, 1

Minister: Hon. Sir JOHN KOTELAWALA, P.C., C.H., K.B.E., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: (Vacant).

Permanent Secretary: G. DE SOYSA, C.M.G.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
Secretariat Buildings, Colombo

Minister: M. D. H. JAYAWARDENA, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: Senator U. B. WANNINAYAKE.

Permanent Secretary: L. J. DE S. SENEVIRATNE.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD
330 Union Place, Colombo, 2

Minister: Hon. J. R. JAYEWARDENE, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: T. B. PANABOKKE, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: K. ALVAPPILAI, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
Torrington Square, Colombo, 7

Minister: The Hon. A. RATNAYAKE, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: Senator H. DE Z. SIRIWARDENE.

Permanent Secretary: (Vacant.)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Secretariat Buildings, Colombo

Minister: Hon. E. A. NUGAWELA, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: C. E. ATTYGALLE, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: W. D. GUNARATNA, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Malay Street, Colombo, 2

Minister: Hon. M. D. BANDA, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: IVAN T. DASANAIKE, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: H. JINADASA, M.B.E. (Acting).

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, TRADE AND FISHERIES
Galle Face Court 2, Colombo

Minister: Hon. S. C. SHIRLEY COREA, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: S. F. AMERASINGHE, O.B.E., C.C.S.

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
Hulftsdorp, Colombo

Minister: Senator The Hon. E. B. WICKRAMANAYAKE, Q.C.

Parliamentary Secretary: (Vacant).

Permanent Secretary: L. B. DE SILVA.

Attorney-General: H. H. BASNAYAKE, Q.C., T. S. FERNANDO, Q.C. (Acting).

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND LAND DEVELOPMENT
Secretariat Buildings, Colombo

Minister: The Hon. P. B. BULANKULAME DISSAWE, O.B.E., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: V. G. W. RATNAYAKE, M.P., M.B.E.

Permanent Secretary: C. B. P. PERERA, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR
Secretariat Building, Colombo

Minister: Dr. M. C. M. KALEEL, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: Major T. F. JAYEWARDENE, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: R. M. G. MONYPENNY.

MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT
Lotus Road, Colombo

Minister: Dr. C. W. W. KANNANGARA, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: MUDLIYAR M. M. EBRAHIM, M.B.E., M.P.

Permanent Secretary: D. C. R. GUNEWARDENA.

MINISTRY OF POSTS AND BROADCASTING
Secretariat Buildings, Colombo

Minister: N. H. KEERTHIRATNE, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: (Vacant).

Permanent Secretary: W. J. A. VAN LANGENBERG, M.B.E.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES,
HOUSING AND SOCIAL SERVICES
Senate House, Colombo 1

Minister: Senator The Hon. Sir KANTHIAH VAITHIANATHAN, C.B.E.

Parliamentary Secretary: Major C. A. DHARMAPALA, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: W. H. MOORE, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND WORKS
Transworks House, Colombo

Minister: Major MONTAGUE JAYAWICKREME, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary: V. KUMARASWAMY, M.P.

Permanent Secretary: M. F. DE S. JAYARATNE.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Sir ERIC JANSZ, C.M.G. (Chairman).

Sir ARTHUR M. DE SILVA, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.

Sir ARUNACHALAM MAHADEVA.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

POLITICAL PARTIES

The main political parties are:

United National Party: "Sri Kobha", Kollupituya, Colombo; a "Right-Centre" party with a considerable majority in the House of Representatives. Party members are drawn from all communities. Pres. Sir JOHN KOTELAWALA; publs. *U.N.P. Journal*, weekly in Sinhalese, Tamil and English.

Sri Lanka Freedom Party: 65 Rosmead Place, Colombo; f. Oct. 1951 by S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE; 70,000 mems. The aims of the party are politically democratic, economically socialist and culturally a revival of spiritual values and national languages and culture; publs. English and Sinhalese weeklies.

Lanka Sama Samaja Party: 49 Driebergs Avenue, Colombo, 10; f. 1935. The Party is a section of the 4th

International and has six Members of Parliament and controls several local government bodies. It claims to have considerable support among the urban and plantation workers, the rural population and the English-educated middle classes, Sec. LESLIE GOONEWARDENE; publs. *Samasamajaya*, *Sanadharnam* and *Samasamatist* (Trotskyist weeklies in Sinhalese, Tamil and English respectively).

Communist Party: 91 Cotta Road, Colombo, 8; f. 1943; 3,000 mems. The party polled 154,000 votes in the 1952 general election and holds three seats in Parliament and one in the Senate. It has control of 15 city and urban councils; Sec. Dr. S. A. WICKREMESINGHE; publs. *Maubima*, *Desabhimani*, *Forward*, *Navasakthi* (weeklies).

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

This consists of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Justices, who are appointed by the Governor-General. It has appellate and revisional jurisdiction in civil matters and as a general rule exercises no original jurisdiction in civil cases. It is a Colonial Court of Admiralty, and where the parties are British subjects domiciled in England it has the jurisdiction to make a decree for the dissolution of marriage and to make an order as to damages, alimony, maintenance, and custody of children.

The court has original jurisdiction in criminal cases and exclusive jurisdiction in respect of more serious offences, such as homicide, rape, and the graver types of house-breaking and robbery.

In practice it seldom tries cases which do not fall within its exclusive jurisdiction, usually trying cases committed for trial by the Magistrates' Court.

The court exercises appellate and revisional jurisdiction in criminal cases and may pass any sentence authorised by law. It has the power to issue writs of *habeas corpus*, etc., and to deal with advocates and proctors found guilty of deceptions, crimes, and mal-practices. Special jurisdiction is conferred on the Supreme Court to hear election petitions.

Judges of the Supreme Court are also Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeal, to which any person convicted on indictment at an Assize trial may appeal. This Court is empowered to quash a conviction or otherwise interfere with the verdict and sentence. It may also order a new trial.

Chief Justice: Hon. HEMA H. BASNAYAKE.

Puisne Judges: Hon. E. F. N. GRATIAEN, Q.C., C.M.G.,

E. H. T. GUNASEKARA, M. F. S. PULLE, Q.C., V. L. ST. C. SWAN, H. W. R. WEERASOORIYA, K. D. DE SILVA, M. C. SANSONI, H. N. G. FERNANDO.

DISTRICT COURTS

There are twenty-four District Courts in Ceylon. They have unlimited original civil jurisdiction and criminal jurisdiction in respect of all offences which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, District Courts try only cases committed to them for trial by Magistrates' Courts.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

There are thirty-five Magistrates' Courts in Ceylon. A Magistrates' Court may not pass a sentence heavier than the following, except where an Ordinance has specially empowered it to do so:

- (a) Imprisonment up to six months.
- (b) Fine up to Rs.100.
- (c) Whipping if the offender is under 16 years.

COURTS OF REQUESTS AND RURAL COURTS

There are thirty Courts of Requests in the island, and they have original civil jurisdiction in all actions in which the debt, damage or demand, or the value of land in dispute, does not exceed Rs.300. The courts, with the exception of the Colombo Court, are presided over by a District Judge or a Magistrate, who acts as Commissioner of Requests in addition to his duties as a District Judge or Magistrate. The Colombo Court is presided over by a separate Commissioner. There are forty-eight Rural Courts in Ceylon.

RELIGION

According to the official estimates in 1953 the population of Ceylon was made up of 5,217,000 Buddhists, 1,614,000 Hindus, 715,000 Christians, 542,000 Muslims and 11,000 others.

BUDDHISM

This is the predominant religion in the island. It was introduced into Ceylon in the third century B.C. by Mahinda, the son, or possibly brother, of the Indian king, Asoka. Buddhist temples in the Kandyan country possess valuable lands, which are mostly held by hereditary tenants. Of the 138 chief Buddhist monks, 128 are principals of "pirivenas" or Buddhist temple schools. Three of the others are of the Siamese sect, five of the Amarapura sect, and two of the Ramanua sect.

HINDUISM

The Tamil population of Ceylon, including those long settled in the island as well as the immigrants from India, are Hindus.

MOHAMMEDANISM

The majority of the Muslims in Ceylon are styled Moors or Moormen, and claim descent either from Arab immigrants or the Indian traders from the mainland who settled in the island. The rest are Malays, mostly descended from soldiers and labourers from Java and Sumatra introduced into the island by the Dutch. There are a few Afghans and other Muslim settlers. Arab merchants dominated trade in the island until the appearance of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

The Christian population of Ceylon includes members of Tamil, Sinhalese, and other communities, as well as members of the European population. Christian Churches represented in Ceylon include the following. There are also a number of missions.

CHURCH OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Until March 1930 the Church of England in India and Ceylon was, in the eyes of the law, an integral part of the Church of England and subject to the general supervision of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This legal connection was severed by the Indian Church Act and the Indian Church Measure passed by Parliament in 1927, and on March 1st, 1930, the Church of England in India and Ceylon, now the Church of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, became wholly responsible for the management of its own affairs.

DIOCESE OF COLOMBO

Bishop: Rt. Rev. A. R. GRAHAM-CAMPBELL.

Diocesan Office: Yahala Building, Staples Street, Colombo 2.

DIOCESE OF KURUNAGALA

Bishop: Rt. Rev. H. L. J. DE MEL; Polathapitiya, Kurun-a-gala.

METHODIST CHURCH IN CEYLON

Chairman of the Provincial Synod: Rev. J. S. MATHER.

Chairman N. Ceylon District: Rev. G. E. JESSOP.

Chairman S. Ceylon District: Rev. BASIL JACKSON.

THE PRESBYTERY OF CEYLON

This consists of the ministers and representative elders of the Scottish and Dutch Reformed Churches in Ceylon.

Church of Scotland: St. Andrew's Scots Kirk, Kollupitiya, Colombo; f. 1841; Minister, The Rev. A. TAYLOR MACKENZIE, M.A., B.D. (Edin.), The Manse, Steuart Place, Kollupitiya.

Dutch Reformed Churches: Wolvendaal Consistory (Pres. Rev. L. N. HIRCHCOCK); Bambalapitiya Consistory (Pres. Rev. R. V. METZELING); Regent Street and Maligakanda Consistory (Pres. Rev. L. A. FELSIADES, B.Th.); Wellawatta and Dehiwala Consistory (Pres. R. V. METZELING); Galle and Matara Consistory (Pres. Rev. A. VANDERGERT).

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

Bishop: Rt. Rev. S. KULENDRAN, Jaffna.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARCHDIOCESE OF COLOMBO

Archbishop: The Most Rev. Dr. THOMAS COORAY, O.M.I., P.H.D., D.D., B.A., Archbishop's House, Colombo, 8.

DIOCESE OF CHILAW

Bishop: Rt. Rev. EDMUND PEIRIS, O.M.I., B.A., Bishop's House, Chilaw

DIOCESE OF GALLE

Bishop: Rt. Rev. Dr. N. M. LAUDADIO, S.J., Bishop's House, Galle.

DIOCESE OF JAFFNA

Bishop: Rt. Rev. Dr. EMILIANUS PILLAI, O.M.I., D.D., B.A., Bishop's House, Jaffna.

DIOCESE OF KANDY

Bishop: Rt. Rev. BERNARD REGNO, O.S.B., Bishop's House, Kandy

DIOCESE OF TRINCOMALEE

Bishop: Rt. Rev. I. GLENNIE, S.J., D.D., M.A., Bishop's House, Batticaloa.

MISSIONS

American Ceylon Mission: f. 1816; Chair. Rt. Rev. SABAPATHY KULENDRAN, Araly, Vaddukoddai, the mission is now merged with the Jaffna Diocese of the Church of South India; Sec. Rev. A. C. THAMBIRAJAH; publ. *The Morning Star* (weekly; English and Tamil).

Anglican Evangelical Missionary Society: first established as a result of the Government of India Act (XXI) of 1860, but did not function in Ceylon until 1938; Episcopal Missionary Chaplain for all Ceylon Rt. Rev. J. G. PETERS.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Baptist Missionary Society: f. 1812, but the Ceylon Baptist Council was not established until 1932.

Ceylon Pentecostal Mission: 71 Baseline Road, Borella, Colombo, 8; f. 1924; 30,000 mems.; Chief Pastor Rev. ALWIN R. DE ALWIS; publs. *Pentecost*, *Youth* (monthlies).

General Asia Mission Conference of the Baptists: Pres. Rev. JAMES McGEACHY.

Salvation Army, The: introduced into Ceylon in 1883; Territorial H.Q., 61 General's Lake Road, Slave Island, Colombo; Territorial Commander Col. GWENDOLINE TAYLOR.

Seventh-Day Adventist Ceylon Union: 7 Alfred House Gardens, Kollupitiya, P.O. Box 905, Colombo; 555 mems.; Pres. L. F. HARDIN; Sec. M. M. McHENRY.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

Ceylon Daily News: Lake House, McCallum Road, Fort, Colombo; f. 1918; morning; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor C. D. GRAHAM; circ. 41,800.

Ceylon Observer: Lake House, McCallum Road, Fort, Colombo; f. 1834; evening; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor A. G. P. VITTACHI; circ. 24,100.

Dinamina: Lake House, McCallum Road, Fort, Colombo; f. 1909; morning; Sinhalese, published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor P. NISSANKA; circ. 85,200

Janata: Lake House, McCallum Road, Fort, Colombo; f. 1953; evening; Sinhalese; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor DENZIL PEIRIS; circ. 41,200.

Jatiya: 341 Norris Road, Colombo; f. 1947; Sinhalese; Independent; Editor WALTER SIRAMANNE.

Lankadipa: Times Building, Colombo; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd; Sinhalese; Editor D. B. DHANAPALA; circulation 53,000.

Morning Times: Times Building, Colombo; f. 1954; English; Editor TORI DE SOUZA.

Thinakaran: Lake House, McCallum Road, Fort, Colombo; f. 1932; morning, Tamil; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor V. K. PARAMANATHAN; circ. 15,800.

Times of Ceylon: Times Building, Fort, Colombo; f. 1846; evening, also weekly edition; published by the Times of Ceylon Ltd; Independent; Editor TORI DE SOUZA; circulation 25,000.

Virakesari: 185 Grandpass Road, Colombo; f. 1930; morning; Tamil; Editor K. P. HARAN.

SUNDAY PAPERS

Ceylon Observer (*Sunday Edition*); f. 1923 (*see above*); circ. 59,000.

Silumina: Lake House, McCallum Road, Fort, Colombo, f. 1930; illustrated; Sinhalese; Editor DENZIL PEIRIS; circ. 153,300.

Sinhala Jatiya: 341 Norris Road, Colombo; f. 1910; Sinhalese; Independent; Editor WALTER SIRAMANNE.

Sunday Lankadipa: Times Building, Colombo; f. 1951; Sinhalese; Editor D. B. DHANAPALA.

Sunday Times of Ceylon: Times of Ceylon Ltd., Times Building, Colombo; f. 1846; illustrated; Independent; Editor TORI DE SOUZA; circulation 58,000.

Thinakaran (*Sunday Edition*): Lake House, McCallum Road, Fort, Colombo; f. 1948; Editor V. K. PARAMANATHAN; circ. 17,800.

Virakesari (*Sunday Illustrated edition*): Grandpass Road, Colombo; f. 1933; Editor K. P. HARAN.

BI-WEEKLIES

Hindu Organ (English) and **Inthusathanam** (Tamil); Vannarponnai, Jaffna; Editor R. N. SIVAPIRAKASAM.

Muslim Friend: Dematagoda; Tamil and Muslim Nesan; Editor S. SHARIFFDEEN.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

Ceylon Catholic Messenger: Catholic Press, Borella, Colombo; f. 1868; Editor Fr. JUSTIN PERERA; circulation 5,000.

Ceylon Government Gazette: Government Press, Colombo; official Government publication.

Ceylon News: Lake House, McCallum Road, Fort, Colombo; f. 1938; articles from the *Ceylon Observer* and the *Ceylon Daily News*; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor D. E. WEERAKOON.

Desabhimani: 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; Tamil; published by the Communist Party; Editor K. RAMANATHAN; circulation 10,000.

Maubima: 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; Sinhalese; published by Communist Party; circulation 18,000.

Morning Star: American Ceylon Mission Press, Tellipallai; f. 1841; English and Tamil; Editors S. P. APPASWAMY (English), Rev. J. W. A. KADIRGAMAR (Tamil).

Nanartha Pradipaya: Colombo Catholic Press; Sinhalese; Catholic newspaper, Editors Rev. Fr. M. JAYEKODY, O.M.I., D. P. KURUKULASURIYA; circulation 5,000.

Navasakthi: 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; f. 1941; Malayalam; published by Communist Party; circulation 4,500.

Peramuna: 215, 1st Div, Maradana, Colombo, 10; f. 1943; Sinhalese; democratic, Editor-in-Chief V. W. ABEY-GUNAWARDENE; circulation 9,222.

Samasamajist: 49 Driebergs Avenue, Colombo, 10; English; editions also in Sinhalese and Tamil; organ of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party.

Sathiaveda Pathukavalan: Jaffna; published by St Joseph's Catholic Press; f. 1876, Tamil, Editor A. GNANAPRAGASAM.

Sinhala Balaya: published by National Newspapers (Ceylon) Ltd; Manager M. W. G. NANAYAKKARA

Sinhala Bauddhaya: P O Box 250, Maligakanda, Colombo; f. 1906, published by The Maha Bodhi Society of Ceylon; Editor-in-Chief RAJA V. EKANAYAKA; circulation 25,000.

Sinhala Jatiya: 341 Norris Road, Colombo; f. 1903; Nationalist Singalese; Editor HEMA DE SILVA.

Siyarata: 4 New Road, Bagatelle, Colombo, 3; Editor W. D. S. L. GUNARATNE.

FORTNIGHTLIES, MONTHLIES, ETC.

Baptist Messenger: Colombo; English and Sinhalese; monthly; published by the Ceylon Baptist Council; Editors C. E. BELLETH (English), Rev. C. M. ELANGASEKERA (Sinhalese); Editor-in-Chief A. W. P. JAYATUNGA.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Bharathi (*Tamil New Writing*): 85 Cotta Road, Colombo; monthly; Editor K. RAMANATHAN.

Ceylon Business Express, The: 23 Canal Row, Colombo; f. 1940; policy to extol private enterprise and teach business efficiency; monthly; Editor D. J. S. PEIRIS.

Ceylon Causerie, The: P.O. Box 127, Colombo; f. 1929; illustrated monthly; English; Editor MARGARET H. LEGGATT.

Ceylon Fortnightly Review: 6 Bethesda Place, Colombo, 5; non-party; fortnightly; Editor E. W. FOENANDER.

Ceylon Journal of Adult Education: 1 Maliban Street, Colombo; published by Ceylon Literacy Campaign; Socialist; monthly; Editor T. P. ANERASINGHE, B.A., F.R.ECON.S.

Ceylon Law Recorder: Kotte; f. 1919; published by the Ceylon Investors Ltd.; monthly; Editorial Board. N. E. WEERASOORIA, Q.C., J. J. HULUGALLE

Ceylon Messenger of the Sacred Heart: Colombo Catholic Press, Borella, Colombo; monthly; Editors Rev. Fr. ALEX. RANASINGHE (English), Rev. Fr. M. JAYAKODY, O.M.I. (Sinhalese).

Ceylon Methodist Church Record: Wesley Press, Wellawatte, Colombo; f. 1892; published by the Methodist Church in Ceylon; monthly; Editor Rev. F. S. DE SILVA, B.A., B.D.

Ceylon Radio Times: P.O. Box 574, Colombo; fortnightly; journal of Radio Ceylon; published in English, Sinhalese and Tamil

Ceylon Teacher, The: 95 Main Street, Jaffna, monthly journal of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers, Editor A. E. TAMBER, B.Sc.

Ceylon Trade Journal: Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 500, Colombo, f. 1935; published by the Department of Commerce, Colombo; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dir. of Commerce

Navalokaya: Gampaha, W.P.; f. 1941; Sinhalese; monthly; articles on literature, art, politics, education, science, etc.; Editor Rev. U. SARANANKARA.

New Law Reports, The: Government Press, Colombo; published by the Government; monthly; Editor C. T. OLEGASEGAREM.

Public Opinion: 692 Maradana Road, Colombo, 10; monthly, Editor N. G. L. MARASINGHE.

Young Ceylon: 167 Hulftsdorp, Colombo; f. 1932; monthly; Editor V. S. PERERA.

Bi-Monthly: 15 Fifth Cross Street, Colombo, 11; f. 1946; Ceylon textile journal; circulation 3,000; Editor G. P. KARIYAWASAM.

QUARTERLIES AND ANNUALS

Bosat, The: Vajirarama, Bambalapitiya, Colombo; f. 1937; Buddhist English quarterly; Board of Editors. VENS. NARADA, PIYADASSI and SOMA and J. S. GOMES.

Ceylon Journal of Science: c/o Ceylon University, Colombo; f. 1924; occasional; published by the University of Ceylon.

Ferguson's Ceylon Directory: Lake House, McCallum Road, Fort, Colombo; f. 1858; annual; published by the Ceylon Observer Press.

Journal of the Ceylon Medical Association: Ceylon Medical Library, 952 Maradana Road, Colombo, 10; f. 1888; quarterly, Editors Prof. A. C. E. KOCH, B.Sc., Dr. R. P. JAYAWARDENE, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Eng.), circulation 1,200.

Symposium: 36 Vajira Road, Colombo; English; literature, art and films, quarterly, Editor W. B. C. SILVA.

Tropical Agriculturist, The: Agricultural Journal of Ceylon, Peradeniya; f. 1881; quarterly, circulation 1,500; Editor Dir. of Agriculture, Ceylon.

PUBLISHERS

(all are in Colombo)

Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.: Lake House, Fort; London Office, Langham House, Regent Street, W.1.

W. E. Bastian and Co.: 23 Canal Row, Fort, P.O. Box 10; f. 1904.

H. W. Cave and Co. Ltd.: Fort printers, publishers and engravers; Managing Dir. C. T. KERR.

Caxton Printing Works: 280 Dam Street; f. 1879.

Ceylon Printers Ltd.: Parsons Road.

Ceylon Publications: P.O. Box 417.

M. D. Gunasena and Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 246, 217 Norri Road; f. 1915; educational and general.

Lanka Literature Co.: 33 Horton Place.

Lanka Publishing Co.: Prince Street.

Plâté Ltd.: P.O. Box 127.

Searchlight Press: Wellawatte.

Times of Ceylon Ltd.: Fort.

W. M. A. Wahid and Bros.: Main Street.

BROADCASTING

Radio Ceylon: P.O. Box 574, Independence Square, Colombo, 7; under the control of a Director-General who is responsible to the Minister of Posts and Broadcasting; runs a National Service in three languages (Sinhalese, Tamil and English), with a separate Education Section, and a Commercial Service; Dir.-Gen. of Broadcasting and Chair. Broadcasting Advisory Board M. J. PERERA, C.C.S., Dir. of Broadcasting (National Service), V. M. ABEYSEKERA, C.C.S.; Dir. of Broadcasting (Commercial Service) C. R. DODD.

FINANCE

BANKING

Central Bank of Ceylon: P.O. Box 590, 50 York Street, Colombo; f. 1950; cap. Rs 15,00,00,000; Government owned and controlled by a monetary board; Gov. Sir ARTHUR RANASINHA, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.

Bank of Ceylon: Central Office, Bank of Ceylon Building, York Street, Colombo; cap. authorised Rs 75,00,000, p.u. Rs.45,00,000; res. Rs 90,00,000; dep. Rs 27,06,94,037; 15 brs. and 4 pay offices in Ceylon; Chair. H. V. PERERA, Q.C.; Deputy Chair. H. W. PEIRIS, O.B.E.; Gen. Manager C. LOGANATHAN; London Office. 4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

Bank of Chettinad Ltd.: 256 Sea Street, Pettah, Colombo; Manager P. M. PALANIAPPA CHETTIAR

Bank of Colombo: 24 Queen Street, Fort, Colombo, Manager T. M. A. WIJEYASEKERA.

Batticaloa Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: Batticaloa; f. 1942; Sec. D. SELLAKANDU, Manager R. S. B. BEADLE

Ceylon State Mortgage Bank, The: 91 Horton Place, Colombo; f. 1931; cap. Rs 2,50,00,000; Chair. H. W. PEIRIS, O.B.E.; Manager T. VICTOR FERNANDO.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, The: Queen Street and Baillie Street, Fort, Colombo, London Office: 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, f. 1853; Chair. VINCENT A. GRANTHAM; Chief. Gen. Manager W. R. COCKBURN; Sec. H. E. FAULKNER; Colombo Manager L. R. ATKINS.

Colombo Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: 10-11 Duke Street, Fort, Colombo; f. 1931; res. Rs.2,00,000; Pres. J. E. AMARATUNGA; Vice-Pres. A. DE S. JAYASINGHE; Sec. H. S. PEIRIS.

Co-operative Federal Bank: 39-41 Queen Street, Colombo, 1; f. 1947; began to accept current accounts for societies from April 1950; central co-operative bank of Ceylon.

Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: P.O. Box No. 10, Kandy; f. 1931; share cap. Rs.1,50,500; turnover Rs 8,87,97,477, Pres. A. C. L. RATWATTE; Manager W. M. KARUNARATNE.

Eastern Bank Ltd., The: Main Street, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 2-3 Crosby Square, E.C.3; f. 1910; Chair. Sir EVAN JENKINS, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sec. C. L. MANNING; Gen. Manager H. BARDEN; Colombo Manager A. FINDLAY.

Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd., The: 41 Queen Street, Fort, Colombo, Sub-Office: Pettah; Head Office: 18 Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay; br. at Jaffna; Agent V. G. RAICAR.

Galle Co-operative Town Bank Ltd.: Galle; Pres. M. A. FERNANDO.

Grindlay's Bank Ltd.: 11 York Street, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 54 Parliament Street, S.W.1; Manager A. YOUNG.

Habib Bank Ltd.: Colombo; Head Office. Karachi, Pakistan; auth. cap. Pak. Rs 2,00,00,000; p.u. Pak. Rs.1,00,00,000; res. Pak. Rs.1,00,00,000; dep. (Dec. 1953) Pak. Rs.37,27,00,000.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: 24 Prince Street, Fort, Colombo; Manager F. R. BURCH.

Indian Bank Ltd., The: P.O. Box 624, 48 Baillie Street, Colombo; Head Office: North Beach Road, Madras.

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.: 139 1/1 Main Street, Overseas Bank Building, Pettah, Colombo; Head Office: Madras; Chair. M. CT. MUTHIAH; Manager K. BALAKRISHNAN NAIR.

Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: 59 Main Street, Jaffna; f. 1921; cap. p.u. Rs.1,38,310; res. Rs.2,17,724; dep. Rs.38,08,858 (1955); Pres. GATE MUDALIYAR, V. PONNAMPALAM, J.P., M.B.E.; Hon. Sec. A. ARULAMBALAM; Manager I. S. D. ARIARATHA

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Kandy Co-operative Urban Bank: 128 Colombo Street, Kandy; Pres. H. R. B. ELLEGALLA.

Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.: 16 Queen Street, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 15 Gracechurch Street, E.C.3; brs. at Galle, Jaffna and Kandy; auth. cap. £3,000,000; sub. £2,220,000; p.u. £1,470,000; res. £1,750,000; Chair. Sir KENNETH W. MEALING.

National Bank of India Ltd.: York Street, Fort, Colombo; Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; brs. at Kandy and Nuwara Eliya; agency at Galle; cap. issued £4,562,500; p.u. £2,851,563; res. fund £3,104,687; Chair. J. K. MICHIE; Manager E. R. G. EDWARD

State Bank of India: 16 Prince Street, Fort, Colombo, 1; London Office: 25 Old Broad Street, E.C.2; f. 1920 as Imperial Bank of India, by Govt. of India Act; cap.

Rs.20,00,00,000; p.u. Rs.5,62,50,000; res. Rs.6,35,00,000; Managing Director S. K. HANDOO.

INSURANCE

Ceylon Fire Insurance Association, The: est. 1897; Chair. B. G. THORNLEY; Deputy Chair. I. R. G. SMITH; 5 committee members.

Ceylon Accident Insurance Association, The: Chair. A. T. MORANT; Deputy Chair. I. R. G. SMITH, 8 committee members.

Colombo Marine Insurance Agents' Association, The: est. 1917; Chair. A. C. L. BAYNE; Deputy Chair. A. FONSEKA; 5 committee members.

In addition to the above most large British and many foreign Insurance Companies have branches or agents in the island.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Ceylon Brokers' Association: 20 Baillie Street, Colombo, 1.

Ceylon Chamber of Commerce: Lower Chatham Street, Fort, Colombo; est. 1839; incorp. 1895; Cttee: R. P. L. ROSS, J.P. (Chair), F. TURNER GREEN, J.P., F.C.A. (Vice-Chair.), H. T. ROSSLYN KOCH, O.B.E. (Deputy Chair.); 16 committee members; Sec. C. DIAS, M.A., LL.B.

Ceylon Estates Employers' Association: "The Lawn", 113 Steuart Place, Colombo.

Ceylon Merchants' Chamber: De Mel Building, Chatham Street, Colombo.

Ceylon Planters' Society, The: P.O. Box 46, Kandy; f. 1936; 904 active mems.; Sec. G. WADDELL, C.I.E.

Ceylon Textile Chamber: Australia Buildings, Colombo, 1; f. 1942; 118 mems.; Admin. Sec. LAMBERT DE SILVA.

Ceylonese Textile Traders' Association: 5, 2nd Cross Street, Colombo.

Coconut and General Products Exporters' Association: Hon. Sec. and Treas. E. L. STRAARUP, c/o Ceylon Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 161.

Colombo Brokers' Association, The: f. 1904; managed by DUNCUM, WATKINS, FORD AND CO., P.O. Box 101, Lloyds Buildings, Prince Street, Colombo, 1.

Colombo Lighterage Cos. Association: 140-142 Prince Street, Fort, Colombo.

Colombo Rubber Traders' Association, The: f. 1918; Sec. The Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (*ex-officio*).

Colombo Tea Traders' Association: f. 1894; Sec. The Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (*ex-officio*).

Employers' Federation of Ceylon, The: Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Buildings, P.O. Box 858, Colombo; f. 1929; mem. International Organisation of Employers; Chair. H. T. ROSSLYN KOCH, O.B.E.; embraces the following employers' unions:

Ceylon Engineer Employers' Association,
Ceylon Fertiliser Employers' Association,
Ceylon Film Chamber,
Ceylon Hotel Employers' Association,
Ceylon Motor Employers' Association,
Ceylon Stores and Mills Association,
Colombo Harbour Employers' Association,
Commercial Banks' Association (Ceylon),
General Importers' and Distributors' Association,
Master Printers' Association of Ceylon,
Mercantile Employers' Association,
Oil Companies Committee.

Indian Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon: 26 Church Street, Colombo, 1.

Lanka Hotels Association: 190 Prince Street, Pettah.

Sinhala Welenda Mandalaya (Sinhalese Merchants' Chamber): 63 Bankshall Street, P.O. Box 723, Colombo.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The first Co-operative Societies' Ordinance was passed in 1912, and made provision for the organisation of credit societies. At the end of 1953 there were 8,939 societies, the majority of these being stores, credit societies, and combined marketing and production societies.

The most important organisations on the consumer side are the Wholesale Stores Unions, which handle all food-stuffs and miscellaneous goods supplied by the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, as well as running a large number of retail stores. The Co-operative Wholesale Establishment is at the head of the consumer co-operative movement. It was founded in 1943 and is administered by an autonomous Board of Directors appointed by the Minister of Food and Co-operative Development.

TRADE UNIONS

The trade unions with the largest membership are the plantation workers' unions. The most powerful union is the **Ceylon Workers' Congress**, representing the Indian labourers on tea and rubber estates. The total number of trade unions at the end of 1953 was 259.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

All the railways in Ceylon are owned by the State. The Ceylon Government Railway Department is responsible for the management of the railways under the Ministry of Transport and Works. Of the 896 miles of railway (exclusive of sidings), 809 miles are broad gauge and 87 miles narrow gauge.

Ceylon Government Railway: Colombo; 228 steam and 5 diesel mechanical locomotives, 5 diesel hydraulic locomotives; gross receipts Rs.73,396,846; expenses Rs.81,556,886 (1953-54); Gen. Manager B. D. RAMPALA, M.B.E.; Operating Supt. D. de JONK (Acting); Chief Admin. Officer G. M. SPARKES.

ROADS

The principal road authority in Ceylon is the Public Works Department, under the Ministry of Transport and Works. This department maintains about 11,208 miles of roads, including the 4,377 miles of minor roads taken over from the District and Provincial Roads Committees in 1951. Of this total mileage of roads, 6,383 miles are metalled and tarred.

SHIPPING AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT

Colombo is one of the most important ports in the East and is situated at the junction of the main trade routes. The other main ports of Ceylon are Galle, Trincomalee and Jaffna.

Colombo Port Commission: Box 528, Colombo; f. 1913; Chair. S. CHAUDRASOMA, O.B.E., C.C.S.; the Commission consists of the Chairman, the Principal Collector of Customs, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, the General Manager of the Railway, the Mayor of Colombo, the Master Attendant, the Harbour Engineer, and ten unofficial members nominated by the Minister for Transport and Works.

The waterway system is owned by the Government and its upkeep is the responsibility of the Public Works Department. There is a lengthy canal system, a legacy

from Dutch rule, extending 109.82 miles from Puttalam as far south as Galpotta on the Kalu Ganga. This continuous system of inland navigation makes full use of lakes and lagoons and streams on the west coast—Bologoda, Colombo, Negombo, Chilaw, Mundel and Puttalam Lakes, and the estuaries of the Kaluganga, Kelani Ganga, Maha Oya and Deduru Oya—in addition to cut canals.

AIR TRANSPORT

In March 1938 control of civil aviation was taken over by the Ministry of Communications and Works from the Chief Secretary of Civil Aviation. The Director of Public Works was appointed Director of Civil Aviation.

In February 1946 the Department of Civil Aviation became an independent organisation with its own Director who is at present Capt. D. KOTALAWALA.

Ceylon's two major airfields are at Ratmalana, 9 miles south of Colombo, and Negombo, 20 miles north of Colombo. Jaffna airport, which was taken over from the Royal Air Force in 1947, is also of growing importance.

Air Ceylon Ltd.: Head Office: Hemas Building, York Street, Fort, Colombo, 1; est. 1947; operates internal services and services to India; also to London and Amsterdam (the last two in conjunction with KLM); Chair. J. L. M. FERNANDO; Sec. and Manager KENNETH DE CROOS.

The following companies also run air services to and from Ceylon:

British Overseas Airways Corpn.: 63 Queen Street, Fort, Colombo.

Indian Airlines Corporation: Gaffoor Building, Fort, Colombo.

Qantas Empire Airways: 63 Queen Street, Colombo.

Royal Dutch Air Lines (KLM): Aitken, Spence and Co. Ltd., Lloyds Building, P.O. Box 5, Colombo 1.

Trans-World Airlines: Hemas Building, York Street, Colombo.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research: f. 1955; Dir. Dr. FRANCIS GODWIN.

Chest Hospital (formerly *King George V Memorial Hospital*): Welisara; conducts research into tuberculosis, training school attached.

Coconut Research Institute: Bandirippuwa Estate, Lalnuwila; autonomous research institute serving coconut industry of Ceylon; f. 1929; Dir. F. C. COOKE; Sec. S. C. KAHAWITA; library of 7,000 vols; publs. *Ceylon Coconut Quarterly*, *Annual Reports*, *Bulletins*.

Colombo Observatory: Buller's Road, Colombo; f. 1907; climatological data for Ceylon; seismology, time service; surface and upper air observations, admin. headquarters of Ceylon Meteorological Service; Dir. Dr. D. T. E. DASSANAYAKE.

Maha Bodhi Society of Ceylon: 130 Maligakanda Road, Maradana, Colombo; f. 1891 for propagation of Buddhism throughout the world; 2,400 mems, Hon. Sec. NALIN MOONESINGHE, publs. *Sinhala Bauddhaya* (weekly), *Sinhala Bauddhaya* (vesak number; annual).

Medical Research Institute: Colombo, 8, comprising departments of Bacteriology, Serology, Vaccines, Mycology, Nutrition, Parasitology, Helminthology, Entomology, Clinical Pathology, Biochemistry, Virology and Pharmacology; Pasteur Institute attached; Acting Deputy Dir. of Health (Laboratory Services) Dr. V. SIVALINGHAM, L.M.S., L.R.C.P. AND S., L.R.F.P. AND S., D.T.M. AND H., M.R.C.P.; Sec. T. A. DOLE.

Royal Botanic Gardens: Peradeniya; f. 1821; Supt. D. M. A. JAYAWEERA, M.Sc., F.L.S.; Asst. Superintendent D. T. EKANAYAKE, B.Sc.; Curator S. B. TENNEKON, B.Sc.

Rubber Research Institute of Ceylon: Agalwatta, research on all aspects of production and manufacture, financed by a cess on rubber exports.

School Farm and Experiment Station: Peradeniya, Principal School of Agriculture and Manager School Farm and Experiment Station M. L. C. ILANGAKOON, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.

Tea Research Institute: Talawakelle, f. 1925, Dir. J. LAMB, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.; publ. *Tea Quarterly*.

LIBRARIES

Ceylon Medical Library: 952 Maradana Road, Colombo 10; f. 1844; 18,250 vols, serves the Faculty of Medicine of the University and members of the medical profession; Hon. Sec. O. R. MEDONZA, M.D., M.R.C.P.; Librarian VINCENT DE SILVA; publ. *Journal of the Ceylon Medical Association*.

Ceylon University Library: Peradeniya; Branch Library in Colombo; formerly library of Ceylon University College; Librarian S. C. BLOK, B.A., F.L.A.

Colombo National Museum Library: Edinburgh Crescent, Colombo, 7, 60,000 vols; Librarian C. M. A. DE SILVA, B.A.

Law Library: Hultsdorp, Colombo 2.

Public Library: 18 Edinburgh Crescent, Colombo 7; f. 1925, 30,000 vols; Librarian D. C. G. ABEYEWICKRAMA, B.A.

MUSEUMS

National Museums of Ceylon: Colombo; Dir. P. E. P. DERANIYAGALA, M.A., A.M., F.C.P.S., F.Z.S.; publs. *Spolia Zeylanica* (Bulletin of the National Museums of Ceylon) (quarterly or half-yearly), *Administration Report of the Director of National Museums, Ceylon* (annual), *Ceylon National Museums Manuscript Series*, *Ceylon National Museums Geological Series*, *Ceylon National Museums Zoological Series*, *Ceylon National Museums Anthropological Series*.

Colombo National Museum: Colombo; f. 1873; zoology, palaeontology, prehistory, archaeology, art and orientalia; Dir. P. E. P. DERANIYAGALA, M.A., A.M.

Jaffna National Museum: Jaffna; f. 1947; Dir. P. DERANIYAGALA; Curator A. KANDIAH.

Kandy National Museum: Kandy; f. 1942; Dir. P. DERANIYAGALA; Curator L. B. BANDARANAYAKE.

Ratnapura National Museum: Ratnapura; f. 1942.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

UNIVERSITY OF CEYLON

PERADENIYA

Founded 1942 by the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College (f. 1870) and the Ceylon University College (f. 1921).

Chancellor. H. E. The GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CEYLON.
Vice-Chancellor. Sir NICHOLAS ATIYGALLE, F.R.C.S.,
 F.R.C.O.G., D.L.O., L.M.S.

Registrar. H. J. BALMOND, B.A.
 Number of professors. 31.
 Number of students. 2,300.
 Library: *see under* "Libraries".

DEANS:

Faculty of Oriental Studies. Prof. G. P. MALALASEKERA.

Faculty of Arts. Prof. J. L. C. RODRIGO, C.M.G.

Faculty of Science. Prof. C. J. ELIEZER.

Faculty of Medicine. Prof. O. E. R. ABHAYARATNE.

Faculty of Engineering. Prof. E. O. E. PEREIRA

Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Science. Prof. C. A. MACGAUGHEY.

Ceylon Technical College: Colombo, course in engineering and commerce; *Director.* S. L. DE SILVA, B.Sc.,
 Ph.D., Dip.-Chem Eng.

Government Training College: Colombo-Maharagama; f. 1903 for the training of secondary school teachers.
Principal. E. H. DE ALWIS, M.A.
Vice-Principal: (Vacant).

Royal College: Colombo; f. 1835; 970 students; 45 teachers
Principal. DUDLEY K. G. DE SILVA, B.Sc.

School of Agriculture: Peradeniya; f. 1916, 110 students, 8 full-time lecturers; publ. *Krishakara* (annual).
Principal: M. L. C. ILANGAKOON, B.Sc., A.I.C.T.A.

MALDIVE ISLANDS

(Capital: Malé)

The Maldivé Archipelago, lying 400 miles south-west of Ceylon, consists of some 2,000 small coral islands, of which about 220 are inhabited (total population about 93,000). Coconut palms cover the islands and millet, fruit and edible nuts are also produced. The principal industry is fishing.

The Islands, which have a Sultanate Government, are British protected territory. An early record of the agreement with the United Kingdom is contained in an exchange of letters between the Sultan and the Governor of Ceylon in December 1887. In 1948, when Ceylon became a member country of the Commonwealth, a new agreement (whose provisions were re-affirmed on January 1st, 1953)

was signed between the Sultan and the United Kingdom Government. The Islands remain under the protection of the Crown and their external affairs are conducted by, or on the advice of, the United Kingdom Government, which, in turn, must refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of the Islands. Relations between the Maldivé Islands and the United Kingdom Government are conducted through the United Kingdom High Commissioner in Ceylon.

Sultan: H. H. AL AMIR MOHAMED FARID DIDI.

Prime Minister: IBRAHIM ALI DIDI.

THE FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

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GEOGRAPHY

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

SOUTHERN RHODESIA, the most important of the territories of the Central African Federation, occupies an area of 150,333 sq. miles between the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers (15°–22° S. lat., and 26°–34° E. long.) It is bounded to the North by Northern Rhodesia, to the east by Portuguese East Africa, to the south by the Union of South Africa (the Transvaal) and on the west by the Bechuanaland Protectorate. As is often the case in recently founded territories, major physical barriers are utilised as the frontiers. The Zambezi and Limpopo rivers form the northern and southern limits respectively, the eastern boundary follows the highest land in the Inyanga and Udzi Mountains, while the western boundary is drawn through the arid lands of Northern Bechuanaland.

Southern Rhodesia's isolation in the interior of southern Africa, which means that outlet to the ocean is possible only by passing through other territories, is an important feature of the situation. Shortest connection is to Beira on the Indian Ocean (374 miles from Salisbury), but this involves crossing Portuguese East Africa, while the journey to the ports of the Union is very long (2,032 miles from Bulawayo to Cape Town). This difficulty of communication with the outside world is one of the controlling factors in the development of the modern economic life of Southern Rhodesia.

Physical Features. Southern Rhodesia is a part of the great plateau massif of ancient rocks which is the major feature of the geography of southern Africa. The altitude of the country is moderately high, over 80 per cent of its area being more than 2,000 ft. above sea level, although less than 5 per cent is higher than 5,000 ft. For the most part the landscape is undulating, broken only by major river valleys.

The outstanding feature of the topography is a broad ridge stretching in a north-east-south-westerly direction across the whole country. This forms a belt of high plateau land about 400 miles long by 50 miles wide, standing between 4,000 and 5,500 ft. above sea-level, and known as the High Veld. The undulating plateau surface is surmounted by isolated granite tors or kopjes, a characteristic feature of the Southern Rhodesian landscape. Towards the north-east the ridge widens, and its eastern extension terminates in the massive scarp of the Inyanga and Udzi Mountains overlooking the coastal lowlands of Mozambique. Here is found mountainous relief and the highest land in Southern Rhodesia, the summit of Mount Inyangani reaching a height of 8,250 ft. above sea level. This continuous scarp forms a formidable barrier to direct movement between Southern Rhodesia and the Indian Ocean, and is broken only by one high level gap at Umtali which is utilised by the Salisbury-Beira railway. The height of the scarp declines gradually south and north towards the valleys of the eastward flowing Sabi and Zambezi rivers. Westwards, the height of the main central ridge falls away gently towards the Makarikari Depression in Bechuanaland.

The lowland areas of Southern Rhodesia are parts of depressions drained eastwards by the Zambezi and Limpopo rivers, and the term "lowland" is merely relative, since almost all of Southern Rhodesia lies at over 1,000 ft. The height of the land falls steadily away from the central

ridge towards these rivers, although in places the edge of the High Veld is marked by a steep scarp overlooking the Middle Veld, a plateau surface standing between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. above sea level. Deep river valleys have split the Middle Veld areas into great blocks of plateau country. The areas of Low Veld in the Zambezi and Limpopo depressions are broad plains, lying below 3,000 ft. in altitude and of a hot, inhospitable nature. In the northern area of Low Veld, the Zambezi has cut a great gorge in the reaches stretching for several hundred miles below the Victoria Falls.

Roughly 70 per cent of the surface area of Southern Rhodesia is made up of granite, schists and igneous rocks. These ancient formations outcrop along the area of the central ridge and have been exposed by the removal of a former covering of younger sediments. This core of ancient metalliferous rocks is the basis of Southern Rhodesia's mineral wealth and contains major deposits of gold, chrome, asbestos and iron ore. The younger sedimentary rocks, mainly sandstones and shales, have been preserved from erosion in the structural depressions of the Zambezi and Limpopo valleys. Vast deposits of excellent coal have been found in these beds in the north-west of the territory. In the extreme west are a series of unconsolidated sands of Tertiary age, which are generally valueless either for agriculture or as a source of minerals. The variety of rock type produces variations in the soils of Southern Rhodesia. The rocks underlying the High Veld usually weather into sandy or loamy soils, which are fertile in the adequate rainfall of this area. The sandstones of the Low Veld do not usually produce good soils, especially as rainfall is scanty, while the unconsolidated sands of the dry west are sterile and parched. Over much of the High Veld, however, irrespective of the underlying rock type, there has developed a fertile "black vlei" soil, approximating to a temperate steppe type of soil (i.e., like that of the wheatlands of Russia and the U.S.A.), which is the basis of much of the arable farming of the country.

The central ridge of Southern Rhodesia forms the main watershed of the region. Streams flow in roughly parallel courses down both sides of the ridge, north-westwards to the Zambezi, and south-eastwards to the Limpopo and Sabi rivers. Most of the major streams are permanent although in the west drought can dry up the rivers.

The flow of all streams reflects the seasonal nature of the rainfall, small watercourses of the winter being transformed into huge torrents in the summer, resulting in the dislocation of roads and communications. For this reason (in addition to the rapids and falls which occur along most stream-courses), rivers are almost useless for navigation. The flow of the majority of streams is also too irregular for the development of hydro-electric power: only the large rivers, such as the Zambezi, provide a sufficient all year round flow of water.

Climate. Although the whole of Southern Rhodesia lies to the north of the Tropic of Capricorn, the relatively high altitude of the plateau so modifies the climate as to make it quite pleasant and tolerable. It may be stated very generally that within Southern Rhodesia temperature decreases and rainfall increases with altitude; the coolest and wettest areas are therefore the eastern mountains, and the hottest and driest areas the Zambezi and Limpopo depressions, with other areas of the colony varying between

these two extremes. The climate of the whole region shows considerable variation according to the season. Winter is a dry, relatively cool season. This is the period of drought, only two to three per cent of the annual rainfall falling between the months of May and October. On account of their extreme altitude the eastern mountains experience orographic rain and mists which make them moister and cooler than the rest of the country during the winter. Along the central ridge, mean temperatures are usually between 55° F. and 58° F. during this period, while the northern and southern areas of the Low Veld are about 10° F. warmer.

Summer is a hot and wet season, the rainfall being monsoonal in character. Rains begin in the spring (October–November) with scattered convectional thunderstorms, which increase in intensity, culminating in very heavy equatorial-type rains from January to March. As the rain-bearing winds blow from the eastern quarter, the amount of rainfall decreases from east to west across Southern Rhodesia. The eastern mountains receive between 30 in. and 40 in. per annum, this figure declining steadily westwards through 31.9 in. at Salisbury to 23.6 in. at Bulawayo. The extreme west receives less than 20 in., rendering the area semi-arid in nature. In the sheltered depressions of the Zambezi and Limpopo valleys, rainfall is also very low, averaging between 20 and 25 in. in the northern area, and reaching a minimum for the country with less than 15 in. per annum in the Limpopo–Sabie depression. Summer heat on the central ridge is not excessive, as both the altitude of the area and the heavy rainfall lower the effective temperature. Maximum temperatures occur in October before the rains are sufficiently heavy to have any cooling effect. Along the central ridge mean temperatures are between 70° F. and 75° F., the hotter areas being towards the west. On the Low Veld, however, mean temperatures are between 77° F. and 85° F., with maxima of over 90° F. in the Zambezi area, and approaching 100° F. in the Limpopo basin.

Thus climatic conditions are reasonably pleasant and healthy along the central ridge area, with at the same time an adequate rainfall for agriculture. This area is conducive to white settlement, and is indeed the main area of European development. The lower areas of the Middle Veld are hotter and drier, and these are the areas at present occupied by the native populations of Southern Rhodesia. In the extreme west aridity precludes any habitation of the Middle Veld. The Low Veld is also unsuitable for human settlement, as those areas which are not arid are hot and unhealthy; in the Zambezi valley especially, malaria and the tsetse fly abound.

The seasonal nature of the rainfall means that there can be no great tree growth in Southern Rhodesia. The natural vegetation cover of most of the area is some form of Savannah grassland, the grasses flourishing luxuriantly during the summer rains, only to parch and die in the winter drought. This open grassland cover is interspersed with thorn bush and isolated flat-topped trees. Such trees are either of the water-storing type exemplified by the Baobab, or of the thorny type adopted to prevent excessive loss of moisture, in order to survive the months of drought.

Only along the central ridge is the rainfall heavy enough to enable a good growth of savannah (and temperate type grasses in the higher area)—even here there is a marked fall in the quality of the vegetation from east to west. Over half the area of Southern Rhodesia experiences a rainfall which is insufficient to support any useful vegetation, and a semi-arid savannah type persists, covering the western and southern regions with tufts of sparse coarse grasses and stunted acacia thorn bush. In the eastern highlands an all-year-round rainfall allows the growth of

exotic tropical evergreen trees, which provide a valuable source of hardwoods, including Rhodesian teak: in the highest area, however, the vegetation becomes montane in character. Along the banks of permanent rivers the presence of water all through the year results in the development of “gallery” forests of evergreens, this being especially true of the Zambezi Valley.

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Northern Rhodesia has the largest area of the three constituents of British Central Africa (287,640 sq. miles) extending from 18°–9° S. lat. and 23°–34° E. long.) lying between the Zambezi and the southern edge of the Congo Basin, in an even more remote interior position than that of Southern Rhodesia. The vast area and odd geographical shape of Northern Rhodesia are the result of the scramble for the territory in Central Africa during the late nineteenth century, which was carried out mainly with the aim of forestalling rival colonial powers by incorporating as much land as possible. Northern Rhodesia is bounded on the south by the British lands of Southern Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, to the west by Portuguese Angola, on the north by the Belgian Congo, on the eastern side by Tanganyika and Nyasaland and on the south-east by Portuguese East Africa. For the most part boundaries of the territory—unlike those of Southern Rhodesia—are arbitrarily drawn to cut across “natural” geographical regions, the colony being almost divided into two parts at a narrow “waist” (only 120 miles wide) produced by a south-eastwards extension of the Belgian Congo in the Katanga area, and the north-westwards prolongation of Mozambique up the Zambezi Valley. The northernmost part of Northern Rhodesia includes the southern tip of Lake Tanganyika, which is within 10° of the Equator; and this north-eastern lobe of Northern Rhodesia has both geographical and cultural affinities with Tanganyika and Nyasaland. Similarly the Rhodesian Copper Belt area has much in common with the Katanga copper mining area of the Belgian Congo, just across the frontier. Since the boundaries have now been firmly established despite the geographical and ethnic problems raised by such arbitrary division, rectification of the anomalies caused would seem impossible.

Northern Rhodesia suffers even more acutely than its southern neighbour from the effects of isolation within the heart of Central Africa. Rail outlet for its products is possible only by way of Southern Rhodesia and the Union, or through Mozambique, or across the Belgian Congo and Angola to Lobito; access to the Indian Ocean from eastern Rhodesia is possible only by roads to the railheads of Tanganyika and Nyasaland. Consequently the development of any external trade by Northern Rhodesia must concentrate on commodities sufficiently valuable to support the costs of such long rail hauls to ports.

Physical Features. The greater area of Northern Rhodesia is made up of a plateau standing between 3,000 and 4,000 ft. above sea-level. Much of the plateau has a flat surface, broken by upstanding kopjes, the result of countless ages of undisturbed erosion of the underlying ancient crystalline rocks. These rocks contain the bulk of Northern Rhodesia's wealth in the form of valuable deposits of copper, zinc, lead, vanadium and cobalt. The general level of the land falls gently southwards from the Congo–Zambezi divide in the north, towards the Zambezi depression in the south, the plateau being broken into huge blocks by valleys of the upper Zambezi and its major tributaries—of which the

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Kafue and Luangwa rivers are the largest. Higher ground occurs in the mountainous eastern district of Northern Rhodesia which, rising in places to over 8,000 ft., overlooks the western edge of the Great Rift Valley of Tanganyika and Nyasaland. These eastern highlands are isolated from the rest of Rhodesia by the great low-lying valley of the Luangwa river, a swampy and unhealthy region. The further barrier of the escarpment of the Muchinga Mountains, lying parallel to and immediately west of the Luangwa valley, emphasises the remoteness of this extreme eastern region. To the north of the Muchinga Mountains is an area of plateau land containing the shallow Lake Bangweulu and its associated swamplands, which are incompletely drained through Lake Mweru by the Luapula, a head stream of the Congo. In the extreme south of the country the Zambezi has entrenched itself in a series of gorges, with many rapids and falls the most famous of which are the Victoria Falls near Livingstone. These rapids and falls, which make the rivers of Northern Rhodesia unsuitable for through transportation, are a great potential source of hydro-electric power, although there are difficulties associated with the irregular flow of most Rhodesian streams. So far, development has been mainly on a small scale by mining concerns, as at Mulimaush and Lusenfwu which provide power for Broken Hill: there are plans, however, for larger schemes on the Kafue river and at the Kariba Gorge on the Zambezi which will profit both the Rhodesias.

Climate. Northern Rhodesia experiences a seasonal climate very similar to that of Southern Rhodesia, with a heavy summer rainfall and a prolonged period of winter drought, while the relatively high altitude of the plateau surface gives temperatures somewhat lower than the normal for these latitudes. The rains of the summer months are convectional thunderstorms, and these provide almost the whole of the annual rainfall. Heavy equatorial rains in December to March are preceded by small thunderstorms, which increase in frequency as the summer progresses. The amount of rainfall over Northern Rhodesia varies with altitude and also with latitude—the rainy season being somewhat longer in the north of the area (i.e. nearer to the Equator). Rainfall therefore varies between 50–60 in. per annum in the higher lands of the north and east, and 25–30 in. in the low lying areas of the Zambezi valley. As the total rainfall becomes less, so its reliability decreases; this applies particularly to the south-western region of Barotseland, where rainfall is less than 30 in. per annum, although the effects of such variations are felt most in the main plateau area of Central Rhodesia. The winter is a period of clear skies and prolonged sunshine, a pleasant and comfortable season extending from May to September when the average mean temperature on the plateau is 62° F. Immediately preceding the summer rains is the hottest period during which the average temperature on the plateau is 75° F. (October). In the lower lying areas of the Zambezi, Luangwa and Kafue valleys, however, mean temperatures at this period rise to 77° F. and 85° F., and the mean maximum temperature is well over 90° F. Conversely, the highlands of the north and east have somewhat cooler temperatures at this season, which suits European settlers. During the rains the mean temperature on the plateau falls to around 70° F., as a result of the cooling effect of the heavy rainfall, and the shielding effect of a continuous cloud cover.

Although the climates of the two Rhodesias are similar, the lower latitude of Northern Rhodesia means that the rainy season is more prolonged, and that the temperatures are somewhat higher and have a smaller range between winter and summer—a difference accentuated by the

lower height of the plateau. Northern Rhodesia is therefore not so attractive to white settlers as the lands further south, though the cooler conditions and more reliable rainfall of the high east areas provides a better basis for agriculture.

As with Southern Rhodesia, the general vegetation cover is of a savannah type adapted to conditions of seasonal rainfall. The open grass savannah is more thickly covered with the characteristic isolated trees and thorn bush, giving the landscape an appearance similar to that of English "parkland". In response to the heavier and longer rains near the Congo and Nyasaland borders, the parkland savannah merges into a thin forest transitional between grassland and the equatorial evergreen forests. In the drier areas of the south, however, the vegetation is poorer and thin thorn bush and sparse coarse grass are characteristic, except where a supply of water along stream banks permits tree growth.

NYASALAND

Nyasaland, the junior member of the Federation, occupies a land area of some 37,374 sq. miles along the western side of Lake Nyasa, extending southwards along the valley of the Shire river, the Lake's outlet. The territory is 520 miles long from north to south, and has a width varying between 50 and 100 miles. Its southern half is enclosed by Portuguese East Africa, while the north-west is bounded by Northern Rhodesia, and the north-east by Tanganyika. Although Port Herald in the extreme south is within 150 miles of the sea (at the Zambezi mouth), Nyasaland's main outlet is via the railway to Beira, which crosses the Zambezi by the great Sena bridge, opened in 1935. There is also a westwards connection with Northern Rhodesia by road, but northern Nyasaland tends to orient itself towards Tanganyika, with which there is road connection. With regard to its geographical position, physiography and economic activities, Nyasaland would seem to have greater affinities with eastern rather than with southern central Africa.

Physical Features. The physical features of Nyasaland are those associated with that part of the Great Rift Valley system of eastern Africa, which traverses the whole length of the territory from north to south as a deep trough let down between parallel faults or cracks in the earth's crust. (see EAST AFRICA). The northern part of the Rift Valley is occupied by Lake Nyasa, a vast area of water 360 miles long and from 10 to 50 miles wide; the surface of the lake is 1,565 ft. above sea level and its maximum depth is about 2,500 ft., so that the lowest part of the trough floor is here some 1,000 ft. below sea level. The lake is drained southwards into the Zambezi by the Shiré river flowing along the Rift Valley, which in the extreme south of Nyasaland is only 100 to 200 ft. above sea level. The eastern and western sides of the rift valley are steep and sometimes precipitous, without any major breaks and rising to high plateaux; around the shores of Lake Nyasa these escarpments sometimes leave a lowland fringe with an average width of only 2 to 3 miles, but in many places rise almost sheer from the water. West of the lake the plateau surfaces stand generally between 3,000 and 4,500 ft. above sea level, rising in places (such as the Nyika uplands of the north) to heights of over 8,000 ft. In southern Nyasaland the plateaux of the Shiré Highlands have a general elevation of only 2,000 to 3,500 ft. rising to the mountain masses of Mlanje (10,000 ft.) and Zomba (7,000 ft.). On the south-eastern boundary of Nyasaland are two minor lakes, Chiuta and Chilwa, which are drained eastwards.

Climate. Nyasaland experiences the seasonal rainfall of south Central Africa, although the highlands attract a rather heavier rainfall than that of the Rhodesias. The rainy season is from November to April, the earlier months being marked by violent thunderstorms, which give place to the steady rains of January to March. A dry period is most marked in the lowland areas of the rift, especially the Shiré Valley, since the highlands over 3,000 ft. receive mists and some rain throughout the winter. Amounts of rainfall vary with altitude from 30 to 40 in. in the lowlands of the Rift, through 50 to 60 in. in the Shiré Highlands, to over 80 in. on the mountains: in northern Nyasaland, the longer rainy season gives annual falls of 60 to 80 in. along the Lake shores, and over 100 in. in the mountains. Winter is a relatively cool season over most of Nyasaland, temperatures rising to their maxima in November, before the summer rains become heavy enough to have a cooling effect. Actual temperatures experienced vary with altitude. The southern highlands have mean summer tem-

peratures of about 75° F., falling to 70° F. in the rains, and to about 62° F. in the winter months from May to October—the highest mountains (having accordingly lower temperatures) are thus well suited to European settlement. In the lowlands of the Rift Valley summer temperatures average about 80° F. with extreme maxima of 115° F. in the lower Shiré Valley; these areas are hot and unhealthy, especially along the Lake shores, where the high humidity resulting from the proximity of the Lake makes conditions very trying.

On the whole, Nyasaland has an abundant and reliable rainfall, under which the most common vegetation is the thin forest "parkland" type of savannah, with a cover of low grasses. In the better-watered areas, this merges into patches of hardwood forest, mostly relics following centuries of native clearing and cultivation left upon hill tops and stream banks. The higher areas are often covered with a type of bamboo forest suited to the somewhat cooler conditions.

A.C.B.

HISTORY

THE BRITISH OCCUPATION

When the country which now forms the Rhodesias and Nyasaland began to be opened up in the mid-nineteenth century, most of the Bantu tribes who occupied it were totally lacking in effective political or military organisation, their little stockaded villages being almost if not entirely autonomous. They were easy victims for the Arab and Portuguese slave-traders from the east coast, and for the more warlike tribes, such as the Yao and Bemba, from whom the slave caravans frequently obtained slaves by purchase. They were also harried by two warrior tribes which were not much interested in the sale of captives, but relished slaughter for its own sake and raided to seize crops and cattle. These tribes were offshoots from the Zulus, and had migrated northwards from their homeland earlier in the century. One of them, the Matabele, had established itself in the western part of what is now Southern Rhodesia, whence it made frequent raids upon the medley of tribes to the east, known collectively as the Mashona, whom it reduced to subservience. The other, the Angoni, had crossed the Zambesi, broken into several fragments which remained formidable in isolation, and settled over a wide area, mainly on or near the watershed which later became the boundary between Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia.

On the Upper Zambesi the Barotse, a branch of the Bechuana tribe, had created a relatively complex political structure, and had extended their control over a wide though ill-defined area both to the east and to the west. About 1836 they were conquered by the Makololo, a people of Basuto origin, and it was during the period of Makololo ascendancy that the country was visited by Livingstone. But in 1873, the year of Livingstone's death, the Barotse overthrew and almost annihilated the Makololo recovering their former position as a governing people.

Livingstone more than any other man was responsible for opening up the whole region to civilised influences. His great journey from Angola to Mozambique in 1854-56 gave him a prestige which made the British public deeply interested in his subsequent explorations, discoveries and revelations about the slave trade, and in 1875-76 two Scottish missions were founded in Nyasaland as the most appropriate memorial to his career. Their influence upon the country has been continuous and profound. In 1878 some Glasgow merchants set up a small trading company to relieve the missionaries of the responsibility for importing supplies and trade goods. The company also planned to open up trade with the native tribes in order to give them an opportunity of obtaining cloth by other means than the sale of slaves. Although the African Lakes Company, as it was called, had little capital and was incompetently managed, its pioneer work was important. It gradually established regular communications with the interior by way of the Zambezi, its tributary the Shire, and Lake Nyasa; it even made a rough road between the north end of Lake Nyasa and the south end of Lake Tanganyika.

The growth of British missionary and commercial activity in Nyasaland was viewed with distaste and apprehension by the Portuguese, who claimed that their African possessions comprised the whole enormous belt of country between the Angola and the Mozambique coasts. As their determination to make good their claim

to the Nyasa country hardened, Scottish public opinion became bitterly indignant at the prospect that the missions might be frustrated in their work and perhaps forced to abandon it because of the religious intolerance and nationalist malice of Portuguese officialdom. This Scottish pressure was by no means unwelcome to Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, and when the Portuguese eventually forced the issue by sending a mob of irregular native troops across the River Ruo—which Britain regarded as the boundary of their possessions—he despatched to the Portuguese Government an ultimatum, dated January 11th, 1890, requiring the withdrawal of their forces.

Before this crisis the British Government had been content with a mainly negative role in eastern and central Africa: it had endeavoured to maintain an open door to the interior, but had sought no privileged position for itself or its subjects. Its only interference in the affairs of the region had been for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade. The Portuguese, however, could, and did, withhold their co-operation with impunity, and the failure to intercept the traffic on the coast made the British consul at Mozambique increasingly interested in the possibility of doing something to check it at its source. In 1883 the Foreign Office went so far as to accredit a consul to the Nyasa chiefs, with the task of collecting information about the slave-routes and trying to persuade the chiefs to refrain from selling people to the Arab traders. The consul was at first received with respect, but his influence steadily diminished as it became evident that he had no forces at his command, and therefore no means of punishing those who defied him. Since the Treasury refused to allocate public money for a crusade in the heart of Africa, the Foreign Office could do no more. Nor did the Treasury change its attitude when, in order to deter the Portuguese from advancing across the Ruo, the acting-consul proclaimed the Shire Highlands a British protectorate (August 19th, 1889). The money required to establish British rule in Nyasaland, and also in the territory to the west, was provided not by the Imperial Government but by Rhodes and his Chartered Company.

The grant of a Royal Charter to the British South Africa Company on October 29th, 1889, was the outcome of developments south of the Zambezi. In 1885 a protectorate was declared over Bechuanaland, and on February 11th, 1888, Lobengula, chief of the neighbouring Matabele, put his mark on a treaty presented to him by a British Official, J. S. Moffat, who had begun his career as a missionary, from 1858 to 1865, in the Matabele capital. The Moffat treaty provided that Lobengula would not dispose of any part of his dominions without the previous knowledge and consent of the High Commissioner for South Africa. Its purpose was to prevent encroachments by Portuguese and Boers, but it necessarily implied that to some extent Matabeleland now lay within the British sphere of influence. It prepared the way for Rhodes, whose agent, C. D. Rudd, obtained from Lobengula before the year was out a concession of exclusive mineral rights, in return for a subsidy of £100 a month and a payment of 1,000 rifles. The existence of gold in Mashonaland had been known since the 1860's, and Lobengula had been increasingly troubled by concession-seekers. The Rudd concession contained no grant of political authority,

but it enabled Rhodes to form his company and to obtain the charter. A body of intending settlers was organised by the company, and these Pioneers, as they were called, advanced into Mashonaland in 1890, protected by several hundred armed European police. The company virtually assumed control of Mashonaland, and expected the Matabele to keep to the west of the Shasha river. It is not surprising that war broke out between the company and the Matabele in 1893; what is surprising is that Lobengula was able to hold his *impis* in check for so long. In 1891 he tried to counterbalance the Rudd concession by granting the sole right to dispose of land within his dominions to a German financier named Lippert. But Rhodes bought up the Lippert concession, thus acquiring for his own company the legal right to alienate land to settlers—though it had in fact been doing so since the occupation had been completed by the founding of Salisbury in September, 1890.

The defeat of the Matabele in 1893, and the suppression of their revolt and that of the Mashona in 1896–97, left the way clear for the peaceful development of Southern Rhodesia as a country of European settlement. At last, too, the company was able to send a Resident to Barotseland, which had been brought within its orbit when F. E. Lochner had obtained a concession from the paramount chief in 1890. The terms of this concession were modified by agreement negotiated in 1898 and formally ratified in 1900. It is by this latter agreement that Barotseland proper, an area of 37,000,000 acres, is to this day a native reserve. In return for an annual payment of £850, the Barotse authorities recognised the company's right to grant land and work minerals in the whole of their domain outside this reserve—that is, in an area which was presumed to embrace the rest of North-Western Rhodesia.

In North-Eastern Rhodesia, too, the company consolidated its control from 1895 onwards. Before that year the official responsible for administering the country between the River Kafue and the watershed west of Lake Nyasa had been the representative of the Foreign Office in the protectorate to the east of the watershed. This arrangement was based on an agreement made in February, 1891, between the company and the Foreign Office; the proclamation of the Nyasaland protectorate and the definition of its boundaries by Order-in-Council had taken place in the following May. In 1895, however, the British Treasury at last undertook to pay the administrative deficit on the protectorate, thus freeing it from dependence on an annual grant from the company; while the company appointed its own administrator for its "sphere" to the west, which soon afterwards came to be known as North-Eastern Rhodesia. In 1904 Nyasaland was transferred to the control of the Colonial Office.

By the end of 1895 the Yao and Arab slave-dealers within the protectorate had been subdued, after much hard fighting, by a small force of Sikhs under British command, throughout almost the entire territory. This achievement made considerably easier the task of the company in North-Eastern Rhodesia, where the slave trade was destroyed and effective control established over the whole area before the end of the century.

THE RHODESIAS UNDER COMPANY RULE

The government of the company's possessions was regulated by Orders-in-Council, issued in 1898 (for Southern Rhodesia), in 1899 (for North-Eastern Rhodesia) and in 1900 (for North-Western Rhodesia). In each of the three territories it was to be conducted by an Administrator appointed by, and responsible to, the company, but a supervisory control was to be exercised by the British Government, acting through the appropriate representa-

tive of the Crown in Africa. For both Southern and North-Western Rhodesia this role was occupied by the High Commissioner for South Africa; for North-Eastern Rhodesia it was assigned to the Commissioner and Consul General for Nyasaland. It was not until 1909 that North-Eastern Rhodesia was placed, at the company's request, under the same supervision as the other two territories. Two years later it was amalgamated with its western neighbour, for the sake of administrative economy, to form a united Northern Rhodesia.

The number of white settlers in Southern Rhodesia has at all times greatly exceeded the number on the other side of the Zambezi, and the Order-in-Council of 1898 gave them elective representation in a Legislative Council which it created and empowered to issue ordinances and control finance. But the elected members were outnumbered by the members whom the company was authorised to nominate, so that although the settlers were given full opportunity to express their views, they were not given the means to impose those views on the company. They were deeply dissatisfied with this position: and, indeed, Rhodes himself had intended from the beginning that the colony should become fully self-governing as soon as possible. But the constitutional issue was embittered by a prolonged controversy about conflicting economic interests, a controversy which involved litigation before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council during the first World War. The decision, given in 1918, cleared the way for a general settlement. The settlers' political position had already been strengthened by constitutional changes effected by Order-in-Council in 1903 and 1911, increasing the number of elected members so that it became a majority of the Legislative Council. In December, 1921, the Secretary of State for the Colonies conceded the demand for self-government, but stipulated that a referendum should be held to determine whether the majority of the settlers preferred that Southern Rhodesia should work out its own future as a separate entity or should accept amalgamation with the Union of South Africa.

Rhodes himself had dreamt of a united self-governing South Africa, to which the company's possessions, north as well as south of the Zambesi, should belong; and Southern Rhodesia, at least, had come into being as an offshoot of Cape Colony. But it had been cut off from its base during the Boer War, and the independence of outlook which it had then developed had been further stimulated by its long struggle against the company. So, although General Smuts visited the territory and offered generous conditions, the referendum held on October, 27th, 1922, resulted in a majority of almost 3 : 2 in favour of responsible government.

In Northern Rhodesia at this time the white population was only about 3,000, barely a tenth of the number in Southern Rhodesia; and whereas for the previous decade Southern Rhodesia's revenue had balanced its expenditure, Northern Rhodesia was still burdened by a large annual administrative deficit. Its constitutional development was correspondingly retarded: it had no Legislative Council, though since 1917 it had had an Advisory Council, with a purely consultative function, consisting of five elected members. Immediate self-government was out of the question, while the alternative of amalgamation with a self-governing neighbour was not yet acceptable to the Southern Rhodesians, to whom it would have meant not an asset but a burden. Yet the settlers, few as they were, were keenly dissatisfied, and demanded that the Advisory Council should be given power to control finance and to veto legislation. They also contested the company's claim to ownership of the land and minerals and the Buxton Committee, which reported on the affairs of both Rhodesias

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in 1921, recommended that this dispute should be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. But the company had had enough of litigation and determined to make the best bargain it could by negotiation with the Government. The resulting "Devonshire Agreement" (named after the Secretary of State for the Colonies), concluded on September, 29th, 1923, provided that the company should relinquish its administrative authority in both territories, but should retain its right to mineral royalties and also certain land rights.

Ten years later, in 1933, it transferred its mineral rights in Southern Rhodesia to the Government of that territory, in return for a payment of £2,000,000. And in 1949 it agreed to pay one-fifth of its net annual revenue from mineral royalties to the Northern Rhodesian Government, and to transfer to the Crown in 1986, without payment, any minerals that might still remain unexploited by that date.

COLONIAL SELF-GOVERNMENT AND IMPERIAL TRUSTEESHIP

Letters Patent which came into force on October 1st, 1923, established in Southern Rhodesia a constitution which, with certain modifications, has remained in operation ever since. They instituted government by a cabinet responsible to a single-chamber legislature consisting of thirty members, elected on a franchise open to all British subjects who occupied premises worth at least £150 or had an annual income of not less than £100. Since the territory was formally annexed to the Crown on September 12th, 1923, as a preliminary to the grant of self-government, the African natives are British subjects, and the franchise is therefore "colour-blind".

Southern Rhodesian self-government fell short of Dominion status in two main respects. It was limited to internal affairs, and it was subject to certain checks and controls retained by the United Kingdom Government to prevent possible discrimination against the native Africans. At first these controls included supervisory powers vested in the High Commissioner for South Africa, but in 1937 the High Commissioner's role in Southern Rhodesia was terminated by amending Letters Patent. No Southern Rhodesian enactment has ever been disallowed by a British Secretary of State, because it is politically impossible to overrule the settled policy of a self-governing colony.

The British Government therefore acquiesced in the Land Apportionment Act of 1930, which deprived Africans of the right to purchase land except in part of the territory specially set aside as a "native purchase area". Half the total area of the country, including almost the whole of the land traversed by railways or roads, was reserved for Europeans. Since about one-sixth of the total is unassigned and largely unassignable (part of it being forest reserve and most of the remainder infested by tsetse fly), the area left to the natives, whether for communal or individual use, has been only one-third. The provision for native needs is, however, far more adequate than in the Union of South Africa.

The territorial segregation introduced by this Act was basic to Southern Rhodesia's whole policy. European interests were frankly declared paramount in the European area, while African interests were paramount in the African area. Since all the townships, mines and industries were in the area assigned to the Europeans, this policy implied that any African who participated in modern economic life must accept a position of permanent and unalterable inferiority.

The passing of this Act happened to occur in the same year as the publication by the British Government of the

White Paper commonly known as the Passfield Memorandum, which formally and deliberately declared that, if the interests of native and immigrant races should conflict, the interests of the natives "must be paramount". The Memorandum roused the settlers of Northern Rhodesia to furious protest. They had been looking forward confidently to a steady growth in their own power, and their confidence had been strengthened by the growth of their numbers, which were shown by the 1931 census to have almost reached 14,000. After the termination of the company's control, on April, 1st, 1924, the territory had become a protectorate, ruled by a Governor responsible to the Colonial Office, assisted by an Executive Council, and legislating with the advice and consent of a Legislative Council, which included a minority of elected members and a majority of officials. In spite of the official majority, they were now in a better position to put pressure on the Government than they had been in the days when there had been only an Advisory Council. Although outnumbered 100:1 by the native population, they habitually described themselves as "the people" and "the public", and they thought it right and proper that the control of policy should before long be transferred from the Colonial Office to themselves. But the doctrine of "paramountcy" involved the indefinite prolongation of imperial control, to be exercised as a trust on behalf of the Africans. The elected members formally retorted that the interests of the British race ought to have priority over all other interests within the Empire. To appease their wrath, the Joint Select Committee of Parliament which considered East African affairs in 1931 gave the word "paramountcy" an interpretation which was regarded by both settlers and natives as an abandonment of the principle itself; and this interpretation has been upheld by the British Government ever since.

The most lasting effect of the Passfield Memorandum was the reaction which it stirred up in Northern Rhodesia in favour of amalgamation with the self-governing colony across the Zambezi. Since the direct road to self-government was blocked by the assertion of imperial trusteeship, this course seemed the best way of escaping from the Colonial Office and of making good the claims of white supremacy.

Confronted with this demand for amalgamation, the British Government temporised rather than refused, presumably because it did not wish to offend the settlers in Southern as well as in Northern Rhodesia. As they grew in numbers, resources and experience of self-government, the Southern Rhodesians were becoming increasingly disposed to favour amalgamation with a territory which, although still poor and backward compared with their own, was far more attractive as a potential acquisition than it had been before its chronic administrative deficit had been wiped out by the revenue from the Copper Belt, where development had begun in the late 1920's. In 1938 the British Government appointed a Royal Commission, with Viscount Bledisloe as chairman, to determine how far it was desirable to go towards creating closer union between the two Rhodesias and also Nyasaland. Its report, presented in March, 1939, favoured amalgamation of all three territories as an ultimate objective, but for the immediate future it recommended only functional co-operation, because it recognised that Southern Rhodesian native policy was "in some respects restrictive" and that there was "striking unanimity" in the opposition of Africans in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland to the termination of the Crown's protection as an unavoidable consequence of amalgamation. The outbreak of war with Germany in the following September caused the report to be shelved. In 1945, however, the Central African Council was formed, consisting of four leading members

from each of the three Governments. The Council met from time to time for several years to work out a common approach to common problems, but it had not itself any authority to implement its decisions.

FEDERATION

By 1948 it had become apparent to the advocates of amalgamation in both Rhodesias that their objective could not be achieved, because the British Government would never consent to it. They therefore began to plan federation, as a second-best solution. On February 16th and 17th, 1949, a conference was held at Victoria Falls, attended by Sir Godfrey Huggins (the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia), Mr. (now Sir) Roy Welensky (leader of the elected members in Northern Rhodesia), and other European delegates from the Rhodesias and also Nyasaland. The conference drew up and unanimously approved the outlines of a federal scheme.

The project encountered the opposition of Mr. Creech Jones, the Secretary of State for the Colonies; but in February, 1950, he lost his Parliamentary seat and, in consequence, his office. His successor, Mr. Griffiths, announced on November 8th, the Government's agreement to a fresh examination of the subject by a conference of civil servants from the three territories concerned, the Colonial Office, and the Commonwealth Relations Office. This conference met in London in March, 1951, and drafted a new scheme of federation, which, after some amendment and considerable elaboration in detail by subsequent conferences, was accepted by a majority of nearly 2 : 1 of the voters in a referendum held in Southern Rhodesia on April 9th, 1953, and was approved by the British Parliament and the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland officially came into being on September 3rd, 1953.

The federal constitution is a unique compromise between settler ambitions and imperial trusteeship: a compromise based on what is called "partnership" between the races. "Partnership" has come into favour as an inoffensive substitute for the short-lived doctrine of "paramountcy". It allows the Africans to share in the control of the Federation, and though at first their share is only that of a junior partner, they are encouraged to hope that they may attain a more equal footing in the future, when their education and prosperity have sufficiently increased. There is, however, a dangerous ambiguity in the "partnership" theory, because the Africans can scarcely be expected to be content for all future time to aim at nothing higher than equal voting power with a European community which they outnumber, in the federation as a whole, by 30 : 1; whereas few of the Europeans would at present contemplate the possibility that their own votes or those of their descendants may eventually be swamped by those of an alien race.

"Partnership" implies racial inter-dependence and co-operation, and its adoption by Sir Godfrey Huggins and his supporters has involved a partial abandonment of the doctrine of segregation and "parallel development" within European and African areas. In September, 1948, their United Party won a decisive electoral victory over the more doctrinaire adherents of segregation, and the impression of growing liberalism conveyed by this victory helped to clear the way for Federation. Sir Godfrey Huggins has vigorously advocated the common electoral roll, which was much criticised in the 1930's as being inconsistent with the policy of segregation. Nevertheless his Government was responsible, in 1951, for raising the electoral qualifications from £150 to £500, in the case of

property, and from £100 to £240, in the case of income, and for creating a new obstacle to African enfranchisement by requiring the applicant to prove that he had an adequate knowledge of English. The raising of property and income qualifications was explained as merely restoring the real position existing before the inflation caused by the war and its aftermath, but, as only 420 Africans had yet reached the electoral roll when the change was made, it is clear that the common roll affords a very narrow ladder for the attainment by Africans of equal citizenship with Europeans. In June, 1950, Sir Godfrey Huggins expressed the hope that Africans would begin to obtain election as members of the Southern Rhodesian Parliament within a period of about twenty-five years.

In Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, however, Africans were already members of Legislative Council. In each territory two were chosen by a kind of electoral college, created not long after the end of the second World War, and consisting of representatives of the chiefs and commoners who work the highly important institutions of local government which were introduced in the 1930's in accordance with the principle of "indirect rule".

The Legislative Council of Nyasaland, though created as early as 1907, until recently retained a majority of officials over all other members. The reason is to be found in the smallness of the European population, which is itself due mainly to the lack of mineral development. The few hundred European planters and business men in the country are represented in the council by five nominated members, and the Indians, who are more numerous, by one nominated member. The inclusion of Nyasaland in the federation has been due, not to any local European ascendancy, but to Southern Rhodesia's interest in the supply of migrant labour which Nyasaland provides.

In Northern Rhodesia, by contrast, the settlers greatly strengthened their political position during the ten years following the outbreak of war. Their elected representatives became more numerous than the officials in the Legislative Council, though the votes of the officials added to those of the representatives of African interests remained sufficient to hold a balance. Elected Europeans were also brought into the Executive Council, where it was agreed that they should be responsible to their fellow elected members in the legislature. Though these arrangements stopped short of full cabinet government, and though the final responsibility still rested with the Governor and the Colonial Office, it would have been very difficult to carry on the government if the elected members withheld their co-operation.

The constitutions of the three territories have not been affected by the establishment of the federal authority except, of course, to the extent that that authority has relieved the territorial Governments of their former functions and powers. In particular, the two protectorates have still not been annexed, and their African inhabitants remain "British protected persons", not British subjects. The Native Trust Lands Orders-in-Council, first applied to Nyasaland in 1936 and to Northern Rhodesia in 1947, may not be repealed or amended by the federal legislature, so that in each protectorate about 95 per cent of the land remains virtually inalienable to non-Africans.

The federal institutions incorporate elements drawn from both Southern Rhodesia and the protectorates. There is a Governor-General whose functions, like those of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, are mainly (though not entirely) non-political, while the conduct of government rests with a cabinet responsible to a single-chamber legislature, the Federal Assembly, consisting entirely of non-officials. The Assembly's membership, however, includes two Africans and one European representative of African interests from each of the three territories: that is,

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a total of 9 in a chamber numbering 35 in all (not counting the Speaker). Of the remaining 26 seats, occupied by elected members, Southern Rhodesia has 14, Northern Rhodesia 8 and Nyasaland 4. Thus, out of a total membership of 35 the representatives of the two protectorates hold a majority of one over those from Southern Rhodesia. Six of the nine representatives of the Africans (the European and one of the two Africans from each territory) form a standing committee known as the African Affairs Board, with the function of calling attention to any federal legislation or administrative action which in their opinion discriminates against Africans, and the right to ask the Governor-General to reserve for consideration and possible disallowance by the British Government any Bill which they regard as a "differentiating measure".

The powers of the Federal Assembly are of two kinds, listed respectively as "exclusive" and "concurrent". Subjects on the concurrent list remain within the competence of the territorial legislatures but, where a territorial law on any such subject conflicts with a federal law, the latter prevails. Over all subjects which are not on either list the power of the territorial legislatures remains unchanged. As in all federations, there is a Supreme Court with power to determine whether or not a particular enactment is within the competence of the legislature which passed it.

The federal powers are mainly economic and financial in character. They include the exclusive right to levy income tax, the proceeds of which are allocated as follows: 64 per cent to the Federation, 17 per cent to Northern Rhodesia, 13 per cent to Southern Rhodesia, and 6 per

cent to Nyasaland. Within limits a territory which wishes to raise additional revenue for its own purposes may do so by authorising the federal Government to impose a "territorial surcharge"; and in time of war or other grave emergency an additional "emergency tax" may be raised for federal purposes.

The Federation is also responsible for defence, and for external affairs in so far as they are not still the responsibility of the United Kingdom Government. It does not yet wish to burden itself with the need to find personnel and finance for a diplomatic corps, but it has taken over certain powers which Southern Rhodesia had formerly exercised by agreement with the United Kingdom, to make its own agreements on economic matters with other countries, particularly Commonwealth countries.

The constitution provides that it shall be reviewed at some date between 1960 and 1962 by a conference representing the Federation, its three territories, and the United Kingdom. And its preamble states that the goal of the Federation is full membership of the Commonwealth. Since the European settlers who control the federal Government have never abandoned their preference for amalgamation, the federal structure with all its elaborate safeguards for African interests is regarded in some quarters as merely an interim measure, possibly to be replaced after a period of probation and economic development by a unitary state. In any event, the future of the area as a sovereign member of the Commonwealth will depend entirely on the political sagacity of its own enfranchised citizens.

A J.H.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

Even before the controversy over plans for federation focused attention on Central Africa, it was well known that Southern Rhodesia had been absorbing thousands of immigrants each year since the war, that in the Copper Belt of Northern Rhodesia production had been expanded and that additional mines were to be established. Now that Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland—a country of less spectacular economic growth—are associated in a federal system of Government it is desirable to review economic activity and prospects in the area as a whole.

This task has its difficulties. The Federation is only two years old and although much information is available, economic statistics for Rhodesia and Nyasaland as a unit are in some cases incomplete or refer only to a very small number of years. Moreover in examining the prospects of the economy of the country it is in some ways too early to assess the likely effect of the new constitutional arrangements.

One of the aims of the federal constitution was said to be to place economic functions very largely in the hands of the federal government. In assuming its powers that government has inevitably brought change in the constituent territories. For instance, the three territories had widely differing customs tariffs and trade relationships with the outside world. At the beginning of July 1954 these were replaced by a new federal customs and excise tariff and new trade agreements with neighbouring countries and Australia. Internally, free movements of locally produced goods is now permitted throughout the Federation. Again, the revenues of the three territories were not equally buoyant at the time of federation and direct taxes were not identical. Income tax is now a federal subject, although the territorial governments are entitled to impose a territorial surcharge of up to 20 per cent of the rates of taxation decided by the federal Parliament, and receive a share of the receipts from federal taxes on incomes as prescribed in the constitution.

Many other decisions have been taken by the federal government in the economic field and others are inevitable at an early date as part of the progressive process of the central government's assumption of power. It will take time before the full implications of these decisions become clear.

Federation may during the course of time affect the economy of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in another way. The preamble to the federal constitution contains a declaration of the intention of the governments concerned in particular to "foster partnership and co-operation between their inhabitants". Harmonious relationships between its peoples are a pre-requisite to the progressive and sustained growth of a country's economy, and in multi-racial communities such as the Federation race relationships can very much influence the use of its resources and the magnitude of its production. The extent to which the indigenous African progressively acquires knowledge and experience, and employs them by participating in a widening range of occupations may be one of the prime factors influencing the rate of economic progress which the country is likely to attain.

THE GENERAL PICTURE

The Federation is a country which has shown a great rate of development in the years since the war. Estimates of net national income for the country as a whole are available only for the last five years, but show an increase from £147 million in 1950 to £265 million in 1954.

Total population has risen from about 4.6 million in 1939 to just over 7 million in 1955. The greatest rate of increase has been in the European population which at 234,000 in the middle of 1955 was about three times its pre-war figure. This is largely due to the wave of migration to the Northern and Southern Rhodesia which has occurred since the war. The greatest absolute increase has, however, been in the African population, which has steadily increased from about 4.5 million to an estimated figure of 6.8 million in 1955.

Other indicators show a general increase in production. The total tonnage of goods hauled by the Rhodesia Railways, the railway serving Northern and Southern Rhodesia, in 1954 was about three times the figure for the last year before the war. The output of coal was just about double, and imports of petroleum fuels had risen even more rapidly.

Although production, particularly of base minerals, was stepped up during the war, the greater part of the increase in economic activity has occurred since. Railway traffics for instance in 1954 were twice their 1946 level which itself was little below the peak performance during the war years. The record since the war has been one of rapid progress in all sectors of the economy. The main economic purpose of the original European settlement of Central Africa last century was to produce gold and primary products for export to the Mother Country. In the last ten years settlement and investment has been much broader in its purpose and there has been a noteworthy expansion of manufacturing industries.

The Federation, however, is still essentially a producer of primary products and raw materials, producing food-stuffs for home consumption and commercial crops and base minerals principally for export. Most of the population is engaged in some form of farming, from large tea estates, ranches and tobacco farms to subsistence peasant farming, but mining is the greatest single factor in the money economy. Only just over 100,000 Africans and about 10,000 Europeans are directly employed in mining, but minerals accounted for more than two-thirds of the total value of the export trade in 1954. Copper exports alone were three-fifths of total exports.

The value of copper in the export trade does not in itself give an indication of the many ways in which the fortunes of the copper mines are of great importance to the country. The favourable conditions under which Rhodesian copper has been marketed in recent years has made revenue from copper mining the biggest single factor in the receipts of the federal government from direct taxation and in 1953 total mining enterprises contributed 48 per cent of the revenue of the four governments from direct taxes in 1953.

The price of copper on the London Metal Exchange fluctuated greatly during 1955, though generally between figures higher than those of 1954. The favourable price of

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copper has enabled the Federation to make a good start financially, but the price fluctuations last year serve as a warning of the country's dependence on conditions in the market for copper overseas.

The Federation is then firstly an agricultural and mining country, with the manufacturing industry assuming greater importance in recent years. Apart from foodstuffs for internal consumption, the emphasis of agriculture as well as mining is on production for export overseas, total exports last year being £153 million compared with a net national income of £265 million.

Such a broad picture ignores the different stages reached in the economic progress of the three territories which comprise the Federation. Nyasaland, the smallest of the territories, is an agricultural country, progressing slowly with no output of mineral and little manufacturing industry. Northern Rhodesia's chief industry—on the basis of the value of its output—is mining, but most of its people are engaged in agriculture. Southern Rhodesia, though settled for mining and farming, has seen manufacturing industry assume a position of some importance in recent years. However, if one considers the three territories as a unit, the story is one of great expansion in post-war years. The urge to invest, the inflow of settlers and continually rising production have led to great pressure on resources. It took time to provide basic services, such as transport and communications, water and electricity supplies, adequate to meet the new higher levels of demand. Similarly greater output of coal and construction materials could not be provided at once and social services, particularly to meet growing concentrations of population in urban areas, lagged behind.

These difficulties, in so far as the provision of basic services, fuel and construction materials are concerned, have now except for railway transport been almost entirely overcome, and further expansion has been planned to meet expectations of a continued growth in production.

AGRICULTURE

Farming is still conducted by Africans growing their own foodstuffs in the traditional manner of their ancestors, but in many areas improved systems have been adopted and Africans are now the largest maize producers in the country. In addition, European settlement has led to farming activities, mainly in Southern Rhodesia, but also to some extent in the other two territories, being conducted by Europeans using African labour. Maize and tobacco farms in Southern and Northern Rhodesia, cattle ranches in Southern Rhodesia and tea estates in Nyasaland are examples.

One of the main distinctions in agriculture in the Federation is in fact racial, and reference is made to "European" and to "African" agriculture according to the hands in which the control and management of production lies. Information concerning European production is much more easily obtainable than statistics of African agriculture, which often tend to be estimates, and so agricultural statistics are generally collected and maintained separately. The distinction also has constitutional significance in that "African Agriculture" is a subject for the territorial legislatures, whereas "European Agriculture" and Marketing are or can be made federal matters.

The federal government's *Economic Report 1955* states that the agricultural policies of the three territories since the war "have all been designed to secure a high level of self-sufficiency in such basic foodstuffs as are suitable to the local climatic and other conditions". Maize is the main foodstuff to be traded but basic foodstuffs vary with local conditions, small grains (munga and kaffir corn) being

included in the government marketing arrangements in Southern Rhodesia.

During the years 1946–52 Northern and Southern Rhodesia were net importers of about 400,000 tons of maize.¹ Since 1952 imports have died away and large reserve stocks have been built up. Vagaries of rainfall are the chief cause of these wide fluctuations and even Nyasaland, a country normally with a surplus of maize for export, had in 1949 to import large quantities of maize to feed drought-stricken areas. The uncertainty of the duration and intensity of the rains is in fact the principal reason why arrangements have been made to store large quantities of maize from one year to another.

The seasonal fluctuations mask both the great progress which has been made in maize farming and also the persistent increase in demand. Acreages put to maize have risen and much attention has been given to increasing yields, particularly by the introduction of hybrid maize. The acreage put to maize in European farms in Southern Rhodesia for instance rose from 252,000 in 1947 to an estimated figure of 400,000 for the 1954–55 crop.

The rise in demand is due to the progressive increase in the total African population, a higher proportion of which is tending to be found in urban areas where it depends on others to provide it with foodstuffs. Expectations of future increases in demand have led to a declaration in the *Economic Report 1955* that Southern Rhodesian production is likely over a run of seasons to be about 25,000 tons a year below demand until the end of this decade, though it is hoped that Northern Rhodesia will be self-sufficient.

Much time and money are being devoted in all three territories to the improvement of African agricultural methods. Preventive measures are being taken to stop the further deterioration of the land and better methods of husbandry with improved transport facilities are also being introduced, which should in time have an appreciable effect on output.

The chief commercial crop is tobacco, which is grown in all three territories. The most important variety is flue-cured Virginia grown by Europeans and marketed in Salisbury. During the post-war period tobacco growing has been stimulated by the policy of the United Kingdom of buying sterling area tobacco. In favourable seasons output in Southern Rhodesia is now just about double that at the end of the war (58 million lb. in 1946–47). The tobacco industry has gained experience and is now settling down to be a steady supplier of tobacco, principally for the United Kingdom market. One-eighth of world tobacco imports now come from the Federation, which has captured 42 per cent of the Commonwealth tobacco export trade.

The other commercial and food crops, though often the principal activity in the area where they are grown, are of less importance. Tea is grown on a large scale in Nyasaland and planting is taking place to increase production in Southern Rhodesia. Cattle, pigs and dairy farming, almost entirely for local consumption, are important in Southern Rhodesia; also timber, hardwoods in Northern Rhodesia; and softwoods and wattle in the east of Southern Rhodesia.

MINING

Southern Rhodesia has already yielded a wide variety of minerals. Northern Rhodesia is believed to be highly mineralised, but so far production has only been on a local scale. Mining is of no significance in Nyasaland at present. Prospecting is taking place in many parts of the

¹ All tons are short tons of 2,000 lb.

Federation and new mines are being opened up in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. Overall expectations are of further rises in mineral output for the rest of this decade.

It has already been said that copper dominates the economy of the Federation. In 1954 the output of copper represented over 78 per cent of its total mineral output and the Federation was the second-largest producer of copper in the world. The output was 426,000 tons, £91 million in value. Copper mining is confined to a small area of Northern Rhodesia adjoining the Katanga pedicle of the Belgian Congo. Production is expected to rise considerably during the next two years when two new mines, Bancroft and Chibuluma, come into operation, and to reach over 500,000 tons in 1958. A mine was opened in 1955 in Southern Rhodesia but its output is small compared with the Northern Rhodesia mines.

Copper mining in Northern Rhodesia is a manufacturing as well as a mining industry. The copper ore is smelted and much of it is electrolytically refined. Since 1949 the output of blister copper has moved within very narrow limits (230,000 tons in 1954), but as more refining plant has been installed the output of electrolytic copper has risen from 72,000 tons to 194,000 tons. A new refinery which is under construction should enable most of the output in the future to be in the form of refined copper.

Lead and zinc are Northern Rhodesia's other principal mineral products. These are produced from one mine at Broken Hill on the railway from Southern Rhodesia to the Copper Belt. In Southern Rhodesia, on the other hand, mineral production is fairly well distributed throughout the country and a wide range of ores is mined.

Gold was one of the factors which brought about the settlement of Southern Rhodesia at the end of the last century. It was for a long period the chief export, but since the war it has been the one important product of the Federation to show a declining output. Rising costs have made some mines unpayable and, unless the gold price is raised, the long-term trend of gold output should continue downwards; for the present, however, total output is fairly steady at around half a million ounces a year.

Southern Rhodesia's chief mineral products now are asbestos, chrome ore and coal. She is the leading world producer of high-grade asbestos, but only contributes about 6 per cent of total world production of asbestos of all kinds. The country, however, is the third largest producer of chrome ore, mining nearly 20 per cent of the world's output, and most of it goes to the United States. The output of both minerals rose steeply after the war and in 1954 the output of asbestos was 45 per cent, and of chrome ore 160 per cent, greater than in 1946. These figures were both slightly below peak levels attained in 1953. The recession in the United States affected chrome ore shipments for some time and the supply of short fibre asbestos was over-abundant.

The only coal at present being worked is at Wankie where large deposits of coking coal are available in thick seams. To increase coal supplies sufficiently to meet demand has been one of the major problems facing the country during the post-war period. Wankie is now able to mine sufficient coal, but railway transport capacity is still below requirements.

MANUFACTURING

The development of manufacturing industry in Southern Rhodesia since 1939, and particularly after the end of the war, has been spectacular. The number of manufacturing establishments recorded by the voluntary census of production rose from 299 in 1939 to 435 in 1946 and 714 in 1953. Net output has gone up from £2.5 million in 1939

to £7.6 million in 1946 and to about £26 million in 1953, while the volume of production in 1953 was nearly five times that of 1938 and nearly 50 per cent greater than output in 1949. In Southern Rhodesia the net output of manufacturing overtook mining in 1947 but is still below the gross output of European agriculture. Apart from the activities of the copper mines, manufacturing industry is limited in Northern Rhodesia and insignificant in Nyasaland.

In spite of this rapid growth, manufacturing industry in Southern Rhodesia and in the Federation as a whole is in its early stages of development. The first industries to be started were naturally those in which fixed capital requirements were small and which served the particular needs of the local market. Others which required substantial fixed capital often followed the conclusion of arrangements to aid them in securing the local market. The making of clothing from imported piece goods is the main industry in the first category and flour milling and sugar refining, both of imported products, are important in the second.

These industries were established before 1939. During the war difficulties in obtaining manufactured goods from normal sources overseas encouraged the processing of local raw materials. For instance a cotton wool factory was established which has been followed by the development of an important cotton spinning and weaving industry since the war.

Although the war undoubtedly helped, the greatest progress in manufacturing industry has been made since 1946. Apart from the creation of a sizeable cotton textile industry and the expansion of the manufacture of building materials, the most noteworthy development has probably been in the establishment of a small iron and steel works.

In the experiences of the Federation's manufacturing industries can be seen many of usual problems which confront industry in backward territories. The Federation has a wealth of mineral resources, including very good deposits of coal and iron as well as non-ferrous minerals. She has in fact the pre-requisites of an iron and steel industry but local demand is at present small and involves the high cost of producing a wide range of products in small quantities. African labour is, even now, in good supply but is largely untrained; and for complicated processes and supervisory tasks European workers must be imported, at high cost. The clothing industry, on the other hand, has gone ahead in recent months, using cheap African labour to produce articles for export to the Union of South Africa.

Apart from clothing and cotton textiles, manufacturing is carried on principally for the home market. Federation itself has created a larger domestic market overnight, but it is well to remember that the market is still small. The Federation is even now a poor country. National income in 1954 represented only £39 *per capita*, including the non-African population.

BASIC FACILITIES

The expansion of production has called for a greater provision of basic facilities such as transport and communications, fuel and power and water supplies.

The outstanding feature in railway transport in Central Africa is perhaps the great distances over which goods must be transported. Copper is carried 1,500 miles from the Copper Belt to the ports of Beira and Lourenço Marques. In Britain, coal is carried perhaps 150 miles from South Wales on Derbyshire to London. In the Federation, Salisbury and the Copper Belt, both principal consumers of Wankie coal and coke, are over 500 miles away from the coal mines.

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A small increase in production in Central Africa may therefore involve considerable additional investment in transport. Transport equipment still has to be obtained from overseas and as the expansion of the capacity of the Rhodesian railway system is a lengthy process, it has to be the subject of careful planning. Figures of the great rise in tonnages carried are quoted in the first section of this survey, but they give no guide to the adequacy of the performance. In fact the post-war years up to 1954 were years of great frustration to principal users of railway transport. In the last two years, however, the Rhodesia Railways have reached the stage of being able to carry all traffic offering with the exception of coal, which is worthy of special mention.

Coal-burning power stations have been sited in the Copper Belt and in Southern Rhodesia wherever the demand for electric power happened to be. This has proved a great disadvantage in the post-war period of expansion. Electricity output has gone up by leaps and bounds, but this has meant very great investment in coal mining and rail transport as well as in the power stations and distribution networks themselves.

The Federation is fortunate in having several good sites for the generation of hydro-electric power in the Zambezi basin and in 1955 it decided to go ahead with the construction of a dam and power station at the Kariba Gorge to serve the Copper Belt and the Bulawayo-Salisbury area. The scheme has an ultimate potential of over a million kilowatts at 70 per cent load factor, but the first power is unlikely to be generated until early in the 1960's, so a further expansion of thermal power stations is being undertaken meanwhile.

EXTERNAL TRANSACTIONS

With a low average income per head all this investment depends very much on interest overseas in making capital available to the Federation, as the amount of investment which can be financed from internal savings is very limited. An adverse balance of payments on current account representing a net inflow of capital is therefore to be expected.

This deficit has fallen from £49 million in 1951 to £16 million in 1954. The decline can be regarded as an indication of the increased capacity of the country to finance its own investment, particularly following the transfer of the copper companies domicile to Rhodesia and the favourable price of copper. It is also, however, a reflection of the decline in investment which has occurred in total, as well as in relation to national income, in the last two or three years. Home investment reached a peak of nearly £84 million in 1951, and has since fallen to £71 million in both 1953 and 1954. Investment has in fact fallen to more manageable proportions, with less intense pressure on resources than was the case during the five previous years when the desire to live and invest in Rhodesia was intense.

The progress of the country will however continue for many years to depend in large measure on investment by private and public bodies overseas. The United Kingdom

has been the traditional source of finance, but in these days this must be supplemented by private and public finance from other countries both in and outside the Commonwealth. In particular, funds for investment in public utilities such as power and transport installations, on which the development of production and a satisfactory return from investment in private undertakings depend, are a paramount requirement.

The governments of the Federation have recently produced development plans for the years to the end of the decade. These programmes have been described as an attempt to plan public investment on the basis of what funds are likely to be available, rather than on what is needed. This makes it all the more important that the works contemplated, together with that on the Kariba dam (which has been regarded as an additional though essential element), should all be carried through as planned.

But these development plans require borrowing from overseas as well as local finance. The external public debt of the Federation and private external holdings in its business undertakings have mounted since the war. It is clearly important that the future attraction of the country as a field for investment together with its external earnings should be sufficient to avoid difficulties in meeting its foreign payments. It has been stressed that the country is still basically a producer of primary foodstuffs for home consumption and of minerals for export, and from the fact that it is in mining, and particularly copper mining, that a noteworthy expansion of production is now being undertaken, lies the greatest assurance for the future.

To other members of the Commonwealth not only is the Federation a major source of basic raw materials and tobacco, and incidentally a net dollar earner, but also an important market for manufactured goods particularly from the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa. Imports in 1954 were valued at £125 million. The United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa combined provided over three-quarters of the import trade, the United Kingdom's share of total imports being 42.6 per cent.

Imperial preference has always been a major factor in Northern and Southern Rhodesian tariffs. The policy has been perpetuated by the Federation whose new tariff is essentially preferential in character, though the Congo Basin treaties have prevented the extension of preferences to the north-eastern part of the country.

The Federation is now settling down after a period of excessive pressure on its resources and to a new system of government. Investment in the staple industries and programmes for the development of basic services lead to the conclusion that production should continue to go ahead in the next few years and that in time the Federation should, given sensible practices in race relations, become an even more attractive place to live and invest in.

This however will probably depend very largely on the continuing success of the Federation in selling a handful of commodities to industrial nations overseas. It may be this factor, as well as ties of kinship and origin, which gives it such a great interest in the fortunes of the Commonwealth and in particular of the United Kingdom.

C.H.T.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA

Southern Rhodesia, 150,333 sq. miles; Northern Rhodesia, 287,640 sq. miles; Nyasaland, 48,000 sq. miles (land area of 36,374 sq. miles); total, 485,973 sq. miles.

POPULATION

RACE	SOUTHERN RHODESIA		NORTHERN RHODESIA		NYASALAND	
	1939	1954	1939	1954	1939	1954
European . . .	64,000	159,000	13,000	56,000	1,950	5,200
Asian and Coloured . .	6,050	12,000	1,300	5,800	1,750*	8,600
African . . .	1,374,000	2,150,000	1,480,000	2,010,000	1,680,000	2,470,000
TOTAL . . .	1,444,050	2,321,000	1,494,400	2,071,800	1,683,700	2,483,800

* 1938 estimate.

IMMIGRATION FROM OUTSIDE THE FEDERAL AREA

YEAR	SOUTHERN RHODESIA		NORTHERN RHODESIA		NYASALAND		FEDERAL STATE		TOTAL
	Europeans	Asiatic & Coloured	Europeans	Asiatic & Coloured	Europeans	Asiatic & Coloured	Europeans	Asiatic & Coloured	
1950	13,858	66	5,687	257	945	392	20,490	715	21,205
1951	15,162	41	5,540	333	917	375	21,619	749	22,368
1952	11,958	46	5,788	329	766	365	18,512	740	19,252
1953	9,497	28	6,223	650	618	402	16,338	1,080	17,418
1954	9,172	44	6,021	195	588	255	15,781	494	16,275

LABOUR

EMPLOYMENT IN MINES, 1951-54
(Yearly averages)

PERIOD	SOUTHERN RHODESIA		NORTHERN RHODESIA		TOTAL	
	European	African	European	African	European	African
1951	2,530	60,688	5,640	40,777	8,170	101,465
1952	2,644	61,030	6,009	43,233	8,653	104,263
1953	2,679	59,557	6,522	45,978	9,201	105,535
1954	2,647	56,482	6,920	48,001	9,567	104,483

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CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYED WORKERS IN SOUTHERN RHODESIA, 1952*

	EUROPEANS	AFRICANS
Agriculture . . .	93,000	183,000
Manufacturing . . .	9,900	68,000
Secondary Industries . . .	8,700	56,400

* These are the latest figures available.

AGRICULTURE

EUROPEAN-GROWN CROPS

SOUTHERN RHODESIA	UNIT	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Maize	thousand bags 200 lb.	1,823	1,177	2,454	2,360	2,748
Groundnuts (unshelled) . . .	" " "	57	37	50	58	66
Cotton	thousand lb. "	2,515	2,539	8,716	2,670	1,381
Tobacco:						
Virginia-type (flue-cured)	million lb.	105.5	90.7	99.0	106	120.2
Virginia-type (fire-cured)	thousand lb.	1,241	712	635	368	598
Tea	" "	839	775	1,013	1,009	857

NORTHERN RHODESIA	UNIT	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Tobacco:					
Virginia	lb.	10,731,054	9,607,685	10,791,250	8,542,575
Burley	"	49,833	50,880	90,738	49,000
Turkish	"	72,493	11,409	35,423	23,882
Maize	200-lb. bags	497,181	453,220	619,794	757,519
Groundnuts	" "	2,881	2,929	5,124	3,858

NYASALAND*	UNIT	1952	1953	1954
Tobacco:				
Fire-cured	thousand lb.	12,556	24,362	23,633
Flue-cured	" "	3,519	3,735	4,361
Other	" "	4,002	7,976	5,654
Cotton Lint	400-lb. bales	12,559	15,854	11,436
Tea	thousand lb.	14,655	13,127	14,560
Maize	thousand bags 200 lb.	—	440	540

* European and African Production.

AFRICAN-GROWN CROPS* (200 lb. bags)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Maize	1,835,312	1,278,067	1,973,000	2,786,996	3,129,226
Munga	579,225	340,457	603,900	772,507	821,452
Kaffir Corn	467,874	361,318	604,000	668,166	540,162
Rupoko	574,182	415,512	677,000	849,176	694,435
Beans	122,531	77,203	172,000	201,412	156,470
Ground Nuts	181,155	241,182	342,000	417,468	568,784
Rice	9,038	1,777	13,000	26,561	12,262
Wheat	5,606	5,505	10,000	12,458	18,360
Cotton (lb.)	4,182,182	3,105,490	3,614,000	1,156,148	982,479

* The terms "European" and "African" refer to the ownership of the farms concerned.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	SOUTHERN RHODESIA				NORTHERN RHODESIA				NYASALAND			
	1939	1950	1953	1954	1939	1950	1953	1954	1939	1950	1953	1954
Cattle:												
European	756	1,149	1,197	1,227	131	136	129	130	n.a.	12	11	10
African	1,570	1,832	1,832	1,850	503	771	843	855	n.a.	262	262	283
Sheep and Goats:												
European	75	120	119	121	n.a.	9	6	10	n.a.	2	3	3
African	833	747	597	537	n.a.	144	81	105	n.a.	297	345	373
Pigs:												
European	23	43	74	64	n.a.	6	9	9	n.a.	1	1	1
African	189	54	54	47	n.a.	41	42	81	n.a.	52	92	81

INDUSTRY

OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL METALS AND MINERALS IN THE FEDERATION, 1949-54

	UNIT	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Copper:							
Blister . . .	tons	218,028	222,611	230,716	224,905	235,268	229,572
Electrolytic . . .	"	72,143	86,994	115,522	124,942	170,822	194,472
Other . . .	"	451	453	363	6,459	841	1,523
Gold . . .	'000 fine oz.	529	513	488	499	504	536
Asbestos . . .	tons	79,638	71,527	77,663	84,834	87,739	79,962
Chrome Ore . . .	"	268,421	321,353	330,989	353,135	463,030	442,509
Zinc . . .	"	25,592	25,441	25,301	25,637	28,370	29,736
Lead . . .	"	15,709	15,327	15,646	14,112	12,959	16,802
Cobalt Alloy . . .	cwt.	30,379	39,104	41,133	27,970	24,364	23,819
Tungsten Concentrates	tons	27	65	235	430	388	259
Coal . . .	"	2,114,015	2,345,841	2,535,449	2,821,221	2,886,433	3,029,329

TOTAL VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1949-54

(£'000)

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Northern Rhodesia	35,580	49,323	72,161	78,880	94,951	97,508
Southern Rhodesia	11,293	13,607	15,085	17,770	19,491	18,776
Nyasaland . . .	1	1	2	2	12	15
TOTAL . . .	46,875	62,931	87,248	96,652	114,454	116,299

FINANCE

CURRENCY

The currency of the Federation is linked to British sterling, is backed fully by balances held in London, and is controlled by the Central African Currency Board which issues Rhodesian silver and Rhodesian notes. These are gradually being replaced by Federal notes and coins (British denominations).

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The first Federal budget, covering the year ending June 30th, 1955, provided for a total estimated revenue of £36,888,000 and expenditure from revenue funds of £36,234,995. The 1955-56 budget provided for a revenue of £39,000,000 and an expenditure of £38,808,352.

(£'000)

YEAR *	SOUTHERN RHODESIA			NORTHERN RHODESIA			NYASALAND		
	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit
1939	3,514	3,591	-77	1,674	1,382	+292	818	807	+11
1951	17,999	16,726	+1,273	15,897	15,831	+66	4,090	4,124	-34
1952	21,234	23,219	-1,985	261,000	24,700	+1,400	3,965	4,157	-192
1953	28,500	27,300	+1,200	31,233	28,221	+3,012	4,200	4,200	—
1954	26,300	26,600	-300	41,040(†)	38,906(†)	+2,134	7,533†	7,751†	-218
1955	12,780	12,910	-130	13,848	13,708	+140	5,009	4,990	+19

* Ending March 21st up to 1954 in the case of Southern Rhodesia; ending June 30th after 1954 in all three territories.

† Eighteen months estimate.

NATIONAL INCOME OF THE FEDERATION

(£000,000)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Wages and Salaries:				
(a) European, Asiatic and Coloured	60.6	73.4	84.1	92.0
(b) African	34.5	40.7	50.8	59.0
Incomes from Unincorporated Enterprise:				
(a) European, Asiatic and Coloured	17.0	23.9	23.5	26.5
(b) African	4.7	5.9	7.0	8.2
Incomes of Companies and Statutory Bodies	70.2	71.0	76.8	84.2
Government Incomes from Property	2.7	3.3	4.2	5.0
Miscellaneous Incomes from Property	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.8
Net Domestic Output in Money Economy	191.4	220.4	248.9	277.5
Add Income Received from Abroad	+2.9	+5.7	+6.2	+7.0
Less Income Paid Abroad	-35.4	-36.2	-36.4	-36.4
Net National Income in Money Economy	158.9	189.9	218.7	248.1
Subsistence Output (Nominal)	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Net National Income	175.9	206.9	235.7	265.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS IN THE FEDERATION

(£000)

	Receipts	Payments	Balance
1951	136,000	185,200	-49,100
1952	153,200	195,600	-42,400
1953	161,800	188,300	-26,500
1954	179,200	195,300	-16,100

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX*

YEAR (December)	SOUTHERN RHODESIA (October 1949=100)		NORTHERN RHODESIA (August 1939=100)	
1946	80	88	145	132
1947	93	91	154	139
1948	99	96	171	146
1949	115	106	172	150
1950	121	110	179	156
1951	130	119	197	165
1952	144	126	217	175
1953	149	129	224	179
1954	146	128	240	185

* European families only; figures for African families not yet available.

EXTERNAL TRADE *

IMPORT-EXPORT TRADE, 1954

	£
General Imports of Merchandise (valued f.o.b.):	
Merchandise	125,289,525
Gold Bullion, Concentrates, etc.	867
Exports and Re-Exports (valued f.o.r.):	
Domestic Merchandise	143,773,734
Re-Exports of Merchandise	3,061,431
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	146,835,165
Gold Bullion, Concentrates, etc.	6,548,419

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY CLASSES, 1954

CLASSES	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
	£	£
Animals, Agricultural and Pastoral Products	1,709,317	1,438,615
Foodstuffs	10,253,463	5,917,557
Ales, Spirits, Wines, etc., Potable	1,176,751	170,321
Spirits, Non-potable	142,228	16,972
Tobacco	79,442	25,245,573
Fibres, Yarns, Textiles, etc.	24,577,432	5,832,740
Metal and Manufactures of	53,046,013	97,765,142
Minerals, Earthenware, Glassware, etc.	3,491,744	7,149,469
Oils, Waxes, Resins, Paints, etc.	7,679,270	498,577
Drugs, Chemicals, etc.	4,489,801	171,072
Leather, Rubber and Manufactures of	4,765,634	374,630
Wood, Cane and Articles of	4,083,687	1,016,165
Books, Paper and Stationery	3,475,537	298,545
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy Goods and Musical Instruments	2,010,313	383,401
Miscellaneous	4,308,803	556,386
TOTAL MERCHANDISE	125,289,525	146,835,165
Gold Bullion, Concentrates, etc.	867	6,548,419

* Since the regulation of trade is now a Federal matter, trade figures from 1954 onwards are no longer broken down for the three territories.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

DISTRIBUTION OF EXTERNAL TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1954

COUNTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Australia	£ 1,876,910	£ 5,396,709
Bechuanaland	—	275,758
Canada	1,541,560	233,642
Ceylon	264,289	—
Hong Kong	1,087,224	289,812
India	3,288,050	729,694
Kenya	224,921	273,762
New Zealand	513,334	—
Nigeria	—	333,785
Pakistan	246,773	—
Sierra Leone	—	239,733
Singapore	—	35,087
South-West Africa	—	120,918
Tanganyika	382,613	—
Uganda	270,020	—
Union of South Africa	43,437,698	13,754,029
United Kingdom	53,437,424	81,520,144
Other British	693,115	376,527
TOTAL BRITISH	107,263,931	103,579,600
Arabian States	221,781	—
Argentina	—	261,561
Austria	168,779	82,283
Bahrain	1,232,646	—
Belgian Congo	774,923	1,633,802
Belgium	435,624	1,244,195
Czechoslovakia	62,143	51,798
Denmark	78,152	1,175,987
Egypt	—	339,890
Finland	127,797	—
France	244,487	1,929,033
German Federal Republic	1,592,963	4,274,670
Greece	—	134,421
Italy	720,927	3,464,334
Japan	113,866	152,597
Mozambique	1,514,212	303,908
Netherlands	854,894	2,906,334
Netherlands West Indies	2,580,013	—
Norway	186,236	182,823
Sweden	662,196	5,126,176
Switzerland	276,050	517,245
United States of America	5,688,992	15,557,421
Other Foreign	518,913	855,656
TOTAL FOREIGN	18,025,594	40,194,134
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	125,289,525	143,773,734
Gold Bullion, Concentrates, etc.	867	6,548,419

TRANSPORT

RAIL TRANSPORT
OPERATIONS OF RHODESIA RAILWAYS

PARTICULARS	UNIT	1952	1953	1954
Total Number of Passengers	Number	2,728,746	2,992,890	3,137,960
Total Mineral Tonnage Hauled	Tons	4,035,926	4,597,925	4,914,017
General Goods Hauled .	Tons	3,295,123	3,357,146	3,487,242
<i>Financial Statistics:</i>				
Receipts	£	15,245,206	16,475,185	20,455,479
Expenses	£	13,137,413	15,261,925	16,099,397
Net Operating Revenue .	£	2,107,793	1,216,260	4,356,082

CENTRAL AFRICAN AIRWAYS

	MILES FLOWN		REVENUE TRAFFIC TON-MILES	
	Revenue Passenger	Revenue Aircraft	Passenger	Freight
1949	19,984,814	1,746,863	1,915,221	345,792
1952	45,124,281	3,410,009	4,351,019	506,182
1953	55,036,476	3,768,053	5,259,297	576,562
1954	72,104,707	4,653,052	6,826,802	706,452

Sources: *The Colonial Office List*, 1955.
The Commonwealth Relations Office List, 1955.
 Cmd. 8234, "*Central African Territories: Geographical, Historical and Economic Survey*", H.M. Stationery Office.
Overseas Economic Survey: The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, H.M. Stationery Office.
The Rhodesias and Nyasaland, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas).
U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
 Economic and Statistical Bulletins of Southern Rhodesia.
 Economic and Statistical Bulletins of Northern Rhodesia.
Monthly Digest of Statistics, Central African Statistical Office.
Nyasaland Colonial Report, 1954, H.M. Stationery Office.

THE FEDERATION

THE question of closer political association between the Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland was first seriously examined in 1938 by a Royal Commission, under the chairmanship of Lord Bledisloe. This Commission reported that the time was not then ripe for amalgamation or federation, but recommended the establishment of regular consultative machinery. This was achieved in 1945 with the setting up of the Central Africa Council, which consisted of four members from each of the three territories, under the chairmanship of the Governor of Southern Rhodesia. Its purpose was to promote greater co-ordination of policy and action, and many Standing Committees were appointed to deal with specialised questions. However, a growing consciousness of the limitations of purely consultative machinery led, in 1950, to the revival of the idea of closer political association, and a conference of officials of H.M. Government and of the three territories was held early in 1951. Its report rejected amalgamation, and recommended a scheme of federation under which the central government should have specific powers to deal mainly with the problems common to all three territories. It further proposed certain special safeguards for African interests. The Secretaries of State for Commonwealth Relations and for the Colonies attended another conference at Victoria Falls in September 1951, which endorsed the principle of federation. Informal talks were held in London in January 1952, and were attended by the Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia and the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. A reconvened conference met in London the following April and May and prepared a draft Federal Scheme, which was presented to the United Kingdom Parliament in June 1952. A final Ministerial Conference in January 1953 re-affirmed the belief that closer political association between the three Central African territories was essential if they were to develop their resources to the full. The conference gave careful consideration to amendments to the draft Federal Scheme suggested by Governments and delegates of the three territories and examined reports of three commissions. A number of improvements were agreed upon, and these were incorporated in a final draft of the Federal Scheme, published in February 1953. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Act, enabling the Queen to provide for the Federation of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, received the Royal Assent in July 1953. In the following month two Orders-in-Council set out the Constitution and provided for its coming into force on September 3rd of the same year. In December 1953 the first Federal elections were held and the first Federal Cabinet appointed. Until Federal Law makes other provision, the title of the Federation is the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and its capital is Salisbury.

THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION

The preamble to the Constitution states that Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland shall continue to enjoy separate Governments for so long as their respective peoples desire. It is also emphasised that under Federation the self-governing status of Southern Rhodesia and the protectorate status of the two northern territories are preserved.

The Federal Legislature. The legislative powers of the Federation are vested in a Federal Legislature consisting of a Governor-General,¹ representing the Queen, and a Federal Assembly. Those matters on which the Federal Legislature alone is empowered to make laws are specified in a Federal Legislative (Exclusive) List; they include external relations (in so far as they are entrusted to the Federation by the United Kingdom Government), defence, immigration, a number of important financial and economic questions, Federal Courts and education (except the primary and secondary education of Africans). Both Federal and Territorial Legislatures are empowered to deal with certain other matters specified in a Concurrent List, Federal Law prevailing where inconsistencies arise. Matters not explicitly transferred to the Federal Government remain with the Territorial Governments. The Federal Legislature has power to delegate by Federal Law to the Legislature of a territory, authority (whether general or special) to legislate for that territory with respect to any matter included in the Exclusive List.

The Federal Assembly consists of a Speaker and thirty-five members: seventeen from Southern Rhodesia, eleven from Northern Rhodesia and seven from Nyasaland. Of these, six African members (two elected from each territory) and three European members (one elected and two appointed) are charged with special responsibilities for African interests. The Federal Assembly is summoned to meet once at least in every year, and twelve months must not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session. The Governor-General is empowered at any time to prorogue or dissolve the Federal Assembly; he is required to dissolve the Federal Assembly at the expiration of five years from the first day on which it first met, if it has not been dissolved meanwhile.

The Executive. The Governor-General of the Federation is appointed by Her Majesty. He is empowered to appoint a Prime Minister and other Ministers with assigned functions, and also an **Executive Council**. This Council consists of the Prime Minister and such other persons, being Ministers, as the Governor-General may appoint on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Except in very few instances, where for special reasons he would act at his discretion, the Governor-General must act in accordance with the advice of his Ministers.

The African Affairs Board is a Standing Committee of the Federal Assembly. It consists of the three European members representing African interests and one of the African members from each territory. The general functions of the Board are to safeguard the rights of the African in the Federation and, on the request of a Territorial Government, to render assistance to that Government in relation to the study of matters affecting Africans. The Board has also the particular function of drawing attention to any legislation which it considers of a differentiating character.

¹ As the authority who is empowered to assent to Bills, the Governor-General is part of the Federal Legislature. He will not preside in, or belong to, the Federal Assembly.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief: The Rt. Hon. the Lord LLEWELIN, G.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.L.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Defence: The Rt. Hon. Viscount MALVERN, C.H., K.C.M.G.

Minister of Transport and Communications and of Posts: Sir ROY WELENSKY, C.M.G., J.P.

Minister of Commerce and Industry and of Power: Sir MALCOLM BARROW, C.B.E.

Minister of Agriculture and Health: J. M. CALDICOTT, C.M.G.

Minister of Finance: DONALD MACINTYRE, C.B.E.

Minister of Justice and Education: J. M. GREENFIELD, C.M.G., Q.C.

Minister of Home Affairs: F. S. OWEN.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: TOM IAN FINLAY WILSON.

Clerk: COL. G. E. WELLS, O.B.E., E.D.

Chairman of the African Affairs Board: Dr. J. F. C. HASLAM, C.M.G., M.C.

Specially Elected African Members: WELLINGTON MANOAH CHIRWA, MASOTSHA MIKE HOVE, MATEYO KAKUMBI, CLEMENT ROBIN KUMBIKANO, JASPUR ZENZEZA SAVANJU, DAUTI LAWTON YAMBA.

Specially Appointed European Members: Rev. ANDREW BEVERIDGE DOIG, JOHN SMITH MOFFAT, O.B.E.

Specially Elected European Member: HARRY ELINDER DAVIES.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

High Commissioner in the United Kingdom: Sir GILBERT RENNIE, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.

High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa: A. D. CHATAWAY, M.B.E.

Commissioner in East Africa: J. F. BOWLES.

Portuguese East Africa: R. B. N. WETMORE, M.B.E., J. G. W. BAGGOTT, M.B.E.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Federal Party: f. 1953; strongly advocates a policy of racial partnership and is opposed to segregation; 23 seats; Leader the Rt. Hon. Viscount MALVERN, C.H., K.C.M.G.

Dominion Party: f. 1956; an amalgamation of the former Confederate and Rhodesia Parties; opposes the non-segregation policy of the Federal Party, supports separate development and land apportionment as between European and African, and supports the principle of establishing a separate voters' role for Africans; Leader R. O. STOCKIL.

Commonwealth Party: f. 1956; advocates the principle of dual development and land apportionment, and realises that this policy may result in the consolidation of the Federation into black and white States; 1 seat; Leader G. F. M. VAN EEDEN.

THE FEDERAL JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of the Federation which was inaugurated on July 1st, 1955, has exclusive jurisdiction in certain disputes between the Federation and a territory, or between territories; in the determination of any question as to the right of any person to be or to remain a member of the Federal Assembly; and in any matter involving a writ

of mandamus or an injunction, etc., against a Federal Officer. The Court also has exclusive jurisdiction in questions concerning the interpretation of the Federal Constitution which may be referred by a lower court for the decision of a higher court. The Court has exclusive appellate jurisdiction on any question as to the interpretation of the Constitution of the Federation or of a territory. Subject to certain limitations, the Federal Legislature is empowered to confer additional appellate jurisdiction, and the Federal Legislature or a Territorial Legislature to confer additional non-appellate jurisdiction.

The judges of the Supreme Court are:

Chief Justice: SIR ROBERT TREDGOLD, K.C.M.G.

Judges: SIR ARTHUR WERNER LEWEY, Q.C.

Mr. Justice CLAYDON.

The Chief Justices of the three territories of the Federation are also by virtue of their office members of the Federal Bench.

LEARNED SOCIETIES

Botanical Society of Southern Rhodesia: Salisbury; f. 1934; Hon. Sec. and Librarian J. A. WHELLAN, P.O. Box 100, Causeway, Salisbury.

Rhodesian Agricultural and Horticultural Society: P.O. Box 442, Salisbury; Sec. E. P. VENABLES.

Rhodesia Scientific Association: P.O. Box 978, Salisbury; f. 1899; 200 mems.; Pres. D. M. BLAIR O.B.E.; Vice-Pres. J. A. WHELLAN, G. R. BATES; Sec. and Librarian J. DAVENPORT (500 vols.). publ. *Proceedings and Transactions of the Rhodesia Scientific Association*.

Rhodesian Society of Arts: P.O. Box 927, Salisbury.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Gatooma Research Station: P.O. Box 124, Gatooma; f. 1925, maintained by the Federal Department of Agriculture, Cotton Development Officer A. H. MCKINSTRY, D.I.C. F.A.; Plant Breeder-in-Charge R. W. JAMES, B.Sc., publs. mainly *E.C.G.C. Progress Reports*.

Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia: P.O. Box 8030, Causeway, Salisbury, f. 1910, the library contains 4,000 vols., Dir. J. C. FERGUSON; Senior Geologist R. TYNDAL-BISCOE, Chemist (Vacant), Mineralogist N. E. BARLOW, publs. *Annual Reports of the Geological Survey of Southern Rhodesia, Mineral Resources Series*, bulletins, short reports, and maps issued at irregular intervals.

Malaria and Bilharzia Research Laboratory: P.O. Box 8105, Causeway, Salisbury, Dir. WILLIAM ALVES.

Pasteur Institute and Public Health Laboratory: P.O. Box 8079, Causeway, Salisbury, f. 1921; Dir. Dr. R. B. BAIRD; Government Pathologist Dr. H. DOUGLAS ROSS, Senior Technical Assistant V. CARLISLE.

Rhodes-Livingstone Institute: P.O. Box 900, Lusaka; f. 1937, Pres. H. E. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia, Sir ARTHUR EDWARD TREVOR BENSON, K.C.M.G., Dir. J. C. MITCHELL, D.Phil. (Oxon); Admin. Sec. Miss J. E. M. LONGTON; Librarian Mrs. U. K. STEVENSON (3,000 vols.); staff comprises six Research Officers and ten Research Assistants, publs. *Rhodes-Livingstone Papers*, six-monthly *Journal*, *Monographs* and *Communications* (occasional).

Rhodesia-Nyasaland Meteorological Service: P.O. Box 8066, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1897; Dir. N. P. SELICK; publs. *Monthly Climatological Summaries*, daily weather reports and forecasts.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Tobacco Research Board of Rhodesia and Nyasaland: P.O. Box 1909, Salisbury; a statutory body est. 1950 by Tobacco Research Act; board represents growers, buyers, and Ministry of Agriculture; operates two research stations; Chair. R. B. HARLAND; Dir. F. A. STINSON, M.S.A., PH.D.; Sec. A. D. S. MACDOUGALL; publs. *Progress and Interim Reports*.

LIBRARIES AND ARCHIVES

Central African Archives: Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia; f. 1935 as the Government Archives of Southern Rhodesia; incorp. 1947 Public Records of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1954, Public Records of the Federation; comprises Divisions of Public Records, Records Management, Local Government and Private Records, Research Library (34,000 vols.), Pictorial and Map collections and Photographic Studio; Chief Archivist V. W. HILLER, O.B.E.; Advisory Body, the Royal Commission for Central Africa Archives, Chair. Sir HAROLD CARTMEL-ROBINSON, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Headquarters, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia; Depots: Zomba, Nyasaland, and Cranborne, Southern Rhodesia; publs. *Oppenheimer Series, Reports, Bibliographical Series, Historical Documents of East and Central Africa*.

Ndola Public Library: P.O. Box 197, Ndola, Northern Rhodesia.

Public Library: P.O. Box 586, Bulawayo; f. 1896; headquarters of the Southern Rhodesia National Free Library Service, Beit Central Library for Schools, Southern Rhodesia Teachers' Reference Library and Circulation of Supplementary Readers for Schools; 40,000 vols.; Librarian D. NIVEN, O.B.E., F.L.A.

Queen Victoria Memorial Library: P.O. Box 1087, Salisbury; f. 1902; Chair. N. W. WILDING; Librarian and Sec. Mrs. M. ROSS-SMITH, F.L.A.

Turner Memorial Library: Umtali, Southern Rhodesia.

MUSEUMS

National Museum of Southern Rhodesia: P.O. Box 240, Bulawayo; f. 1901; nationalised 1936; administered by Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor; botanical geological and zoological exhibits covering the Ethiopian Zoological Region, with special reference to Southern Rhodesia; historical, ethnographical, and prehistorical exhibits appertaining to Southern Rhodesia and adjacent regions; Scientific Staff: Dir. and Keeper of the Dept. of Zoology REAY N. H. SMITHERS, B.Sc., F.Z.S.; Keeper of the Dept. of Antiquities R. F. H. SUMMERS, F.R.A.I.; Keeper of the Dept. of Geology G. BOND, B.Sc., PH.D., D.I.C., A.R.C.SC., F.G.S.; Hon.

Keeper of the Dept. of Entomology G. ARNOLD, O.B.E., D.SC., A.R.C.SC., F.R.S. (S.A.), F.R.E.S.; publ. *Occasional Papers*.

Queen Victoria Memorial Museum: P.O. Box 6, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1902; archaeology and ethnology, botany, zoology, and entomology of Southern Rhodesia; controlled by Nat. Museum Trustees of Southern Rhodesia from April 1951; Keeper J. F. HOLLEMAN, M.A., PH.D.

Rhodes-Livingstone Museum: P.O. Box 124, Livingstone; f. 1934; ethnology of Northern Rhodesian native tribes; archaeology of Northern Rhodesia and South Central Africa; autograph letters and relics of David Livingstone; early maps of Africa; Pres. H.E. The Governor of Northern Rhodesia; Curator J. DESMOND CLARK, M.A., PH.D., F.S.A.; publ. *Occasional Papers of the Rhodes-Livingstone Museum*.

COLLEGES

THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

In February 1955 a Royal Charter was granted to the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which is to be built at Mount Pleasant, Salisbury. The College is open to men and women of all races, and the degrees awarded will be those of the University of London. The Faculties of Arts (including Education), Science and Agriculture have been established, and although the buildings are not complete classes began in March 1956.

President: Her Majesty QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER.

Principal: Dr. WALTER ADAMS, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Librarian: D. A. CLARKE, M.A.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

African Studies: J. C. MITCHELL, D.PHIL.

Agriculture: A. E. DAVIES, M.SC.

Botany: A. S. BOUGHEY, PH.D.

Chemistry: S. H. HARPER, PH.D., D.SC.

Education: H. J. ROUSSEAU, D.LIT., B. A. FLETCHER, M.A., B.SC.

English: N. H. MACKENZIE, M.A., PH.D.

Physics: E. L. YATES, M.SC., PH.D.

Zoology: E. B. EDNEY, PH.D., D.SC.

ATTACHED INSTITUTE

Institute of Education: Prof. B. A. FLETCHER, Visiting Professor of Education.

Rhodesian College of Music 23-26 Luck Street, Salisbury. Founded 1948.

Chairman: Sir THOMAS CHEGWIDDEN, C.B., C.V.O.

Founder and Director of Studies: Mrs. EILEEN M. REYNOLDS, F.R.A.M.

Secretary: Mrs. I. F. HORTON.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

THE CONSTITUTION

SOUTHERN RHODESIA was opened to European colonisation by a pioneer column, organised by Cecil John Rhodes, which founded Salisbury on September 12th, 1890, and was administered by the British South Africa Company (founded by Rhodes in 1889) until 1923. In 1822 a referendum to decide whether the Colony should embark on self-government or enter the Union of South Africa resulted in a majority vote for self-government, and on September 12th, 1923, thirty-three years after the occupation, the country was formally annexed to the British colonial empire as a self-governing colony.

Full self-government was granted with the exception that legislation affecting native interests, the Rhodesian Railways and certain other matters were reserved to the Secretary of State. So far as internal affairs were concerned, these reservations fell away in time except for those which related to discriminatory legislation affecting the native population. Commonwealth relations, trade relations and relations with colonial territories in Africa were mainly conducted by the Southern Rhodesian Government direct until 1953, when the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland was established (see page 616). Under the Federation, Southern Rhodesia preserves her self-governing status, although certain powers hitherto exercised by her Government relating to external affairs, defence, the regulation of commerce and industry, immigration, emigration, European agriculture and education, have now been transferred to the Federal Government. The Southern Rhodesian Government continues to be responsible for native administration, education and agriculture, local government and housing, internal security and industrial relations.

The Queen is represented by a Governor, and he is assisted by an Executive Council, the Cabinet.

The Cabinet

Before 1948 the Cabinet consisted of six ministers, one of whom was Prime Minister, but in 1948 the Constitution was amended so as to allow the appointment of a seventh minister.

The Legislative Assembly

The Legislature consists of thirty members elected to a Legislative Assembly for a five-year term, elections being conducted on party political lines. The Assembly is at present unicameral, but power exists to create an Upper House.

The Franchise

The franchise is accorded to all Southern Rhodesian citizens (a) who are twenty-one years of age or over, (b) who have resided not less than six months in Southern Rhodesia and at the time of their enrolment not less than three months in their electoral district, (c) who occupy premises to the value of £500 or who own a registered mining location in the Colony or who receive an income of not less than £240 per annum.

The voters' roll in 1953 numbered 50,475, of whom 594 were Asian, 570 coloured and 441 natives.

Native Affairs

Under the Land Apportionment Act of 1941 as amended, the Colony is divided into European and Native areas, in

which the interests of the respective races are predominant. Of the Colony's total acreage (96,213,000), roughly half, 48,395,000 acres, constitutes the "European area" (including the towns); 20,859,000 acres are set aside as Native Reserves (entirely for African occupation) 7,860,000 acres form the Native Purchase Area in which only Africans may purchase or lease land; 4,135,000 acres have been set aside as the Special Native Area exclusively for communal occupation by Africans; 987,000 acres constitute the "Forest area" in which natives may reside under certain conditions; and the remaining 13,976,000 acres are unassigned. 32,855,000 acres are so far assigned to African occupation only, and the bulk of the native population lives there. The establishment of Native Councils in the Reserves is provided for in the Act passed in 1937, and many such councils have been formed with fairly extensive local government powers. Under the Native Law and Courts Act—also of 1937—many Native Courts have been established, with jurisdiction limited at present to civil matters which can be decided by Native customary law. Native affairs are administered by the Native Affairs Department, headed by the Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, with five Provincial Native Commissioners, and Native Commissioners stationed throughout the country. The control of native urbanisation is provided for in the Native (Urban Areas) Accommodation and Registration Act passed in February 1946.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Vice-Admiral Sir PEVERIL WILLIAM-POWLETT,
K C B, C B E., D S O.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister, Minister of Labour and Minister of Native Education: R. S. GARFIELD TODD

Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs: A. R. W. STUMBLES.

Minister of Native Affairs and of Lands: P. B. FLETCHER,
C M G

Minister of the Treasury and of Mines: C. J. HATTY.

Minister of Housing, Minister of Roads, Minister of Irrigation and of Surveys: G. ELLMAN-BROWN, O B E.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. W. ADDISON, O B E., M C., D.S.M.

Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees: R. KNIGHT,
Q.C.

Clerk of the House: J. R. FRANKS.

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Rhodesia Party: f. 1953, an amalgamation of the United Party and the Rhodesia Party; in the first territorial elections since Federation (January 1954) it won a large majority in the Legislative Assembly; aims to preserve racial harmony and to improve the standards of Africans by increasing their productive capacity and purchasing power. Leader R. S. GARFIELD TODD.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Rhodesia Labour Party: f. 1924; 1 seat; Leader L. J. W. KELLER.
There are four independent members in the Assembly.

Salvation Army (Southern Rhodesia Territory): f. 1890; Territorial Commander Col. THEO HOLBROOK, P.O. Box, 14, Salisbury; Staff: 870 officers and teachers.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The legal system is Roman-Dutch, based on the system which was in force in the Cape at the time of the occupation. Cape Ordinances form the basis of much of the legislation. The laws are binding on all races alike, although there are certain laws applying particularly to the native population, relating to marriage, taxation, registration and permits. Natives are likewise subject to restrictions in connection with the possession of arms and ammunition and liquor.

The Chief Justice and three judges are stationed at Salisbury, and one judge at Bulawayo. The Rhodesia and Nyasaland Court of Appeal sat for the last time in August 1955, and its functions have been taken over by the Federal Supreme Court. Regular and periodical courts are presided over by Magistrates and Assistant Magistrates.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Mr. Justice MURRAY.

Judges at the High Court of Judicature:

Mr. Justice MORTON, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Mr. Justice BEADLE, O.B.E.
Mr. Justice QUENET.
Mr. Justice HATHORN.
Mr. Justice DENDY YOUNG.

RELIGION

Anglican Community: P.O. Box 7, Salisbury; the Diocese of Southern Rhodesia was established in 1891, and divided in December 1952 into the dioceses of Mashonaland and Matabeleland; in May 1955 a new Province of the Church of Central Africa, comprising the four dioceses of Mashonaland, Matabeleland, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, was inaugurated in Salisbury, the Bishop of Mashonaland, The Rt. Rev. EDWARD F. PAGET, was elected as the first Archbishop of Central Africa; Bishop of Matabeleland, The Rt. Rev. WILLIAM J. HUGHES, D.D.; Bishop of Northern Rhodesia, The Rt. Rev. F. O. GREEN-WILKINSON, M.C., M.A.; Bishop of Nyasaland, The Rt. Rev. FRANK THORNE.

Jewish Community: Council for Rhodesian Jewry: P.O. Box 1017, Bulawayo; Pres. C. I. Jacobs, O.B.E.; Chair. A. LANDAU; Salisbury Hebrew Congregation. P.O. Box 342; Minister Rev. M. KONVISER, B.A., F.R.G.S.; Bulawayo Hebrew Congregation: P.O. Box 337; Minister Rev. W. YESORSKY, B.A., H.C.F.; Sephardic Hebrew Congregation: P.O. Box 1051, Salisbury; Minister Rabbi Dr. M. PAPO, PH.D.

Methodist Church: First Church est. in Salisbury in 1891; Chair. S. RHODESIA District and Gen. Supt. Rev. H. JESSE LAWRENCE; Synod Sec. Rev. A. W. HEATH, P.B. 163H, Salisbury; membership: full members (English) 1,537, (African) 16,532; 544 churches; publ. *Rhodesian Methodist* (quarterly).

Presbyterian Church: Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Livingstone, Umtali; f. 1904; Minister in Salisbury, Rev. J. KENNEDY GRANT, D.D.; Session Clerk V. W. PREST; Sec. Miss M. W. ROBINSON, M.A., 68 Selous Avenue, Salisbury; membership 1,611.

Roman Catholic Church: Salisbury: Most Rev. ASTON IGNATIUS CHICHESTER, S.J., Archbishop and Metropolitan; Bulawayo: Rt. Rev. Bishop ADOLPH G. SCHMITT, C.M.M.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Chronicle, The: P.O. Box 585, Bulawayo; f. 1894; Bulawayo and throughout Matabeleland; English; Editor R. PECKOVER.

Rhodesia Herald: P.O. Box 396, Salisbury; f. 1891; Salisbury, Mashonaland, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland; English; Editor N. S. FERRIS.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

African Weekly, The: P.O. Box 1254, Salisbury; f. 1944.

Bantu Mirror, The: P.O. Box 1254, Bulawayo.

Citizen, The: P.O. Box 1160, Salisbury; f. 1953; weekly.

Commerce of Rhodesia: P.O. Box 1604, Salisbury; official organ of the Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce; monthly; Editor M. F. BARFORD, circ. over 2,000.

Die Volksgenoot (People's Paper): P.O. Box 2000, Salisbury; f. 1948; Afrikaans; weekly.

Federal Government Gazette: P.O. Box 8062, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1953.

Gatooma Mail: P.O. Box 126, Gatooma; f. 1921; Thursdays.

Gwelo Times: P.O. Box 66, Gwelo; f. 1897; Fridays; Editor A. ROYSTON LOW.

Harvester, The: P.O. Box 1254, Salisbury; African; fortnightly.

Midlands Observer: P.O. Box 186, Que Que; f. 1952; Fridays.

Rhodesia Agricultural Journal: Federal Ministry of Agriculture, P.O. Box 8025, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1903; bi-monthly; Editor Mrs. M. H. PARDY, B.Sc.

Rhodesian Building and Allied Trades Journal: P.O. Box 1604, Salisbury; f. 1949; official organ of the National Federation of Building Trades Employers in Rhodesia; monthly; Editor R. L. MAYHEW.

Rhodesian Mining Review: P.O. Box 308, Salisbury; f. 1935; official organ of the Rhodesian Mining Federation; monthly; Editor S. H. ASHWORTH.

Rhodesian Motorist, The: P.O. Box 1604, Salisbury; official organ of the Automobile Association of Rhodesia; monthly; Editor R. L. MAYHEW, circ. 22,000.

Rhodesian Tobacco Journal: P.O. Box 1604, Salisbury; only journal devoted solely to the tobacco industry in the Federation; Editor A. G. CARTWRIGHT.

Sitima: P.O. Box 596, Bulawayo; official organ of the Rhodesian Railways; weekly.

Southern Rhodesian Government Gazette: P.O. Box 8062, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1894.

Sunday Mail: P.O. Box 396, Salisbury; Editor A. I. FERRAZ; circ. throughout the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

Sunday News: P.O. Box 585, Bulawayo; Editor G. D. SMITH.

Umtali Post: P.O. Box 96, Umtali; f. 1893; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.

Weekend: P.O. Box 586, Bulawayo; f. 1955.

PUBLISHERS

- Art Printing Works:** P.O. Box 431, Salisbury.
- Centafrican Press Limited:** Head Office; Joelson House, Gordon Avenue, Salisbury; publish five monthly, one quarterly, and one fortnightly periodical, and two annuals.
- Edinburgh Press:** P.O. Box 421, Salisbury.
- Kingstons Limited:** P.O. Box 1498, Bulawayo.
- Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company Limited:** P.O. Box 585, Salisbury.
- Rhodesian Technical Press Limited:** P.O. Box 331, Bulawayo.

BROADCASTING

Broadcasting in Southern Rhodesia is under the control of the Postmaster-General, and caters for the Europeans of the three Territories. The service is centred in Salisbury, and small local transmitters at other centres are fed by land-line. In Northern Rhodesia the broadcasting service is administered by the Information Office, and caters mainly for African listeners.

A broadcasting commission appointed by Lord Llewellyn to inquire into the future of broadcasting in the Rhodesias and Nyasaland has recommended that a statutory corporation to be known as the Rhodesia-Nyasaland Broadcasting Corporation, should be established and operating by July 1st, 1956.

FINANCE

BANKING

- Barclays Bank D.C.O.:** 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; f 1836; auth. cap. £15,000,000; cap. subs £10,776,875, res. £10,050,000 (March 1955); Chair. J. S. CROSSLEY; Deputy Chair. A. C. BARNES, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Vice-Chair. The Hon. Sir GEOFFREY COKAYNE GIBBS, K.C.M.G., brs. at Belingwe, Bindura, Bulawayo, Chipinga, Essexvale, Fort Victoria, Gatooma, Gwanda, Gwelo, Hartley, Marandellas, Mashaba, Melsetter, Que Que, "Riscom" Rusape, Salisbury, Selukwe, Shabani, Sinoia, Umtali, Victoria Falls.
- Grindlays Bank Ltd.:** Head Office: 54 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1; office in Salisbury: Carolina House, 29 Union Avenue; Gen. Manager M. C. JAMES; brs. at Gwelo and Umtali.
- Land and Agricultural Bank of Southern Rhodesia:** P.O. Box 369, Salisbury; f. 1924; cap. as voted by Parliament; Chair. W. V. McALLISTER; Manager V. VON MENERTY; brs. Bulawayo and Umtali.
- Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., The:** Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1862; cap. £15,000,000; res. £7,000,000; Gen. Manager A. McK. WHITE; brs. at Bindura, Bulawayo, Enkeldoorn, Fort Victoria, Gatooma, Gwanda, Gwelo, Hartley, Marandellas, Que Que, Salisbury, Selukwe, Shabani, Sinoia, Umtali and Wankie.

A new Central Bank of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is under construction and will begin to operate in 1956.

INSURANCE

United Kingdom and Union of South Africa insurance companies operate in Southern Rhodesia.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS AND TRADE UNIONS

BULAWAYO

- Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers:** P.O. Box 658; Sec. J. SUDDING.
- Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 552, 8th Avenue; Sec. AGAR & COOK, LTD.
- Bulawayo Chamber of Industries:** P.O. Box 750; f. 1931; over 130 mems.; Sec. C. J. HATTY, F.C.I.S.
- Bulawayo Landowners' and Farmers' Association:** c/o J. A. Clark & Co., 516 Bradlow's Buildings, Abercorn Street.
- Bulawayo Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association:** P.O. Box 508; Sec. A. G. PLUMB.
- Industrial Council of the Meat Trade (Bulawayo Area):** P.O. Box 508; Sec. A. G. PLUMB.
- Industrial Council of the Motor Industry of Bulawayo:** P.O. Box 1149, Sec. J. F. OLLINGTON, F.C.I.S.
- National Industrial Council of the Engineering Industry:** 405 Stirling House, Abercorn Street; Sec. P. B. GIBBS.

GATOOMA

- Gatooma Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 67; Pres. M. M. BUCHAN; Sec. E. MCKINSTRY.
- Gatooma Farmers' and Stockowners' Association:** P.O. Box 67.
- Rhodesian Smallworkers' and Tributors' Association:** P.O. Box 67.

GWELO

- Associated Mine Workers of Southern Rhodesia:** P.O. Box 228; f. 1938; 2,000 mems.; Sec. L. I. DEARY, M.B.E.
- Gwelo Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 142, Gwelo; f. 1897; 70 mems.; Sec. C. RAMPF.
- Gwelo Chamber of Industries:** P.O. Box 142; 21 mems.; Sec. C. RAMPF.
- Rhodesia National Farmers' Union, Midlands Branch:** P.O. Box 203.

QUE QUE

- Que Que Chamber of Commerce:** P.O. Box 37; Sec. R. C. FREEMAN.
- Que Que Farmers' Association:** P.O. Box 69; Sec. L. R. ROBERTSON.
- Que Que Smallworkers' Association.**

SALISBURY

- Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers:** P.O. Box 184; f. 1923; 460 mems.; Sec. J. C. SPIERINGSHOEK; publ. *Journal* (monthly).
- Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, The:** P.O. Box 712; f. 1939; Sec.-Manager E. H. MACHELL; publ. *Annual Report*.
- Federation of Rhodesian Industries:** 211-212 Analby House, Baker Avenue; f. 1950; Pres. H. PONTER; Vice-Pres. R. H. V. MUIRHEAD; Sec. P. C. ALDRIDGE; publ. *Rhodesia Recorder* (monthly).
- Local Council of the Registered Trade Unions (Salisbury Area).**
- National Industrial Council of the Building Industry of Southern Rhodesia:** Tattersall's Building, Angwa Street, P.O. Box 698; Sec. P. D. NEWTON.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Rhodesia Federated Chambers of Commerce: P.O. Box 1934; f. 1919; 11 mem. Chambers; Sec. K. W. HOBSON; publ. *Commerce of Rhodesia*.

Rhodesia National Farmers' Union: P.O. Box 1241; f. 1942; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. W. LANE-MITCHELL; publ. *The Rhodesian Farmer* (weekly).

Salisbury Bricklayers' Trade Union: P.O. Box 1291.

Salisbury Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 1934; f. 1894; Sec. W. K. HOBSON.

Salisbury Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O. Box 1502; f. 1921; 214 mems.; Chair. M. G. MACKAY; Sec. H. B. AULD; publ. *The Rhodesian Building and Allied Trades Journal* (monthly).

Salisbury Plasterers' Trade Union: P.O. Box 1118.

South African Typographical Union (Rhodesian Branch): P.O. Box 494.

Trades and Labour Council of Rhodesia: P.O. Box 682.

UMTALI

Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union: P.O. Box 206.

Umtali Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 88; Sec. W. WALLACE.

Umtali Chamber of Industries: P.O. Box 228; Sec. R. A. STURGESS.

Umtali District Farmers' Association: P.O. Box 91.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Southern and Northern Rhodesia share a common railway system, the Rhodesia Railways (see table on p. 615) which operate a route mileage of nearly 2,500 miles. In 1949 the ownership of the system passed to the Southern Rhodesian Government; Northern Rhodesia, however, is represented on the Rhodesia Railways Higher Authority which controls the undertaking. At present, trunk lines run from Bulawayo south to the Union of South Africa, north-west to Northern Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo, and north-east to Salisbury and Umtali. In August 1955 the Bannockburn-Lourenço Marques line was completed; Head Offices; Bulawayo, Southern Rhodesia.

ROADS

The total route mileage of roads in the Federation, excluding municipal areas, is over 51,000. The road system in Southern Rhodesia totals 28,500 miles of which 6,000 miles are designated main roads. Under the Federal Constitution, the Federal Government takes over responsibility for the construction, alteration and maintenance of all roads scheduled as inter-territorial.

AIR TRANSPORT

Central African Airways Corporation: P.O. Box 1979, Belvedere Airport, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia; services throughout the Federation, East Africa and South Africa; Chair. Co. Sir ELLIS ROBINS, K.B.E., D.S.O., E.D.; Gen. Manager P. J. B. WIMBUSH.

Other companies operating services through the Central African territories are:

Airwork Ltd.: Salisbury Board of Executors Buildings, Manica Road, Salisbury.

B.O.A.C.: 313/5 Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury.

Hunting-Clan: Salisbury Board of Executors Buildings, Manica Road, Salisbury.

South African Airways: c/o B.O.A.C., Harvest House, Baker Avenue, Salisbury.

HEALTH

The Federal Government assumed responsibility for medical services on July 1st, 1954.

Malaria, bilharzia, venereal diseases and tuberculosis are the chief diseases among the African population. Anti-malarial spraying campaigns however, have considerably reduced the incidence of the fever in some districts. Government and State aided institutions provide approximately 10,000 beds for the African population. In 1954 there were 334,516 in-patients and 3,151,562 out-patients.

In addition to government hospitals and clinics throughout the colony, there are many hospitals and clinics provided by the Missions.

EDUCATION

Non-African education and all Higher education became the responsibility of the Federal Government on July 1st, 1954.

Southern Rhodesia has 19 Government high schools providing secondary education for Europeans, and nearly 100 Government European primary schools. Training in technical subjects is provided by two schools in Bulawayo and Salisbury, and a new Technical College has recently been established in Bulawayo. In addition to the Government schools there are also Church and private schools which provide both primary and secondary education for Europeans. Some receive financial aid from the Government and all are open to inspection by the Education Department.

Facilities for African education are provided by Government schools and aided schools, and approximately a quarter of a million children are enrolled on school registers. At present there is only one Government secondary school for Africans, but a new one will be ready by 1957. There are two Government boarding schools for African boys, providing courses in such subjects as agriculture, building and carpentry. Total enrolment in these schools was 559 in 1954. There are 21 Government primary schools for Africans of which 9 are in Salisbury and 6 in Bulawayo; five more primary schools are under construction. There are approximately 2,348 aided schools in the Colony which are for the most part under Mission control. The majority of these (approximately 2,119) are primary schools, with an enrolment of over 230,000 pupils. There are in addition teacher training schools, community schools (evening schools for men in employment and women), special schools (for the blind, deaf and dumb), post-primary schools and homecraft schools. In the post-primary group there are 11 secondary schools and 7 centres providing a three-year course in agriculture, building and carpentry.

University education for Europeans and Africans in the Colony is provided by the new University College in Salisbury (see above).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

THE CONSTITUTION

In the late nineteenth century North-Western and North-Eastern Rhodesia were included in a Charter granted to the British South Africa Company, whose administration was officially recognised by two Orders-in-Council in 1899 and 1900. In 1911 the two territories were amalgamated under the name of Northern Rhodesia, which continued to be administered by the Company until 1924, when it was taken over by the Crown. In the same year Orders-in-Council created the office of Governor of Northern Rhodesia, constituted an Executive Council, and made provision for the constitution of a Legislative Council. In 1935 the capital was moved from Livingstone to Lusaka.

In 1953 Northern Rhodesia became one of the component territories of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, under which its protectorate status is preserved and its separate Government retained. It continues to exercise legislative power over any matter not specifically within the legislative competence of the Federal Government (see The Federal Constitution).

The Executive Council. The Executive Council consists of five official members and four unofficial members. One of the unofficial members is a nominated member of the Legislative Council representing African interests.

The Legislative Council. The Legislative Council consists of twenty-six members, of whom eight are official, twelve are elected Europeans, two are Europeans nominated by the Governor to represent African interests and four are Africans nominated by the Governor. It is presided over by a Speaker.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: SIR ARTHUR BENSON, K.C. M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: SIR ARTHUR BENSON, K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary: A. T. WILLIAMS, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Minister for Health, Lands and Local Government: H. J. ROBERTS.

Attorney-General: E. I. G. UNSWORTH, Q.C.

Financial Secretary: R. A. NICHOLSON, C.B.E.

Secretary for Native Affairs: W. F. STUBBS, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Development Secretary: L. F. LEVEREDGE, C.M.G.

Minister for Commerce and Industry: W. G. DUNLOP, J.P.

Minister for African Affairs: H. FRANKLIN, O.B.E.

Minister for Agriculture and Natural Resources: W. H. WROTH, O.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: T. S. PAGE, C.B.E., J.P.

Ex-Officio Members: The Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Development Secretary.

Nominated Official Members: J. R. BROWN, K. V. MAC-QUIRE, O.B.E., C. E. COUSINS, A.M.I.C.E.,

Nominated Unofficial Members to Represent African Interests: H. FRANKLIN, O.B.E. (one vacant).

Nominated African Members: P. SOKOTA, R. M. NABULYATO, C. H. CHILESHE, L. H. NG'ANDU.

Clerk of the Legislative and Executive Councils: K. J. KNAGGS.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The law is administered in Northern Rhodesia by a High Court, consisting of a Chief Justice and one judge. Magistrate Courts are established throughout the country, presided over by Resident Magistrates.

Africans are subject, in general, to the same laws as apply to Europeans, but there are special restrictions relating to arms and ammunition, liquor, marriage, taxation and passports. African Commissioners have jurisdiction in criminal matters concerning native affairs. The First Court of Appeal for Northern and Southern Rhodesia, established in 1939, sat for the last time in August 1955, and its functions have been taken over by the Federal Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: SIR PERCY BELL, Q.C.

Puisne Judge: W. E. EVANS.

RELIGION

Anglican Community: The Diocese of Northern Rhodesia was first established in 1909; Bishop The Rt. Rev. F. O. GREEN-WILKINSON, M.C., M.A., Bishop's Lodge, P.O. Box 183, Lusaka; 35 clergy; publ. *The Eagle* (for details of the Province of the Church of Central Africa, see page 620).

Roman Catholic Church: P.O. Box 125, Lusaka; f. 1936; Bishops: Rt. Rev. MARCEL DAUBECHIES, Chilubula, Kasama; Rt. Rev. ADAM KOZLOWIECKI, Lusaka; Rt. Rev. FIRMAN COURTEMACHE, Fort Jameson; Rt. Rev. JOSEPH VAN DEN BIESEN, Bishops House, Abercorn; Rt. Rev. FRANCIS MAZZIERI, Ndola; Rt. Rev. PHELM O'SHEA, Livingstone. Rt. Rev. Mgr. RENATUS PAILLOUX, Fort Rosebery.

Salvation Army: Work in Northern Rhodesia under control of Territorial H.Q., Salisbury Southern Rhodesia; Social Service Centre: P.O. Box 75, Ndola; Divisional H.Q.; P.O. Box 17, Mazabuka; Cikankata Hospital: P.O., Mazabuka.

Pilgrim Holiness Church: Jembo Mission, Pemba; H.Q.; 230 East Ohio Street, Indianapolis, Ind.; Gen. Supt. Rev. L. W. STURK; Asst. Gen. Supt. Rev. W. H. NEFF; mission stations in Africa, Philippines, West Indies, South America and Mexico; publ. *Advocate* (weekly).

Other Churches established in Northern Rhodesia are:

African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Dutch Reformed Church.

Methodist Church.

New Apostolic Church.

Union Church in Copperbelt.

United Free Church of Scotland.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Northern News: P.O. Box 69, Ndola; f. 1943; Editor D. M. COLE.

WEEKLIES

African Eagle, The: P.O. Box 210, Lusaka; f. 1955; English and vernacular.

African Listener: P.O. Box 209, Lusaka; English.

Central African Post: P.O. Box 394, Lusaka; Editor FRANK BARTON, thrice weekly.

Livingstone Mail, The: P.O.B. 97, Livingstone; f. 1906; Managing Dir. F. HEWER, Editor A. DESMOND BURRIDGE; twice weekly.

Mutende: P.O.B. 210, Lusaka; f. 1935 Editor J. PETRIE.

Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette: P.O.B. 136, Lusaka; f. 1911; printed and published by the Govt. Printer.

Northern Rhodesian Advertiser: P.O.B. 208, Ndola; f. 1935; Editor M. R. THOMPSON.

Northern Rhodesian Progress: P.O. Box 634, Ndola; official organ of the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

PUBLISHERS

Astonian Press: P.O. Box 394, Lusaka, publishers of the Central African Post.

Kingstons Limited: P.O. Box 651, Lusaka.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: brs at Lusaka (P.O. Box 139), Bancroft, Broken Hill, Chibuluma, Chilanga, Chingola, Choma, Fort Jameson, Kalomo, Kitwe, Livingstone, Luanshya, Mufulira, Ndola, Roan Antelope Copper Mine; for other details see under Southern Rhodesia.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., The: P.O. Box 134, Lusaka; Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1862; cap. £15,000,000; res. fund £7,000,000; Gen. Manager A. McK. WHITE.

INSURANCE

Many of the leading British insurance companies have branches or agents in Northern Rhodesia.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Northern Rhodesia: P.O. Box 256, Ndola; f. 1939; 430 mems.; Sec. D. W. WINCHESTER-GOULD; publ. *Progress* (monthly; Editor J. F. LAWLESS).

Livingstone Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 191, Livingstone; f. 1920; approx. 25 mems.; Chair. B. ILJON; Sec. A. H. THOMSON, O.B.E.

Lusaka Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 304, Lusaka; 70 mems.; Chair. G. GLASSER; Secs. RICHARD SAMPSON & Co. LTD.

Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Box 160; f. 1930; 132 mems.; Sec. H. C. PAICE.

Northern Rhodesia Chamber of Mines: P.O. Box 134, Kitwe; f. 1940; 4 ordinary, 6 corresp. and 2 hon. mems.; Chair. D. SYMINGTON, Sec. S. TAYLOR.

Northern Rhodesia Farmers' Union: P.O. Box 395, Lusaka, Pres. W. H. WROTH; Sec. A. E. CARLISLE; publ. *N.R. Farmers' Journal* (monthly; Editor A. E. CARLISLE).

North-western Rhodesia Tobacco Association: Box 395, Cairo Road, Lusaka; 300 mems.; Chair. G. T. HORTON; Sec. A. E. CARLISLE.

EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATIONS

EUROPEAN

Northern Rhodesia European Civil Servants' Association: P.O. Box 205, Lusaka.

Northern Rhodesia Mine Officials and Salaried Staff Association: Box 323, Kitwe, f. 1941; 1,926 mems.; Gen. Sec. HUGH W. HANDFORD; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Northern Rhodesia Mine Workers' Union: P.O. Box 15, Kitwe.

Rhodesia Railway Workers' Union (Northern Rhodesian Branch): P.O. Box 38, Broken Hill; Sec. A. G. EASTON.

AFRICAN

Northern Rhodesia African Civil Servants' Association: Lusaka.

Northern Rhodesia African Mine Workers' Trade Union: P.O. Box 448, Kitwe; f. 1948; 37,000 mems.; Pres. L. C. KATILUNGU; Gen. Sec. M. D. NKOLOMA; publ. *The African Mineworker* (monthly).

Northern Rhodesia African Shop Assistants' Trade Union: P.O. Box 441, Kitwe, f. 1947; 2,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. B. CHIRWA.

Northern Rhodesia Drivers' Association.

TRANSPORT

(see also under Southern Rhodesia)

RAILWAYS

The Rhodesia Railway in Northern Rhodesia runs approximately 642 miles from Livingstone to Ndola on the Belgian Congo. There is a system of branch lines which serves the copper belt.

ROADS

There is a total mileage of 18,628 maintained roads in the Territory, of which 4,384 miles are main roads and 5,443 roads are branch and district roads. The main arterial roads run from Otto Beit Bridge to Tunduma (the Great North Road), through the copper mining area to Solweşi (the Congo Border Road), from Livingstone to the junction of the Kafue River and the Great North Road, and from Lusaka to the Nyasaland border.

AIR LINES

Central African Airways operate services to East and South Africa and all internal services. For other air lines operating in the Federation see under Southern Rhodesia.

HEALTH

Public health is the responsibility of the Federal Government. There are eight Government European hospitals in Northern Rhodesia and during 1953 nearly 8,000 patients were admitted. Over 40,000 persons were admitted to the African hospitals run by the Government.

There are in addition 91 Government Rural Health Centres to which approximately 18,000 persons were admitted as out-patients in 1953.

In the larger towns in the Federal area there are x-ray facilities, maternity hospitals and infant welfare centres. Children in all European schools receive regular medical inspection free of charge; there is also a school dental service.

EDUCATION

Non-African and all higher education became the responsibility of the Federal Government on July 1st, 1954.

Education for Europeans is available at 24 Government, 2 Government-aided and 7 private schools. Except at Lusaka all the Government and Government-aided schools are co-educational. Of the 24 Government schools, 7 offer primary and secondary education up to and including Form V, the Overseas School Certificate examination being written at the end of Form IV year. There are no teacher-training or technical college facilities in Northern Rhodesia.

African education, as in the other Territories of the Federation, is for the most part provided by the missions with Government financial assistance. Annual recurrent expenditure on African education in Northern Rhodesia is approximately 6 shillings per head, and 168,000 children are enrolled in the Territory's schools. Instruction in agriculture is given in the rural primary schools and training in trades such as building, carpentry and blacksmithing is given in certain special schools.

Higher education facilities both for Africans and Europeans are provided by the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

NYASALAND

THE CONSTITUTION

THE NYASALAND PROTECTORATE is one of the three territories composing the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was officially established in 1953. Under the Federation many functions formerly assumed by the territorial Government have been transferred to the Federal Government (see page 616), but exclusively territorial affairs are still administered by the Governor, the Executive Council and the Legislative Council. The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor, and consists of three *ex-officio* members, one official member and two unofficial members. Until the constitutional changes announced in June 1955 come into force in April, 1956, the composition of the Legislative Council is as follows: the Governor as President, three *ex-officio* members, seven official members and ten unofficial members. Under the new Constitution the Legislative Council will consist of (a) The Governor as President, (b) 4 *ex-officio* members, (c) seven official members, (d) eleven elected members of whom six will be non-African and five will be African. All non-African members are to be elected by constituencies instead of through associations, and all Africans by African Provincial Councils instead of being appointed by the Governor. Nyasaland holds its first elections under the new Constitution in April 1956. The franchise is extended to all British subjects over twenty-one years of age who have two out of three years residence and who are either in receipt of an income of £200 or who occupy property valued at not less than £250.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: SIR ROBERT PERCEVAL ARMITAGE, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The Governor.

Chief Secretary: C. W. F. FOOTMAN, C.M.G.

Attorney-General: J. B. HOBSON, Q.C.

Financial Secretary: K. W. SIMMONDS.

Nominated Members: R. W. KETTLEWELL, C.M.G. (Director of Agriculture), G. G. S. J. HADLOW, C.B.E., L. J. RUMSEY.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The Governor.

Ex-Officio Members: The Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary.

Official Members: Commissioner of Police (C. H. APTHORP, M.V.O.), Director of Agriculture, Director of Public Works (N. F. RICHARDS), Director of Education (R. F. STOWELL), Commissioner for Labour (H. H. ARMSTRONG), Deputy Chief Secretary (P. W. YOUNG).

Unofficial Members: E. A. MUWAMBA, A. C. W. DIXON, L. F. HUNT, H. K. GONDWE, L. J. RUMSEY, J. L. PRETORIUS, M. H. BLACKWOOD, S. KUMAKANGA, F. G. COLLINS, A. DICKINSON (Clerk).

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Courts of the Protectorate consists of the High Court and Subordinate Courts of the first, second, third and fourth class. Courts of the 1st class are held by Provincial

Commissioners, and second-, third- and fourth-class courts are presided over by the District Commissioners. Courts of the first and second class may try offenders for any offence other than treason, instigating invasion, murder or manslaughter, but any sentence of more than twelve months' imprisonment by a first-class court, and six months' imprisonment by a second-class court, is subject to confirmation by the High Court. The graver crimes are tried by the High Court. In civil matters, courts of the first and second class have jurisdiction in all matters in which the amount in dispute does not exceed £200 and £100 respectively. Appeals from subordinate courts in civil and criminal matters lie to the High Court and appeals from the High Court lie to the Federal Supreme Court.

The Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, provides for the setting up of Native Courts under the jurisdiction of the Native Authorities. In accordance with custom, no chief sits alone to hear cases, but is aided by assessors, who receive a fixed salary from the Native Treasury. The practice and procedure of the Native Courts is regulated in accordance with Native Law, subject to any rules which may be made by the Governor. They may exercise civil jurisdiction to the extent set out in their Warrants and in cases of a criminal nature, they may impose a fine or order imprisonment, they may not impose corporal punishment unless the penal code authorises such penalty or unless the offence is one against Native Law and custom.

Chief Justice: R. O. SINCLAIR.

Assistant Judge: F. SOUTHWORTH, Q.C.

RELIGION

No recent official statistics of religious affiliations are available for the Protectorate. The majority of Africans still follow their own traditional beliefs. Of the Asiatic population over 50 per cent are Muslims, about 25 per cent are Hindus, and the rest Christians or Sikhs.

Over 50 per cent of the European population are members of the Church of England, the next largest denominations being Presbyterians and Roman Catholics. Several missionary societies are working in the Protectorate.

Anglican Community: Nyasaland became a separate diocese in 1892; Bishop: The Rt. Rev. FRANK THOREN; (see page 620) for details of the Province of the Church of Central Africa).

Roman Catholic Church: Bishops: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH FADY, P.O. Box 33; Rt. Rev. JOHN BAPT. THEUNISSEN, S.M.M., Bishops House, Blantyre; Rt. Rev. Mgr. MARCELLUS, St. Denis, Northern Nyasa; Rt. Rev. LAURENCE HARDMAN, S.M.M., Bishops House, Zomba.

THE PRESS

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Bwalo la Nyasaland: P.O. Box 319, Blantyre; f. 1953; published in Salisbury for circulation in Nyasaland; English and vernacular; weekly.

Mambi: P.O. Box 22, Zomba, f. 1949; published by the Nyasaland Information Service; English and vernacular; weekly; circ. 7,600.

NYASALAND

Nyasaland Farmer and Forester: P.O. Box 43, Blantyre; f. 1953; agricultural, veterinary and forestry affairs; quarterly.

Nyasaland Government Gazette: Government Printer, Zomba; f. 1894 as *The British Central Africa Gazette*; twice monthly.

Nyasaland Journal, The: organ of the Nyasaland society; social, cultural, historical and scientific affairs in the Protectorate; twice a year.

Nyasaland Times: P.O. Box 458, Sharrer's Road, Blantyre; f. 1895 as the *Central African Planter*, Tuesdays and Fridays; Editor A. A. COOPER.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: brs. at Blantyre, (P.O. Box 151) and Limbe (for other details see page 621).

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., The: brs at Blantyre, Zomba, Limbe and Lilongwe (For other details see page 621).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Nyasaland Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P O Box 153 Blantyre, f. 1892.

Nyasaland Tobacco Association: P O. Box 153, Blantyre; f. 1928.

Nyasaland Tobacco Exporters' Association: P.O. Box 153, Blantyre. f. 1931.

TRADE UNIONS

Five trade unions are registered under the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Ordinance.

Commercial African Employees' Trade Union, The: regd. 1952, approx. 50 mems.

Nyasaland African Motor Transport Workers' Association, The: regd. 1949, approx. 750 mems.

Nyasaland Employers' Association, The: regd. 1949; approx. 25 mems.

Nyasaland Railways African Workers' Union, The: regd. 1954; approx. 100 mems.

Nyasaland Railways Assian Union, The: regd. 1950; approx. 110 mems

Another Union, the Railways Workers' Trade Union was registered during 1954, but has not yet fully established itself.

None of the workers organisations are fully representative; the majority of workers are still unorganised and it has not yet been possible to set up formal machinery between employers and workers for collective bargaining and negotiation.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Nyasaland Railway system consists of three companies which provide a route from Salima near Lake Nyasa to Dondo near Beira, where connection is made with the

FINANCE—EDUCATION

Beira Railway. The companies are the Nyasaland Railways, the Central African Railway (a wholly owned subsidiary) and the Trans-Zambezia Railway.

Nyasaland Railways Ltd.: Regd. offices: City Wall House, 129 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.2, Nyasaland office: P.O. Box 128, Blantyre, Chair and Managing Dir. W. M. CODRINGTON, C.M.G., M.C.; Sec. E. A. SHORT.

ROADS

The total road mileage in the Protectorate is 4,852. The spinal column of the road system runs from the Portuguese border northwards through Blantyre Lilongwe and Mzimba to join Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia system at Tunduma. Most of the other important roads link this north south route with the railway and Lake Nyasa in the east and Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa in the west. The total mileage of main roads with a bituminous surface is 104.

During 1954 the Federal government assumed financial responsibility for inter-territorial roads, a total of 1,072 miles.

AIR LINES

Central African Airways operate all internal services and services to East and South Africa. For other air lines operating in the Federation see under Southern Rhodesia.

HEALTH

Public health is the responsibility of the Federal Government. There are 19 Government African hospitals and one mental hospital for Africans in the Protectorate. Attached to each hospital are a number of rural dispensaries, totalling 93. There are three Government European hospitals with a total of 39 beds and a further 790 beds are provided by the Mission hospitals.

EDUCATION

Non-African education and all Higher education became the responsibility of the Federal Government on July 1st, 1954.

There are 5 primary schools for European children in the Protectorate, 3 of which are conducted by the Education Department and two by missions with financial assistance from public funds. Many Europeans send their children over the age of eleven to larger schools outside Nyasaland, and grants are paid to all parents in respect of each child between the age of eleven and eighteen who is attending school in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Kenya or Tanganyika.

African primary education is still principally managed by the missions. Of the approximately 4,688 African primary schools 3 are managed direct by the Government and 762 are aided by the Government. Teacher training for Africans is provided by missions at ten Government assisted centres, which had an enrolment of 554 students in 1954. A Government-controlled trade school was opened at the beginning of 1954 which provided three year courses in carpentry and building. In the same year, total expenditure on African education from public funds amounted to £437,660. Facilities for higher education are available to Europeans and Africans at the new University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

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GEOGRAPHY

GAMBIA, SIERRA LEONE, the GOLD COAST and NIGERIA form part of a wider region, bounded on the north by the Sahara, in the south-east by the Cameroon mountains, and on the west and south by the Atlantic.

Physically, this region consists of an underlying ancient platform of old, hard, crystalline rocks, bearing traces of ancient north-south mountain ranges, now worn down and affecting the present relief only where, as in the Tɔgoland range of the south-east Gold Coast, they have influenced the direction of river valley formation. Very old (pre-Cambrian) sediments were deposited in hollows on this surface, and a remnant of one such structure forms the gold-bearing Tarkwa district of the southern Gold Coast. Deposition at a later geological period (Carboniferous) laid down many sandstones which now form very marked escarpments, including the Gambaga and Mampong scarps in the Gold Coast. Earth movements contemporaneous with those that formed the Pennines of England threw these sediments into parallel folds running NE.-SW.; but thereafter West Africa remained a land surface for a long period of geological time. Vast areas were stripped to reveal the ancient base, and the general surface was lowered.

The details of the present relief are the result of subsequent events which affected this eroded surface. The rigid underlying crustal block resisted folding, but underwent fracturing and local vertical movements, an important result of which was the outpouring of lavas along an old line of crustal weakness, to form the Cameroons range of south-east Nigeria. General uplift of the whole area also took place, renewing the erosive powers of the rivers, so that a "rejuvenated" landscape, characterised by freshly formed scarps, was etched out. There is evidence that this process of uplift and emergence has continued to produce rapids, which hinder river navigation, and also a coastline which, east of Freetown, is fringed by sand bars and lagoons. Only in the west are there natural harbours, of which Freetown, at the mouth of the Rokelle river, is the best.

Prolonged erosion and the resistance of the old rocks to folding account for the rather monotonous landscapes of plains and undulating plateaux below 3,000 ft. which cover vast areas of West Africa. The highest areas are all represented in Commonwealth territory: the Cameroons, which rise to over 13,000 ft. in south-east Nigeria, part of the Futa Jallon plateau, (rising to just over 6,000 ft.) in Sierra Leone, and the tin-bearing Bauchi plateau, all of which lies in Central Nigeria.

The climate of West Africa is truly tropical, for nowhere does the mean temperature of the coldest month fall below 70° F. A division of the region into climatic zones, and of the year into seasons, rests upon the annual total and seasonal distribution of the rainfall. Heating of the vast West African land mass in summer draws in warm, moisture-laden (equatorial maritime) air from the Gulf of Guinea, bringing rain to the interior and causing the summer "monsoon". This damp air replaces the dry air of the "Harmattan", which blows off the Sahara desert to give a long dry winter season at inland stations. Rainfall tends to be heaviest where these two air masses meet; and the advance and retreat of this rain belt brings two seasonal rainfall peaks to the southern parts of the Gold Coast and Nigeria. Further north (in Gambia, Sierra Leone, the far

north of the Gold Coast and central and northern Nigeria) the two peaks coalesce into a single rainy period.

Near the coast there is no true dry season and dense tropical rain forest is found as far north as Sierra Leone. An exception occurs however on the stretch of coast extending from the south-east of the Gold Coast eastwards towards the Nigerian border. Here the annual total falls below 40 in., and a long dry season appears, allowing the interior savanna, or tropical grass-woodland, to reach the coast.

Inland of the rain-forest belt rainfall decreases and a dry season imposes a resting period on the vegetation. Grasses flourish and trees become smaller and more scattered, giving a park-like landscape. In the extreme north towards the desert, trees are confined to species such as the baobab, which stores water in its bulbous trunk, and the various forms of acacia which are drought resistant. The grasses become less luxuriant and more patchy until finally semi-desert conditions prevail.

Comparatively little is known as yet about the soils of West Africa, but in general character they too, like the vegetation, reflect rainfall conditions. The soils of the rain forest and wetter parts of the savanna are mainly tropical Red Earths, which have undergone tropical leaching (or laterisation). Heavy and continuous downward percolation of soil water washes out many soluble mineral salts, leaving behind insoluble oxides and hydroxides of iron and aluminium, which impart a reddish colour to the soil. This process is responsible for the occurrence of bauxite (aluminium ore) in workable concentrations in the southern parts of the Gold Coast. The luxuriance of the vegetation is due to climate; for these are poor, fragile soils, which degenerate rapidly and are easily eroded when the forest cover is removed. In the drier parts of the savanna upward percolation of soil water is dominant and lime tends to accumulate a few feet below the surface, giving soils which are tropical counterparts to the Black Chestnut Brown Earths of the temperate grasslands (such as the American prairies and the Russian steppes).

The bush-fallow system of agriculture, which supports the bulk of the population, is widespread and, although to western eyes wasteful of land, is excellent for preserving the soil. Plots of land around each village are periodically cleared of bush or forest, and cultivated with the hoe, which does not disturb the soil to any depth. After a few years each plot is allowed to restore its natural fertility by reverting back to bush for a long period. Root crops such as yams and cassava, supplemented by maize and bananas, are typical of the rain forest; Sierra Leone is peculiar in having rice as the chief subsistence crop. In the drier north grain crops, notably various kinds of millets, predominate. There is a comparable contrast between the field crops grown for export in the north (e.g. groundnuts in the Gambia; groundnuts and cotton in Northern Nigeria), and the tree products (e.g. palm oil in Sierra Leone; cocoa in the Gold Coast; cocoa and palm oil in Nigeria) of the tropical rain forest areas. These contrasts cannot always have been so marked, since cocoa, groundnuts, maize and cassava, have all been introduced from South America by Europeans within the last 450 years.

West Africa is one of the most densely peopled areas in Africa south of the Sahara, and the Commonwealth territories include the major concentrations of population

nearly two-thirds of the total population of West Africa (now approaching 60,000,000) live in British West Africa, which covers only one-fifth of the total area.

The rain forest has formed a refuge for the dark-skinned, thick-lipped and woolly-haired Guinea negroes, who were pushed south and west by Hamitic peoples (many of whom were pastoralists and could not penetrate the tsetse-ridden forest country) advancing into West Africa along the Sudanese grasslands. Sudanese Negroes are characteristic of the savanna lands, and these groups show varying degrees of admixture with lighter-skinned, sharper-featured, Hamitic invaders. Hamitic influences increase eastwards, and are particularly noticeable in North Nigeria where the Fulani (Hamitic) pastoralists established political dominance over the Hausa agriculturalists, who are predominantly of negroid stock.

The village is the typical unit of settlement in West Africa, and even the large walled settlements of the Hausa in Northern Nigeria contain a predominantly agricultural population. The only settlements that can truly be called urban are the coastal ports which have their origin in long-standing contacts with Europe by sea.

Although the four British West Africa territories share some of the features of this general geographical background, each has developed individually and therefore merits separate consideration.

GAMBIA

Gambia is the smallest and poorest of the four territories, as well as being Britain's oldest and nearest African possession. It lies entirely within the savanna zone. At Bathurst, 98 per cent of the average annual rainfall of 48 in. falls in the five summer months, June to October, which also form the hottest part of the year, with mean monthly temperatures of about 80° F. The annual range of temperature is small (about 6° F.) and the coolest month is January. Fringing forests are found near to the river, where the water table is never far from the surface, but these are of little economic importance.

SIERRA LEONE

Until the closing years of the eighteenth century British interest in West Africa was concerned exclusively with trade. The first true "colony" (of freed American slaves of African descent), was "planted" at Freetown in 1787, and in 1807 Sierra Leone Colony was established, the earliest in West Africa. This coastal possession was enlarged in 1895 when, largely to forestall the French, protection was established over areas as far inland as the watershed of the Futa Jallon plateau.

Sierra Leone thus now embraces the basins of several short and swift rivers descending the flanks of an inland plateau which in places exceeds 5,000 ft. and culminates in Mount Loma (6,395 ft.). Headward erosion of these rivers threatens in time to capture the upper tributaries of the Niger, which rise in the Futa Jallon plateau and flow northwards. The vigour of the Sierra Leone rivers is due both to recent uplift of the land, and to heavy rainfall induced by the interior highland which lies athwart the summer monsoonal indraught of warm, damp air.

Heavy rainfall occurs everywhere and no part of the country has less than 60 in. a year. The heaviest totals fall near the mangrove swamp coast, which receives over 120 in. per year. The wettest areas have a dry season of several months in which plant growth is restricted: 80 per cent of Freetown's average annual rainfall of 157 in. is concentrated into the four months June to September, and there is a well-marked dry season from December to March in which less than 4 in. of rain fall. The hottest

part of the year precedes the rains (March, 82.4° F.), which cause a fall of temperature to a minimum (in August) of 77.9° F. Such conditions of rainfall cause heavy soil leaching and the formation of ferruginous laterites over considerable areas, but are less favourable to the full development of tropical evergreen rain forest. Rain forest maintains itself in coastal areas of heavy rainfall but has been much reduced and modified by clearing for cultivation. Inland, the forest gives place to more open brush and savanna country, in which cattle and millets assume importance.

The oil palm flourishes in the more open fringes of the rain forest. In Sierra Leone the fleshy outer pericarp of the tree yields comparatively little oil and much of this is consumed locally. Peasant production for export is thus concerned with palm kernels. Although Sierra Leone produces only about one-fifth of the Nigerian output, the crop equals that of the whole of French West Africa, and amounts to about one-tenth of world production, a figure only exceeded by the output of Nigeria and the Belgian Congo. Compared to this, other agricultural exports of Sierra Leone (which include small but increasing amounts of coffee), are of minor importance.

Minerals make up the remainder of exports. The development of mining has had but little effect and that purely locally, on the distribution of population and according to a 1952 estimate less than 10,000 persons out of a total population of just over 2,000,000 were classed as miners. On the average there are about 67 persons to the square mile, but in the Freetown peninsula and in parts of the rain forest country the figure is much higher. Densities fall to below 20 per sq. mile over most of the inland Futa Jallon plateau. Freetown is the largest town (64,000 in 1947), and is the main centre of the Creole descendants of the original colonists. The Mandingo and Temne people who make up a large proportion of the population of the Protectorate, are predominantly negroid, but contacts with the north-east have had their influence and some of them profess the faith of Islam.

Sierra Leone has a much better-balanced economy than Gambia, but lacks the population and wealth of the Gold Coast and Nigeria. One major problem facing Sierra Leone is the need to strike the balance between the interests of the more vociferous and sophisticated inhabitants of the "Colony", and the less-advanced peoples of the Protectorate, who make up the bulk of the population.

GOLD COAST

Just over fifty years ago first Ashanti and then the Northern Territories were added to the original coastal Gold Coast "Colony", and after the 1914-18 war the western half of German Togoland was attached to the Gold Coast as a Mandated Territory, boundaries being delimited without reference to demographic or tribal groupings. Until 1918, the Dagomba of the Northern Territories were separated from their kinsmen in Togoland, and the Ewe peoples occur in the south-east Gold Coast and in both British and French Togoland.

No part of the Gold Coast exceeds 3,000 ft. in height but there are several features of marked relative relief. In the south-east the Togo-Atakora ridge running SW.-NE. is an old structural line picked out by relatively recent erosion; the lower Volta river has maintained its course and cuts across this ridge in a well marked gorge, wherein is situated Adjena, the site of a proposed dam. When completed, this will provide electricity for smelting local bauxite and for domestic consumption, as well as irrigation water for the dry Accra plains. Work on the associated port of Tema (4 miles east of Accra) has already begun.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

The plains of the middle Volta river, uninhabited over large tracts, have been developed on down-warped old sedimentary rocks (mainly sandstones) whose up-turned edges form the Gambaga escarpment in the extreme north-east and Mampong scarp running NW.-SE. in Ashanti. The latter is an important divide separating the densely populated rain forest of SW. Ashanti from the very thinly populated brush and savanna of the plains of the middle Volta.

Old hard rocks of the underlying rigid platform comprise much of the coastal plain and the Ashanti plateau, and occur again in the extreme north and west. These ancient rocks are not associated with any one particular or well-marked feature of the present surface.

Several of the rivers, notably the Ankobra and stretches of the Volta, are navigable to small craft, but none is of more than local significance. The coastal lagoons and sand bars afford no natural harbours and until the completion of an artificial harbour at Takoradi in 1927 all imports, exports and passengers had to be handled by surf boats.

The mean temperature of each month is, throughout the Gold Coast, over 70° F. The hottest time of the year occurs just before the onset of the heavy summer rains (in Accra, this is in March when the mean temperature is 81.3° F.). Except in the extreme north, there are two rainfall peaks, separated by a less rainy, cool season usually in August (in Accra the August temperature is 74.7). In the south-west, over 60 in. of rain fall, on average, each year; and this is sufficient to support tropical rain forest despite a short relatively dry period of from 1-3 months. This dry season becomes longer inland and the vegetation grades into grass-woodland, even though most of the north-east plateau lands receive a total fall of over 50 in. The Accra plains of the south-east coastal areas are the driest part of the country and savanna reaches the coast.

A total area of nearly 92,000 sq. miles supports about 4,600,000 people, giving an average for the whole country of nearly 50 to the square mile. Densities of more than twice this figure obtain in the north-east of the Northern Territories, southern Ashanti and the central parts of the "Colony". The areas of higher density in the south are separated from those of the north by the sparsely populated Voltaian plains. The people of the northern grasslands, amongst whom the Moshi, Dagomba and Gonja are prominent, differ in many ways from the peoples of the rain forest. Before the Northern territories were amalgamated with Ashanti and the Colony in one political unit, they lived a life apart and orientated to the north; and to a large extent this is still true, although "Northern Territory boys" are to be found in increasing numbers in the southern towns and mining centres; and cattle from the north supply part of the needs of these markets.

The southern regions of dense population have been the scene of rapid economic developments in the last fifty years, during which the economic centre of gravity has shifted westwards and northwards from the early cocoa-growing area in the Aburi hills behind Accra, to the newer cocoa areas and mining centres of the central parts of the "Colony" and southern Ashanti, all of which lie in the rain-forest belt.

Cocoa, nevertheless, is more important to the Gold Coast itself, for not only does it account for over 70 per cent of export earnings, but these remain in the country either as payments to the farmer or as surpluses accruing to the Cocoa Marketing Board. Cocoa-growing in the rain forest dates only from the last decade of the nineteenth century, but has developed rapidly as a native-owned peasant industry, supplying over one-third of world exports. Compared with cocoa, other agricultural exports (hides and skins, lime-fruit, and palm products) are unimportant, and are exceeded in value by tropical hardwoods.

Nearly all major developments have taken place in the hinterland of Takoradi, where the harbour has been recently enlarged and further equipped to handle exports of timber and minerals in bulk. Urban growth has been stimulated, and Kumasi (80,000) and Sekondi-Takoradi (60,000) are only exceeded in size by the administrative capital, Accra (136,000) which is also an important commercial centre and the second port of the country. Town growth is to some extent symptomatic of a wider problem, that of the breakdown of village tribal life, which inevitably accompanies an increase in the tempo of economic development.

NIGERIA

Nigeria is the youngest British territory in West Africa, for its present boundaries were only finally established just over 40 years ago. In 1918 part of the German Cameroons was added as Mandated Territory. An area of about 373,000 sq. miles confirms Nigeria as the largest single British dependent territory and gives the comparatively high average density of 77 per sq. mile.

In the south, rainfall totals everywhere exceed 60 in. (in Lagos the rainfall is 72 in.) and in the south-east towards the Cameroons over 100 in. are common. There is no marked dry season and tropical rain forest backs a mangrove swamp coast. Monthly temperatures mount to over 80° F. until the heavier rains of June induce a slight fall in temperature, which is at its lowest in August (Akassa, 76° F.). At most stations a second rainfall peak occurs in October. Northwards the annual total decreases and a dry season occurs; north of the Bauchi plateau the rainy season, in which rarely more than 30 in. of rain falls, lasts at most from mid-June to the end of September, with an August maximum. A cool dry season then follows (December to February), in which monthly temperatures may fall as low as 70° F. Temperatures later mount to a maximum (which often exceeds 90° F.) in May before the rains break.

The resultant gradation from coastal rain forest through savanna to virtual semi-desert in the north-east is not closely reflected in the distribution of population. In northern Nigeria high population densities exist amongst the Hausa people, particularly around Kano and in the Sokoto valley, supported by the most advanced form of hoe cultivation practised in Africa. In places, irrigation allows cultivation in the dry season, and the shortness of the wet season, allowing only one harvest in the year, is partly offset by the use of manure (procured from Fulani herdsmen) which permits a shortened fallow period without diminishing yield.

The whole of the Nigerian production of groundnuts comes from the north. Part of the cotton produced is exported, while the remainder is used locally to produce the well-known Kano cloth. Cattle, in considerable numbers, are sent to markets in the south. All this has been made possible by the construction of railways leading to the coastal ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt. Fifty years ago the Hausa were effectively separated from the southern population groups by a zone of low density which runs across the centre of Nigeria and includes not only the unhealthy Benue valley, but also the salubrious and well-watered Bauchi plateau (much of which exceeds 3,000 ft.) This latter region supports only small numbers of primitive peoples, probably as a result of centuries of slave raiding from both north and south. Trade was conducted northwards by trans-Saharan camel caravans carrying "Moroccan" leather and metalware to the North African coast. The Hausa lived in numerous hamlets and a number of large walled towns; the largest, Kano, which now has a population of over 100,000, was the main industrial centre, Zaria the slave centre and Katsina a leading trading town.

The population of the north slightly exceeds that of the two centres of dense population which lie south of the central sparsely inhabited belt. In south-west Nigeria the large towns of the Yoruba country recall those of the north; Ibadan (pop. 335,000) is the largest purely African town south of the Sahara, yet most of its inhabitants are farmers. This south-west region produces all the Nigerian output of cocoa, which although much less than half that of the Gold Coast, is only exceeded by that country and Brazil.

East of the Niger delta is the forested Ibo country, where

a large number of villages house a population of very high density, exceeding 500 per sq. mile between Onitsha and Owerri. Here is found the greater part of the oil palm belt, which supplies one-half of the world export of palm products, all the result of native peasant enterprise.

Nigeria has a much wider basis to its agricultural economy than any other territory in British West Africa—although the advantages of this are partially offset by marked regional specialisation, and by a large and growing population.

J.H.H.

HISTORY

THE portentous fact of modern West African history is its long period of isolation from the influence of the civilisations of the Far East and the West. In the north, the Western Sahara constituted a formidable, though not an absolute, barrier to intercourse with the Mediterranean world; in the south, the Atlantic Ocean, which was known to the medieval Arab geographers as the "Green Sea of Darkness" and believed to be boiling hot and infested with monsters innumerable, had become the terror of the most intrepid mariners. Until the coming of the Portuguese pioneers in 1434, Cape Bojador remained the limit of human navigation. And yet West Africa was never completely isolated from the outside world; although Africa might be described as a "Dark Continent" by those ignorant of Arab and of African history, the northern sector of West Africa was known and frequented by Arabs, Berbers and a few Europeans both in ancient and medieval times.

Internally the geographic environment had decisive effects on the history of this region. A glance at the map will reveal the belt-like character of the West African landscape. There is first the humid forest belt along the coast, 200 miles deep in some places, less than 100 in others. This region harbours the typical mangrove swamps of the Guinea Coast, and here, for at least seven months of the year, the rainfall averages well over a hundred inches.

North of this is the open-woodland belt. These tropical "savannas" are characterised by orchard bush and are luxuriant with vegetation during the rainy season. All through the year they are covered with grass, interspersed with very low trees. Still further north from the coast, trees diminish and give way gradually to thorn bush; as the vegetation dwindles, the grass cover becomes thin and in turn gives way to the stretches of rocks and sand which constitute so much of the Sahara Desert. The open woodland belt is in some areas as much as a thousand miles in depth and it is within this belt that the area known in West African History as the Western Sudan, is located. As we shall see, the successive zones of forest, open woodland, grass and scrub that succeed one another as one moves from the coast to the Sahara, have largely conditioned the course of West African history.

Ethnically, West Africa is a hotch-potch of peoples and of cultures. But we can distinguish three principal stocks, namely the Negro, the Hamite or Berber and the Semite. It is generally agreed that the indigenous stock is the Negro and that the Hamites and Semites are intruders from the north and east. The Negro is in fact the largest racial group in all Africa and, the Bushman, Pygmy and Hottentot excepted, perhaps the oldest stock. West Africa—i.e. the region between the Guinea Coast and the Sahara, is believed to be the home of the true Negro. The many languages spoken by the West African tribes are sufficiently related to be called the Sudanic or "kwa" family of languages. This "kwa" family forms a tightly knit group and its various units are as close to each other as the Indo-Germanic languages of Europe.

THE ISLAMIC IMPACT

West African isolation from outside influences was never complete. "Despite its size and aridity, the Sahara Desert included a number of tracts that were permanently settled,

wider areas over which seasonal pasture was available and lines of water holes along which caravans could water men and beasts." This desert was therefore a kind of filter that restricted and selected the human and cultural forces that could penetrate and the sort of influence they could exert. An important event in early West African history was the introduction of the camel in North Africa during the period of the Roman occupation. It is not clear whether the Romans deliberately introduced the camel to solve the problem of transportation in the African interior, or whether it came with Asiatic migrants to Africa; one thing however is clear; the arrival of this Asiatic beast of burden bridged the Sahara Desert and linked the "land of the Negroes" with the Berbers of the Mediterranean, Islam and the Arab world.

Before the coming of the camel, fragmentary evidence existed in the writings of classical authors such as Herodotus, Pliny, Strabo and Ptolemy, of a trans-Saharan trade between Carthage and the Western Sudan. Even in Roman times and pre-camel days, Sudan products were handled in North African markets, and towns such as Leptis, at the head of the trade routes prospered greatly. But with the introduction of the camel, traffic that was originally a trickle became a moderate but constant flood.

In medieval times, four great highways linked northern West Africa (the Western Sudan) to North Africa. They were (i) the Sijilmasa-Walata highway, trading to the Senegal and the upper Niger—the main product of this area was gold; (ii) the Ghadames-Ghat route which led to Air and the agricultural Hausa States, (iii) the Tripoli-Fezzan-Kawar road, which led to Lake Chad and (iv) the Cyrenaica-Kufra-Wadai road. Through these highways the camel caravans linked West Africa with the world of the Mediterranean; without them Negroland would have been completely severed from the civilisation of the Arabs and the trade of the Barbary States.

The middlemen of this trans-Saharan traffic were the Tuaregs, the well-known desert tribe that controlled the trade routes. As E. W. Bovill pertinently observed, "to the Tuareg, who were never able to free themselves wholly from dependence on outside supplies, the maintenance of the carrying trade of the Sahara was an economic necessity; they levied tolls and other forms of blackmail on foreign merchants using the roads they controlled, but they were careful never to impose burdens greater than the trade could afford. Although the control of wells and pastures was a frequent source of inter-tribal strife within the desert, these feuds were seldom allowed to interfere with trade. That the negroid races were never cut off from the influence of the Mediterranean culture and that the wealth of the far interior was always accessible to the mercantile communities of the western world were due to the Tuareg and constitute their greatest contribution to the history of civilisation."

The Arabs, under the banner of Islam, attacked North Africa in the seventh century A.D., capturing Egypt in 638, Tripoli in 643, and Morocco in 681. The desert barred them from carrying their conquest to the land of the Negroes but four hundred years after the first invasion a new movement arose among the Arabs and Berbers of the Western Sahara, which was to plant Islam in the northern territories of West Africa.

This second invasion was led by uncouth, nomadic Arabs who were themselves new converts to Mohammedanism and whose practice of the faith was contaminated by their adherence to their ancestral religion. Their leaders came from various Sanhaja tribes of the Western Sahara and from the West African peoples of the Senegal basin. About the year 1020 these communities rallied round a chief of the Lemtuna tribe (the Lemtuna are related to the Tuaregs), a man by the name of Tarsina, who on his conversion to Islam assumed the name of Abdulla Abu Muhammad. In spite of his professions, his religion sat lightly on him and the campaigns he conducted in the name of the Prophet brought him more wealth than converts. On his death, his son-in-law Yahia Ibn Ibrahim, a deeply religious man, succeeded him.

Yahia made the pilgrimage to Mecca and, conscious of the superficiality of his people's religion and of their ignorance of Islamic theology, he employed on his way home from Mecca a learned teacher from Sijilmasa, Abdulla Ibn Yacin, to instruct them in the true faith. On his arrival in the Senegal, Ibn Yacin soon discovered that his austere and orthodox teaching made little impression; as in West Africa to-day, many of those who went by the name of Muslims still clung tenaciously to their customs, traditions and ancestral religion. In his attempt to force orthodoxy on the people, the Senegalese rebelled against Ibn Yacin, destroyed his house and forced him to take refuge on an island in the Senegal river where he founded a "ribat", or monastery. He was followed to this retreat by Yahia and his brother Abu Bakr, and the Senegalese tribes first from curiosity and then from admiration for the inmates of the monastery, began to join their ranks and gradually Ibn Yacin gathered thousands of followers. He called these enthusiasts Al-Mura-betin (i.e. people of the "ribat" or holy men, hence the Spanish corruption, Almoravid or Almoravides).

From this multitude Ibn Yacin, as leader, and Yahia, as commander-in-chief, built up an efficient fighting force and in 1042 abandoned the monastic life and embarked on a "jihad" (holy war) first against the Senegalese and later against the desert dwellers. They soon became masters of the Western Sahara and their army rose to 30,000 men. When Ibn Yacin died fighting in 1057, the foundations of a great empire had been laid, an empire which included almost all of the Western Sudan, the Sahara and the southern portions of modern Morocco.

At his death leadership fell to Abu Bakr and Yusuf Ibn Tarsin, the former in charge of the southern portions of the Almoravid empire and the latter in control of the north. Yusuf conquered not only Morocco but also Algeria and founded the city of Marrakesh. By 1087 the victorious Almoravid forces had occupied Spain. In the south, Abu Bakr had become master of the Ghana empire, the leading Negro kingdom in the West Africa of the time. In 1086, the Almoravid Empire, known to history as the Empire of the Two Shores, stretched from the Senegal River in West Africa to the Ebro in Spain and was, in every sense, an African empire but with Islam for its faith. Yusuf, the distinguished commander of the Almoravids, spoke, it is said no Arabic, and his army was composed of the West African Negroes and men from every tribe of the Western Sahara.

The story of the Almoravids and their equally distinguished successors, the Almohades, has its importance in modern West African history. Firstly, because it was they who imposed with the sword the religion of Islam on the tribes of the Sudan. The fact that the people of northern and western Nigeria, the northern territories of the Gold Coast, the greater part of Gambia and parts of Sierra Leone to-day profess the religion of the prophet is in no small measure due to the work of the Almoravids. Before

them, and following the first Arab invasions of the seventh century A.D., a trickle of Islamic teachers had at odd intervals and at widely scattered points preached the faith to West Africans. El Bekri for instance tells us that the ancient town of Ghana consisted of two settlements, one Muslim and the other pagan. He noted, however, that the King of Ghana was pagan and lived in the pagan sector of the town; it is not unlikely that the Muslim quarter was a settlement for foreign merchants. In any case, Islam had little influence on the indigenous population before the Almoravid invasions. Ghana fell to the invaders in 1076 and from that year, the conversion of the Sudanese communities became more general, and the masses began to feel the impact of the new religion.

Secondly as a result of the Almoravid campaigns, a cordon of Berber tribes settled along the desert fringes of Negroland; the famous Timbuktu, Berber and Muslim from the start, provides the perfect example of such a settlement. It was built where the Negro and Arab worlds met at the junction of the River Niger and the Sahara Desert, a strategic point where the products of North Africa and the Sahara could be exchanged for those of the West African forest belt. No wonder Timbuktu grew to be "a commercial metropolis and a centre of learning of recognised standing in the Muslim world."

Finally, the Berber conquests had their effect on the indigenous peoples of the Western Sudan. Before the rise of the Almoravids, organised Negro states had arisen in the Western Sudan. Ghana, the first, is believed to have been founded about A.D. 300. By the middle of the eleventh century Ghana was under a Negro dynasty of the Mandingo tribe. It owed its commercial fame to its geographical situation; lying at the southern end of the caravan route from Sijilmasa in Morocco through the famous Taghaza salt mines, Ghana became the entrepôt for the products of North Africa (cloths, brocades, beads, and copper), the salt of the Sahara and the gold dust of the Sudan. Kola nuts, slaves, ivory, yams, honey, corn and cotton came to it from the forest region. From all accounts, the volume of this trans-Saharan trade was considerable, and no wonder; medieval Europe before the discovery of the Americas, depended almost entirely for its gold supplies on the Western Sudan; traffic in gold kept the ports of Barbary filled with Christian galleys and there can be little doubt that the banking houses in Genoa and Venice depended to some extent on the West African supply. At its zenith the Kingdom of Ghana extended from the Niger bend westwards to the Atlantic seaboard and embraced many of the communities of the Western Sahara. When Abu Bakr led his Almoravid troops against it in 1076 he was spurred on as much by the desire to capture Ghana's wealth as to win the kingdom for Islam.

The story of the rise and fall of the Sudanese empires which succeeded Ghana form interesting and stirring chapters in the medieval history of West Africa but it is sufficient to record the period of their rule and the phenomena which gave rise to them; Ghana flourished from A.D. 300-1270. The kingdom of Mali which succeeded it and which acquired truly imperial dimensions occupied the years 1285-1468. Under its two great rulers Sundiata (1238-1255) and Mansa Musa (1307-1332) the empire attained its greatest strength, the trans-Saharan trade flourished as never before and celebrities from the Arab world, scholars, artists, and architects, visited the land of the Negroes. Mansa Musa made a famous pilgrimage to Mecca in the course of which he displayed his boundless wealth throughout the Middle East. As a result of this pilgrimage his fame reached from Arabia to Spain and fourteenth-century maps of Africa bear inscriptions such as "King of Mali" and "Musa Mali". A pious Muslim, Mansa Musa built two great mosques at Gao and Timbuktu.

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It was out of the old mosque near Timbuktu that the University of Sankore developed during the twelfth century and became a centre of enlightenment in medieval West Africa.

The Mali empire extended from the Atlantic to the Niger boundary of Hausaland, a distance of some 1200 miles. It was succeeded by the Empire of Songhay (1488-1591) founded by Sonni Ali (1488-1492) which under Askia the Great (Askia Mohammed I, 1493-1528) rivalled the two preceding kingdoms in power, prosperity and territorial expansion. Askia's conquests carried him to Kano, Katsina and Zaria and the frontier of the Songhay empire ultimately embraced Bornu.

But on October 16th, 1590, the Sultan of Morocco, El Mansur, sent an expeditionary force under Judah Pasha, across the desert, to attack the Songhay empire, capture the valuable salt mines of Taghaza and the gold for which the Sudanese kingdoms were famed. The task of subjugating the Negro kingdom was, however, more difficult than the Berber hordes and their European mercenaries expected; protracted and indecisive battles ensued and when Sultan Mansur died in 1603 the West African war had not been concluded. But his successors continued to pour men and armaments into the struggle and by the middle of the seventeenth century Berber depredations had obliterated the prosperity of the Western Sudan. At the end of the Moroccan invasion the greatness of the Sudanese kingdoms had disappeared.

To sum up: the achievements of the western Sudanese Negro in political organisation can, in part, be explained by geography. Movement was easy for man and beast in the open parkland of the Western Sudan. By contrast, the equatorial forest belt, further south, restricted the growth of large empires. The despotic kingdoms of Ashanti, Benin and Dahomey were exceptions. The Songhay empire rose along the 1,000 navigable miles of the river Niger.

Secondly, the Western Sudanese kingdoms lay on the only trade routes that linked medieval West Africa with the outside world. This means that the Negro peoples on the Niger bend never suffered the complete isolation that was the lot of the forest dwellers in the south. It is by the meeting and interaction of cultures (in this case Negro, Berber and Arab) that civilisation develops, and where suitable conditions existed West Africans evolved empires and wide confederacies. Finally the rise of the various empires was, in part, but in very great part, due to the need for peace and order in a vast trading area. Commerce can never flourish in disorder and lawlessness; consciously or unconsciously, therefore, it was the requirements of trade that called these empires into being; but for the imperial might of Ghana, Mali and Songhay, trade on the scale it was carried on in the Western Sudan would never have flourished.

THE EUROPEAN IMPACT

The arrival of Europeans in West Africa by way of the sea in the fifteenth century was not unconnected with the Arab and Berber trade with Negroland. The gold of the Sudan was well known in Europe. This gold was shipped to Europe by Pisans, Venetians and Genoese, from the North African port of Massa (the ancient Tamest). Massa became important as the outlet for Marrakesh, the northern terminus of the caravans carrying gold from the south across the Sahara to the Magreb. As early as the tenth century and according to Ibn Haukal, Masudi, Yakut and Idrisi, Marrakesh had become famous as the centre of the gold trade in North Africa.

The Portuguese Pioneers

The pioneer of the European connection with West Africa, the Infante Dom Henrique (known to history as Prince Henry the Navigator) saw the vision of a sea route to Negroland after the capture of Ceuta in Morocco, the first Portuguese territorial acquisition in Africa. (The chief industry of Ceuta itself was the cutting and polishing of coral beads for the Sudanese markets). In this campaign Prince Henry distinguished himself; but, even more important, he also secured information from the Moors about the lands to the south. But Henry was not impelled solely by the desire to trade. He had also scientific, political, missionary and religious motives. At a time when crusading zeal was the fashion and when Christians and Muslims were still divided into two warring camps Henry sought allies for his faith beyond the "Green Sea of Darkness".

But in spite of these qualifications, the main motive of the Portuguese voyages to the Guinea Coast was trade. Both in Asia and in Africa Muslim Turks, Arabs and Berbers barred the land routes to the treasures. Asiatic spice and African gold certainly reached Europe, but only at the termini of the trade routes (i.e. the Mediterranean ports) and at Muslim prices. The control of the Sudanese, and later Asian, trade was no doubt Henry's initial objective.

The magnitude of the task which confronted Prince Henry should never be minimised. He sent expedition after expedition on voyages of exploration down the African Coast. When he started, the Canary Islands and Cape Bojador were the limits of human navigation, and it was not until 1434 that Cape Bojador was finally rounded.

The rounding of Cape Bojador put an end to medieval geography; it was the triumph of experience over hearsay. After Bojador, the Portuguese exploration and the gradual discovery of the West African Coast and of the Cape route to India were logical developments. So far as West Africa is concerned, Portuguese activity may be divided into two parts—viz. (i) the period of exploration and (ii) the period of trade and partial settlement. By the time of Prince Henry's death in 1460, the whole of the Upper Guinea, including the coast of modern Gambia, had been explored; in the next two years (1461-62) a further 600 miles of coast were navigated. This included the mountainous region of Sierra Leone.

In 1470 the explorers reached São Jorge da Mina, on the shores of the modern Gold Coast. By 1471 Benin, the islands of São Thomé and Fernando Po, had been discovered. Between 1484 and 1485 Portuguese discoveries had been carried beyond the mouth of the River Congo.

Pattern of Guinea Trade

The history of European contact with West Africa from 1434 to 1807 follows one pattern. Trade was the dominant activity, and it was confined to the coast. But whereas the Islamic impact from the north brought Arab culture and civilisation to West Africa, nothing comparable to this occurred on the coast of Guinea. The native chiefs on the Atlantic seaboard opposed European penetration. In 1486 King John II of Portugal claimed to have created and maintained by force a West African empire, and assumed the title of "Lord of Guinea". These claims were not in keeping with the facts; they were largely pretensions designed to keep out European rivals. There were four Portuguese trading ports in West Africa: Arguim, Santiago Island, São Jorge da Mina and São Thomé Island, but these commercial outposts were never designed for launching expeditions into the vast interior, an impossible undertaking considering the multitude of Africans and the handful of Portuguese, the extensive coastline, and the limited and inadequate equipment at the disposal of the merchant adventurers. Whatever the original intentions of the

Portuguese might have been, West African opposition and physical conditions together confined their activities to trade and diplomacy, and allowed them little scope for conquest and empire.

The forts and settlements occupied commercially strategic areas. The Arguim base, for instance, was well placed to divert the desert trade towards the West Coast. São Jorge da Mina, their most important base, defended the important gold trade of the Gold Coast. That the Portuguese came to think almost exclusively in terms of trade is illustrated by the fact that sections of the coast came to be known by the commodities they produced; e.g. the Gum Coast, the Malaguetta or Grain Coast, the Tooth or Ivory Coast, the Gold Coast, and the Slave Coast.

Conversion to Christianity, intermarriage, treaties of friendship, and straightforward gifts were used to maintain good relations with West African traders. Only in extreme cases did the Portuguese resort to arms. When their European rivals, England, France and Holland, entered the West African trade, first as interlopers, and later as victors and successors to the Portuguese pioneers, they conformed to the pattern of trading on the Coast which the Portuguese had evolved. In other words, between 1434 and 1807 (when the Slave Trade was abolished) trade with Europeans did not alter the political contours of West Africa; during these years, the flag did not, in the main, follow trade, and the land and coasts of Guinea remained under native governments.

The trade commodity fluctuated from one century to another. In the fifteenth century gold constituted the main quest. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the slave trade predominated. The bulk of the gold came from Mina (a name given to the coastal region of the modern Gold Coast). From the end of the sixteenth century to the beginning of the nineteenth, none of the old staples of trade—gold, ivory, malaguetta and Benin pepper—proved as permanent or profitable as the traffic in Africans themselves. This traffic was the principal item of European commerce with West Africa and became important to the economy of the European nations engaged in it. It has been estimated that between 1450 and 1850 ten million West Africans—five to six millions seem nearer the mark—crossed the Atlantic Ocean. This export of populations was at its height in the eighteenth century and averaged something between 70,000 to 80,000 a year.

European Rivals to Portugal

In the fifteenth century Pope Alexander VI had generously apportioned all the newly discovered lands to Spain and Portugal. According to the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494) a meridian 370 leagues west of the Cape Verde Islands was to be the boundary between the two empires. This line reserved the whole of the African Territories and Brazil to Portugal, while Spain retained the rest of the Americas. It was not to be expected, however, that the Europe of the Renaissance and the Reformation would sit back while Portugal enjoyed the benefits of the African trade. The initial attacks on the Portuguese monopoly of the West African commerce came first from Castille and later from England and France; William Hawkins of Plymouth made the first of the English trading voyages to the Coast which began in 1530. After 1550 others followed him, including his son Sir John Hawkins who initiated the English slave trade with West Africa when in 1562 he secured 300 slaves from the region of Sierra Leone and sold them to Spaniards in the West Indies. In 1618 the Company of Adventurers of London trading with Africa received a Royal Charter. From now on, many English companies, often with monopolistic charters from the Crown, competed with private traders for the African trade. The two forts built by the Company of Adventurers in Gambia and at Coromantine

in the Gold Coast formed the first English foothold in West Africa. The first English slave-trading company was formed in 1631, and the date is significant because it coincided with the rise of the European colonies in the West Indies. The agricultural development of these territories greatly increased the demand for West African labour and this in turn stimulated the traffic in men. About this time the Dutch came on the West African scene and played a leading part. In 1621 the Dutch West India Company was formed and in 1623 embarked on a lengthy war with the Portuguese in Brazil. In 1637 a Dutch fleet attacked and captured the headquarters of Portuguese trade with West Africa—the famous castle of São Jorge da Mina—in 1642 they took Fort St. Anthony at Axim and other Portuguese trading posts fell in rapid succession.

In brief, the Portuguese monopoly collapsed when challenged in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries because her naval and military defences could not withstand the naval might of England, Holland and France. Henceforth West Africa from Cape Verde to the Congo became the scene of European enterprise and rivalry. In the scramble for African slaves even small nations such as Denmark, Sweden and Brandenburg fought for a share of the spoils. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, however, the triangular trade—i.e. the trade between Europe, West Africa and the West Indies, was mainly in the hands of the English and the Dutch; towards the close of the eighteenth century and after England had gained the Assiento (1713)—i.e. the right of carrying slaves to the Spanish American colonies, she easily outstripped the Dutch in the Guinea traffic. From the second half of the eighteenth century, England became the chief carrier of slaves from West Africa to the New World.

The Dutch, most aggressive of all the European competitors of England, not only succeeded in driving out the Portuguese but became the bitterest rival of the English traders throughout the world. This rivalry made for interminable quarrels along the African Coast and led, on occasions, to war and violence, as for example when the Dutch burnt the English forts in the Gold Coast in 1664. As a result of acute competition in trade, European forts multiplied, and a chart of the Gold Coast about the year 1760 indicates that there were thirteen English forts, eleven Dutch, one Danish and one Brandenburg. The merchant adventurers used these fortifications in their wars against each other and to protect the "ordinary store and counting house" from interference by natives. The forts, were in short "public works", designed "to facilitate commerce". The lands on which they stood remained the property of the West African natives. Rent was regularly paid to the owners of the soil: £72 per annum was paid, for instance, as the rent of Cape Coast Castle. As the Company of Merchants trading to Africa declared, "we recognise the Sovereignty of the natives as lords of the soil and entitled to rent". Even so these forts were the shape of things to come. They were the springboards from which the assault on the hinterland was to be launched in the nineteenth century.

To sum up, the first period of European contact with West Africa, 1434–1807, was one of trade, not colonisation. On the whole the European avoided entanglement in native politics. So long as the existing native governments served their trade interests well—under these native governments the slave trade thrived amazingly—Europeans were prepared to work through them and to endure whatever hazards and inconveniences this entailed.

THE ABOLITION ACT OF 1807 AND ITS EFFECTS ON WEST AFRICAN HISTORY

The British abolition of the slave trade in 1807 opened a new era in West African history. The foundation of the

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colony of Sierra Leone is perhaps the greatest practical manifestation in West Africa of the humanitarian sentiment which had played so large a part in securing the abolition. Owing to the anti-slavery agitators, various groups of Negro slaves were liberated before the actual passing of the Act, but many of them found little comfort in freedom as they were for the most part destitute and ill prepared for the life of the Western communities in which they found themselves. Among these were hundreds of homeless Negroes, cast adrift by their former masters, in London. There were also the free Negroes who had fought on the British side in the American War of Independence and had later been settled in Nova Scotia, and who naturally disliked both the very cold climate and their general situation. It was to aid these groups that a "Committee for Relieving the Black Poor" was set up in London in 1786. Granville Sharp, the well-known member of the Clapham Sect, was its leading spirit. On February 22nd, 1787, 411 settlers were shipped to Sierra Leone which had been chosen on Dr. Henry Smeathman's recommendation as a suitable location for the settlement.

Everything went wrong from the start. The settlers were a mixed lot, and included sixty white prostitutes from London. (At this time, the British Government was anxious to rid the country of undesirables and believed that Sierra Leone and Botany Bay were fit places for the abandoned wastrels of Britain's capital.) The immigrants arrived in Sierra Leone at the worst time of the year—the rainy season. In 1789 when the infant settlement was struggling for survival a native chief from the Sierra Leone hinterland attacked it, as an indirect reprisal against the British, inflicting severe losses. In 1790 a new company, the Sierra Leone Company, took over the running of the settlement. This company was chartered in 1791 with William Wilberforce, Thomas Clarkson, Granville Sharp and Henry Thornton, as directors. In 1792 the first Governor was despatched, but the financial burden of running a free settlement of ex-slaves proved too much for the slender resources of the Company, and in 1808, after many vicissitudes, Sierra Leone was transferred to the Crown. Thus the British Government was saddled with the responsibility of maintaining a non-white Crown Colony, the first of its kind in British imperial history.

In order to make the Abolition Act of 1807 effective, Britain needed a base from which to suppress the contraband trade. Freetown, with its natural harbour, was found suitable for this purpose and there also were located the Vice-Admiralty Courts, in which, within international conventions, not only British but also slavers of foreign nations could be seized and their victims liberated. From then onwards the Sierra Leone population was continuously increased by slaves captured, then liberated and deposited there by the British Navy. These liberated slaves included men from every tribe of the West African hinterland.

In the Gold Coast, Britain retained those forts which were necessary for the protection of her interests. The Royal African Company received a Government subsidy to enable it to keep English forts in repair and so afford protection to British merchants.

In 1821, the Government, dissatisfied with the policy of the African Company towards the natives and with its inability to stop the slave trade, withdrew its charter and united the Gold Coast settlements to the Colony of Sierra Leone. For the first time the Gold Coast forts came under the control of the British Crown. British posts in Gambia were also brought under the Governor of Sierra Leone. With the abolition of the slave trade therefore, Sierra Leone became the headquarters of British administration on the coast.

The effects of abolition on this region may now be

assessed. In West Africa, the abolition of the slave trade precipitated a radical change in the economic sphere. It must be remembered that the trade was the economic mainstay of all the coastal principalities and of the great forest kingdoms such as Ashanti, Dahomey and Benin. For two centuries Britain had controlled the lion's share of the traffic; her dramatic withdrawal in 1807 therefore produced a crisis among the slave traders.

After the Act, the British slave trader, even if he had wanted to, could not for economic reasons withdraw from West Africa. He had sunk so much capital in the African trade that withdrawal would have spelled financial ruin. Investment in the slave trade involved not only the acquisition and equipment of a slaver, but also expensive shore establishments, such as barracoons or warehouses for the goods used for barter or for distribution on credit to reliable African middlemen. And so European slave traders, from Portugal, Spain and France, in co-operation with the African middleman, were prepared to brave the British blockade of the high seas, and to continue the traffic with the Spanish American colonies until the middle of the nineteenth century.

The Gold Coast

The main problem of West African history in the first half of the nineteenth century was to find an adequate substitute for the slave trade. In the Gold Coast it was hoped that "legitimate trade" might develop in rice, maize, indigo, gold, ivory, timber and palm oil, but these did not provide adequate compensation for the trade in men. In the years following the Abolition Act the purchasing power of the Gold Coast Africans gradually declined and it was doubtful whether the forts were worth the cost of maintenance. European imports which stood at over £1,500,000 in 1806 had fallen to less than £600,000 in 1810. This depression hit the African middleman as well, and was, in part, responsible for the conflict between the powerful inland kingdom of Ashanti on the one hand, and the Fanti and the British Government on the other. Put briefly, during the period of the slave trade, the Fantis, as middlemen of the coast trade, monopolised the trade with Europeans; in a large measure they barred the powerful Ashanti state from access to the sea.

The sole contact which the Ashanti had with white traders was through the Dutch fort at Elmina, which explains their friendship for the Dutch and their attachment to the Dutch connection. In the eighteenth century the tribute they drew from the surrounding conquered states, the plunder from their wars, the profits from the slave trade and from trade with the northern markets of Salaga, Kintampo and Atebubu, brought in considerable revenue. For this reason they were prepared to tolerate Fanti obstruction. Throughout this period, British policy was to protect their Fanti allies against the Ashantis who, but for British interference, would have long since become masters of the entire country. Abolition of the slave trade and the consequent decline in trade aggravated the bitter and traditional enmity existing between the two tribes and, in attacking the Fanti, the Ashantis came into headlong collision with the British, who believed that their commerce was safer with the weaker Fanti. Three Fanti-Ashanti wars had taken place in 1803, 1808 and 1813. In 1821 when the Gold Coast forts came under the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir Charles McCarthy, the holder of that office, visited his new territory and rashly decided to close the Ashanti question by annexing that territory. He therefore precipitated the fourth Ashanti war, in which the British forces were annihilated, and the Governor himself lost his life. Though the British later conquered an Ashanti force, their prestige had fallen so low that they could do little to improve Anglo-Ashanti relations. So bad

was the situation that in 1828 Parliament decided to evacuate the Gold Coast, but merchants with commercial interests there protested and urged a return to company Government. A "Committee of London Merchants" assumed control in 1828 and received a Government subsidy of £4,000 a year to promote trade and maintain the forts. From 1828 to 1843, the committee's representative on the Coast, Captain George Maclean, was in all but name the Governor of the Gold Coast. Under this remarkable man the country knew peace and prosperity; African confidence in the British character was restored and relations with the Ashanti were regularised and placed on a healthy basis. But even Maclean could not stop the domestic slavery that was widely practised in the area of the forts and this, with other irregularities, provoked a Parliamentary inquiry in 1840. As a consequence, in 1843, the Crown once again assumed authority, but with Maclean's death in 1847, the administration fell into less efficient hands.

The Bights of Benin and Biafra

The position in the Bights of Benin and Biafra (the coasts of modern Nigeria) was vastly different from that in the Gold Coast. Here there were no European forts and settlements. The British traders made their sailing ships their home and apart from the barracoons and warehouses they maintained in the territories of friendly chiefs, they had no foothold on African territory. Early in the nineteenth century, however, measures for the suppression of the slave trade and for the protection of "legitimate trade" made it necessary for Britain to establish an operational base in the Bights. In 1810 a West African naval squadron for the suppression of the slave trade was formed, and from 1827 to 1834 a British settlement was maintained on the otherwise unoccupied Spanish island of Fernando Po, partly as a naval base and partly as a home for freed slaves. The Superintendent of this settlement, Captain W. F. W. Owen, was therefore the first permanent British official on the Nigerian Coast. The official occupation of the island came to an end in 1834 but British merchants still used it as the base of their trade with the Niger Delta. In 1843, John Beecroft, a British merchant resident on the island was appointed Governor of Fernando Po by the Spanish authorities, and in 1849 a British Consulate was set up with Beecroft as first Consul. Lord Palmerston, the Foreign Minister of the time, emphasised that the chief object of this appointment was to protect the growing "legitimate trade" in palm oil between Britain and the Bights.

Again, unlike the Gold Coast, the British traders in the Bights found in palm oil an adequate substitute for the slave trade. This oil was needed by industrialised Britain as a lubricant for the new railways, and for the making of soap and candles. By 1830 trade in this commodity was fast displacing the slave trade. In 1834 the value of oil exported was about £500,000; in 1850, over £1,000,000, and in the 1860's about £2,000,000 a year. Over 90 per cent of this production came from the Bights of Benin and Biafra.

In the Bights, the trade in palm oil and the trade in men went hand in hand. British traders complained that the activities of the foreign slave traders from Spain and Portugal threatened to ruin the developing trade in oil and urged their elimination. In 1851 the British Navy, attacked and captured Lagos in order to expel Portuguese slave traders entrenched there. This measure, it was hoped, would promote the "legitimate trade" in oil. In 1861 Lagos became a Crown colony and was therefore the first territory annexed by Britain in Nigeria. Measures were also taken against African rulers hostile to British power in the Bights. In 1854, for example, William

Pepple, the most powerful king in the Bight of Biafra, was removed and exiled, first to Ascension and later to London.

Gambia and Sierra Leone

In Gambia and Sierra Leone where trade was comparatively unimportant, the chief considerations were strategic. Under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783, the right to trade along the Gambia was ceded to Britain by France. During the next thirty years several settlements were established along the river banks by British traders. In 1816, under a Treaty with the King of Kombo, the island at the mouth of the river was ceded to Britain; the settlement built on it was called after Lord Bathurst, then Secretary of State for the colonies, and Bathurst remains the capital of the Colony to-day. In 1821 Gambia was placed under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Sierra Leone and was administered from there for twenty-two years. In 1843 it became a separate colony with its own Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils. In 1866 Gambia and Sierra Leone were once again placed under the same administration. The latter was enlarged by the addition of the Banana and Sherbro Islands in 1820 and 1861 respectively. Throughout this period Sierra Leone remained the headquarters of the British settlements in West Africa.

EUROPEAN PENETRATION OF THE AFRICAN INTERIOR

The growth of British power was not confined to the Nigerian coast lands. Economists pointed out that the West African forests harboured raw materials vital to the rising industries of England, and urged that the West African labour force be turned to agricultural production in Africa itself, instead of being taken away to exploit the West Indies and the Americas. Thus West Africa would provide not only raw materials for British factories but also markets for her manufactures. European penetration of the African interior began towards the end of the eighteenth century, and continued into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The travels of explorers in West Africa, such as Mungo Park, Hugh Clapperton, Richard and John Lander must be viewed as part of this movement. After 1830, when the Lander brothers had proved that the Niger entered the South Atlantic in the Bight of Biafra, British merchants looked to the Niger valley as the highway into the heart of the Nigerian hinterland. Led by Macgregor Laird, a succession of British commercial expeditions began to ascend the river and to open trading posts on its banks. Notable among these expeditions were those of 1832, 1841, 1854 and 1857. In the first two expeditions the mortality among the European members was so high that the attempt to open the hinterland to British commerce was nearly abandoned. Of the 48 Europeans who accompanied the 1832 expedition, only nine survived; in that of 1841 over 48 lost their lives in two months. In the ventures of 1854 and 1857, however, not a single life was lost, thanks to the skilful use of quinine by Dr. W. B. Baikie, leader of these expeditions.

Following these successful expeditions a Government station was set up in 1860, under Dr. Baikie, at Lokoja, at the confluence of the Niger and Benue. This was the first British Government post in the hinterland of Nigeria, and Baikie was the first consular official in the territory now known as Northern Nigeria. After his death another consul was appointed to succeed him, in 1866, but owing to African opposition to British penetration, the Lokoja Consulate was closed in 1867. Despite the closing of the station and continuing native attacks the traders remained in the Niger valley.

THE PARLIAMENTARY SELECT COMMITTEE OF 1865

As the narrative of events has shown, British policy in West Africa from the abolition of the slave trade to the

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sixties of the last century was desultory and uncertain. Critics of this policy were legion, and many doubted the wisdom of maintaining the Gold Coast posts at enormous expense when, in fact, there was little trade there. It was in the largely unprotected region of the Niger Delta that over half of Britain's trade with West Africa was carried on. The annual cost to the Imperial Treasury of the Gold Coast forts had risen from £5,000 in 1850 to about £12,000 in 1863 without a corresponding increase in revenue. Increasing involvement in West African native politics during 1863-64 meant a further increase in expenditure and in 1864 Colonel Ord was appointed special Commissioner to West Africa, one of his instructions being to recommend how this expenditure could be reduced without impairing the efficiency of the establishments. The Ashanti invasion of the Fanti country and the coastlands continued, and attempts to stem it meant an increase in expenditure year after year. It was to put an end to this state of affairs that the Parliamentary Select Committee of 1865 was called upon to study the report of Colonel Ord and determine what Britain's future policy in West Africa should be.

This famous report has been the subject of much comment by historians and one of its recommendations, namely, that Britain should gradually withdraw from West Africa, with the possible exception of Sierra Leone, has often been interpreted as meaning that in the 'sixties she was on the point of doing so. Nothing could be further from the truth. As a matter of history the recommendations of the Committee appeared at the very moment when British merchants and statesmen were implementing a vigorous policy of economic and political expansion in what is now Nigeria. Because the theories did not fit the facts, the resolution for eventual withdrawal came to nothing. The 'sixties and seventies, far from being the era of retraction, saw the rapid expansion of trade and empire in Nigeria.

Traders and missionaries who had a better grasp of the realities than the eloquent members of Parliament pleaded for consolidation and expansion of British power in West Africa. On the whole, the Colonial Office shared their view. Commercial and humanitarian bodies had taken deep roots in West Africa, and everything pointed to advance, not evacuation.

The Gold Coast, 1865-1919

In the Gold Coast, the years following the report of the Select Committee of 1865 saw great changes. In 1850, the Danes and in 1872 the Dutch sold their forts to the British, and withdrew from bases that had become commercially unprofitable (chiefly because of the unending wars between Fantis and the Ashantis). Britain thus became the sole European power in the Gold Coast. The Ashantis were angered by the transfer to Britain of the Dutch fort of Elmina—their sole means of access to the sea—and claimed that as suzerains of the territory, the fort should have been handed over to them. This led to the outbreak in 1873 of the sixth Ashanti war. The British now determined to settle the Ashanti problem by launching a major campaign against that kingdom. Under the command of General Sir Garnet Wolsey a considerable body of troops was brought from Britain and advanced through the forests to Kumasi, capital of the Ashanti confederacy. The Ashanti forces were defeated, the military might of the kingdom broken and its political power greatly diminished by the dissolution of the confederacy by Britain. The Ashantehene now became the King of Kumasi alone, and the subordinate tribes, formerly members of the confederacy, were released from their allegiance to him. The Ashantehene was also compelled to pay a large indemnity, in gold dust, to the British. The Treaty of Fomena which ended this war left Ashanti a ruined and broken kingdom.

In 1874 the British Government decided to assume full control over the Southern territories and annexed them as the Gold Coast Colony under a Governor, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council. With the end of the Ashanti wars prosperity soon returned to the Gold Coast colony. In Ashanti, however, chaos prevailed. The British had broken Ashanti power but had not installed their own administration. In the vacuum thus created, the now independent members of the former confederacy began quarrelling among themselves and civil wars resulted. Even the Ashantehene in his distress appealed to the British, but without success, for help in restoring order. For a time Britain was reluctant to interfere, but when the scramble among European powers for African territory became acute in the 1880's, she hastened to establish her authority in Ashanti.

In 1896, the British entered Kumasi, declared Ashanti a protectorate and exiled King Prempeh, the Queen Mother, and other members of the royal family to the Seychelles Islands. There they remained until 1924. In 1901 a Royal Order-in-Council annexed Ashanti outright and declared a protectorate over the Northern Territories. At the beginning of the twentieth century, Britain had become the undisputed master of the Gold Coast with the country grouped in three administrative units, two protectorates and the colony.

Economically, the country was vastly better off in the twentieth century than in the nineteenth. The crop that was to bring economic wealth to the Gold Coast was, according to tradition, introduced into the country in 1879 by a Fanti labourer who smuggled the first cocoa pod to Mampong from Fernando Po. The development of this export crop was gradual. In 1890 only five tons were exported. Between the years 1891 and 1925 it had risen to 186,329 tons, constituting 40 per cent of the world's output. From 1926 to 1930 the export figure stood at 218,895 tons. It is mainly on this crop and partly on the exports of gold, aluminium, timber and rubber, that the prosperity of the Gold Coast is based. Economic development led to the improvement of communications. In 1901 the first railway linking Tarkwa in the gold-mining area to Sekondi was completed. It was later carried on to Kumasi. Another line begun in 1911 connected Accra with Kumasi. Better roads were also built and by 1919 the Gold Coast had 1,200 miles of motor roads.

Sierra Leone and Gambia

In Sierra Leone and Gambia, apart from the changes already indicated, the important territorial change was the declaration of a protectorate over the Sierra Leone hinterland in 1896, and the demarcation of the frontier with Liberia in 1911. In 1888 Gambia was separated from Sierra Leone and has ever since been under its own administration. An agreement reached in 1889 by the British and French Governments defined the boundary of the Gambia and Senegal, and a series of Protectorate ordinances passed between 1894 and 1902 brought the whole of the British controlled area, with the exception of the Island of St. Mary, under the protectorate system. The colony's legislature was empowered to make laws for the whole country, including the protectorate.

Nigeria, 1865-1914

Until 1866, Lagos had its own Governor; from 1866 to 1874, it was ruled by Administrators under the Governor of Sierra Leone, and from 1874 to 1886, by governors under the Governor of the Gold Coast. From 1886 to 1906 Lagos again had its own Governors. During this latter period, a number of military expeditions and "pacifying" missions brought Yorubaland under British rule, the whole territory under the Governor of Lagos being called the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos. From 1886

onwards the economic mainstay of Lagos and its hinterland was the trade in palm oil and cotton, the former being valued at about £1,000,000.

In the Bight of Biafra, that is in the Niger Delta area, trade developed not only on the coast but also in the hinterland. From 1832, British merchants began to go up stream and to trade with natives on the banks of the River Niger as far as Lokoja. When the use of quinine made it possible for Europeans to settle in the interior, hinterland trade rapidly developed and many English companies were formed to exploit the resources of the interior. Acute rivalry soon developed among them and in 1879, under the able leadership of Sir George Goldie, they amalgamated, forming the United (later National) African Company. By his foresight and energy Goldie defeated and eliminated a French rival company formed with the support of the French Government. Within four years the English company was supreme in the Niger valley. Having won victories in the economic sphere, the National African company began treaty-making with tribes of the middle Niger, offering them British protection in return for exclusive trade with the company; large land grants were made to the company, as well as mining concessions of all kinds. It was owing to the activities of this company and its leader, Goldie, that Britain was able to claim at the Berlin West African Conference of 1885, that her interests were paramount in the Niger territories. In 1886 a charter was granted to the National African company (which soon took the name of the Royal Niger Company) authorising it to administer the protected territories in Northern Nigeria. In 1894 a treaty was signed with Bornu, placing that territory under British protection and in 1897, a successful military campaign was carried out against the Emirates of Nupe and Ilorin.

In the same year the British Government formed the Royal West African Frontier Force to operate in the Company's territories. Finally, in 1899, the charter was revoked, the protectorate of Northern Nigeria was proclaimed and the company's territory came under the Crown.

On the coast, as in the hinterland, events moved swiftly. With the development of trade the British consular post on the Spanish Island of Fernando Po was removed to Old Calabar on the Eastern Nigerian Coast. Treaties were concluded with various coastal rulers placing their territories under British protection, and in 1885, the Oil Rivers Protectorate was declared. In 1891, the Consul (by then at Calabar) was created commissioner and in 1893 the territory was renamed the Niger Coast Protectorate.

Punitive expeditions were sent against African tribes and rulers who resisted the British invasion, e.g. in 1887 against King Jaja of Opobo, in 1894 against the Jekri Chief Nana; in 1895 against Brass, and in 1897 against the Oba of Benin. In 1899 the Niger Coast Protectorate was transferred to the Colonial Office. In 1900 it was renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, the boundary between it and the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos running along the Yoruba-Benin frontier. In the north, the Southern Protectorate met the Northern Protectorate at Idah, on the Niger river, in the east, the Protectorate extended to the border of the German Cameroons. In the administration of these new political units consuls were replaced by a High Commissioner and District Commissioners. Between 1900 and 1906, central and southern Iboland was occupied by British forces.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, therefore, British power had been firmly planted in the territories now known as Nigeria. The name itself has only a geographical meaning. The many communities inhabiting the Niger basin were different in race and language and in social and political organisation. The Muhammadan emirates

of Northern Nigeria had been under the impact of Islamic culture for over six centuries and had little in common with the Yoruba and Ibo tribes in the South. The problem before the British administration in the opening years of the century was how to weld these discordant elements into a coherent whole.

The unification or amalgamation of the two southern Protectorates (the Colony and Protectorate of Lagos and the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria) in 1906 into the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria was part of the attempt to create one country out of the diverse elements that composed Nigeria. A Governor was appointed and three provinces, Western, Eastern and Central were formed. This single administration of all Southern Nigeria continued until 1914.

The Northern region, as a political entity, was administered separately. In 1900 the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria replaced the administration of the Royal Niger Company. Its headquarters were first at Jebba, then from 1902 at Zungeru. The Chief Administrator had the title of High Commissioner until 1908 and of Governor thereafter. During the fourteen years of separate administration of Northern Nigeria, campaigns were carried out against centres of resistance to British rule in the North—e.g. Nupe (1901), Kantagora (1901), Bauchi (1902), Bornu (1902), Kano (1903), Sokoto (1903) and many other small tribal groups. A railway from Baro to Kano was completed in 1911, and met the Lagos line in 1912. Just as Sir George Goldie was instrumental in winning Nigeria, particularly the northern sector, for Britain, so it was Lord Lugard who carried out the pacification of Northern Nigeria. He won the goodwill of the Emirs (or rulers of the Northern States), by instituting the system of native administration or indirect rule. By this means, the defeated chiefs were allowed to govern their territory in accordance with their own laws and customs under the supervision of British officers who acted as 'advisers' to the Emirs and restrained their excesses, whenever native customs conflicted with the laws of civilised nations.

It should be clear even from so brief a summary that from the occupation of Lagos in 1851 onwards the main emphasis in Nigerian history has been towards unification and the development of a common nationality. This lengthy process reached its climax in 1914 when the two administrations (of Northern and Southern Nigeria) were amalgamated. Various factors had made this union imperative. Before 1914 it had become apparent that the North could not find sufficient funds to maintain its own administration, in spite of annual grants from the Imperial Treasury and from the Southern administration. At the time, the financial position of Southern Nigeria was exceedingly satisfactory, due in the main to the rapid development of her trade. Amalgamation, it was hoped would relieve the Imperial Treasury of its annual contribution towards the upkeep of the North. Other factors, mainly economic, encouraged the movement for unification. For instance, transport was the pre-requisite of economic development in Nigeria.

Without the control of a central authority the construction and maintenance of the much-needed railways, river and road facilities, would clearly be impeded by the clash of territorial interests. In 1914 the whole territory was united and named the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. Lord Lugard was appointed Governor-General and two Lieutenant-Governors (later Chief Commissioners) were put in charge of the two divisions, Northern and Southern. In 1939 the Southern provinces were divided into the Western and Eastern provinces, each under a chief Commissioner, with headquarters at Ibadan and Enugu.

Economic development had been the keynote of this period. A railway line was built in the East from Port

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Harcourt through Enugu to join the Lagos-Kano line. Groundnuts, cocoa and tin joined palm-products as Nigeria's contribution to the world's markets. Educational and social development proceeded apace.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND WEST AFRICAN NATIONALISM

It has been shown that the British acquisition of the West African territories was accelerated by the European scramble for African territory between 1870 and 1914. The process was extremely rapid. Between 1885 and 1900, with the sole exception of the Republic of Liberia, every West African State or political unit lost its independence. Nowhere was subjugation willingly accepted or sovereignty voluntarily surrendered. The degree and intensity of resistance differed from one place to another. But all in all the imposition of European political control was resisted to the bitter end. This has been generally true of the history of West African relations with the European powers from the arrival of the Portuguese pioneers in the fifteenth century. There was no change in this native attitude to Afro-European relations until the forcible defeat of West African nationalism between the years 1885 and 1900.

After 1900, the problem that faced Great Britain in West Africa was immense. Conquest was followed by occupation. And the territory occupied was vast. Gambia (4,000 sq. miles), Sierra Leone (27,925 sq. miles), Gold Coast (91,842 sq. miles), and Nigeria (373,250 sq. miles), a total of 497,017 sq. miles. The population figures at the beginning of the century were mainly guesswork, but according to the 1952 Census, Nigeria has a total estimated population of 31.2 million people, Gold Coast 4,118,450 (1948 Census), Sierra Leone 2,005,000 (1952 estimate) and Gambia 289,060 (1953 estimate), an estimated total of 38 million.

The initial problem that confronted the British administration was the task of providing a system of government in place of the native governments it had displaced and of bringing law and order to a society disintegrated by the activities of the preceding twenty-five years. In detail the constitutional history of the British West African colonies differed greatly since, as has been indicated, they were acquired at different times and under varying circumstances. Basically, however, the constitution of all four conformed to the Crown Colony pattern of government.

The Gold Coast, 1919-1924

Although experiments in Colonial administration in West Africa began in Gambia and Sierra Leone, it was in the Gold Coast that the major constitutional developments of the twentieth century originated. The administration of the Gold Coast may be divided into two parts: (a) the central or direct government, in the hands of a Governor, assisted by the executive and legislative councils and a staff of political and technical officers; (b) the local government or indirect rule (sometimes known as Native administration) largely in the hands of chiefs, elders, and their councils, in theory advised but in fact controlled by British administrative officers. This was the position in the first quarter of the twentieth century. Native administration was legalised by the ordinance of 1883; in 1927 this ordinance was replaced by a new code. The theory behind the system of native administration is that masses of uneducated West Africans who still owed allegiance to their chiefs, their tribal councils and institutions would best be governed through the system of government they knew and respected. In all four colonies one form or other of native administration existed.

For the purposes of administration, the Gold Coast was

divided into provinces and districts: the Western Province with six districts, the Central Province with four, and the Eastern Province with eight. Ashanti and the Northern Territories had two provinces each. The political service was at this time the preserve of European officers and its numerical strength varied from time to time. In 1922, there were 89 administrative officers in the Gold Coast, but in the 1930's the Government was compelled by the economic depression to reduce the number.

The Gold Coast Legislative and Executive Councils were inaugurated in 1874 when the British Government decided to assume full control over the coastal areas by annexing them as the Gold Coast Colony. In 1916 and again in 1920, the Legislative Council assumed a new form and its membership included 11 official and 9 unofficial members. The unofficial members comprised three chiefs, three educated Africans from the coastal towns of Accra, Cape Coast and Sekondi, and three Europeans representing commercial interests. All were nominated by the Governor. The eleven official members included members of the Executive Council and heads of Government Departments—all European. Up to this time, the Legislative Council, as in other West African Colonies, had no real power; the Governor, like a benevolent autocrat, reigned supreme.

Nigeria, 1914-1947

The two separate administrations of Nigeria, the Northern and Southern Provinces, were amalgamated in 1914 and the unified territory was placed under a Governor-General, Lord Lugard. The country was divided for administrative purposes into the Colony of Lagos and the Northern and Southern Provinces, the two latter forming what is generally called the Protectorate. The Northern and Southern Provinces were placed under Lieutenant-Governors and the Colony under an Administrator. But amalgamation did not mean the complete fusion of the two administrations. In the Northern Provinces important departments such as Medicine, Education, Police and Prisons were separated in policy and control from their southern counterparts.

In addition to the Executive Council, there was a large deliberative body known as the Nigerian Council. Unlike the Gold Coast Legislative Council, the Nigerian Council was not a legislative body; it was devised merely to afford an opportunity for the expression of public opinion and at its meetings the Governor reported, "matters of interest during the last year", and emphasized and explained "any questions of policy and legislation of importance".

In addition to the Nigerian Council, the Lagos area was served by a small Legislative Council whose activities were strictly confined to the Colony. Both this body and the Nigerian Council were abolished in 1922 by Sir Hugh Clifford, Lord Lugard's successor, who felt that the Nigerian Council was little better than a debating society whose members could not take their position seriously. He substituted for this the Nigerian Legislative Council which, for the first time in West African history, had a number of elected members. It consisted of thirty official members and three elected unofficial members, representing the municipalities of Lagos and Calabar. Fifteen members were nominated by the Governor to represent commercial interests and areas of the Southern Provinces not represented by the elected members. The first elections took place in September 1923 and the Council was inaugurated in October. The Council legislated, however, only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces; in the Northern Provinces legislative power was vested in the Governor alone. It was not till 1933 that all the Northern Departments were unified with the Southern Administration. The establishment of a Legislative Council for the whole of the country was not achieved till 1947.

Sierra Leone and Gambia

It was in these two colonies, but in Sierra Leone particularly, that the experiment in representative government began in West Africa; from its foundation to the middle of the nineteenth century Sierra Leone has had one form or other of representative Council. In 1863, its Legislative and Executive Councils were inaugurated. Gambia developed the same institutions when it became a separate Colony in 1888. A new constitution was introduced in 1915. Under this constitution the Legislative Council included both official and unofficial members, but membership of the Executive Council was reserved for officials. The protectorate was not represented on either body.

WEST AFRICAN NATIONALISM

The great Constitutional changes that occurred in West Africa in the generation between 1924 and 1954, were due in the main to nationalist agitation. It has been shown that West African nationalism was defeated in the closing years of the nineteenth century; throughout the second half of that century, however, nationalist feeling strongly asserted itself whenever an opportunity of liberating the region from foreign control occurred. Thus when the Parliamentary Select Committee of 1865 recommended that Britain should withdraw from West Africa, the Fanti Confederation of 1871, a nationalist organisation, strongly agitated for the implementation of the Report. In fact in 1868, a West African intellectual, James Africanus Horton published a work of several hundred pages entitled—*West African Countries and Peoples: A Vindication of the Negro Race*—demonstrating that the conditions necessary for carrying out the recommendations of the Select Committee were present in West Africa. Again in 1897 the Aborigines' Rights Protection Society was founded to safeguard African lands and fundamental rights against foreign encroachment and in 1920 the West African National Congress agitated that "self-government be implemented so that the peoples of African descent should participate in the government of their own country". They asked that elective franchise be granted to the legislatures and that the "system of nomination to the Legislative Council be abrogated because it is not democratic". Through the work of the latter body the principle of representation was introduced in the Legislative Councils beginning with Nigeria in 1924 and the Gold Coast and others from 1925.

The work of the nationalists was of course greatly aided by world events such as the general impact of the two wars on West African society and by the great influence exerted by returning ex-service men. The fight of colonial and semi-colonial peoples in India, China, Indonesia, and the Arab world for freedom and independence worked powerfully on the imaginations of West Africans and was, no doubt, an important factor in the intensification of the fight for self-determination after 1945. In addition, there has been in recent times a great rise in the number of educated Africans—thanks to the liberal educational policy of the British Government and to the work of the missionaries.

Political Parties

The political parties which are now leading West Africa on the road to self-government were founded either during the war or immediately after it.

The National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.) led by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, was founded in 1944 and was the pioneer of militant nationalism in West Africa. This was followed by the foundation of the United Gold Coast Convention (U.G.C.C.) in 1947 by Dr. J. B. Danquah. In 1949, a split occurred in the leadership of the U.G.C.C., and Dr. Kwame Nkrumah broke away to form the Convention Peoples Party (C.P.P.) which within a

few months eclipsed the U.G.C.C.; the C.P.P. thus became the dominant party in the Gold Coast. In Nigeria two important political parties, the Action Group (A.G.) under the leadership of Mr. O. Awolowo, and the Northern Peoples Congress (N.P.C.) emerged to dominate the politics of the Western and Northern regions. It was largely as a result of the agitation of West African political parties that far-reaching constitutional changes occurred in the years 1950–1955.

The Constitutional Position

Before the almost revolutionary changes of the 'fifties, the constitutions in existence in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, that is, the Burns' Constitution of 1946 and Richards' Constitution of 1947, did not seriously diverge from the Crown Colony type. Effective power remained with the Governor, the Executive Council (still nominated by him) and with the administrative staff of predominantly British officials, even though there were African majorities in the Gold Coast and Nigerian Legislative Councils. The nationalist parties therefore attacked a system that was at best merely a forum for animated debates but effected little change in the seat of political power.

In 1950 and 1951 new constitutions were put into force in the Gold Coast and Nigeria respectively. The Nigerian constitution, in some respects less advanced than that of the Gold Coast, was revised in 1953 and again in 1954 to bring it into line with the latter. The existing position in the several colonies is explained in the sections on constitution and government.

The Gold Coast is constitutionally the most advanced, and is now on the threshold of self-government. Its Legislative Assembly has an all-African membership of 104, directly elected from single-member constituencies, on a population basis. A general election was held in June 1954, and the C.P.P. under the leadership of Dr. K. Nkrumah, won 71 seats. The latter is now the Prime Minister of the country and has an all-African cabinet which is, in a large measure, responsible for running the internal affairs of the country. But External Affairs, Defence and the Police are under the direct control of the Governor. The declared policy of the Gold Coast nationalists is achievement of Dominion status within the British Commonwealth of Nations in 1956.

The position of Nigeria is a little different. Whereas unitary government prevails in the Gold Coast, Nigeria is a Federation. It is by far the largest dependent unit in the British Commonwealth. Its population of some 32,000,000 is made up of three principal ethnic groups—the Hausas, Ibos, and Yorubas. Because of its geographical extent, diversity in population and development, a large measure of autonomy was granted to Nigeria's three regional Governments (the North, West and East) in the new constitutions of the 'fifties. But the Federal Government retains such functions as are necessary for preserving the country's unity.

Under the 1954 Constitution each region has the right, subject to certain safeguards to the federation, to opt for self-government independently of the others. In December 1955 the Nigerian Western Regional House of Assembly adopted a resolution, put forward by the Premier and seconded by the leader of the Opposition, demanding full self-government for the Region in 1956.

The Action Group is the party in power in the Western Region, the N.C.N.C. in the Eastern Region and the N.P.C. in the Northern Region. Like the Gold Coast, Nigeria aims at self-government within the Commonwealth in 1956.

In Sierra Leone and Gambia similar constitutional changes are taking place, but in neither is the position so advanced.

K.O.D.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

GENERAL

The four territories of British West Africa present certain common features as far as climate, economic activities and social organisation are concerned. The majority of the people are self-employed and depend almost entirely on the production of crops raised on small farms. The number of those working full time for employers is small, although in the more populous and developed parts of each territory seasonal employment is common. The proportion of full-time wage-earners varies; the Gold Coast, with slightly under one-twentieth of the population working for employers in 1952, probably has the largest proportion of employed persons.

Judged by Western standards agricultural organisation is primitive and wasteful, and is marked by a low level of productivity. While it is difficult to assess income per head in self-contained communities which consume most of what they grow and have only small surpluses to sell, an estimate for Nigeria set the national average *per capita* income at £19 in 1950-51 and £21 in 1952-53. This, although low, is nevertheless higher (after allowance is made for the lower value of money nowadays) than in the decade before the war when the average value of net output in the Nigerian countryside, at local prices, was estimated at not more than £2.¹ Low agricultural output and earnings tend to keep wage levels depressed in other activities, since an appreciable rise in earnings from mining or employment in towns would serve to attract labour from the countryside and bring about even lower productivity in the main industry—agriculture—on which all countries depend. Rates for unskilled labour varied from about 3s. to 6s. per day in 1952-53, and for skilled labour from about 6s. to 13s. a day. It should, however, be borne in mind that the well-being of rural communities relying on their own labour and that of their families for subsistence cannot be measured entirely by money income.

It is into this framework of a poor but relatively stable society that efforts have been made since the war to fit the various plans for development. The aim has been to bring about orderly changes in the economic and social structure of each country and so raise the standard of living. To do this, direct expenditure on agriculture and industry is not enough; and the plans which have been framed have envisaged large-scale expenditure on health and education. Development has been financed in part from Colonial Welfare and Development funds, in part by external loans and loans from the various Produce Marketing Boards, and also by direct grants from the governments of the four territories. The general policy has been to raise loan funds to finance revenue-earning projects, some of them of a long-term nature; while reserving development funds as far as possible for social and other services of a non-revenue-producing nature, such as housing and education.

In one respect West Africa has been favoured since the war, in that the rise in the prices of the commodities it exports (which consist mainly of minerals, cocoa, groundnuts, oil-palm produce, cotton, timber and hides and skins) has made possible a rate of saving far exceeding pre-war capacity. Only a part of the larger income from exports

has been passed on to the primary producer by the Marketing Boards, which have consequently been able to build up considerable reserves, and make available a proportion of these for development. Inflation has been controlled by a policy of caution in the use of these funds; but stable conditions can be maintained only if, while such schemes are proceeding for starting new industries and improving communications and social services, agricultural output can be raised above its present level, and so provide not only foreign exchange, but cash surpluses for the purchase of the products turned out by the new industries. Professor W. A. Lewis in his Report *Industrialisation and the Gold Coast*, emphasized the need for making a concentrated attack on the system of growing food in the Gold Coast. This need is equally urgent for all the territories of the region.

There is also the danger that it may be impossible to maintain current levels of development expenditure if international prices fall. The insecurity increases where, as in the Gold Coast, there is too much dependence on a single cash crop. In the other territories, although this dependence is not as marked, a degree of over-specialisation exists, and export revenue is derived from a relatively few agricultural and mining commodities. At the same time, the development of new crops and increased production of those at present being grown require time for research and experimentation with new methods and equipment, and intensive educational work among farmers.

In these circumstances it is not surprising that only modest resources of domestic private capital are available for manufacturing industry. As has been stated above borrowing has been effected chiefly abroad or from the Marketing Boards. A loan of £500,000 floated in the Gold Coast in 1954 attracted little response from private African investors, and it has been necessary, not only in the Gold Coast, but in the other territories, for the governments concerned to undertake a fairly large-scale programme of industrial investment. Industrial Development Corporations in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, and a Development of Industries Board in Sierra Leone are the channels through which government investment in manufacturing industry is regulated. Nevertheless, even in these early stages, private capital is necessary. The Mission from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which reported on Nigeria in 1954, recommended the formulation of a national policy endorsed by all legislatures and political leaders of that country, setting forth clearly the terms on which foreign capital would be admitted. The Mission further suggested that government policy should neither discriminate against foreign investors nor grant them special privileges.

So far, the industrial undertakings which have been set up have been mainly concerned with processing local raw materials and developing local crafts. Because of its greater resources of manpower and its more diversified activities, Nigeria perhaps offers better opportunities for industrial development than the other territories. But here again, the Mission uttered a warning against easy optimism. Industrial expansion, it reported, would be modest during the next few years, chiefly owing to the lack of technological and managerial experience and the shortage of skilled workers.

¹ Mining, Commerce and Finance in Nigeria, ed. by M. Perham. Faber, 1948.

GAMBIA

The Gambia consists of a strip of territory some 300 miles long, and from 7 to 10 miles wide, along the River Gambia. The Colony with an area of 29 sq. miles, includes the Island of St. Mary, on which Bathurst stands, and the adjoining Division of St. Mary Kombo. They have their own system of administration. The Protectorate, 3,974 sq. miles in area, includes the Western, Central, MacCarthy Island and Upper River Divisions. The population of the Protectorate was estimated in 1953 as 261,564. A 1953 estimate of the population of Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary was 27,500.

Large deposits of ilmenite (titanium ore) have been discovered, exports of which were scheduled to begin at the end of 1955. At present, the Gambia relies to an unhealthy extent upon groundnuts as the main cash crop, which in most years accounts for some 90 per cent of total exports. Migrant farmers enter the Gambia from French Senegal during the groundnut season, and rent land from the local farmers, with whom they share the crop. There is no railway, and nearly all the crop is marketed through stations along the river, which is navigable to small boats throughout its length in the territory. Small quantities of palm kernels and hides and skins make up the remainder of the exports. Subsistence crops consist of rice, sorghums, millet and maize.

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone consists of the Colony Peninsula, 25 miles long and 10 miles wide; and the much larger area of the Protectorate, which is divided into three provinces: Northern, South Western and South Eastern.

A ten-year development plan drawn up in 1946 was replaced in 1949 by another¹ based on a study of the country's resources and the means by which it could raise production in the following five years. As far as agriculture was concerned, the recommendation was made that upland areas should be used mainly for the cultivation of permanent tree crops, which in Sierra Leone are particularly valuable exports; while the inland valley swamps should be brought under food crops, especially rice. This involves a fundamental change in traditional farming habits, and will take time and organisation before it becomes established. The Plan also recognised the fact that increased agricultural output hinged on better road communications, and provided for the building of some 550 miles of new trunk roads and ten bridges. By 1953, 103 miles of new roads had been opened to traffic and further roads totalling 84 miles in length were being built.

Sierra Leone's staple crop is rice, which is grown almost entirely for domestic consumption. Production has fallen in the last two years, and supplies have had to be imported. Efforts are being made to extend cultivation in lowland areas, and mechanical cultivation by tractors has been introduced in the southern littoral grasslands and north central flood plains. Experiments are also being made with some success in growing rice on cleared swamps along the coast, in the Scarcies region, and in the smaller inland swamp regions of the north. A few rice mills are operated by the government and private enterprise. The Regional Rice Research Station at Rokupr, in Kambia District, is doing valuable work on the study of rice production, particularly on mangrove soil.

Palm kernels are the most valuable export, accounting in 1954 for 33 per cent of the total value of exports. The oil palm grows wild and the collection of the fruit is somewhat haphazard. The Plan recommended the setting up of Pioneer mills at sites to be decided on, and also the

installation of power-driven or hand-manipulated kernel-cracking equipment, to take the place of the uneconomic method of expressing the oil by hand. Eight Pioneer oil mills had been set up by the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board by 1954. The Agricultural Department is introducing improved varieties of oil palm, and maintains an oil palm nursery at Njala. Another important export, which is almost exclusive to Sierra Leone, is piassava fibre. The fibre is used for making good-quality brooms and brushes and is produced from the stalk of the raphia palm which grows almost entirely in the Bonthe and Pujehun Districts. The Plan recommended the cutting of new waterways into the more inaccessible swamps.

Table 6 shows the production for export of the main cash crops for 1938 and 1947-50, and the targets set by the Plan. Table 7 shows estimated production of crops in 1953. The most promising increases have occurred in coffee and cocoa production, which has risen from 317 and 1,620 tons respectively in 1950, to an estimated 1,500 and 1,777 tons in 1953. Mechanical coffee-hulling is being introduced.

Livestock. Only approximate figures are available. It was estimated that in 1954 there were some 150,000 head of cattle, 25,000 goats, 10,000 sheep and 4,000 pigs. There is an animal husbandry station at Musaia and herds are maintained at Newton in the Colony, Njala in South Western Province, and at Rokupr.

Minerals. Exports of diamonds, chrome ore and iron ore amounted to £4,555,592 in 1954 and represented about 40 per cent of the total value of exports. High-grade haematite iron ore is mined in the Marampa Chieftdom and exported by a short rail haul to the port of Pepel. The Company engaged in developing these deposits is extending its activities to larger deposits further inland, although development of the new areas has not yet started. Chrome ore is mined at Ngerihun, near Hangha; diamonds in the Kono District, around Yengema. There is some illicit mining of, and trade in, diamonds. Small amounts of platinum, gold and bauxite are mined, but are of minor significance. Promising deposits of rutile have been discovered near the southern seaboard, and are likely to be exploited soon.

Communications. There were, in 1953, 2,756 miles of roads in the country, of which 1,604 miles were maintained by the Public Works Department, 1,030 miles by local government bodies, and 122 miles by private companies. Only a small proportion of the roads is tarred.

There are 312 miles of railway open to the public. A line from Marampa to Pepel, 57 miles long, is owned and maintained by the Sierra Leone Development Corporation, and is not open to the public.

Launch routes, estimated at 493 miles in length, are an important part of the system of transport. This mileage includes the coastal services from Freetown to the estuaries of the Great and Little Scarcies, and from Freetown to Bonthe.

GOLD COAST

The Gold Coast is divided into 6 regions: the 4 regions of the Colony (Accra, Western, Eastern and Trans-Volta/Togoland), the Northern Territories and Ashanti. The capital is Accra which, at the time of the 1948 census, had a population of 133,192 Africans and 2,734 Europeans. Togoland, which is under United Kingdom Trusteeship, is divided for administrative purposes into a northern part, included in the Northern Territories; and a southern section (Ho Administrative District) included in the Colony. The 1955 population estimate for the whole country, including Togoland, is 4,619,000.

¹ *A Plan of Economic Development for Sierra Leone*, H. Childs, 1949.

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Development. The Development Plan of the Gold Coast, approved by the Legislative Assembly in 1951, originally provided for expenditure of £77·5 million over the period 1951–56. Under the revised Plan this total has been increased to £81·8 million. Expenditure on development for the three years 1951–52, 1952–53 and 1953–54 was, respectively, £6·5, £13·9 and £15·6 million, and it was estimated that works completed and in progress in 1954–55 would cost £25·6 million. Expenditure is financed primarily by contributions from cocoa duty; also from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, loan funds and other sources. The contribution from cocoa duty in the two years 1951–52 and 1952–53 amounted to £14·5 million and £12·8 million respectively.

Agriculture. Farming methods and the types of crops grown are similar to those of Nigeria, described later. The Gold Coast, however, is more dependent on a single crop (cocoa) to pay its way. In the northern zone yams, cereals, shea butter, pulses and groundnuts are produced; in the forest zone, cocoa, oil-palm products, coconuts, citrus fruit, root vegetables, cereals and groundnuts; and in the coastal belt, coconuts, root vegetables and pulses. Rubber, coffee, cotton, bananas and fibres are produced in relatively small quantities; they are, nevertheless, becoming of increasing value as exports.

The volume of food produced in 1954 was estimated at 2·9 million tons. Apart from the lack of variety in local diet—a feature common to all the West African territories—domestic production of subsistence food is insufficient, although it is difficult to assess the degree of insufficiency; and quantities of what might be termed basic foodstuffs—maize, rice and palm kernel products—are imported.

The Development Plan set out two objectives of agricultural policy: the long-term one of diversifying agriculture by expanding the production of other crops besides cocoa, and increasing livestock output; and a shorter-term policy of seeking to improve output within the existing agricultural framework. Work under the first heading includes tsetse-fly control, soil surveys and conservation and experimental work to test the suitability of climate and soils for new crops or crops which are grown at present on a relatively small scale. The Plan also took note of the need to introduce mechanised farming in selected regions. A large-scale experiment of this kind is being carried out at Damongo, in the south-west of the Northern Territories. There a reserve has been made of some 32,000 acres, of which approximately 4,000 acres have so far been cleared and planted with groundnuts, rice, tobacco and sorghums. The scheme is being administered by the Gonja Development Company, a subsidiary of the Agricultural and Fisheries Corporation.¹ Mechanised cultivation is also being tried in a few other areas.

In 1954, for the first time, loans were made to farmers other than cocoa growers (who receive loans through the Cocoa Marketing Board) and the service is being expanded.

Cocoa. In any consideration of the economy of the Gold Coast the relatively high value of cocoa output to total output, and the dependence of the country on cocoa exports stand out. In the years 1948–51 the value of cocoa produced was estimated at from 30 to 40 per cent of the value of all food crops,² and in 1953–54 the proportion had remained unchanged. In that year main crop cocoa was

purchased for £27,664,357, while the value of food crops consumed was estimated (in 1953) at approximately £71,812,000 (Table 16). The value of cocoa production was thus approximately 38 per cent of the total.

Even more marked is the increasing predominance of cocoa in the country's exports. In 1938 the value of cocoa beans exported was approximately 40 per cent of the value of total exports. Due to the larger increases in cocoa prices in the international market in relation to other Gold Coast exports, in post-war years the proportion has risen to a little over 70 per cent of the total value of exports. Volume of production has, however, declined as a result of the devastation caused by "swollen shoot" and other diseases. Maximum production was reached in 1936 when 311,151 tons were exported. Monthly averages of exports were (in tons) 21,936 in 1938; 15,020 in 1947, and over the five-year period 1950–54, about 19,300 tons. The increase in cocoa production in Ashanti has not yet been sufficient to compensate for the decline in the older cocoa-growing areas of the Eastern Region and the Colony. The danger of depending for earnings of foreign exchange on a single crop, further increase of which is hampered by the difficulty of pest-control and which is, moreover, subject to wide fluctuations in demand as tastes change, is understood, but the production of alternative crops will take time, and must be preceded by research and experimental work. Table 22 shows the values and quantities of agricultural products, other than cocoa, exported during 1953 and 1954.

There are two marketing boards: the Cocoa Marketing Board, and the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board which at present handles oil-palm produce, copra, coconut oil, shea nuts and butter, coffee and groundnuts. The Boards fix standards of quality and minimum purchasing prices, maintain reserves for research, and finance schemes benefiting the peoples of the producing areas. An Ordinance of October, 1954 provided for the raising of the export duty on cocoa if the price should exceed £260 per ton. The proceeds of the additional duty accrue to the Government and are to be used to assist the economy as a whole, especially agriculture. Cocoa prices fell during 1955.

Mining and Manufacturing. Mining products are the next important export after cocoa, earning in 1954 approximately £19,320,000. Gold is mined in the Colony around Tarkwa and Dunkwa, and at Obuasi in south Ashanti; diamonds in the Birim valley. A notable feature of diamond-mining in the last few years has been the increase in the quantity produced by African diggers, which accounted for 70 per cent of the total output of diamonds in 1952. The proportion has since declined.

The Gold Coast is an important source of high-grade manganese ore. The mining of bauxite is a fairly new development. Considerable reserves exist, but at present they are being mined only on a small scale by a British company.

In 1953 Professor W. A. Lewis submitted his report³ on the possibilities of developing industry in the Gold Coast. In it he suggested the establishment of the following industries or, where small factory production was already in existence (as in the case of beer, furniture and bricks and tiles) the expansion of those facilities: oil-expressing, canned fruits and vegetables, salt (to be produced by the evaporation of sea-water), beer, bricks and tiles, glass and wood products. He noted that larger supplies of palm kernels and of suitable fruit and vegetables would have to be built up before processing plant could begin to operate on an economic basis. High-quality glass sands are available locally. The establishment of factories producing lime, salt and alcohol would be the first stage in the development of a chemical industry. The *Economic Survey*

¹ At the end of March, 1955 the Gold Coast Assembly passed through the Committee stage a Bill to create an Agricultural Development Corporation which would take over the functions of the Agricultural and Fisheries Corporation, the Agricultural Produce Marketing Board and the Loans Section of the Ministry of Agriculture.

² Report on *Financial and Physical Problems of Development in the Gold Coast*, Dudley Seers and C. R. Ross, 1952.

³ *Industrialisation and the Gold Coast*, W. A. Lewis, 1953.

of 1954 describes the progress which has been made. The Industrial Development Corporation, a government organisation created in 1947, had by September 1954 received some £945,000 out of a maximum total allocated to it of £1,000,000, of which £696,000 had been spent and £249,000 fully committed for existing or new projects. Subsidiary limited companies had been established for furniture making, joinery and wood-carving, bread-making, the manufacture of matches from local wood, the production of sectional timber houses, and the manufacture of wire nails. The Corporation had also invested in two companies, an oil mill in Accra to refine edible oils, and a tyre-re-treading company. Other possibilities are being investigated, including the installation of refrigeration plant to provide cold storage on hire, and the manufacture of paper, soap and compressed board. A shoe factory using modern machinery has already been installed in Accra. New industries which are declared to be "pioneer" industries are exempted from income tax during the first five years of operation.

The habit of private investment by the better-off members of the community in manufacturing enterprises has not yet been formed. Apart from the fact that the supplies of surplus funds are not large, investment in government securities and Treasury Bills is unattractive because of the low rates of interest offered in comparison with the returns obtained from other activities. In 1954 the Government placed funds at the disposal of the Bank of the Gold Coast to enable it to engage in mortgage business, and this should help small entrepreneurs by providing them with working capital to start or expand business. Short-term loans are also negotiable through the Guarantee Corporation created in 1954.

Communications. Total road mileage in 1954 was 8,100, excluding the mileage of roads built and maintained by local authorities and by the timber companies.

The main railway line runs from Takoradi to Kumasi, thence to Accra. There were 535 miles of track open at the beginning of 1954, since increased by a 17-mile stretch of line from Accra to the new port at Tema. A branch line from Achiasi to Kotoku, built with funds provided by the Federal Operations Administration of the United States was opened in February 1956. This line will shorten the distance between Takoradi and Accra by 160 miles.

The Gold Coast has no good natural harbours. Until the completion of an artificial harbour at Takoradi in 1928, merchandise had to be transported by surf boats and lighters to and from ships, and this is still the method used at Accra, Winneba and other ports. Extensions to Takoradi Harbour were started after the war and have now been completed. In 1952 the Government decided to build a new port at the village of Tema, east of Accra. By the end of 1954 the new road and rail links with Accra had been finished, and work had started on the new port and town which is to replace the village.

Volta Scheme. The development at Tema is linked with a much more ambitious scheme, described in a White Paper of November 1952, for the exploitation of the Lower Volta River as a source of power. The scheme falls into three parts; the construction of a dam and power station at Ajena, some 70 miles from the mouth of the Volta; the building at Kpong of an aluminium smelter which would draw on local supplies of bauxite and obtain its power from the Ajena station; and the carrying out of extensive public works such as port facilities, railways, roads, housing and schools. Financing of the scheme would be shared by the Governments of the United Kingdom and the Gold Coast, a Canadian and a British aluminium company. A Preparatory Commission was appointed in 1952 to carry

investigations forward. The work which is now proceeding at Tema is capable of being fitted into the larger scheme, if it is decided to undertake it.

NIGERIA

Nigeria is divided into three regions: Northern, Eastern and Western, with their capitals respectively at Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan. Lagos, separated since October 1st, 1954 from the Western Region, is the capital of the whole country. On the eastern boundary is that part of the Cameroons which is under United Kingdom Trusteeship. The Southern Cameroons, formerly included in the Eastern Region, has become, since October 1st, 1954 quasi-federal territory with its own legislature, over which the Commissioner of the Cameroons presides. The Northern Cameroons continues to be administered as a part of the Northern Region.

The Northern Region covers more than two-thirds of the country and has slightly more than half the total population. Population densities here are low in comparison with the other regions, although the Provinces of Kano and Katsina have densities of 204 and 157 per sq. mile respectively. The Western Region is more heavily populated, the highest density being reached in the Province of Ibadan with 365 people to the square mile. The Eastern Region is the smallest in area and the most heavily populated. Densities in the three largest provinces—Owerri, Onitsha and Calabar—are estimated respectively at 537, 363 and 247 persons to the square mile.¹

The proportion of the population depending on wage-earning for part or the whole of its income is small, as would be expected in an area where the vast majority are employed in agriculture on their own account. Exact year-to-year figures are not available for most occupations, with the exception of mining and government employment. A United Nations source² gave the following estimates for the wage-earning population in 1953: those engaged in agriculture and forestry, 47,300; building, 33,500; commerce, 23,500; transport, 42,700; government service, 64,000. The same source estimated the number of those employed in commerce and manufacturing in 1952 as 109,100, but the estimate is probably too high. These figures do not take into account those employed in domestic service, which in 1951 was estimated to absorb some 18,400 persons.

Agriculture. Information concerning the production of crops, area cultivated and general agricultural potentialities is extremely limited at present. No complete agricultural census has yet been taken. The Sample Census of Agriculture 1950-51, although valuable as a general guide, covers less than one per cent of the total number of villages in the country. Its estimates of production of some of the main crops are set out in Table 33. The later report prepared by the United Nations² confirms some of these estimates, although production figures of groundnuts and cocoa differ considerably from the Census figures. Since 1951 much educational, research and development work has been done, and increased production of export crops is shown in the rise in the volume of exports. On the other hand, the increase in subsistence crops may not have been so marked, and in some areas production may even have fallen, due to the greater attractiveness of cash crops.

Yet, despite the lack of full information, the Sample Census and the later estimates probably give a fairly accurate picture of the present position. Some 80 per cent of the population, engaged in growing mixed farm and tree crops on smallholdings which average from three to five acres,

¹ Census of 1952-53

² United Nations: *Review of Economic Activity in Africa, 1950-1954*

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produce about 56.1 per cent of the total gross domestic product, which in money terms is estimated at £382.2 million.

While in the decades before the war, more attention was paid to those crops which were valuable as exports, in recent years the need to increase and improve on crops consumed locally and introduce greater variety in order to remedy deficiencies in local diet has been recognised. The Agricultural Department, working in conjunction with the Regional Production Development Boards, is endeavouring to raise output by the use of fertilisers and more efficient tools, and by the introduction of some mechanised farming, necessarily on a limited scale at first, in specially selected areas. New crops have been introduced, and research work on soils and on control of plant pests and diseases is now more systematic. Experimental farms, group farming and land-settlement schemes, and the use of co-operative marketing and consumers' societies are some of the methods which are being tried.

Owing to the various modes of shifting cultivation by which land which has become unproductive is temporarily abandoned to permit a period of regeneration, only a small proportion of the total land area, estimated at 10 per cent, is in active use. Forests account for 32 per cent, and uncultivated land for about 57 per cent of the total. Much of the uncultivated land has, it is thought, been at some time or other under cultivation, and is capable of being brought into production again as more knowledge is accumulated about local conditions.

The variations in rainfall, humidity and temperature are described in the Geographical Survey, and need not be referred to here. Of the five main export crops, groundnuts and benniseed (sesame) are grown in quantity mainly in the dry northern belt, cotton in the southern provinces of the Northern Region, although a variety is grown in the Western Region, in parts of the Provinces of Oyo, Ondo and Ibadan. Cocoa is cultivated in the south-west, while the oil palm flourishes particularly in the Eastern Region. Subsistence crops, consisting mainly of root vegetables, pulses and cereals, are grown throughout the country, but the most productive area is in the so-called Middle Belt which exports food to regions where export crops are grown and where, consequently, less attention is paid to food crops. Rice cultivation is being encouraged in riverine and swamp areas, where work is being carried out to control and distribute the flood waters more equally over wide stretches of country.

Tree crops—cocoa, oil palm, kola trees, bananas, plantains and rubber—are an important feature of the economy in the south. Most of these are grown on smallholdings. There are, however, fairly extensive plantations of bananas, rubber and oil palms in the Cameroons operated under lease since 1946 by the Cameroons Development Corporation. Plantations of citrus fruit have also been established in the Ibadan area, and of oil palms and rubber by the United Africa Company in the Eastern Region, near Calabar and Sapele.

Farming is concentrated around the village, the size of the surrounding cultivated area varying according to population size, and the nature of the soil and terrain. There are few paid agricultural workers, except in the cocoa-producing areas and on the banana, oil palm and rubber plantations. Each adult has a plot of land on which he grows food for himself and his family. In most regions the plough is unknown, its place being taken by the hand hoe; nor are fertilisers used. In parts of the north, however, fields are manured by the herds of the nomadic Fulani which are allowed to graze on them during the dry season, after the harvest. "Green manure" (that is, a compost made of vegetable refuse) is used in areas where there are no cattle and in heavily farmed areas of the cattle zone,

particularly around Kano. The system of shifting cultivation allows for a period of fallowing. When the land becomes impoverished through cultivation over a period varying from one to three years, it is allowed to revert to bush while the farmer moves on to new land. In regions where the population density is low, land which has been cropped for a number of years is abandoned indefinitely; but this fallowing period tends to decrease in the more populous parts of the country. The advantage of bush fallowing is that it gives time for a cover of bush to grow which protects the soil from erosion.

Livestock. principally the Zebu strain of cattle, are concentrated in the tsetse-free area of the Northern Region and in the Bamenda Province of the Southern Cameroons, where they are kept by the pastoral Fulani. These herds, however, are subject to trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) and so cannot be introduced into the fly-infested Western and Eastern Regions, where small numbers of a strain of Muturu cattle, which have considerable tolerance of the disease, are kept. Experiments are being carried out on stock farms in the Provinces of Zaria, Oyo and Bamenda to up-grade Muturu cattle with imported herds, and produce a type of good milk and beef cattle capable of withstanding trypanosomiasis.

Goats and sheep are kept mainly in the Northern and Eastern Regions. The "Red Sokoto" goat, native to the Provinces of Sokoto and Kano, produces the bulk of the world's morocco leather.

Industry. The main industries are mining and building (including civil engineering), which were estimated as producing £57.8 million of the total gross domestic product in 1952-53.

Nigeria is a leading world producer of tin, ranking after Malaya and Indonesia, Bolivia and the Belgian Congo. Tin is mined near Jos in the Plateau Province. Approximately 95 per cent of the columbite available outside the U.S.S.R. is also produced in Nigeria. This mineral, invaluable in the production of special steels for modern aircraft engines, is found in association with tin in various parts of the Bauchi Plateau. About half a million tons of coal are produced annually at Enugu, in the Eastern Region, nearly the whole of which is consumed locally, mainly by the railways. Gold production has fallen considerably from approximately 26,000 troy ounces in 1937 to 912 troy ounces in 1954. It is entirely in the hands of small firms or private operators. Most of the gold mined is absorbed internally. Traces of oil have been found in Calabar Province, but it is not yet known whether the deposits are large enough for commercial exploitation.

There is little manufacturing industry. The main difficulties in planning development are those which are present in all under-developed regions. These are the problems of deciding priorities, of finding the necessary capital, and training managers and skilled workers. A beginning has been made, however, in the direction of setting up factories to process domestic raw materials. The United Africa Company operate a plywood factory at Sapele, and there are sawmills, soap factories, a brewery, a cigarette factory which uses a blend of imported and home-grown leaf, a fruit-canning factory, some light engineering works and tyre re-treading plants. In the Northern Region the British Cotton-Growing Association has established cotton ginneries, and there are groundnut oil mills in the Region. Pioneer oil mills for the more efficient extraction of oil from the palm kernel have been set up in various parts of the country. A margarine factory was started at Apapa in 1954. Two textile mills are in operation, at Kano and Lagos. Nevertheless, Nigeria is still at the handicraft stage of development. Weaving and spinning are done in

villages and on farms, and some 40 per cent of the cotton produced is consumed in home manufacture. Woodwork, basket-making and pottery are other home industries, and centres for the training and advice of craftsmen in these and other trades have been organised by the federal and regional governments.

Marketing and Development Boards: Co-operative Societies. The Marketing Boards have played an extremely important part in the economic and financial life of Nigeria—not only in raising the production and quality of the four main agricultural products of the country, but also in supplying development capital.

The Cocoa Marketing Board was set up in 1947; the Groundnut, Oil Palm Produce and Cotton Marketing Boards in 1949. In the post-war period, when prices of primary products have been rising, the boards have been able to accumulate large surpluses, part of which has been held as reserves against falls in export prices. Legislation in 1951 and 1954 transferred to the Regional Production Development Boards responsibility for the economic activities of the Marketing Boards and placed the latter on a regional basis. A Central Marketing Board has also been created, to set standards of quality and arrange for transport and overseas marketing. Price and stabilisation policies remain the concern of the regional boards.

Regional Development (Loans) Boards and Regional Production Development Boards were created in 1949. The latter are concerned with promoting schemes for land settlement and agricultural development, for the establishment of industries and the improvement of communications, and with encouraging scientific research. They are financed by the Marketing Boards from surpluses accruing from the sale of produce.

Co-operative Thrift, Credit, Marketing and Consumers' Societies function in each region.

Government Revenue and Expenditure. A feature of the Nigerian budget—and, indeed, of the budgets of the other B.W.A. territories—is the dependence on customs and excise duties for a large part of revenue and the comparatively small amounts contributed by direct taxes. Under the heading of "Direct Taxes" are included Company Tax, charged at a flat rate of 9s. in the £ on profits computed on principles similar to those applying in the United Kingdom, and income tax payable by non-Africans throughout the country, and by Africans who are resident in, or derive income from Lagos. Income tax is charged on incomes of £150 or less at a flat-rate, after deduction of personal reliefs, of 6s. to 18s. per annum. Higher incomes are taxed at a rate rising from 4½d. in the £ to 15s. in the £ (on incomes exceeding £10,000). The amounts paid by companies in the years 1953 and 1954 were respectively £6,410,000 and £4,477,000. Tax on personal incomes therefore, represents only a fraction of revenue (Table 38).

In 1938 and 1939 there were budgetary deficits of £34,000 and £1,056,000 respectively. In each year since the war surpluses have been registered, except in 1949 when there was a deficit of £87,000. The general revenue balance at March 31st, 1954 was £31,052,000. The Government's reserves are held in various funds, the largest being the Revenue Equalisation Fund, established to meet recurrent expenditure at present being met out of

Colonial Welfare and Development grants. At April 1st, 1954 the balance in the Fund amounted to £16,040,000.

The Lagos Conference which met in January-February of 1954 decided on important changes in revenue allocation to the Regions. Under the Nigeria (Revenue Allocation) Order in Council of 1951, regional legislatures were empowered to impose certain taxes, but the central government continued to collect, and to keep most of the proceeds of income tax, customs and excise duties and mining royalties. The system of regional distribution approved at the Lagos Conference provides for the allocation to the regions, on a derivation basis,¹ of the whole of the import duty on motor spirits, and of one-half of the proceeds of other customs and excise duties (including export duties); the distribution of mining royalties to the region of origin; the allocation of federal personal income tax proceeds to the region of the taxpayer's residence; and for the retention by the Federal Government of the proceeds of income tax on companies and on residents in Lagos. It was also further agreed that grants totalling £7 million would be made to the regions as their share of federal reserves. Since application of the principle of derivation might tend to aggravate regional differences in financial strength, the Fiscal Commissioner recommended that the Federal Government should have power to make discretionary grants to regions.

In March, 1955 the House of Representatives approved an interim development plan which includes a number of urgent projects recommended by the International Bank Mission. The interim plan will cost over £22 million, of which some £9 million will be spent during the financial year 1955-56.

Communications.

Railways: There are 1,903 miles of standard-gauge railway (2,218 miles of track), and 133 miles of narrow-gauge railway, from Zaria to Jos. There are main lines from Lagos and from Port Harcourt which meet at Zaria, to Gusau and Kaura Namoda to the west and to Nguru to the east. Over 80 per cent of the gross earnings of the railway is from goods traffic. Until 1955 the railway was under the direct control of the government, but in that year the Railway Corporation was established, so that the railway will in future be run as a commercial body and will have much greater administrative freedom. There are various plans and possibilities for development, some of which have been recommended by the International Bank, which the new Corporation is to consider.

Water Transport: Lagos and Port Harcourt are the principal ports of Nigeria, but there are smaller ports at Calabar, Burutu, Sapele, Warri, Victoria and Tiko. The Niger, which is navigable for 537 miles upstream to Jebba, and its main tributary, the Benue, are the chief inland waterways. The Nigerian Ports Authority, set up in 1955, is responsible for all inland waterways and port and shipping facilities.

The road mileage in 1953 was approximately 28,807, of which 1,631 were tarred. Lagos and Kano are international airports.

¹ That is, that the proceeds of taxes should be divided among the regions in the proportion in which the peoples of those regions have contributed to them.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

STATISTICAL SURVEY

GAMBIA

POPULATION

TABLE 1

MAIN TRIBAL DIVISIONS IN THE PROTECTORATE
(Approximate figures for 1953)

Mandingo	115,171
Fula (all tribal subdivisions)	58,729*
Wollof	35,016
Serahuli	19,536
Jola	18,041
Others	15,071
TOTAL	261,564

* Includes 2,476 Tombukos previously shown amongst "others".

Population of Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary (1953 estimate) 27,500.

Source: Colonial Reports, *The Gambia* (1952 and 1953).

FINANCE

TABLE 2

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

	1946	1950	1951	1952	1953*	1954†
Gross Revenue	616.3	999.2	1,144.8	1,431.5	1,370.2	1,491.0
Gross Expenditure	545.9	1,062.3	1,171.0	1,424.2	1,370.2	1,491.0

* Revised Estimate. † Estimate.

Revenue Items—Customs receipts, in £'000, for 1946 and 1950–54 inclusive, were as follows: £298.1; £437.8; £541.5; £659.1; £481.0 and £716.8 (last two years estimated only).

Source: *Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for 1954*.

PUBLIC DEBT

The PUBLIC DEBT at the end of December, 1953 amounted to £198,760.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TABLE 3

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(£'000)

	1938	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Total Imports*	277.4	2,921.0	3,997.5	3,709.0	2,219.2	2,593.3
Re-Exports*	33.2	115.7	350.9	264.3	253.9	} 3,046.0
Domestic Exports	255.7	2,169.8	3,018.1	3,695.7	2,606.7	

* Excluding Specie.

EXPORT OF UNSHELLED GROUNDNUTS

	1935-39 (average)	1950	1951	1952	1953
Value (£'000)	390	2,107	2,697	3,562	2,478
Quantity ('000 tons)	51	58.8	53.8	60.7	51.0

SIERRA LEONE

POPULATION

TABLE 4

Estimate at June 30th, 1952:

Colony (Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, York Island and the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island)	130,000
Protectorate	1,875,000
	<u>2,005,000</u>

AREA AND LAND USE

TABLE 5

Arable Land (including land for growing tree crops, vines or shrubs)	15,348 sq. miles
Permanent meadow and pasture	8,500 „ „
Forest	1,162 „ „
All other land	2,915 „ „
TOTAL AREA	<u>27,925 „ „</u>

AGRICULTURE

TABLE 6

PRODUCTION FOR EXPORT OF MAIN CASH CROPS
(tons)

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950	TARGETS SET BY CHILD'S PLAN
Palm Kernels	63,697	61,240	66,431	76,541	71,269	100,000
Palm Oil	1,066	637	2,208	3,308	1,940	10,000
Groundnuts	—	24	890	2,454	3,405	5,000
Benniseed	374	3	350	287	804	500
Kola Nuts	1,450	2,300	1,840	1,680	1,070	2,000
Cocoa	384	439	1,379	714	1,620	3,000
Coffee	38	276	347	256	317	700
Piassava	3,791	2,958	2,159	2,785	5,348	4,000
Ginger	2,705	1,451	1,318	1,395	2,251	2,000
TOTALS	73,505	69,328	76,922	89,420	88,084	127,200

(£)

	1938	1947	1948	1949	1950
Palm Kernels	457,031	1,301,742	1,744,591	2,314,038	2,277,752
Palm Oil	16,025	30,857	115,958	186,348	105,411
Groundnuts	—	506	26,558	71,630	100,011
Benniseed	3,700	55	11,538	10,728	33,811
Kola Nuts	29,875	229,099	166,033	155,216	106,244
Cocoa	5,849	16,930	102,941	65,627	117,212
Coffee	792	15,137	19,148	17,165	39,692
Piassava	40,369	150,315	88,345	118,744	273,336
Ginger	60,680	71,258	73,682	146,790	563,936
TOTALS	614,322	1,815,899	2,349,394	3,086,295	3,616,805

Source: *Economic Survey of the Colonial Territories*, Vol. III; 1952. H. Childs' *A Plan of Economic Development for Sierra Leone*.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

TABLE 7
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS 1953

CROP	AREA (acres)	ANNUAL PRODUCTION BY AMOUNT (tons)
Rice—as paddy	780,000	270,000
Millet and Sorghum	50,000	32,000
Maize	20,000	8,000
Edible dry beans }	4,000	7,000
Edible dry peas }		
Groundnuts—undecorticated	25,000	7,465
Coconuts	4,000	n.a.
Bananas and Plantains	n.a.	n.a.
Coffee:		
(i) Arabica	—	—
(ii) Robusta	3,570	1,500
(iii) Other	1,841	
Cocoa	10,000	1,777
Manioc (cassava)	35,000	35,000
Sweet potatoes (including Yams)	10,000	10,000
Sisal and other hard fibres	n.a.	5,348
Other tree fruits—kola	n.a.	1,520
Oil Palm	5,000,500	—
Kernels	—	69,000
Ginger	9,000	2,000

Sou.ce: Colonial Report, *Sierra Leone* (1953).

FINANCE

TABLE 8
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

	1945	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954*	1955†
<i>Revenue:</i>							
Ordinary	1,722.9	2,942.7	3,452.1	4,313.1	5,058.3	6,927.9	6,393.6
Extraordinary‡	119.1	325.8	398.6	900.7	359.8	1,136.0	1,376.3
TOTAL REVENUE	1,842.0	3,268.5	3,850.7	5,213.8	5,418.1	8,063.9	7,769.9
<i>Expenditure:</i>							
Ordinary	1,453.7	2,091.1	2,790.4	3,665.1	3,852.0	4,837.7	5,240.2
Extraordinary	458.2	887.7	1,114.0	1,736.5	1,415.1	3,026.1	2,381.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,911.9	2,978.8	3,904.4	5,401.6	5,267.1	7,863.9	7,621.2

Revenue from Customs dues amounted in each of the years 1950–53 to (in £'000): £1,445.9; £1,796.2; £2,233.6 (excluding £457.3 transferred to Sierra Leone Development Fund); £2,375.0 (excluding £421.1 transferred to Sierra Leone Development Fund).

* Revised Estimates. † Estimates. ‡ Including Colonial Development and Welfare Vote.

Source: *Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure* (1955).

PUBLIC DEBT

The PUBLIC DEBT at the end of December, 1953 amounted to £5,128,841.

EXTERNAL TRADE
TABLE 9
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

	1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Quantity	Value (£)	Quantity	Value (£)	Quantity	Value (£)	Quantity	Value (£)
Cocoa Beans (tons)	1,811	525,974	2,061	638,481	1,631	452,923	1,738	802,565
Coffee, raw (lb.)	3,194	218	2,687	217	2,352,482	333,014	5,361,216	862,892
Bananas (lb.)	1,185,419	13,955	885,107	9,785	1,182,803	11,410	1,482,208	16,169
Rice (tons)	87	3,295	299	9,930	663	43,425	73	5,680
Coconuts (no.)	721,766	13,256	360,765	8,067	222,656	2,506	2,086*	2,445
Kola Nuts (lb.)	3,404,166	181,979	2,782,654	181,009	2,699,148	136,385	3,090,864	275,545
Ginger (lb.)	7,281,767	772,393	3,393,699	169,629	4,164,894	144,702	2,561,328	162,206
Peppers and Chillies (lb.)	247,194	23,427	130,141	8,187	54,644	3,677	9,856	941
Diamonds (carat)	477,130	1,371,749	423,327	1,217,059	416,742	1,433,884	443,598	1,699,875
Piassava (lb.)	13,703,710	283,010	7,943,544	138,671	5,927,288	192,452	12,752,880	334,210
Gum Copal (lb.)	944	24	2,804	822	13,486	600	—	—
Chrome Ore (tons)	11,930	115,619	23,970	282,309	26,096	331,739	15,120	165,025
Iron Ore (tons)	1,184,735	1,480,960	1,378,959	2,228,685	1,200,240	4,345,429	877,306	2,690,692
Groundnuts (tons)	3,619	189,416	2,169	182,322	2,686	153,000	1,142	64,288
Palm Kernels (tons)	75,102	4,549,777	76,375	5,189,566	68,904	4,259,539	68,080	3,763,924
Palm Oil (tons)	3,191	260,844	833	95,540	362	26,873	919	53,667
Benniseed (tons)	46	3,074	336	33,274	636	45,666	198	17,561

* Cwt.

Source: Colonial Report *Sierra Leone* 1953; *Sierra Leone Monthly Trade Statistics*.

TABLE 10
IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(Value in £)

COUNTRIES	1951*	1952*	1953	1954
<i>British Commonwealth:</i>				
United Kingdom	5,154,301	6,729,397	7,870,681	8,901,849
Australia	40,347	43,833	31,372	34,317
Canada	76,186	55,986	116,734	178,519
Cyprus	39,276	84,498	104,637	122,727
Gambia	2,020	2,682	8,209	—
Hong Kong	116,332	65,220	177,703	407,644
India	440,174	742,244	591,819	598,436
Nigeria	102,853	125,835	118,754	184,750
Nyasaland	255,244	256,666	270,678	294,351
Union of South Africa	112,792	136,298	97,666	114,084
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	75,938	142,920	125,677	153,351
TOTAL	6,415,463	8,385,579	9,513,930	10,990,028
Republic of Ireland	99,125	228,715	150,659	149,937
<i>Foreign Countries:</i>				
Belgium	119,366	75,822	36,621	65,931
Czechoslovakia	22,719	39,123	29,106	57,671
Denmark	19,741	18,637	22,725	41,424
France	60,339	48,271	43,832	68,643
German Federal Republic	143,443	169,095	75,602	151,914
German Democratic Republic	—	97	1,139	2,942
Italy	60,061	100,119	60,699	422,741
Japan	346,373	276,552	88,544	128,666
Madeira	18,704	13,230	11,139	10,984
Netherlands	133,513	165,933	208,939	306,071
Netherlands West Indies	239,471	284,291	322,211	452,312
Spain	74,171	49,691	11,027	10,970
Sweden	69,385	45,732	70,651	63,804
United States	254,485	313,073	325,939	263,831
Other Foreign Countries	130,061	67,474	123,660	188,381
TOTAL	1,691,832	1,667,140	1,431,834	2,236,285
GRAND TOTAL	8,206,420	10,281,434	11,096,423	13,376,250

* Excluding bullion and specie.

Sources: Colonial Report *Sierra Leone* (1953); Trade Reports and Monthly Trade Statistics.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

TABLE II
EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES*
(Value in £)

COUNTRIES	1951	1952	1953	1954
<i>British Commonwealth:</i>				
United Kingdom	8,414,481	8,676,908	9,310,589	7,654,439
Australia	5,723	313	624	—
Canada	12,956	1,023	865	1,268
Gambia	289,281	234,878	193,404	297,844
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—
Nigeria	21,010	40,078	24,288	19,966
Union of South Africa	41,083	20,102	12,949	20,107
Other parts of the British Commonwealth	19,660	10,288	51,021	34,002
TOTAL BRITISH COMMONWEALTH	8,804,194	8,983,590	9,593,740	8,027,626
Republic of Ireland	1,096	—	18	—†
<i>Foreign Countries:</i>				
Belgium	15,240	4,870	9,451	153,516
Denmark	18,000	8,541	62,421	101,598
France	32,943	10,992	43,202	90,065
German Federal Republic	383,735	747,595	1,070,345	590,821
Italy	5	—	17,268	—†
Netherlands	77,057	66,236	266,620	1,303,854
Sweden	12,811	2,092	3,416	6,142
United States	625,687	790,934	1,069,204	836,124
Other Foreign Countries	60,317	24,429	36,170	147,663
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	1,225,795	1,655,089	2,578,097	3,229,783
Ships' Stores	37,357	48,410	30,359	124,264
GRAND TOTAL	10,068,442	10,687,689	12,202,214	11,381,673

* Excluding re-exports of bullion and specie. † Not stated separately.

GOLD COAST AREA AND POPULATION

TABLE 12

AREA:

	<i>sq. miles</i>
Colony	23,937
Ashanti	24,379
Northern Territories	30,486
Togoland (under United Kingdom Trusteeship)	13,040
	91,842

POPULATION

YEAR	GOLD COAST*	COLONY*	ASHANTI	NORTHERN TERRITORIES*
<i>1948 Census:</i>				
Total African and Non-African .	4,118,450	2,222,810	818,944	1,076,696
Non-African	6,770	5,394	1,162	214
<i>Mid-Year Estimates:</i>	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
Total African and Non-African:				
1948	4,144	* 2,237	825	1,082
1951†	4,342	2,380	877	1,085
1952	4,409	2,418	894	1,097
1953	4,478	2,456	912	1,110
1954	4,548	2,496	930	1,112
Non-African:				
1948	7.0	5.6	1.2	0.2
1951†	9.3	7.3	1.6	0.3
1952	10.3	8.1	1.8	0.3
1953	11.0	8.7	1.9	0.4

* Includes figures for Togoland under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

† From 1951 figures for KRACHI, in the southern section of Togoland, are included in the Colony—prior to December, 1950 KRACHI was administered with the northern section of Togoland, as part of the Northern Territories.

Source. *Digest of Statistics*, May 1955.

LABOUR

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE MALE POPULATION OF WORKING AGE.
DECEMBER 1953

	(Thousands)
<i>Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing</i>	865
1. Agriculture (excluding cocoa but including livestock and subsistence farming)	613
2. Cocoa farming (including labourers carrying beans to store or transport)	185
3. Forestry, timber logging, etc.	24
4. Fishing	43
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	48
1. Gold	32
2. Diamond	8
3. Manganese	7
4. Bauxite	1
<i>Manufacturing</i>	74
<i>Construction</i>	50
<i>Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services</i>	5
<i>Commerce</i>	115
<i>Transport, Storage and Communication</i>	39
1. Railways	10
2. Road	20
3. Water	5
4. Storage and Communications	4
<i>Services</i>	74
	<u>1,270</u>

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

DEVELOPMENT

TABLE 14
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESERVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN
CLASSIFIED BY TYPE OF SERVICE *
(£ thousands)

SERVICES	ORIGINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	PROPOSED EXPENDITURE†			ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1ST APRIL, 1951 to 31ST MARCH 1956		
		Revised Development Plan	Reserve Development Plan	Total Plan	Development Plan	Reserve Development Plan	Total
<i>Revenue producing services:</i>							
Trading	18,553	11,801	14,796	26,597	10,845	6,678	17,523
Other	3,500	5,986	1,359	7,345	5,426	724	6,150
<i>Agriculture and Trade:</i>							
Economic	15,305	21,543	606	22,149	19,505	606	20,111
Advisory	1,189	775	—	775	764	—	764
Fiscal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Law and Order	3,303	4,748	80	4,828	4,522	80	4,602
Social	26,283	26,080	733	26,813	24,166	639	24,805
Administration	7,933	10,881	8,822	19,703	10,771	3,491	14,262
GRAND TOTAL	76,066	81,814	26,396	108,200	75,999	12,218	88,217

* Loans to finance Takoradi Harbour Extensions do not pass through the Development Funds and are omitted from this analysis. A total of £5.15 million will have been raised from the Cocoa Marketing Board at March 31st, 1956, and loaned to the Railway and Harbour Administration for this purpose.

† Total proposed expenditure refers to expenditure from the Development and Special Development Funds under the Revised Development Plan and expenditure from the Reserve Development Fund, revised up to March 31st, 1955.

Source: *Economic Survey*, 1954.

AGRICULTURE

TABLE 15
ESTIMATED AREA AND PRODUCTION OF FOOD CROPS IN 1953

CROP	THOUSANDS OF ACRES UNDER EACH CROP				Production in thousand tons
	Colony inc. S. Togoland	Ashanti	Northern Territories inc. N. Togoland	Total	
Maize	208	67	79	354	166
Millet	—	—	432	432	97
Sorghum	—	—	332	332	78
Rice	22	6	20	48	22
Plantain	245	68	—	313	1,256
Cassava	157	46	1	204	504
Cocoyam	155	45	—	200	510
Yam	31	58	59	148	474
Groundnut (seed)	3	22	111	136	29
Pulses	—	—	39	39	31

Source: Colonial Report, *Gold Coast* (1953).

TABLE 16
ESTIMATED VALUE OF CROPS CONSUMED BY REGIONS (1952-53)
(£'000)

CROP	1952					1953				
	Eastern Province	Western Province	Ashanti	Northern Territ'r's	TOTAL	Eastern Province	Western Province	Ashanti	Northern Territ'r's	TOTAL
Plantain . . .	3,977	4,936	2,568	—	11,481	3,167	3,656	2,117	—	8,940
Cassava . . .	6,489	2,605	2,256	265	11,615	5,899	2,368	2,238	265	10,770
Yams . . .	2,537	979	3,870	4,670	12,056	2,174	890	3,477	4,245	10,786
Cocoyams . . .	1,862	1,755	941	—	4,558	1,693	1,755	1,057	—	4,505
Maize . . .	4,351	2,369	1,778	1,042	9,540	3,735	2,154	1,718	873	8,480
Millet . . .	—	—	—	4,830	4,830	—	—	—	4,391	4,391
Guinea Corn . . .	—	—	—	3,452	3,452	—	—	—	3,138	3,138
Groundnuts . . .	74	—	572	1,701	2,347	79	—	584	1,736	2,399
Pulses . . .	—	—	—	1,691	1,691	—	—	—	1,771	1,771
Rice . . .	986	128	304	819	2,237	896	116	304	819	2,135
Edible Oils . . .	2,436	1,377	1,224	—	5,037	2,605	1,450	1,289	—	5,344
Miscellaneous Crops . . .	3,812	3,069	2,723	465	10,069	3,405	2,790	2,475	423	9,153
TOTAL . . .	26,524	17,218	16,236	18,935	78,913	23,713	15,179	15,259	17,661	71,812

* No estimates of the value of total *production* by region are available, but since inter-regional trade in local crops is estimated to amount to only 2 per cent of total output these figures correspond closely to the value of production in each region.

Source: *Economic Survey* 1953.

LIVESTOCK
GOLD COAST INCLUDING TOGOLAND

	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Cattle ('000 head)	360	335	390	395
Sheep ('000 head)	520	316	464	464

Source: United Nations' *Statistical Yearbook*, 1954.

COCOA

TABLE 17
PRODUCTION BY REGIONS

CROP YEAR	1951-53									
	ASHANTI		EASTERN PROVINCE		WESTERN PROVINCE		TRANS-VOLTA		TOTAL	
	('000 tons)	% of total	('000 tons)	% of total	('000 tons)	% of total	('000 tons)	% of total	('000 tons)	% of total
1951-52	97,669	46.3	58,723	27.9	30,703	14.6	23,568	11.2	210,663	100.0
1952-53	118,297	47.9	61,541	24.9	39,235	15.9	27,909	11.3	246,982	100.0

Production of main crop cocoa was 205,793 tons in 1953-54. The revised estimate of the 1954-55 main crop was 220,000 tons.

DECLARED PURCHASES

(tons)

	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
Main Crop . . .	206,904	243,385	205,793
Mid-Crop . . .	3,759	3,597	4,900

Sources: *Economic Surveys*, 1953 and 1954; *Digest of Statistics*, May 1955.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

MINERALS

TABLE 18
GOLD AND DIAMOND PRODUCTION

	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954
Gold ('000 fine oz. troy) . . .	674.9	698.7	691.5	731.0	787.1
Diamonds ('000 carat) Total . . .	1,301	1,753	2,190	2,181	2,135
African diggers	—	877	1,509	1,250	1,135
Companies	—	876	680	931	1,000

TABLE 19
EXPORT OF MINERALS
(Monthly averages or calendar months)

	BAUXITE		MANGANESE		DIAMONDS		GOLD		TOTAL VALUE, BAUXITE, MANGANESE, DIAMONDS AND GOLD (£'000)
	Quantity ('000 tons)	Value (£'000)	Quantity ('000 dry tons)	Value (£'000)	Quantity ('000 carat)	Value (£'000)	Quantity ('000 fine oz. troy)	Value (£'000)	
1938	—	—	27.0	76	108	46	56.5	403	525
1951	10.8	18.9	67.2	601	147	535	57.7	714	1,868
1952	6.2	11.5	66.2	694	178	450	58.7	770	1,926
1953	9.6	16.8	62.2	727	180	327	61.1	788	1,859
1954	13.6	24.0	38.4	428	180	341	65.7	817	1,610

Source: *Digest of Statistics*, May 1955.

FINANCE

TABLE 20
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(£'000)

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54
<i>Revenue</i> .						
Total, including Extraordinary . . .	11,639	18,106	20,861	30,764	42,510	49,942
Customs and Excise	5,617	11,069	12,284	21,431	26,478	31,362
Direct Taxation	3,046	3,670	4,564	5,295	8,522	8,035
Other	2,976	3,368	4,013	4,038	7,511	10,545
<i>Expenditure</i> .*						
Total, including Extraordinary . . .	11,488	14,144	17,834	32,965	38,481	44,243

* Includes expenditure on development from surplus assets up to 1951-52; from 1951-52 includes transfers to Development Funds from current revenue.

Sources: *Digest of Statistics*, May 1955; Colonial Reports, *Gold Coast*, 1952 and 1953.

PUBLIC DEBT: At March 31st, 1954, total external funded debt amounted to £8,410,000; total internal debt (funded and unfunded) to £9,965,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TABLE 21
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(in £'000)

	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954
Imports	7,867	63,793	66,611	73,803	71,647
Exports including re-exports	11,429	91,990	86,377	89,943	114,729
Volume Index Imports (1948 = 100)	--	168	167	205	211
Volume Index Exports (1948 = 100)	--	111	108	117	108

Source: *Digest of Statistics*, May 1955.

TABLE 22
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS OTHER THAN COCOA, 1953 AND 1954*

	UNIT	1953		1954	
		Quantity	Value £	Quantity	Value £
Coconuts { nuts	cwt.	20,649	25,812	22,227	27,616
{ copra	ton	1,959	186,473	3,587	284,284
Palm { kernels	ton	7,001	409,798	8,734	515,837
{ oil	ton	420	26,226	542	49,855
Kolanuts	cwt.	113,420	388,401	94,565	272,982
Other nuts	cwt.	6,507	10,514	484	1,568
Limes { fruit	cwt.	6,306	6,307	1,219	1,217
{ juice	gall.	57,024	6,280	67,001	6,700
Bananas, fresh	cwt.	1,596	8,933	6,356	15,774
Rubber	ton	334	37,042	267	25,870
Coffee { raw	cwt.	790	9,943	9,457	120,048
{ roasted	cwt.			1,284	18,219
Spices	lb.	11,092	266	13,791	311
Tobacco	cwt.	--	--	833	8,074

* Excluding ships' stores

Source: *Economic Survey*, 1954.

TABLE 23
IMPORTS BY CLASSES OF COMMODITIES
(£'000)
(Monthly averages or calendar months)

	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954
Food	98	820	790	940	938
Beverages and Tobacco	40	298	331	346	305
Crude Materials	7	6	11	6	16
Mineral Fuels	51	350	467	389	386
Oils and Fats	2	5	8	9	11
Chemicals	48	298	333	353	369
Manufactures classified by Material	212	2,310	2,227	2,419	2,310
Machinery and Transport Equipment	155	799	913	1,080	1,021
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	42	427	465	605	437
Miscellaneous Transactions	--	2	3	3	178
TOTAL	650	5,316	5,551	6,150	5,971

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TABLE 24
IMPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(£'000)
(Monthly averages or calendar months)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Belgium	118	62	38	66
Canada and Newfoundland	49	19	45	96
Czechoslovakia	59	42	55	73
France	62	40	44	105
French West Africa	107	99	126	158
German Federal Republic	228	166	194	285
India	94	128	59	81
Italy	122	68	123	109
Japan	334	237	332	441
Netherlands	348	412	493	499
Netherlands West Indies	150	227	147	135
Union of South Africa	78	70	85	97
United Kingdom	2,829	3,157	3,547	2,878
United States	286	403	332	230

TABLE 25
EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(£'000)
(Monthly averages or calendar months)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Australia	133	113	102	210
Belgium	73	43	24	54
Canada and Newfoundland	131	71	79	38
France	69	18	1	170
French Togoland	68	92	85	78
German Federal Republic	438	605	550	1,302
Italy	14	31	106	121
Netherlands	370	417	479	922
Nigeria	31	21	19	30
Norway	152	195	190	191
Sweden	126	78	110	122
Switzerland	1	1	1	—
Union of South Africa	51	54	67	107
U.S.S.R.	284	349	301	607
United Kingdom	3,186	2,908	3,137	3,849
United States of America	2,372	2,056	2,037	1,629

Source: *Digest of Statistics*, May 1955.

TRANSPORT

TABLE 26
RAILWAY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC
(Monthly averages or calendar months)

	PASSENGER		FREIGHT	
	Passenger Miles	Average Length of Journey	Total Tonnage of Goods Carried	Estimated Ton-mileage of Goods
	Million miles	Miles	Thousands	Million miles
1947-48	16.4	31.1	119	9.5
1948-49	13.4	30.8	140	11.3
1949-50	11.6	29.8	142	11.6
1950-51	13.4	29.5	164	13.3
1951-52	15.5	33.0	156	12.4
1952-53	16.2	30.4	155	12.9
1953-54	11.0	28.2	153	13.3

Source: *Digest of Statistics*, May 1955.

NIGERIA**AREA AND POPULATION**

TABLE 27

REGION	Area (sq. miles)	1931 Census ('000)	1952-53 Census ('000)	Estimated Density (per sq. mile) 1952-53
Northern Region .	264,282	11,434	16,840	60
Western " .	45,376	3,729	6,088	134
Eastern " .	29,484	4,266	7,218	245
Cameroons .	34,081	375*	753*	44*
Lagos (Township) .	27	126	272	10,070

* Population figures refer to the Southern Cameroons only.

Population figures of the Northern Cameroons are included in those of the Northern Region.

Source: *Digest of Statistics*.

TABLE 28

MAIN TRIBAL GROUPS

<i>Northern Region</i>					<i>Western Region</i>				
Hausa	5,488,000				Yoruba	4,508,000			
Fulani	3,023,000				Edo	452,000			
Kanuri	1,298,000				Ibo	373,000			
Tiv	773,000				<i>Eastern Region</i>				
Yoruba	536,000				Ibo	4,917,000			
Nupe	349,000				Ibibio	737,000			

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH
DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND NATIONAL INCOME

TABLE 29
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT OF NIGERIA 1952-53

	£'000,000	Percentage of Total
<i>Agriculture</i>	450.2	66.1
Farm Crops	305.0	44.8
Tree Crops	77.2	11.3
Forest Products	27.3	4.0
Livestock Products	34.4	5.1
Fishing	6.3	0.9
<i>Industry</i>	71.2	10.5
Minerals	9.5	1.4
Manufactures and Power	3.9	0.6
Building and Civil Engineering	48.3	7.1
Handicraft	9.5	1.4
<i>Services</i>	128.5	18.9
Transport and Distribution*	104.5	15.4
Bank, Insurance and Other Professions	1.1	0.2
Missions	3.0	0.4
Domestic Services	3.5	0.5
Miscellaneous Services	6.4	0.9
Ownership of Buildings	6.0	0.9
Intrahousehold Services	4.0	0.6
<i>Government</i>	30.4	4.5
TOTAL	680.3	100.0

* Including operations of Marketing Board.

TABLE 30
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME OF NIGERIA
(£'000,000)

	1950-51	1952-53
Gross Domestic Product	596.7	680.3
Less: Payments abroad of interest and dividends	-6.3	-8.0
Plus: Earnings on foreign assets	3.0	4.8
Plus: Net remittances of emigrants	0.3	0.3
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	593.7	677.4

TABLE 31
PER CAPITA INCOME OF AFRICAN POPULATION BY REGION

	1950-51 (£)	1952-53 (£)
Northern Region	15	17
Western "	31	34
Eastern, including Southern Cameroons	19	21
National Average	19	21

Source *Economic Development of Nigeria* (1954); Report by a Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Mission's estimates based on 1950-51 data in A. R. Prest and I. G. Stewart. *The National Income of Nigeria 1950-51*, London, 1953

AGRICULTURE

TABLE 32
AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL FIELD CROPS
(Percentage of first and second crop areas combined)

	NORTHERN REGION	WESTERN REGION*	EASTERN REGION	SOUTHERN CAMEROONS	AVERAGE NIGERIA
Guinea Corn	33.5	—	—	—	20.0
Millet	25.4	—	—	—	14.4
Maize	3.0	28.8	5.0	40.4	9.4
Paddy	2.4	0.4	0.9	1.8	2.0
Yams	4.1	26.0	35.5	1.6	14.3
Cassava	2.8	20.2	34.5	18.1	11.6
Cocoyams	0.1	6.0	9.6	15.9	3.2
Cowpeas	8.5	8.8	1.0	0.2	6.2
Groundnuts	8.3	—	0.2	0.8	4.8
Other farm crops	11.9	9.8	13.3	21.2	14.1
	100	100	100	100	100

* Partly estimated; data for Oyo Province lacking.

Source: *Sample Census of Agriculture, 1950-51.*

The value of field crops at 1952-53 market prices was estimated as £305 million; of tree crops (cocoa, palm produce, rubber, kola nuts, bananas, etc.) at £77.2 million, of forest products at £27.3 million; and of livestock products at £34.4 million. (*Economic Development of Nigeria, Report by a Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1954; based on 1950-51 estimates: A. P. Prest and I. G. Stewart: the National Income of Nigeria 1950-51.*)

TABLE 33
AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL FARM CROPS
(Area in 1,000 acres, production in 1,000 tons)

CROP	NIGERIA		BRITISH CAMEROONS		TOTAL	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
Rice	413	244	9	2	422	246
Millet	3,019	943*	53	15*	3,072	958*
Guinea Corn	3,980	1,749	272	84	4,252	1,833
Maize†	1,769	622	228	122	1,997	744
Cassava	2,371	10,263	96	318	2,467	10,581
Yams	3,039	9,315	8	26	3,047	9,341
Cocoyams	693	852	84	113	777	965
Sweet Potatoes	173	452	6	23	179	475
Cowpeas	1,318	235‡	13	2‡	1,331	237‡
Peppers	166	11§	5	—	171	11§
Sugar Cane	24	555	—	—	24	555
Cotton	929	136	2	—	931	136
Groundnuts	982	290‡	36	9‡	1,018	299‡
Benniseed	120	11*	—	—	120	11*

* Threshed. † Early and late. ‡ Shelled. § Dried.

Source: *Sample Census of Agriculture (1950-51).*

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TABLE 34
LIVESTOCK POPULATION, 1953
(‘000 head)

	CATTLE	GOATS	SHEEP	HORSES	DONKEYS	PIGS
Northern Region	4,830	5,510	2,015	212	940	62
Western „	70	650	295	*	—	108
Eastern „	200	1,220	590	*	—	22
Southern Cameroons	200	120	110	—	—	28
TOTAL	5,300†	7,500	3,000	212	940	220

* Negligible. † F.A.O. figure for 1950.

Source: *Economic Development of Nigeria*, 1954 (Mission's estimates)

MINING

TABLE 35
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS

	1938	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 (Jan. to March)
Coal (‘000 tons)	323	605	551	583	551	581	700	636	188
Tin Ore (tons)	12,382	12,740	12,171	11,391	11,778	11,470	11,349	10,933	2,912
Columbite (tons)	532	1,096	888	864	1,078	1,293	1,959	2,914	814
Gold Bullion (troy oz.)	24,815	3,294	2,858	2,543	1,779	1,349	861	912	263

Source: *Digest of Statistics*.

FINANCE

TABLE 36
BANKING
(£'000)
(At March 31st unless stated otherwise)

	1939	1945	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Currency in Circulation*	5,857	15,386	39,240	50,286	51,365	59,484	53,716
Cash held by Banks	—	1,161	2,661	5,849	4,818	7,731	6,838
Net Circulation	—	14,225	36,579	44,437	46,547	51,753	46,878
Commercial Banks' Deposits†:							
Demand	—	9,033†	15,275	21,995	22,546	25,098	34,554
Time	—	1,846†	2,166	2,212	3,466	4,988	5,112
Savings Banks	—	1,034†	1,565	1,767	2,544	3,145	3,707

* Includes notes and coin.

† Banks included are the Bank of British West Africa, Barclays Bank (D.C.O.) and the National Bank of Nigeria from 1943; the British and French Bank for Commerce and Industry from 1951. From the September quarter 1952, all banks completing returns under the Nigerian Banking Ordinance are included.

† At December 31st.

Source: *Digest of Statistics*.

TABLE 37
GOVERNMENT BORROWING
(£'000)

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31ST	PUBLIC DEBT AT APRIL 1ST†			BORROWED DURING THE YEAR		DEBT REDEEMED DURING THE YEAR	SINKING FUNDS AT APRIL 1ST†	
	Total	Loan Issues	Imperial Treasury	Loan Issues	Imperial Treasury		Supple- mentary	Statu- tory
1934	27,823	27,823	—	—	—	—	931	3,262
1935	27,823	27,823	—	4,188	—	4,046	930	3,723
1936	27,965	27,965	—	—	—	—	932	4,277
1937	27,965	27,965	—	—	—	3,200	3,072	2,652
1938	24,765	24,765	—	—	—	—	602	2,492
1944	24,765	24,765	—	—	30	—	1,739	4,768
1945	24,795	24,765	30	—	64	—	2,307	5,202
1946	24,859	24,765	94	—	—	—	2,390	5,643
1947	24,859	24,765	94	1,550	16	4,250	2,473	6,125
1948	22,175	22,065	110	—	—	—	1,552	5,511
1949	22,175	22,065	110	—	—	100	2,059	5,924
1950	22,075	22,065	10	3,000	—	10,627	3,687	6,372
1951	14,448	14,438	10	—	—	—	332	3,076
1952	14,448	14,438	10	6,800*	15	—	340	3,332
1953	21,263	21,238	25	—	—	—	510	3,667
1954	21,263	21,238	25	—	—	—	526	4,012

In addition to the above, the Revenue Equalisation Fund amounted to the following (in £'000): *

April 1st, 1949		£2,309;
" " 1950		£4,157;
" " 1951		£6,565;
" " 1952		£9,569;
" " 1953		£13,247;
" " 1954		£16,040.

* 1946-66 $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent Nigerian Government Loan issued.

† That is, at the beginning of the financial year.

Source: *Digest of Statistics*.

TABLE 38
NIGERIAN GOVERNMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (£'000)
(Financial Year April 1st to March 31st)

	REVENUE					EXPENDITURE				
	Customs and Excise	Direct Taxes	Develop- ment Grants*	Other Revenue	Total	Nigerian Govt. Exp.	Regional Grants & Alloca- tions†	Develop- ment Schemes‡	Total	Surplus+ or Deficit—
1938	3,505	854	70	2,913	7,342	7,359	—	17	7,376	—34
1951	18,161	5,344	2,271	7,018	32,794	18,493	9,293	2,602	30,388	+2,406
1952	32,106	6,777	2,499	8,945	50,327	29,856	9,968	3,849	43,673	+6,654
1953	33,948	6,810	2,903	7,245	50,906	25,917	13,847	4,339	44,103	+6,802
1954	42,104	5,691	3,027	8,434	59,256	30,924	13,282	4,797	55,003	+4,252

*Funds provided by Imperial Govt.

†Include, from Oct. 1953, allocations of Federal Govt. revenue to the Regions.

‡Funds provided by Imperial and Nigerian Govts.

Source: *Digest of Statistics*.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

EXTERNAL TRADE

TABLE 39
IMPORTS BY VALUE AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN
(£'000)

	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954
<i>Commonwealth Countries:</i>					
United Kingdom	4,713	43,452	58,230	57,402	51,695
Canada	29	291	607	330	671
Hong Kong	28	578	317	908	1,477
India and Pakistan	583	4,943	6,471	6,228	7,253
South Africa	5	425	387	553	429
Others	94	1,009	745	425	724
<i>Foreign Countries:</i>					
United States	694	3,709	5,181	4,253	5,384
Belgium	95	1,530	2,024	1,304	2,123
Czechoslovakia	102	838	764	959	1,309
Germany	753	4,493	6,459	8,763	10,651
Italy	170	3,846	3,883	3,951	3,517
Japan	379	7,524	11,345	5,576	9,352
Netherlands	150	2,382	3,783	4,003	4,763
Netherlands Possessions	134	3,007	4,558	3,787	2,059
Norway	371	1,507	2,668	3,286	3,532
Other Foreign Countries	330	3,655	4,377	4,804	7,395
<i>Parcel Post</i>	*	1,365	1,381	1,758	1,731
TOTAL IMPORTS	8,632	84,554	113,180	108,290	114,065

* Included in each country's total.

Source: *Digest of Statistics*.

TABLE 40
EXPORTS BY VALUE AND COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION
(£'000)

	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954
<i>Commonwealth Countries:</i>					
United Kingdom	4,898	89,339	100,529	98,754	106,009
Canada	—	335	627	460	252
Gold Coast	220	509	586	572	628
South Africa	26	899	274	183	198
Others	31	154	437	180	874
<i>Foreign Countries:</i>					
United States	673	15,875	14,828	14,288	15,723
Belgium	71	279	222	293	1,111
Czechoslovakia	75	576	258	234	134
France	667	1,822	353	346	2,305
Germany	1,662	2,836	2,622	2,502	4,551
Italy	90	329	872	718	3,380
Netherlands	1,002	1,808	2,231	3,254	9,592
Norway	8	871	400	380	546
Other Foreign Countries	279	4,012	4,391	2,870	3,644
<i>Ships' Stores</i>	*	222	204	178	138
<i>Parcel Post</i>	*	139	153	126	134
TOTAL EXPORTS	9,701	120,064	128,987	125,338	149,219

* Included in each country's total.

Source: *Digest of Statistics*.

TABLE 41
EXPORTS BY COMMODITIES

COMMODITY AND UNIT	QUANTITIES					VALUES (£'000)				
	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954	1938	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cocoa (tons)	97,100	121,478	114,731	104,671	98,373	1,567	31,381	28,666	24,858	39,261
Palm Kernels ('000 tons)	312	347	374	403	464	2,168	20,059	22,598	22,185	22,791
Palm Oil ('000 tons)	110	150	167	201	208	981	12,949	17,120	12,980	13,431
Groundnuts ('000 tons)	180	141	260	327	429	1,306	9,321	21,691	24,928	29,900
Benniseed (tons)	17,743	11,265	13,463	12,250	15,221	152	652	1,147	797	973
Cotton raw (tons)	5,729	15,374	19,296	17,707	25,960	247	4,950	6,734	5,518	7,351
Rubber ('000 lb.)	7,023	46,716	41,061	47,622	46,644	136	7,483	4,138	3,326	2,909
<i>Mining Products:</i>										
Coal (tons)	52,469	98,605	1,472	5,071	25,595	46	186	3	13	52
Columbite (tons)	*	1,092	1,228	1,855	2,524	*	837	1,307	3,698	5,128
Tin Ore (tons)†	10,486	11,753	10,575	12,136	10,309	1,435	8,974	7,665	7,078	5,170
<i>Timber:</i>										
Sawn ('000 cu. ft.)	178	956	949	1,138	1,282	41	478	507	627	728
Logs ('000 cu. ft.)	1,519	16,845	7,706	11,821	10,256	106	5,078	2,153	3,223	2,781
Plywood and Veneers.	—	—	—	—	—	—	441	523	541	574
<i>Hides and Skins:</i>										
Cattle Hides (tons)	3,164	9,207	6,065	6,012	5,728	154	3,806	1,573	1,389	1,230
Goatskins (tons)	2,271	3,471	2,219	2,502	2,637	322	3,285	1,348	1,617	1,755
Other Hides-Skins	—	—	—	—	—	45	823	339	356	385

* Exports recorded separately only since 1943.

† Metal content estimated at 72.5 per cent.

Sources *Nigeria Trade Summaries* and *Digest of Statistics*.

REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

WEST AFRICAN INTER-TERRITORIAL COUNCIL

The West African Inter-Territorial Conference was set up in 1951, following the dissolution of the West African Council. In 1953 the title was changed to the West African Inter-Territorial Council and it was agreed that the Governor of Nigeria should be its permanent President.

The functions of the council are.

- (a) to review progress on research on an inter-territorial basis
- (b) to receive reports on inter-territorial collaboration in social and economic matters and to recommend policy
- (c) to consider (a) and (b) above in their international context
- (d) to approve estimates submitted by the West African Inter-Territorial Secretariat, and to consider any matter referred to it by any West African government.

Chief Secretary: S. J. E. SOUTHGATE.

WEST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL

The West African Court of Appeal was set up in 1948 when the offices of President and Justice of Appeal were created. The judges of the Supreme Courts of the four West African territories are the remaining members of the Court.

President: SIR HENLEY COUSSEY.

Justice of Appeal: SIR KOBINA ARKU KORSALI.

REGIONAL COUNCILS AND INSTITUTES

West African Cocoa Research Institute: P.O. Box 8, Tafo, Gold Coast; sub-station at Ibadan, Nigeria; f. 1944; scientific investigation of all problems affecting cocoa production in West Africa; senior specialist staff of ca. 25; experimental station at Tafo (930 acres); publ. *Annual Report, Technical Bulletins*; Dir. J. LAMB, O.B.E.

West African Council for Medical Research: Headquarters: Yaba, Nigeria; f. 1954 following re-organisation of medical research in West Africa; Dir. Lt.-Col. J. H. WALTERS, M.D., M.R.C.P.

The Council incorporates:

West African Virus Research Institute.

Helminthisis Research Unit (Southern Cameroons).

Hot Climate Physiological Research Unit, Oshodi, Nigeria.

West African Council for Medical Research Laboratories, Private Bag 2582, Lagos, Nigeria.

West African Examinations Council: Headquarters: Achimota, Gold Coast; branch office in Nigeria, reviews examinations held in the four West African territories and aims to develop an examination system suitable to their needs; Registrar K. A. C. HUMPHREYS.

West African Fisheries Research Institute: Headquarters: Kissy, near Freetown, Sierra Leone; f. 1945; responsible for research in fish and fisheries (marine and fresh-water); possesses a well-equipped sea-going research vessel and two seine boats; Dir. A. G. TAYLOR.

West African Institute for Oil Palm Research: Headquarters: Bemin, Nigeria; sub-stations in Calabar Province, Nigeria and at Njala, Sierra Leone; responsible for research in oil palm production and for recommending improved methods; Dir. F. W. TOOVEY, O.B.E.; Deputy Dir. C. W. S. HARTLEY.

West African Institute for Social and Economic Research: Headquarters: University College, Ibadan, to which it is attached; f. 1950 to undertake and co-ordinate social and economic research in British West African territories.

West African Institute for Trypanosomiasis Research: stations at Vom and Kaduna, Nigeria; f. 1951 to undertake research into human and animal trypanosomiasis and to serve the four West African territories, Dir. (Vacant); Deputy Dir. T. A. M. NASH, O.B.E.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

The beliefs, rites and practices of the peoples of West Africa are even more diverse than the peoples themselves. The diversity is not only between racial groups or geographical areas, but extends from tribe to tribe, from village to village and from family to family; and indeed, since in many places it must be decided individually for each child which god he or she shall worship, from individual to individual. It is extremely difficult to generalise sufficiently even to discuss African religions as a whole in any intelligible manner: but Mr. Geoffrey Parrinder, in his book *West African Religion* has suggested a workable classification:

First, there may be distinguished a supreme God or creator, sometimes above the other gods, sometimes the first among equals. Secondly, there are gods associated with natural forces—such as thunder, rain, wind or sun, which are usually non-human spirits. Thirdly, there is the ancestor cult: human gods who are invested with divinity after death, and become the moving spirit in the lives of their descendants. Fourthly, there are the inanimate gods, the charms and amulets round which, in some cases, a definite cult, with its own temple and priesthood, develops.

Many differing attitudes are taken up towards the supreme God, but he is usually more remote from human

affairs than the ancestors or the gods associated with natural forces. Most Africans recognise, in theory, a supreme God as the ultimate source of human inspiration, but it is the lesser gods, and often most of all the gods associated with the village or family, which most influence daily life.

In many cases, the categories overlap; the ancestor, or the god of wind or the water spirit often assumes the importance of a supreme God. The supreme God is sometimes identified with the sky god, often also paired with an earth god or goddess, or the nature gods may become sky, earth, water or forest-spirits and merge with fairies and departed souls. Thunder gods exist almost everywhere, and they and all nature gods are in general powerful but benevolent, whereas some earth gods, such as smallpox gods or gods associated with the snake cult, are unfriendly, respected but feared.

Appeasement is often as important as worship, and offerings and ceremonies play an important part in religious observance. Fear, but also vigorous self-discipline may result from religious belief. Discipline is also exerted by the priests, who themselves in many cases receive vigorous and exacting training and who not only exact the demands of the gods but also insist on standards, often very high standards, in daily life.

These are only some of the outlines, and it is not possible here to discuss the detailed manifestations or the lesser influences, the shrines, the charms, the diviners and oracles, and the magic; and knowledge of them, among foreigners, is in any case slight. What is beyond question is that religion to African peoples is a matter of seriousness and importance, and that, being polytheistic, there is no great resistance to other religions nor, except on particular issues, any sense of conflict. (It is, for instance, easy enough to identify the Christian God with the supreme God of African religions.) The beliefs of Ancient Egypt, Islam and more recently Christianity have influenced the development of religious belief in West Africa. There are a number of Mohammedans and Christians among West African peoples, and there are probably many others who, while continuing with their traditional religious beliefs have also absorbed and combined with them beliefs from outside.

ISLAM

In the eleventh century, a movement began among the Arabs and Berbers of the Western Sahara which was to spread the Mohammedan faith in West Africa; and to-day there are large numbers of Mohammedans in Gambia, in parts of Sierra Leone, in the Northern Territory of the Gold Coast and in Northern and Western Nigeria.

ANGLICAN COMMUNION

THE CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Bishop of Sierra Leone and Archbishop of the Church of the Province of West Africa, and Metropolitan: Most Rev. J. L. C. HORSTEAD, M.A., Freetown, Sierra Leone

BISHOPS

Accra: Rt. Rev. R. R. ROSEVEARE.

Gambia and the Rio Pongas: Rt. Rev. R. N. COOTE, D.D., Bathurst, Gambia.

Ibadan: Rt. Rev. A. B. AKINYELE, C.B.E., D.D.

Lagos: Rt. Rev. W. F. O. HOWELLS, O.B.E., M.A., B.D.

Bishop on the Niger: Rt. Rev. C. J. PATTERSON, C.B.E., M.A., Onitsha, Nigeria.

Niger Delta: Rt. Rev. E. T. DIMIEARI, Aba, Nigeria.

Northern Provinces of Nigeria: (*Missionary Diocese*): Rt. Rev. J. E. LL. MORT, M.A., Kano.

Ondo-Benin: Rt. Rev. S. O. ODUTOLA, M.A., Ondo, Nigeria

Sierra Leone: See head of entry.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

GAMBIA

PREFECT APOSTOLIC

Bathurst: Rt. Rev. Mgr. MICHAEL MOLONEY.

SIERRA LEONE

BISHOPS AND PREFECTS APOSTOLIC

Freetown and Bo: Rt. Rev. THOMAS JOSEPH BROSNAHAN.

Makeni: Rt. Rev. Mgr. AUGUSTO AZZOLINI.

GOLD COAST

ARCHBISHOP

Cape Coast: Most Rev. WILLIAM THOMAS PORTER.

BISHOPS

Kumasi: Rt. Rev. ANDREW VAN DEN BRONK.

Tamale: Rt. Rev. GARARD BERTRAND.

Keta: Rt. Rev. ANTON KONINGS.

Accra: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH BOWERS.

NIGERIA

ARCHBISHOPS

Onitsha: Most Rev. CHARLES HEEREY.

Lagos: Most Rev. LEO TAYLOR

BISHOPS AND PREFECTS APOSTOLIC

Yola: Rt. Rev. Mgr. PATRICK JOSEPH DALTON.

Sokoto: Rt. Rev. Mgr. EDWARD T. LAWTON.

Ondo: Rt. Rev. THOMAS HUGHES.

Oyo: Rt. Rev. Mgr. OWEN MCCOY.

Owerri: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH WHELAN

Ibadan: Rt. Rev. Mgr. RICHARD FINN.

Maiduguri: Rt. Rev. Mgr. PATRICK JOSEPH DALTON.

Kabba: Rt. Rev. Mgr. AUGUSTINE DELISLE.

Oturkpo: Rt. Rev. Mgr. JAMES HAGAN.

Buea: Rt. Rev. PETER ROGAN.

Calabar: Rt. Rev. JAMES MYNAGH.

Jos: Rt. Rev. JOHN REDDINGTON.

Kaduna: Rt. Rev. JOHN MCCARTHY.

Benin City: Rt. Rev. PATRICK JOSEPH KELLY.

Ogoja: Rt. Rev. THOMAS MCGETTRICK.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

GAMBIA

THE CONSTITUTION

The Gambia (Constitution) Order of 1954, whose provisions apply to both the Colony and the Protectorate, provides for an Executive Council of 4 *ex-officio*, one official and not less than 6 appointed members, thereby for the first time in Gambian history ensuring an unofficial majority. All the appointed members must be elected or nominated unofficial members of the Legislative Council. Three of the appointed members have been given the functions and responsibilities of Ministers, assisted in each case by an advisory council.

The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker, 4 *ex-officio* members, 1 nominated official member, 2 nominated unofficial members and 14 elected members. Of the elected members, 4 are directly elected to represent Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary, 7 are indirectly elected to represent the Protectorate and 3 are indirectly elected from names submitted by the Bathurst and Kombo St. Mary Municipal Councils.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: SIR PERCY WYN-HARRIS, K.C. M.G., M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY, The SENIOR COMMISSIONER.

Official Member: S. H. O. JONES, O.B.E.

Appointed Members: H. A. MADI, J.P., J. L. MAHONEY, K. K. SANNETH, LANDING SONKO.

MINISTERS

Education and Welfare: P. S. N'JIE, B.L.

Works and Communications: REV. J. C. FAYE, M.B.E.

Agriculture and Natural Resources: I. M. GARBA-JAHUMPA, J.P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR

Speaker: J. A. MAHONY, M.B.E., J.P.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY, The SENIOR COMMISSIONER.

Nominated Official Member: S. H. O. JONES, O.B.E.

Nominated Unofficial Members: E. F. SMALL, O.B.E., T. D. MALLINSON.

Elected Members: 14.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: A. N. A. WADDELL, C.M.G., D.S.C.

Attorney-General: L. WESTON.

Financial Secretary: A. R. CLARK, O.B.E.

Senior Commissioner: G. HUMPHREY-SMITH, O.B.E.

Directors of Departments: J. A. AUSTIN (Agriculture), J. W. FOREST (Education), S. H. O. JONES, O.B.E. (Medical Services), D. H. YARNOLD (Public Works).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Party: Leader: Hon. and Rev. J. C. FAYE, M.B.E.

Gambia Muslim Congress: Leader: Hon. I. M. GARBA-JAHUMPA, J.P.

United Party: Leader: Hon. P. S. N'JIE, B.L.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM COLONY

The legal system of the Colony is based on English Common Law but includes Colony Ordinance and other subsidiary legislative instruments enacted locally, and a Mohammedan Lay Recognition Ordinance by which a Mohammedan Court exercises jurisdiction in certain cases between, or exclusively affecting, Mohammedan natives of West Africa.

The Supreme Court has the same jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in the United Kingdom. It is a Court of Appeal from the Lower Courts and has the right of revision and review over all proceedings in the Colony. Criminal cases are tried before a Judge with a jury of 12. All males between 21 and 60 who have some knowledge of English and are either members of a liberal or learned profession, or have a £7 property valuation, or are ratepayers to the value of £10 a year, or receive a salary of £50 or the equivalent, are liable to be called upon to serve on a jury. Any person charged with an offence other than a capital offence may elect to be tried by a Judge, assisted by assessors, rather than by a jury. Since all subordinate courts are courts of summary jurisdiction, any person charged with a grave offence (treason, murder, manslaughter or robbery with violence) must come before the Supreme Court. Any adult charged with an offence punishable by imprisonment of more than 3 years but triable as a summary conviction offence, may be tried summarily only with his recorded consent.

The Bathurst Police Court, The Court of Requests and the Subordinate Court of the Kombo St. Mary Division: the subordinate courts are all courts of summary jurisdiction presided over by the Colonial Magistrate or in his absence by two or more lay Justices of the Peace, who also have power to inquire into all cases punishable on information before the Supreme Court.

The Mohammedan Court has jurisdiction in matters between, or exclusively affecting, Mohammedan natives of West Africa and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. A Cadi, or where, in the opinion of the Governor, the Cadi is not a man of "uncontested ability", a Cadi and two assessors, presides over and constitutes the Mohammedan Court. Assessors of the Mohammedan Court are Justices of the Peace of Mohammedan faith.

Judge, Supreme Court: B. R. MILES.

PROTECTORATE

The law in force in the Protectorate is the law which is at any one moment in force in the Colony, together with such native law and custom as is not incompatible with it.

The High Court of the Protectorate is constituted by the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony and has in the Protectorate the same powers and functions as the Supreme Court has in the Colony, subject only to relaxation in specific instances on account of native law or custom. All cases, civil and criminal, are tried without a jury but the Judge may appoint assessors for advisory purposes only.

Subordinate Protectorate Courts are constituted by Commissioners of the Protectorate as *ex-officio* magistrates. They have restricted jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases and this jurisdiction is concurrent with that of the Native Tribunals.

Native Tribunals are established by the Governor under the Native Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. Group Tribunals may try criminal cases which can be adequately punished by 12 months' imprisonment or a fine of £25 or both, and civil cases up to a £50 suit value. For District Tribunals the limits are 6 months and £10 for criminal cases and £25 for civil cases. Native Tribunals may also impose any punishment authorised by native law or custom which is not incompatible with British law or sense of justice and humanity. The Tribunals have jurisdiction over any member of an African race, but the Governor may exempt certain individuals or groups and the District Commissioner has the right of supervision and may direct that any case be transferred to a British subordinate court.

RELIGION

See also General Section on RELIGION page 668.

Gambia and Rio Pongas (Anglican) Mission: Bathurst; has a Cathedral in Bathurst in the Colony and, in the Protectorate, a Church and a Mission School at Kristikunda and a Medical Mission at Kumbul; also runs an elementary school in Bathurst; Leader The Rt. Rev R. N. COOTE, Bishop of Bathurst and Rio Pongas.

Roman Catholic Mission: Bathurst, The Holy Ghost Fathers and the Sisters of St. Joseph of Cluny; has a Church in Bathurst and 6 in the Protectorate; and Secondary and Elementary Schools in Bathurst, and 3 Elementary Schools in the Protectorate; Leader Mgr. M. MALONEY.

Methodist Mission (The Gambia): Bathurst has 2 Churches in Bathurst, 2 in the Colony and one in Georgetown (Protectorate); runs elementary and secondary schools, Leader The Rev. H. WAKEFIELD.

THE PRESS

Gambia Echo, The: Bathurst; weekly; circ. 400; Editor L. PETERS.

Gambia Outlook, The: Bathurst; weekly; circ. ca. 200; Editor Hon E. F. SMALL, O.B.E.

Gambia News Bulletin: Bathurst, a Government daily news sheet; circ. ca. 1,500; The Information Officer, The Secretariat.

BANK

Bank of British West Africa: Head Office: 37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3; branch in Bathurst; Bankers to the Governments of Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE ASSOCIATION

Bathurst Chamber of Commerce: Bathurst.

TRADE UNIONS

Bathurst Trade Union: Leader LEMU N'JIE.

Gambia River Traders and Commercial Workers Union: Leader N'DONG.

Motor Mechanics and Drivers Union: Leader J. W. N. 'DONG

TRANSPORT

For details of ROADS and RAILWAYS, see ECONOMIC SURVEY.

AIR LINES

Safari Air Lines operate through Bathurst.

West African Airways Corporation connects Gambia with Dakar and thence with B O A.C. routes.

HEALTH SERVICES

The most common diseases in the Gambia are malaria, sleeping sickness, ascariasis, yaws, bronchitis, leprosy and eye infections. Medical facilities are based on two General Hospitals: the Victoria Hospital in Bathurst, which has recently been largely rebuilt, and which caters for Bathurst and the surrounding area, and the Bansang Hospital which is the centre for the Protectorate. There is also a Sanatorium for tuberculosis and there are Health Centres and Dispensaries throughout the Protectorate, at which total attendances in 1953 were 234,162. The Health Services include special mosquito control units.

EDUCATION

SCHOOLS

Colony. There are 8 Government Primary Schools in Bathurst: 3 Anglican-Methodist (boys, girls and infants), 3 Roman Catholic (boys, girls and infants), and 2 Mohammedan (Boys and infants); and there are Government Schools for over-age pupils; a grant-aided Mission School, a Domestic Science Centre for girls and an Arts and Crafts Centre for boys. There are two Government Primary Schools outside Bathurst, but in the Colony.

There are 4 Secondary Schools in Bathurst, of which one, the Methodist Girls' High School, also runs preparatory and kindergarten departments. All four are run by the Missions, with substantial government grants.

Protectorate: In the Protectorate there are 24 village schools run by District Authorities and staffed by Government teachers seconded to them, and 7 primary schools run by the Mission (of which one is run jointly with the District Authority). There is also a Government Boarding School, the Armitage School, which gives secondary modern education.

HIGHER EDUCATION, TEACHER TRAINING

There is a teacher training College at Yundum. A small number of Gambians with Government Scholarships and a rather larger number of private students go to the United Kingdom (for 1954 the figures were 20 and 40 respectively).

LIBRARY

The British Council operates the only public library, in Bathurst.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

SIERRA LEONE

THE CONSTITUTION

The part of Sierra Leone which is administered as a Colony includes the Sierra Leone peninsula, Tasso, Banana and York Islands, and the town of Bonthe on Sherbro Islands.

In Sierra Leone, as in other West African countries, constitutional development is at present rapid and continuous. The present position is governed by Royal Instructions of 1951 which provide for an Executive Council of 4 *ex-officio* and no less than 4 unofficial members, appointed from the elected members of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor (who is President), a Vice-President, 7 *ex-officio* members, 7 members elected from the Colony, 12 members elected indirectly from the Protectorate District Councils, 2 members elected from the Protectorate Assembly and 2 nominated members appointed by the Governor. The procedure for elections to the Legislative Council is provided for in a local Statute, the Legislative Council (Elections) Order, 1951. By an Amendment to the Royal Instructions, dated April 1953, the six unofficial members of the Executive Council were invested with the title and responsibilities of Ministers.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: SIR ROBERT HALL,
K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The CHIEF COMMISSIONER, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

MINISTERS

Chief Minister and Minister of Health, Agriculture and Forests: M. A. S. MARGAI, M.B.E.

Local Government Education and Welfare: A. M. MARGAI.
Works and Transport: M. S. MUSTAPHA.

Trade and Commerce, Posts and Telegraphs: A. G. RANDLE,
M.B.E.

Land, Mines and Labour: S. P. STEVENS.

Minister without Portfolio: BAI FARIMA TASS II.

Clerk: A. F. MEREDITH.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Vice-President and Acting Speaker: E. S. BEOKU-BETTS,
M.B.E.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The CHIEF COMMISSIONER of the PROTECTORATE, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY, The DIRECTORS of MEDICAL SERVICES, EDUCATION and AGRICULTURE.

Nominated Unofficial Members: C. S. T. EDMONDSON, J. P. BIRCH.

Elected Members: 21.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: A. R. MACDONALD, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary: L. K. C. JACOBS, C.B.E.

Administrative Secretary: F. A. MONTAGUE.

Chief Commissioner: H. CHILDS, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Attorney-General: A. C. SPURLING, Q.C.

Solicitor-General: S. A. BENKA-COKER, O.B.E.

Directors of Departments: T. N. GREEVES, D.F.C., M.AGRIC. (Agriculture), D. H. CREED-NEWTON (Education), Dr. T. P. EDDY (Medical Services), J. D. BIRKETT (Veterinary Services).

POLITICAL PARTIES

National Council of Sierra Leone (N.C.S.L.): Freetown; Leader Dr. BANKOLE BRIGHT.

Sierra Leone People's Party (S.L.P.P.): Freetown; f. 1951 through a coalition of small groups; Leader M. A. S. MARGAI, M.B.E.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Common Law of England and the doctrines of equity and Statutory Law which were applicable in 1880 are in force in Sierra Leone, and certain English Statutes after 1780 have from time to time been brought into force by Ordinance.

The Supreme Court has the same jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in the United Kingdom, except in certain minor cases arising exclusively between natives, where native law or custom is decisive. It is the Court of Appeal for all subordinate courts; and appeal against its own decisions may be made to the West African Court of Appeal.

Magistrates' Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases

(a) in the Colony, "on any cause or matter which may lawfully be brought before them," and

(b) in the Protectorate, in any matter (except libel or slander) between or involving non-natives or between a native and the holder of a trading licence (whether a native or not).

In criminal cases the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts is limited to summary cases and to preliminary investigations to determine whether a person charged with an offence triable by the Supreme Court shall be committed for trial.

Native Courts have jurisdiction, according to native law and custom, in all matters between natives which are not triable by any other court (see above).

In some cases, e.g. in trading cases which involve more than £50 or in land disputes involving two or more Chieftdoms, or cases which are of particular importance, the District Commissioner has the right to inquire and to decide whether the case shall go before the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: J. P. BOURKE.

RELIGION

See General Section on Religion, page 668.

THE PRESS

Daily Guardian: 6 Percival Street, Freetown; circ. ca. 2,000.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

Daily Mail: P.O. Box 53, 29-31 Rawdon Street, Freetown; publ. by West African Newspapers Ltd.; net sale 10,064.

Evening Despatch: Charlotte Street, Freetown.

Sierra Leone Observer: 3 Hospital Road, Bo; weekly circ. ca. 4,000.

BROADCASTING

The Government operates a wired broadcasting system in Freetown which re-diffuses the B.B.C. Overseas Service and local programmes arranged by the Public Relations Department. In August 1954 there were 818 privately owned sets in Sierra Leone.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London E.C.3.; branch in Freetown; Local Directors in West Africa L. C. DALDRY, F. A. BOREHAM.

British Bank of West Africa: Head Office: 37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3., branch in Freetown; Bankers to Governments of Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board: f. 1949 to secure the most favourable arrangements for the marketing of Sierra Leone produce.

Sierra Leone Development Corporation Ltd.: Marampa.

There are 28 Co-operative Societies with a membership of 5,300

TRANSPORT

For details of RAILWAYS and ROADS, see ECONOMIC SURVEY.

SHIPPING

The following companies provide shipping services to Freetown

Barber Steamship Lines: cargo services to east coast ports of America.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.: passenger services to the United Kingdom; cargo services to the East Coast of America and to the Union of South Africa

Holland West Africa Line: services to Europe.

Palm Line Ltd.: services to the United Kingdom.

AIR LINES

The following Air Lines operate services through Freetown Airport, connecting Sierra Leone with other West African countries and with the United Kingdom and other European countries.

Air France, Hunting Clan/Airwork Services, West African Airways Corporation.

HEALTH SERVICES

The diseases which flourish most in Sierra Leone are malaria on the one hand and minor diseases of malnutrition on the other. Steps to control malaria are continual and concentrate on larvicidal methods assisted by residual spraying. The incidence of smallpox has been reduced to a

SIERRA LEONE

minimum by vaccination, and the treatment of leprosy is now a matter of course. The Endemic Diseases Control Unit visits different parts of the country to report progress and to promote new measures. The Connaught Hospital in Freetown and the Bo Hospital each provide training for nurses. There are a number of other hospitals throughout the country supported by Government Health Centres and Native Administration Health Centres.

In 1954 a total of 10,744 in-patients and 127,830 out-patients were treated in Government Hospitals and it was estimated that 139,414 new cases were treated at Government Dispensaries and Health Centres.

EDUCATION

Schools: In 1953 there were in Sierra Leone 2 Government Secondary Grammar Schools, 3 Government Secondary Central Schools, 4 Government Primary Schools, 9 Secondary and 257 assisted Primary schools; and 2 unassisted Secondary and 9 unassisted Primary schools. Most of the schools are in fact run by Missions, which however keep in close touch with the Department of Education through the two Education Secretaries, one for the United Christian Council and one for the Roman Catholic Mission, both of which are supported from government funds. The total number of pupils attending Primary Schools was 46,833 in 1954.

Higher Education: Fourah Bay College (see below) offers degree courses in arts and commerce, and facilities for post-graduates; and a Technical Institute, to which various government technical training centres, and the technical classes formerly held by Fourah Bay College were transferred, was set up in 1953. A liberal grant for scholarships, both to schools and institutions in Sierra Leone itself and for education abroad, is provided from government funds.

Teacher Training: Primary School teachers receive training at Fourah Bay College and St. Joseph's Convent, in the Colony, and in the Protectorate at Magburaka and Njala Government Training Colleges, at Bo Catholic Training College and at the Protestant Missions' Bunumbo Union College.

Literacy: In the past few years the Protectorate Literature Bureau, with its headquarters at Bo, have organised literacy campaigns, assisted by a C.M.S. van which tours remote parts of the Protectorate and carries a supply of many kinds of books. The Bunumbo Press, the Bible Society and the American Wesleyan Mission Press print readers and books in the vernacular. 35,000 books in Mande, Kono Temue and Kuranko were sold or distributed in 1953.

Libraries: There are libraries in schools, government departments and institutions throughout the country and two small public libraries in Freetown. Fourah Bay College has a library of 11,000 volumes and the British Council maintains a subscription library and makes bulk loans to the Protectorate in the Colony.

FOURAH BAY COLLEGE

FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE

Founded 1827

Affiliated to Durham University 1872.

Principal: J. J. GRANT, M.A., ED.B

Vice-Principal: (Vacant).

Library of 13,000 vols.

Number of Teaching Staff: 46.

Number of Students: 353.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

GOLD COAST

INCLUDING TRANS-VOLTA TOGOLAND
(U.K. Trusteeship)

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitutional development of the Gold Coast (including Togoland, which is under U.K. Trusteeship) has been rapid, particularly since 1945, and the Constitution which came into force on June 18th, 1954 is the third since 1950. Under this Constitution provision is made for a Cabinet consisting of not less than 8 members of the Legislative Assembly, appointed by the Governor who must act in accordance with the constitutional conventions applicable in the United Kingdom. The Prime Minister presides at Cabinets meetings, except when the Governor specially summons a meeting, in which case he himself presides. The Prime Minister may charge any Minister with responsibility for any Department or subject except those concerning defence or external affairs, for which the Governor is responsible.

The Constitution provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission and a Judicial Service Commission, and for the appointment of Ministerial Secretaries from the Assemblies, of a Permanent Secretary to each Ministry, of a Secretary to the Cabinet and of an Auditor-General removable only by the Governor or on an address of the Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly consists of a Speaker elected by the Assembly and 104 members elected by direct election who represent 7 municipal and 97 rural electoral districts.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: SIR CHARLES ARDEN-CLARKE, G.C.M.G.
Deputy Governor: SIR GORDON HADOW, C.M.G., O.B.E.

CABINET

Prime Minister: DR. KWAME NKRUMAH.

MINISTERS

Interior: A. CASELY-HAYFORD.
Local Government: E. O. ASAFU-ADJAYE.
Education: J. H. ALLASSANI.
Communications: A. E. OFORI-ATTA.
Works: N. A. WELBECK.
Health: EMORU EGALA.
Finance: K. A. GBEDEMAN.
Trade and Labour: AKO ADJEI.
Agriculture: J. E. JANTUAH.
Minister of State and Housing: KOJO BOTSIO.
Secretary to the Prime Minister and to the Cabinet: D. A. CHAPMAN.
Attorney-General: G. M. PATTERSON, O.B.E., Q.C.

REPRESENTATIVE ABROAD

Commissioner in London: T. M. KODWO MERCER.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Economic Adviser: K. C. TOURS, C.M.G.

Chief Regional Officers: A. C. RUSSELL, S. MACDONALD-SMITH.

Secretary for Development: G. E. MERCER.

Special Commissioner (Development Corporations and Marketing Boards): J. A. E. MORLEY, M.B.E.

Attorney-General: G. M. PATTERSON, O.B.E., Q.C.

Commissioner of Police: M. N. K. COLLENS.

Commissioner of Lands: C. F. WILLIAMS.

Chief Medical Officer: L. G. EDDEY.

Departments: J. D. BROATCH (Agriculture), A. S. M. MCKINNON (Veterinary Services), B. E. CARMAN (Education), D. A. BATES, M.B.E. (Geological Survey), H. F. WINFUL (Housing), D. W. K. DAWSON (Rural Housing), R. J. MOXON (Information Services), J. B. MILLAR, O.B.E. (Broadcasting), D. J. SHERIDAN (Public Prosecutions), F. PALTRIDGE, D.S.O., E.D. (Posts and Telecommunications), C. B. MOSES (Prisons), I. WYN PUGH (Public Works), C. F. CHARTER, O.B.E. (Soil and Land-Use).

LEGISLATURE

Speaker: Sir Emmanuel Quist.

Clerk: K. B. Ayensu.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The first general elections in the Gold Coast were held on June 10th and 15th, 1954, and resulted in the following distribution

Convention People's Party	71 seats
Northern People's Party	12 "
Togoland Congress Party	2 "
Ghana Congress Party	1 "
Muslim Association	1 "
Anlo Youth Organisation	1 "
Independents	10 "

Convention People's Party: stood at the general election for immediate self-government as a step towards independence within the British Commonwealth, as did most parties and candidates; Leader Dr. KWAME NKRUMAH.

National Liberation Movement: Kumasi, Ashanti; emerged in 1955 as the rallying point of opposition, supported by the Northern People's Party, advocates at least a federal (as opposed to unitary) form of Government for the Gold Coast, at most Ashanti separation; Leader BAFFOUR AKOTO.

Northern People's Party: formed in April 1955 by a group of former members of the Assembly in the interests of the Northern Territories, demanded their economic development and recognition of the Chiefs as essential elements in administration; S. D. DOMBO.

Togoland Congress Party: advocates union of British and French Togoland as a step to federation with the Gold Coast and ultimate inclusion in a West African Union; opposes direct integration with the Gold Coast.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Civil law in force in the Gold Coast is based on the Common Law, doctrines of equity and general statutes which were in force in England in 1874, as modified by subsequent Ordinances. African customary law is however the basis of most personal, domestic and contractual relationships and the Supreme Court has power to enforce it, provided that there is no incompatibility with English Law and equity, in cases between Natives and non-natives. Criminal law is based on the Criminal Code, enacted at the end of the nineteenth century and dependent on English Criminal Law, and since amended at intervals.

The Supreme Court has in the Gold Coast the same jurisdiction as the High Court of Justice in the United Kingdom, together with like powers of the Lord Chancellor in respect of guardianship. Trial by jury is practised in criminal cases in the Gold Coast and in the Southern section of Togoland: the Criminal Procedure Code provides that all cases punishable by death must be tried by a jury, but in addition the Governor-in-Council may in any particular case provide by Order for a trial by jury (he has in fact done so in all cases involving life-imprisonment). Appeals from the Supreme Court lie to the West African Court of Appeal, and it is itself the Court of Appeal for all subordinate courts in civil and criminal cases.

Magistrates' Courts. District Magistrates, or Government Agents sitting as Magistrates, exercise summary jurisdiction throughout the country. In criminal cases magistrates may impose sentences of imprisonment up to one year and fines not exceeding £100, and Government Agents, sentences of six months and fines of £50. Both may hear civil suits (involving up to £150 and £100 respectively).

Juvenile Courts have been set up in Accra, Kumasi and Sekondi. They consist either of three citizens selected from a panel of Juvenile Court Magistrates or of a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting with two of the panel. Most members of the panels are Africans and some are women. The public is excluded from proceedings of Juvenile Courts which are empowered to place a child in the care of a relative, Probation Officer or other suitable person, to negotiate with parents to secure the good behaviour of a child, and to order whipping. Within these limits their jurisdiction is exclusive.

Native Courts. There are Native Courts of various grades which exercise both civil and criminal jurisdiction, and which are traditional institutions which have been adapted to meet modern needs. In civil cases they enjoy exclusive jurisdiction in cases between Africans involving land, succession and marriages; and in personal suits up to £100. They also have limited criminal jurisdiction. Appeals lie in the first instance to Government Agents sitting as Magistrates and in relevant cases direct to the Lands division of the Supreme Court. Native Courts play an important part in the life of the Gold Coast in 1953, for instance, the 330 Native Courts heard 36,818 civil and 48,755 criminal cases.

Chief Justice: SIR MARK WILSON.

Puisne Judges: S. O. QUASHIE-IDUN, H. M. WINDSOR-AUBREY, T. A. DENNISON, L. G. LINGLEY, C. S. ACOLATSE, H. B. BENSON, W. B. VAN LARE, J. S. MANYO-PLANGE, O.B.E.

RELIGION

See General Section on RELIGION page 668.

THE PRESS

In the Gold Coast, as in other West African countries, the press has developed rapidly, although probably more smoothly than, for instance, in Nigeria. Here also the advent of the *Daily Mirror* group (West African Newspapers Ltd.) in 1947 has greatly stimulated the newspaper world, but there is as yet no rival, such as the Zik Press in Nigeria, to provide competition.

NEWSPAPERS

(Daily unless otherwise stated)

Ashanti Pioneer: Box 325, Kumasi, Ashanti; f. 1939; circ. 12,000; Editor SAMUEL ARTHUR.

Ashanti Times: Ashanti Times Press, Obuasi; f. 1947; publ. Ashanti Goldfields Corpn.; Tues. Fri; circ. 8,000, Editor I. K. NKUMAH

Daily Graphic: Brewery Road (P.O. Box 742), Accra; publ. West African Newspapers Ltd.; circ. 54,743

Daily Mail: Amalgamated Press Ltd., P.O. Box 217, Accra; f. 1956; Managing Editor R. B. WUTA-OFEI

Ghana Evening News: Heal Press House, Horse Road, Accra; circ. 7,000, Editor E. K. HERMANN.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

Sunday Mirror: Brewery Road (P.O. Box 742), Accra; f. 1953; publ. West African Newspapers Ltd; circ. 39,570.

PERIODICALS

The Catholic Mission Press publishes a weekly paper (*Standard*) and the Mfantseman Press Ltd. a weekly in Fante, both on the Cape Coast. The West African Trade Union Information and Advisory Centre (I.C.F.T.U.) publishes a monthly paper, *West African Worker* and the following companies publish various monthlies in vernacular languages:

Vernacular Literature Bureau: Weija Road, Kaneshi, Accra, (Ga, Fante and Twi).

Vernacular Literature Bureau: P.O. Box 57, Tamale, (Kasem, Dagbani).

Several periodicals published in the United Kingdom, such as *West Africa*, the *West African Review* and the *West African Medical Journal* both circulate in West Africa and specialise in West African affairs.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of British West Africa Ltd.: Head Office: 37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; branches in Accra and all principal Gold Coast towns; f. 1894; bankers to the Governments of Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria.

Bank of the Gold Coast: Head Office: Private Post Bag, Accra; branch in Kumasi; f. 1953; auth. cap. £1,000,000 p.u. £700,000; bankers to the Government; Chair. Sir LESLIE M'CARTHY; Managing Dir. A. EGGLESTON; Manager H. D. DUFF.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Head Office for West Africa: 55 Marina, Lagos, Nigeria; branches in Accra and principal Gold Coast towns.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

INSURANCE

The following companies transact the bulk of insurance business in the Gold Coast. Many other British companies have agencies there.

British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd: Head Office: Baltic Exchange Buildings, 21 Bury Street, London, E.C.3.; Gold Coast Office, Bank Chambers, Tudu Road, Accra (Private Post Bag); Acting Resident Inspector F. McR BONE.

Lion of Africa Insurance Co. Ltd: (Incorporated in Nigeria) Head Office in Lagos; Gold Coast Branch, Private Post Bag, Station Road, Accra; Manager J. V. BRADFIELD, A.C.I.I.

Royal Exchange Assurance: Thorpe Road (P.O. Box 50), Accra; Manager for West Africa C. W. SPENCER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

See also REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS page 668.

Agriculture Produce Marketing Board: Accra; f. 1952; is responsible for the regulation of marketing and export of agricultural produce, and the allocation of funds for promoting development in the producing industries.

Gold Coast Agricultural and Fisheries Development Corporation: Accra; f. 1952; to promote development and research.

Gold Coast Cocoa Marketing Board: Accra; f. 1947; responsible for the purchase, grading, export and selling of Gold Coast cocoa, and for assisting the development of the cocoa industry.

Gold Coast Guarantee Corporation: c/o Bank of the Gold Coast, Private Post Bag, Accra; f. 1954 to provide short-term credit for African traders, auth. cap £300,000; credit is issued by the Bank of the Gold Coast on the authority of the Corporation's local committees; the Managing Director of the bank is *ex-officio* Managing Director of the Corporation.

Gold Coast Industrial Development Corporation: Accra; f. 1951 to assist the development of industry in the Gold Coast; the Corporation is empowered (a) to investigate all relevant activities, including marketing, (b) to promote such activities; if necessary by taking them under its control, (c) to give assistance, including financial assistance, (d) to co-operate with the organisations or persons (including Government authorities) concerned as necessary.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Accra and Eastern Province (Gold Coast) Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 430, Accra

Association of Accountants in the Gold Coast, The: P.O. Box 266, Takoradi

Cape Coast Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 108, Cape Coast

Gold Coast Chamber of Commerce, The: Private Post Bag, Accra

Gold Coast Chamber of Mines: P.O. Box 73, Takoradi; represented in Accra: P.O. Box 991; London Office: 27 Clements Lane, E.C.4; affiliates most mining companies in the Gold Coast.

Gold Coast Timber Federation: P.O. Box 246, Takoradi.

Indian Merchants' Association: P.O. Box 89, Accra.

Kumasi Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 528, Kumasi.

Sekondi and Takoradi Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 45, Takoradi.

TRADE UNIONS

At the end of March 1955 there were 104 registered trade unions in the Gold Coast with a total membership of 46,309. Unions are established in Government Departments and in all the major industries, and the tendency in these industries has been towards the formation of "house unions" rather than unions based on trades and crafts.

TRANSPORT

See also ECONOMIC SURVEY page 664.

RAILWAYS

Gold Coast Railways, Harbours and Ports Administration: Takoradi, is responsible for the operation of the railways, the deep-water harbour at Takoradi, and the surf ports in Accra, Cape Coast and Winneba, and for the maintenance of lighthouses; Gen. Manager L. C. GARDNER.

SHIPPING

The following shipping companies operate services between the Gold Coast and the United Kingdom, Europe, South Africa, and the eastern seaboard of America:

Barber West African Line: P.O. Box 2241, Accra; P.O. Box 259, Takoradi; coastal services, services to North America

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: c/o Palm Line, Ltd., P.O. Box 259, Takoradi, coastal services; services to Europe

Compagnie de Navigation Cyprien Fabre: c/o Palm Line, Ltd., P.O. Box 259, Takoradi; coastal services, services to North Africa and Europe.

Delta Line: Mississippi Shipping Co. Inc., P.O. Box 230, Takoradi, services to U.S. Gulf Ports and West Coast of Africa, and Angolan ports.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.: Elder Dempster Agencies Ltd., P.O. Box 66, Accra, coastal services, services to United Kingdom, Europe, U.S.A. and Canada.

Farrell Lines Inc.: Farrell Lines Inc., P.O. Box 117, Takoradi, coastal services, services to North America

Guinea Gulf Line, Ltd., The: Joh Hold and Co. (Liverpool) Ltd., P.O. Box 55, Accra, P.O. Box 261 Takoradi, services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Holland West Africa Lijn N.V.: P.O. Box 269, Accra, services to Europe, coastal services

Hanseatischer Afrika-Dienst: W. Bartholomew and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 468, Accra, P.O. Box 243, Takoradi; services to Scandinavian and Continental ports.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha, Ltd.: The United Africa Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 180, Accra; cargo service to Japan and U.S. Pacific Coast, coastal services.

Lloyd Triestino: Palm Line Ltd., P.O. Box 2241, Accra; P.O. Box 259, Takoradi; services to Marseilles, Genoa and Leghorn.

Leif Hoegh and Co: W. Bartholomew and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 468, Accra; services to Scandinavian and Continental ports, also Cameroun and Gabon.

Nautilus Line S.A.: Union Maritime et Commerciale, Private Post Bag, Accra; services to Mediterranean ports, Portugal, Spain and West Africa.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

Osaka Shosen Kaisha: The United Africa Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 180, Accra; cargo services to Japan, and coastal services.

Palm Line Ltd: Palm Line Ltd., P.O. Box 2241, Accra; services to United Kingdom and Continental ports.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: W. Bartholomew and Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 468, Accra; services to Scandinavian and Continental ports.

Woermann-Line: Union Trading Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 298, Accra; services to Europe.

AIR TRANSPORT

There is an international airport at Accra, and aerodromes for internal services at Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale.

The internal services are operated by:

West African Airways Corporation: Head Office: Airways House, Ikeja, Lagos, Nigeria; Gold Coast Office at Accra Airport; services between Nigeria, Gold Coast, Gambia, Sierra Leone and French Senegal; Chair. R. W. C. BAKER-BEALL, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager Col. M. C. P. MOSTERT, O.B.E.

The following international airlines call at Accra:

Air France.

British Overseas Airways Corporation.

Pan-American World Airways.

Union Aero Maritime Transport.

HEALTH SERVICES

The most prevalent diseases in the Gold Coast to-day include malaria, pneumonia, rheumatism, skin diseases, and affections of the respiratory system, of the eyes and of the digestive system. At the end of 1953 there were four central Government hospitals, with specialist facilities, in addition to 27 Government, 8 mission, 10 private hospitals and 11 hospitals run in connection with the mines. At the end of 1955 it was announced that the Government had provided 4 new hospitals in the Northern Territories, and had purchased the Gonja Development Company's hospital at Damongo, to be managed by the White Fathers Mission with Government assistance. Hospital services are supplemented by 18 Government and 102 non-Government dressing stations and by 3 Government health centres. In 1953 there were 61,824 in-patients, and 1,178,837 out-patients in Government hospitals.

There are schools of hygiene at Accra, Tamale and Kintampo for the training of health inspectors and superintendents. In October 1955 the Gold Coast Minister of Health announced that health education campaigns would be started in Togoland, and later in other regions. Medical Field Units investigate and initiate mass treatment for endemic diseases including sleeping sickness, yaws, leprosy and malaria.

EDUCATION

Schools: In 1953 there were in the Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories (excluding Togoland) 3,597 primary and middle schools with an enrolment of 423,604 and 55 secondary schools with an enrolment of 8,155. Togoland at the same date had 403 primary and middle schools with an enrolment of 44,514 and 4 secondary technical schools with an enrolment of 339.

Teacher Training: In 1953, 2,642 students (1,858 men and 784 women) were in teacher training colleges in the

GOLD COAST

Colony, Ashanti and the Northern Territories. The 3 teacher training colleges in Togoland had 297 students (250 men and 47 women).

Higher Education: Gold Coast has its own facilities for higher education at the University College of the Gold Coast, and at the College of Technology, Arts and Science in Kumasi, of which details are given below. In addition, a number of Gold Coast students go to the United Kingdom and the United States and a few to other countries abroad. In 1954 there were 854 students in the United Kingdom of which 237 held Government scholarships, 27 other scholarships, 105 were trainees in the Government Training Scheme and 485 were private students. On the same date there were 121 students in the United States.

Literacy: During 1953 just over 22,000 learners passed a literacy test and had been awarded a Gold Coast Literacy Certificate and by Dec 31st 1953 4,709 literacy classes had been established in 2,012 towns and villages.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

See also REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS, page 668.

Classical Association of the Gold Coast: University College, Sec. Miss R. M. HOWORTH.

Gold Coast and Togoland Historical Society: University College; Sec. Miss M. A. PRIESTLEY.

Gold Coast English Association: University College; Sec. Dr. T. A. DUNN.

Gold Coast Geographical Association: University College, Sec. E. A. BOATENG.

Medical Research Institute: P.O. Box 300, Accra; f. 1922, laboratory services and training of personnel, research on tropical medicine and allied subjects, library of 790 vols; *Senior Staff* G. M. EDINGTON, M.D., CH.B., D.C.P., D.T.M. AND H. (Pathology). F. C. HARRIS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. AND H.

West African Science Association: University College, Sec. M. M. ANDERSON.

LIBRARIES

Gold Coast Library Board: P.O. Box 663, Accra; f. 1950; comprises Accra Central Library (1950), regional libraries at Kumasi (1954), Sekondi (1955); branches at Cape Coast, Takoradi, Tamale, Koforidua, Ho and Kpandu, mobile libraries, children's libraries; 135,000 vols.; Dir. of Library Services Miss E. J. A. EVANS M.B.E., F.L.A.

MUSEUM

National Museum: The Gold Coast Government has entrusted the University College of the Gold Coast with the formation and development of a national museum. The Professor of Archaeology is Director of the Museum and the Department of Archaeology functions as its research branch. The scope is defined as the achievements of man in Africa. Collections are housed at Legon, and a public gallery in Accra is under consideration; Dir. Prof. A. W. LAWRENCE

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

COLLEGES

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE GOLD COAST

ACHIMOTA, NEAR ACCRA

Founded 1948

Principal: DAVID MOWBRAY BALME, D.S.O., D.F.C., M.A.

Vice-Principal: GEORGE INGHAM SMITH, M.SC.

Registrar: MODJABEN DOWUONA, M.B.E., M.A.

Librarian: Miss A. E. WALKER, F.L.A.

Library: 70,000 books and pamphlets.

Number of teachers: 116.

Number of students: 472.

Department of Extra-Mural Studies.

Director: D. KIMBLE, B.A.

Institute of Education.

Director: L. J. LEWIS, B.SC.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, ARTS AND SCIENCE

KUMASI

The College offers courses in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering and in accountancy, surveying, pharmacy and agriculture. There is a teacher-training department and provision is made for specialist courses in arts and crafts, domestic science, music and physical training. The number of students is 885 (1955).

NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS

CONSTITUTION

THE FEDERATION

The central political problem in Nigeria arises from the fact that the country includes three main ethnic groups, the Hausa peoples of the North, the Ibo Peoples of the East, and the Yoruba Peoples of the West. The difficulty has been to find a means of binding them together to form a nation while preserving for each sufficient autonomy to satisfy regional aspirations. A Federal Constitution was introduced in 1951, but it soon became clear that the three regions with their wide differences in character and development could not work together well in any closely knit Federation. It was therefore decided that the Constitution should be revised to allow for greater regional autonomy. The revision was carried out by a conference which met in London in July and August 1953 under the chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. It was attended by delegates from each region in Nigeria and from the Cameroons, and re-assembled in Lagos in January 1954. The new Constitution, based on its recommendations and establishing the Federation of Nigeria, was introduced on October 1st, 1954.

The new Constitution defines the responsibilities of the Federal Legislature, leaving residual powers to the Regional Legislatures; and establishes the principal that Federal law prevails over Regional law in case of conflict.

House of Representatives

The House of Representatives, the Federal Legislature, is elected independently of the Regional Legislatures, and consists of a Speaker, 3 *ex-officio* members (who are also members of the Council of Ministers), up to 6 special members appointed by the Governor-General to represent interests or communities not otherwise adequately represented, and elected members as follows: 92 from the Northern Region, 42 from each of the Eastern and Western Regions, 6 from the Southern Cameroons and 2 from Lagos.

The normal life of the House is five years.

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers, the Federal Executive, consists of the Governor-General (who is President), 3 *ex-officio* members and 10 Ministers (three from each region and one from the Southern Cameroons).

Franchise

The Franchise is open to all British subjects or British protected persons of 21 or over who have the usual qualifications, except that in the Northern Region voting is confined to men, and in the Western Region to those who have paid taxes, or in the case of women, an annual rate of not less than £1.

Public Service

Separate public services are being established for the Federation and for the Regions, but the transitional period for the transformation of the existing unitary public service will not end before August 1956. A much longer transitional period is visualised before the necessary reorganisation of the judicial system can be completed.

THE REGIONS

EASTERN REGION

The Eastern Region has a single-chamber Legislature consisting of a House of Assembly, with a Speaker appointed by the Governor after consultation with the parties represented in the House, and 84 elected members. The Executive Council consists of the Governor, as President, and not less than 9 Regional Ministers appointed from the members of the House of Assembly.

WESTERN REGION

The Western Region has a bi-cameral Legislature consisting of:

(a) The Western House of Chiefs, with a President, up to 50 Head and other Chiefs, and up to 4 special members who will be chiefs nominated by the Governor-in-Council.

(b) The Western House of Assembly, consisting of a Speaker, 80 elected members, and up to 3 special members appointed by the Governor.

The Western Region Executive Council consists of the Governor, as President, and not less than 9 Regional Ministers.

NORTHERN REGION

The Northern Region has a bi-cameral Legislature consisting of:

(a) The Northern House of Chiefs, which includes the Governor, as President, all First-Class Chiefs and 37 other Chiefs, an adviser on Muslim Law and members of the Executive Council who are also members of the Northern House of Assembly.

(b) The Northern House of Assembly with a President appointed by the Governor, 4 official members, 90 elected members, and up to 10 special members appointed by the Governor.

The Northern Region Executive Council consists of a President, 3 *ex-officio* members and 13 Regional Ministers, one of whom is Premier.

Northern Cameroons is administered as part of the Northern Region.

SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

Southern Cameroons is quasi-Federal Territory. Regional matters are dealt with by a local legislature and executive constituted as follows:

(a) The Legislature consists of an Assembly composed of the Commissioner, as President, 3 *ex-officio* members, 13 elected members, 6 Native Authority representatives and (2 appointed) special representatives.

(b) Executive Council: The Commissioner for the Cameroons; 3 *ex-officio* members of the Legislature and 4 members nominated by the Governor-General, after consultation, from among the 21 unofficial members of the Legislature.

Lagos, the capital, is Federal Territory and is directly represented in the Federal Legislature.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Capital Lagos

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief: SIR JAMES ROBERTSON, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

President: The GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Ex-Officio Members: The CHIEF SECRETARY of the FEDERATION; The ATTORNEY-GENERAL of the FEDERATION; The FINANCIAL SECRETARY of the FEDERATION.

MINISTERS

Transport: NUBAKA TAFAWA BALEWA, O.B.E. (Northern).

Communications and Aviation: K. O. MBADIWE (Eastern).

Land, Mines and Power: MUHAMMADU RIBADU, M.B.E. (Northern).

Natural Resources and Social Services: A. ADELABU (Western).

Trade and Industry: R. A. NJOKU (Eastern).

Labour and Welfare: Chief F. S. OKOTI-EROH (Western).

Minister of Research and Information: KOLA BALOGUN. (Western).

Works: MUHAMMADU INUWA WADA (Northern).

Minister without Portfolio: V. E. MUKETE (Southern Cameroons).

REPRESENTATIVE ABROAD

Commissioner in London: M. T. MBU.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Chief Secretary of the Federation: Sir R. F. A. GREY, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Financial Secretary of the Federation: A. R. W. ROBERTSON, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Civil Service Commissioner: T. J. R. DASHWOOD, O.B.E.

Attorney-General: A. MCKISACK, Q.C.

Solicitor-General: L. BRETT, Q.C.

Chief Medical Adviser to the Federal Government: S. L. A. MANUWA, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chief Federal Adviser on Education: W. T. MACKELL, O.B.E.

Director of Information Services: J. STOCKER.

Director of Public Works: K. P. HUMPIDGE.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

EASTERN REGION

Capital Enugu

Governor: Sir CLEMENT PLEASS, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR

MINISTERS

Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs: Dr. NNAMDI AZIKIWE.

Land and Agriculture: E. N. EMOLE.

Development: Dr. W. N. ONUBOGU.

Education: I. U. AKPABIO.

Finance: Dr. S. E. IMOKE

Health: Dr. M. I. OKPARA.

Industries: P. A. URURUKA.

Labour: Dr. E. A. ESIN.

Trade: I. U. IMEH.

Transport: E. P. OKOYA.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Deputy Governor: C. J. MAYNE, C.M.G.

Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Finance: A. E. COOK.

Attorney-General: G. G. BRIGGS.

* * *

Commissioner in London for the Eastern Region: T. O. C. OJIAKO.

WESTERN REGION

Capital: Ibadan

Governor: Sir JOHN RANKINE, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR

MINISTERS

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: Chief O. AWOLOWO.

Minister of Finance: F. O. AWOSIKA.

Agriculture and Natural Resources: A. M. A. AKINLOYE.

Development: Chief C. D. OKRAN.

Education: S. O. AWOKOYA.

Public Works: E. A. BABALOLA.

Home Affairs: E. ENAHORO

Public Health: S. O. IGHODARO.

Lands: J. F. ODUNJO

Justice and Local Government: Chief F. R. A. WILLIAMS.

Minister without Portfolio: OLOWO of OWO.

* * *

Commissioner in London for the Western Region: Chief MICHAEL OKORODUDO.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Deputy Governor: T. M. SHANKLAND, C.M.G.

Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Finance: S. O. ADEBE.

Attorney-General: N. G. HAY.

NORTHERN REGION

Capital. Kaduna

Governor: Sir BRYAN SHARWOOD-SMITH, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., E.D.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The CIVIL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY GENERAL; The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

MINISTERS

Prime Minister and Minister of Local Government and Community Development: AHMADU, C.B.E., SARDAUNA of SOKOTO

Education and Social Welfare: ALIYU, C.B.E., MAKAMAN BIDA.

Health: YAHAYA, O.B.E., MADAWAKIN ILORIN.

Natural Resources: P. S. ACHIMUGU, O.B.E.

Social Development and Surveys: SHETTIMA KASHIM, M.B.E.

Trade and Industry: ALHAJI ALIU (TURAKIN ZARIA).

Public Works: ISA KAITA.

Northern Cameroons Affairs: ABBA HABIB.

Ministers without Portfolio: Sir ABUBAKAR, G.B.E., C.M.G., Sultan of SOKOTO; JA'AFARU, C.M.G., Emir of ZARIA; ALHAJI MUHAMMADU SANUSI, C.M.G., Emir of KANO; ATOSHI AGBUMANU (AKU WUKARI); Pastor DAVID LOT.

Commissioner in London for the Northern Region: ALHAJI ABDULMALIKI

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Civil Secretary: K. P. MADDOCKS.
Financial Secretary: P. H. G. SCOTT.
Attorney-General: H. H. MARSHALL.

CAMEROONS

Commissioner for the Cameroons: E. J. GIBBOWS, C.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN CAMEROONS

President: The Commissioner for the Cameroons.
Ex-Officio Members: The Deputy Commissioner for the Cameroons; The Legal Secretary of the Southern Cameroons; The Financial Secretary of the Southern Cameroons.
Unofficial Members: Dr. E. M. I. ENDELEY (Leader of Government Business), S. A. GEORGE; The Rev. J. C. KANSEN, S. T. MUNA

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Deputy Commissioner: A. BRAYNE-BAKER.
Legal Officer of the Southern Cameroons: C. R. BURBON.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The first elections to the House of Representatives were completed in December 1954 and resulted in the following distribution

Northern People's Congress (N.P.C.)	79 seats
National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.)	56 seats
Kamerun National Congress (K.N.C.)	6 seats
Others	16 seats

The N.C.N.C. won the majority of seats in the Eastern and Western Regions and so has 6 seats in the Council of Ministers. The N.P.C. won the majority in the Northern Region, and has 3, and the K.N.C. who won all seats in the Southern Cameroons, has the remaining seat.

Action Group (A.G.): Ibadan; f. 1949, stands for an independent Nigeria within the Commonwealth and Regional autonomy. Leader O. AWOLowo

National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons (N.C.N.C.): National Headquarters, Lagos. f. 1944; the declared aims of the party are to achieve (a) self-government for Nigeria and the Cameroons within the Commonwealth, (b) political and parliamentary democracy (c) a united Nigeria and the Cameroons with a strong federal Government (d) a democratic socialist Commonwealth; Pres. Dr. the Hon. NNAMDI AZIKIWE, Gen. Sec. Hon. KOLAWOLE BALOGUN.

Northern People's Congress: Jema's Road (P.O. Box 76), Kaduna, f. 1947 as a social, and 1951 as a political party; aims (a) regional responsibility (b) local government reform based on a progressive Emirate system, tradition and custom (c) self-government for Nigeria within the Commonwealth (d) educational social and economic progress for the Northern Region (e) equality of opportunity and high standards in public life; Pres. Alhaji the Hon. AHMADU, SARDAUNA OF SOKOTO, C.B.E., M.H.A.; Gen. Sec. ABBA M. HABIB, M.H.A.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Both English and native law are in force in Nigeria. The Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts primarily administer English law and the Native Courts native law and custom. The law applied in the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts is that which was in force in England in 1900, as modified by local legislation. The law administered by the Native Courts is that prevailing in the area over which the court has jurisdiction. Muslim law is administered by the Native Courts in the Mohammedan areas of the Northern region.

The Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction on subject matter, degree, area and persons. It sits as a court of first instance and is also the court of appeal for the Magistrates' Courts and for some Native Courts.

Magistrates' Courts have limited jurisdiction in personal actions for specified amounts varying from £25 to £200, according to the grade of the magistrate, and in criminal law in cases involving punishment up to a maximum of two years imprisonment.

Juvenile Courts have been established in various towns and consist of a magistrate sitting with lay accessors.

Native Courts. The jurisdiction of Native Courts is limited, and varies according to the grade of the court concerned. All Native Courts have jurisdiction in matters relating to native marriage and succession.

Regional Courts. The three regions of Nigeria are in the process of establishing Courts. The High Court for the Northern Region was set up in December 1955.

Chief Justice: SIR STAFFORD SUTTON.

Chief Justice, Eastern Region: Mr. JUSTICE AINLEY.

Chief Justice, Western Region: Mr. JUSTICE ADEJOKUNBO ADEMOLA.

Chief Justice, Northern Region: Mr. JUSTICE BROWN.

RELIGION

(See General Section on RELIGION, page 668.)

THE PRESS

The growth of the West African Press has been very rapid twenty years ago, newspapers were few and far between whereas to-day they play a vital and often turbulent part in public life. Most of them are published in English, and the vernacular press, such as it is, has comparatively little strength or influence, this is partly perhaps, due to lack of financial support and partly because most people who can read their own language can also read English. The two great milestones in the growth of the Nigerian Press were the entry into the newspaper world of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe and the formation of the Zik Press, in 1937, and the arrival of the *Daily Mirror* group (West Africa Newspapers Ltd.) ten years later. The following are probably the most important newspapers and periodicals

DAILIES

Daily Service: 5-7 Apogbon Street, P.O. Box 163, Lagos; nationalist; Western Nigeria, Editor V. O. ONABANJO

Daily Times: 172 Broad Street, P.O. Box 139, Lagos; f. 1925, bought by West Africa Newspapers Ltd. 1947; circ. 63,449; Editor E. ADESIOYE.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Eastern Nigeria Guardian: 37 Aggrey Road, Port Harcourt, circ. 6,000; Editor A. Y. S. TINUBU.

Eastern States Express: 34 Park Road, Aba; circ. 3,000; Editor E. B. EFFIOM.

Evening Times: 172 Broad Street, Lagos; f. 1955; published West Africa Newspapers Ltd.; circ. 12,000.

Nigerian Daily Standard: 60 Fosby Road, Calabar; circ. 4,000.

Nigerian Spokesman: P.O. Box 46, Onitsha; f. 1943; circ. 6,000; Editor J. ONURIEZBUNA.

Nigerian Tribune: P.O. Box 78, Ibadan; f. 1949; Editor L. K. JAKANDE.

Southern Nigeria Defender: New Court Road, Ibadan; f. 1945; circ. 4,500; Editor F. O. EBUWA.

West African Pilot: 34 Commercial Avenue, Yabo Estate, Lagos, main organ of the Azikiwe Press; circ. 30,000; Editor H. M. OFFONRY.

SUNDAY PAPER

Sunday Times: P.O. Box 139, Lagos; f. 1953; published West Africa Newspapers Ltd; circ. 59,301.

WEEKLIES

Akede Eko: 2 Beecroft Street, P.O. Box 646, Yoruba; circ. 5,000; Editor I. B. THOMAS.

Eastern Outlook and Cameroons Star: c/o Nigerian Information Service, Post Office Avenue, Enugu; f. 1951; Editor A. K. S. EPELLE.

Elete-Ofe: 62 Kosoko Street, Lagos; English-Yoruba; Editor Taju THOMPSON.

Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo: Gaskiya Corp., Zaria; f. 1939; Hausa; circ. 22,000; Editor M. ABULJADIR.

Nigerian Citizen: Gaskiya Corp., Zaria; f. 1948; circ. 8,000; Editor C. W. SHARP.

Nigerian Statesman: 7 Kester Lane, Lagos; f. 1947; Socialist; Circ. 14,165; Editor AKANBI GIWA.

PERIODICALS

Several periodicals published in the United Kingdom, such as *West Africa*, the *West African Review* and the *West African Medical Journal* (see under Great Britain), circulate in West Africa and are also of interest in that they specialise in West African affairs. Official publications include the *Nigerian Trade Journal* (published by the Federal Department of Commerce) and *Nigeria*, a quarterly review with a circulation of 14,000.

BROADCASTING

The Government runs broadcasting stations in Lagos, Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan. In 1953 there were 9,757 subscribers to the Radio-Diffusion Services. Wired distribution systems in the Northern and Eastern regions are operated by the Government and in the Western region by a private company under licence.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of British West Africa Limited: Head Office: 37 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; branches in Lagos, Kano and all principal Nigerian towns. f. 1894; bankers

to the Government of Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Head Office for West Africa: 55 Marina, Lagos, branches in principal towns of Nigeria and the Cameroons; Local Directors in West Africa: L. C. BALDRY, F. A. BOREHAM.

British and French Bank (for Commerce and Industry) Ltd: Head Office 33-36 King William Street, London, E.C.4; Nigeria Office, 117 Broad Street, Lagos; branches in Kano and Ebute Metta; mem B.N.C.I. (Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie) group; Gen. Manager for Nigeria N. E. SCHOOLING.

National Bank of Nigeria Ltd.: Head Office 37 Marina Lagos, branches in principal towns; f. 1933; cap. auth. £250,000, p.u. £100,443.

INSURANCE

The following companies transact the bulk of insurance business in Nigeria. In addition many other British insurance companies have branches or agencies there.

British Commonwealth Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office Baltic Exchange Buildings, 21 Bury Street, London, E.C.3; Head Office for West Africa: 40 Park Street, Lagos, branches in Accra and Kano; Gen. Manager for West Africa E. SPINNEY.

British West Africa Corporation Ltd.: P.O. Box 109, Lagos, branches at Ibadan, Kano and Warri, all types of insurance; agents for Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd., Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd. Gresham Life Assurance and Norwich Union Life Insurance Society Ltd.; represented at Lloyds.

Lion of Africa Insurance Co. Ltd. (Incorporated in Nigeria) Private Post Bag 2055, 216 Broad Street, Lagos; branches and agents throughout Nigeria; Gen. Manager G. H. HILL, A.C.I.I.

Royal Exchange Assurance: Head Office, Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3., Nigeria Offices 31 Marina, Lagos and 12b, Post Office Road, Kano; Gen. Manager for West Africa: C. W. SPENCER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Lagos Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated) 11-17 Tinubu Street (P.O. Box 109), Lagos; f. 1888, has Standing Committees on Customs and Transport, Import and Export, Development, Road Transport and Engineering, Timber, Engineering Contractors etc., Pres. C. M. BOOTH, O.B.E., M.R.H.; Vice-Presidents. L. P. OJUKWU, O.B.E., M.R.H., F. J. MANN, J. WALLACE; Sec. R. C. IRVING.

Calabar Chamber of Commerce: c/o B.B.W.A. Ltd. Calabar; is believed to have existed about 50 years; 15 mems. (trading and shipping companies).

Onitsha Chamber of Commerce: 50 Old Market Road, (P.O. Box 181) Onitsha; f. 1953; Chair C. T. ONYEKWELEY; Sec. ALEXANDER IBEKWE AGWUNA.

Port Harcourt Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 71, Port Harcourt; Pres and Sec. C. K. BROWNHILL.

Union of Importers and Exporters, Western Provinces: Amunigun Square (P.O. Box 115) Ibadan; f. 1949; Chair. E. A. SANDA; Sec. C. A. ADEGBESAN.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

Nigerian Chamber of Mines: P.O. Box 545, Jos; f. 1950 by the amalgamation of two mining associations (both f. ca. 1910); Manager H. E. WILSON, O.B.E., E.D., M.H.R., Sec. E. BATHURST, M.H.R.

Kano Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 10, Kano, Hon. Sec. H. M. ARUNDALE.

Union of Remo Importers and Exporters: 37 Akarigbo Sheet (P.O. Box 123), Shagamu; f. 1951; Sec. JOHN KUYE FOLARIN.

TRADE UNIONS

There are in Nigeria a large number of small trade unions; and although many of these are very active there has never been much support for any central organisation.

There are (March 31st, 1955) 177 registered Trade Unions with a total membership of 165,130; 41 of these are affiliated to the All Nigeria Trade Unions Federation (ANTUF).

The Unions with a membership of more than 5,000 are the Nigerian Union of Teachers (31,213), the Nigerian African Mineworkers' Union (13,210), the Public Utility Technical and General Workers' Union of Nigeria and the Cameroons (11,085), the Railway Workers' Union of Nigeria (10,899), the Cameroons Development Corporation Workers' Union (10,220), the Nigerian Civil Service Union (6,488) and the Nigeria Union of Local Administrative Staffs (5,634).

Information on trade unions may be obtained from The Registrar of Trade Unions, c/o The Administrator General's Office, Lagos.

TRANSPORT

(See also ECONOMIC SURVEY, page 644)

RAILWAYS

Nigerian Railway Corporation: Ebutte Metta, Lagos; f. 1955; has wide powers to enable it to operate as a commercial undertaking and is responsible for the management and operation of Nigerian railways, including the fixing of rates and fares, subject to an upper limit fixed by the Federal Minister, who may also intervene on important matters of policy; Chair. and Gen. Manager Col. R. B. EMERSON, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.INST.T.

SHIPPING AND INLAND WATERWAYS

Nigerian Ports Authority: Lagos; f. 1955; is responsible for all inland waterway, port and shipping facilities, consists of 10 appointed and 6 elected mems., Chair C. A. DOVE, M.B.E.

The following British shipping companies run cargo and passenger services to Nigeria.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., Palm Line Ltd., John Holt Ltd., Elders and Fyffes.

Cargo services are also operated from Scandinavian ports by:

Hoegh Line., Scandinavian West Africa Line.

AIR TRANSPORT

Air transport is now a vital part of Nigerian life. There are international airports at Kano and Lagos and 16 other airports. Internal services are operated by:

West African Airways Corpn.: Airways House, 161 Broad Street, The Marina (P.O. Box 136), Lagos; operates internal services and links Nigeria with Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, Gambia, and Senegal; Chair. R. W. C.

NIGERIA

BAKER-BEALL, C.B.E.; Gen. Manager Col. M. C. P. MOSTERT, O.B.E.

Services run by the following international air-lines also touch Nigeria:

Air France—U.A.T.: 147 Broad Street (P.O. Box 661), Lagos.

B.O.A.C.: Airways House, The Marina (P.O. Box 13), Lagos.

K.L.M.: 1A Alexander Road (P.O. Box 334), Lagos

Sabena: Airways House, Lagos.

HEALTH SERVICES

The most prevalent diseases in Nigeria are malaria, yellow fever, sleeping sickness, meningitis, pneumonia, smallpox, leprosy, yaws, tuberculosis, dysentery and venereal and intestinal diseases. The incidence of sleeping sickness, smallpox and meningitis are steadily decreasing, due largely to vaccination and inoculation campaigns. Progress has also been made in the treatment of leprosy, for which there were about 50,000 patients in 1954.

There are 180 hospitals in Nigeria and a number of Dispensaries, Rural Health Centres and Maternity Centres. In 1954, 1,361,473 out-patients and 158,163 in-patients received hospital treatment and 10 million cases were dealt with at Dispensaries.

EDUCATION

Schools: In 1953 there were 9,651 Primary Schools in Nigeria with a total of 1,069,789 pupils. There were also 127 Secondary Schools with an enrolment of about 32,500 pupils.

Teacher Training: There are 139 teacher training centres and colleges with an enrolment of about 9,000 students.

Higher Education: In addition to the institutions for higher education of which details are given below, a number of Nigerian students go to the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada. During the academic year 1954-55, there were about 4,000 in the U.K., 318 in the United States and 45 in Canada.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

See also REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS, page 668

Historical Society of Nigeria: P.O. Box 916, Ibadan, f. 1955, to encourage interest in and work in connection with the study of history, especially Nigerian history; Pres. Dr. K. O. DIKE, Sec. H. F. C. SMITH; publ. *Journal*.

MUSEUMS

The following museums are under the management of the Nigerian Antiquities Service (headquarters, Lagos). The Ife Museum is owned by the Western Regional Government, the remainder by the Federal Government.

Ife Museum: Oyo Province, f. 1954; antiquities of Ife.

Jos Museum: Jos Plateau Province; f. 1952, ethnography and archaeology of Nigeria.

Nigerian Museum: Onikan Road, Lagos; f. 1956, ethnography and archaeology of Nigeria.

Oron Museum: Calabar Province; wooden ancestor carvings, etc. of Oron Clan.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

IBADAN

Founded 1947

The College is associated with London University.
Degree courses began in October 1948.

Principal: J. T. SAUNDERS, M.A., D.C.L.

Registrar: S. E. BIOBAKU, M.A., PH.D.

Librarian: W. J. HARRIS, B.A.

Library of 80,000 vols.

Number of teaching staff: 136, including 18 professors.

Number of students: 492 men, 21 women; total 513.

DEANS

Faculty of Arts: A. D. GALLOWAY, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., PH.D.

Faculty of Science: F. W. SANSOME, PH.D., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.

Faculty of Medicine: J. GRAYSON, M.SC., M.D.

Faculty of Agriculture and Veterinary Science: K. EBAS,
DR.IR.

THE NIGERIA COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Headquarters. ZARIA

The College is a federal organisation of three constituent colleges, one in each Region at Enugu, Eastern Region,

Ibadan, Western Region, and Zaria Northern Region.
The aim of the College is to provide professional training for engineers, architects, surveyors, accountants, pharmacists and secondary school teachers.

Chairman of the College Council: Sir SYDNEY PHILLIPSON,
C.M.G., M.A.

Principal: C. A. HART, T.D., D.SC.(ENG.), PH.D., M.I.C.E.,
M.I.MECH.E., F.R.I.C.S., A.M.I.STRUCT.E.

Number of Teaching Staff: 55.

Number of Students: 432.

YABA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

YABA, LAGOS

Founded 1948

Principal: C. W. C. TURNER, A.M.I.MECH.E., A.M.I.N.A.,
M.I.MAR.E

Vice-Principal: J. R. SCOBIE, M.A.

Librarian: (Vacant)

Library of 5,000 volumes.

Number of teaching staff: 19 full time, 34 part time.

Number of students: 340 resident, 550 part-time.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

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GEOGRAPHY

KENYA, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, ZANZIBAR, SOMALILAND

THE TERM "East Africa" is used to cover the territories of Tanganyika (363,000 sq. miles), Kenya Colony and Protectorate (225,000 sq. miles) and Uganda Protectorate (94,000 sq. miles) together with the nearby islands of Zanzibar (640 sq. miles) and Pemba (380 sq. miles). It is convenient to include with these territories the Somaliland Protectorate (68,000 sq. miles) though it displays in many aspects—structural, climatic, ethnic and cultural—marked differences from the rest of East Africa.

The other three territories have many common geographical features since (together with part of northern Mozambique) they form one well-marked physical unit—the Great Lakes Plateau. To the west, this plateau is clearly defined by a deep and almost continuous trough, part of the Great Rift Valley of Africa; to the north, there is a lowland corridor separating the Great Lakes region from the plateau of Abyssinia; and to the north-east there is a sharp contrast between the upland country of Kenya and the low-lying arid plains of Somalia.

The Lakes Plateau is essentially a continuation of the structures of southern Africa and the Rhodesias—a massive platform of ancient granites, covered here and there by relatively thin layers of younger sediments. In East Africa, however, there are two important differences: along the coast of the Indian Ocean there occurs a distinctive, though narrow coastal plain; and the interior is deeply furrowed by the Great Rift Valley system. This is a trough-like structure formed by a series of major dislocations and fractures that are thought to have occurred some 30 to 40 million years ago. The best developed part of the trough is seen in the Red Sea, where fracture lines along the Arabian and Egyptian-Sudanese coasts have led to downthrow of the intervening surface which has been flooded by the sea; but a narrower continuation of the same trough-like structure (or rift-valley) can be traced from the Red Sea due southwards through western Abyssinia, then east of Lake Victoria to Lake Nyasa, and finally to the coast at the mouth of the Zambezi river. A secondary rift valley joins the main rift just north of Nyasa and extends north-westward, including Lakes Tanganyika, Edward and Albert. The steeply-walled rifts produce narrow but extremely deep lakes: Tanganyika is the second deepest in the world (4,708 ft.), while Lake Victoria, which does not lie in a rift valley, is much larger but very shallow. It will be noted that the rift valley system runs from coast to coast between the Red Sea and Indian Ocean, and one authority has suggested that in the geological future, East Africa will be completely detached, as has already happened with Africa and Arabia.

A further effect of fracturing has been the rise of molten magma along zones of weakness, to produce enormous volcanic cones. Thus in East Africa there is the special feature of massive volcanic peaks superimposed upon an already high plateau, producing the highest summits in the continent—e.g., Kilimanjaro (19,320 ft.), Kimawenzi (18,870 ft.), Mt. Kenya (17,040 ft.), Ruwenzori (16,794 ft.), Mt. Meru (14,979 ft.) and Mt. Elgon (14,140 ft.).

Uganda and Kenya lie on the Equator and the northernmost point of Tanganyika is only a hundred or so miles away from it. Thus normal "seasons" do not prevail—instead, altitude and distance, north or south of the Equator, are the chief factors which influence day to day

weather. Whenever the sun is overhead (March and September at the Equator, June further north, December further south) there tends to occur a local rainy season; and so there are two such periods near the Equator and one especially wet season (summer) further north or south. Besides this general effect there is often a daily pattern of afternoon showers and clear nights and mornings. Amounts of rainfall also depend largely on altitude (higher parts receiving most) and on aspect. Temperatures vary little from month to month, but there are usually marked differences between day and night. Altitude is the chief influence on temperature. On the coastal plains near the Indian Ocean, and on the low-lying floor of the Rift Valley a monotonous régime of high temperatures prevails, but at heights of 5,000–8,000 ft. average conditions are those of an unvarying English spring, with the wetter periods distinctly chilly (when clouds obscure the sun). The higher mountains have permanent snow-caps, and an "Alpine" climate.

TANGANYIKA

This region extends between 1–12° S. lat., and 29–41° E. long., and is bounded on the north by Kenya and Uganda, on the west by the Ruanda-Urundi region of the Belgian Congo and by Nyasaland, with Lake Nyasa between; and on the south by Portuguese Mozambique. The largest of the East African territories, Tanganyika, includes some 200,000 miles of inland water.

The coastal lowland area is in places as much as 100 miles wide (e.g., near Dar es Salaam), but most of the territory consists of undulating plateau country of 3,000 ft. in average altitude, diversified by occasional ridges and isolated mountain masses which are much higher still (e.g., Kilimanjaro itself). There is a very gradual drop to the depression containing Lake Victoria, and this region is the most densely settled of the whole territory. Further to the west, there is a sharp descent to the shores of Lake Tanganyika, which in strong contrast is one of the least densely populated parts—an interesting example of the effect of physical geography upon human activity.

Climatic conditions vary considerably. On the low-lying coastal plain, temperatures are uniformly high, the average for the coolest month being 73–78° F., though the maxima are only 5–10° higher. Rainfall is also abundant, reaching 40–60 in. on the mainland, and as much as 60–80 in. annually on the offshore islands (Pemba and Zanzibar). Further inland there is a much lower rainfall. A few areas (e.g., Kilimanjaro, and some of the lake shores of Victoria and Northern Nyasa) receive 60 in. annually, but over much of Tanganyika the average is only 35 in., and there is a large area on the centre of the plateau (Dodoma) where only 20–25 in. occur. At altitudes of 200–300 ft. mean temperatures are still high (e.g., round Lake Victoria, where the coldest month averages 70° F.) and these districts are therefore not attractive to white settlement. Above 5,000 ft. the mean falls considerably giving a more temperate climate that attracts European settlers. Territory at this altitude amounts to little more than 5 per cent of the area of Tanganyika, but there are larger areas in Kenya. Conditions at Tabora are typical of most of the plateau: the coldest month (June) averages 70° F.,

and the warmest month (October) 78° F., with an annual rainfall of 34 in.

Over much of the central plateau, the characteristic vegetation is savannah grassland, interspersed with scattered trees. Several species of grass occur, some fairly short and edible by cattle, but others, notably the "elephant grass", inedible and of great height (10–15 ft.). This is then typical "big game" country, in which live the lion, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffe and many species of deer and reptiles. Large areas of Tanganyika are now designated as game reserves. In drier parts this grassland degenerates into scrub, and there are no trees, while round Kilimanjaro vegetation is especially luxuriant, with several unusual specimens, including a giant lobelia. Where rainfall is more abundant (i.e., towards the east, and in the extreme west) forest land occurs; 40 per cent of the total area of Tanganyika is classified as forest land of one kind or other, although trees are widely scattered, and "forest" in the European sense covers only 1–2 per cent of the total area. Most trees are of the softwood variety, but hardwoods and cabinet woods are also produced, and timber is one of the principal resources of the territory, both for internal use and for export. On the coastal plain there is a fringe of mangrove swamp, succeeded at a short distance inland by a zone of coconut palms, which soon passes into the savannah grassland.

Dar es Salaam (meaning in Arabic "The Abode of Peace") the capital of Tanganyika has a population of 100,000 (including 4,000 European and 23,000 Asiatics). It is also the chief port and the largest town. One physical drawback to an otherwise good harbour is a winding and difficult approach channel. Mombasa, in Kenya, has a larger, better harbour and has become therefore the main port in East Africa as a whole.

KENYA

Kenya Colony extends between 5° N. and S. lat. and 34–42° E. long., and is bounded on the north-east, by Somalia (formerly Italian Somaliland), on the north by Ethiopia, on the west by Uganda, and on the south by Tanganyika. The extreme north-east part of Lake Victoria is included in Kenya territory.

Kenya Protectorate is a strip of coastal territory 10 miles deep, which extends northwards from the frontier of Tanganyika for about 170 miles, almost to the frontier of Somalia. The Protectorate is the property of the Arab Sultan of Zanzibar, and is administered by Kenya Colony, which pays an annual rent to the Sultan.

Physical conditions in Kenya are broadly similar to those in Tanganyika, with one very important difference: the highland areas are more extensive, and plateau lying at 5,000–8,000 ft. or more occupies some 40,000 sq. miles, that is about one-fifth of the whole region. Here, a fertile soil and temperate climatic conditions offer great inducements to settlers.

The coastal lowland zone is narrow in the south, but widens rapidly to the north. Unfortunately, however, aridity also increases further north and temperatures are slightly higher so that while Mombasa, in the extreme south, has an annual rainfall of 48 in., and minimum monthly mean temperature of 76° F. (i.e., similar to conditions in Tanganyika), in the northern sector only 15–20 in. of rain occur, and the luxuriant plantations of sisal and groves of coco-palms, with heavy swamp in places, give way inland and northwards to scrub and finally to semi-desert.

The plateau surface is far from regular. In the centre occurs the detached mass of Mount Kenya (17,040 ft.) succeeded further to the west first by the Nyeri "plains", that lie between 6,000 and 7,000 ft., and then by the

Aberdare uplands in the west, and the Kikuyu plateau in the south-west. The Aberdare mountains are the most imposing: many areas lie at over 10,000 ft. with some peaks of 12,000–14,000 ft. The Kikuyu plateau lies at an altitude of 5,000 ft. near Nairobi, rising a further 3,000 ft. on the border overlooking the Great Rift Valley. Almost all these highlands have been produced by lava flows, so that there is a deep rich volcanic soil and the landscape is subject to erosion, giving a rapid succession of hill and valley, with very little level ground.

The uplands receive rainfall of the order of 40–55 in. round Nairobi and Fort Hall, with over 60 in. in the extreme west; drier conditions prevail towards the north and east, with only 20 in. in the north round Lake Rudolf. Temperatures also vary according to altitude: the warmest month in Nairobi (5,400 ft.) has a mean temperature of 66° F. and the coldest 59° F., and at higher levels on the plateau distinctly cooler conditions prevail, with night frost in some places. Conditions thus approach those of northern temperate latitudes—with the difference that there is very little seasonal variation.

Natural vegetation on the plateau responds to variation in rainfall. It ranges from scrub and semi-desert on the extreme north and east, first to increasingly rich savannah grassland, and on the higher parts (i.e., Mount Kenya, the Aberdare Mountains and Kikuyu plateau) to extensive areas of luxuriant and virgin forest, largely cedar and other temperate woods, which were once continuous over much wider areas, but have been partly cleared for cultivation. Towards the summits of the highest hills, forests give way to alpine meadowland. Much of the land between 5,000 and 9,000 ft., with a temperate equable climate, abundant rainfall, and deep rich soils, is given over to farming.

Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, lies at the eastern approach to the fertile high plateau, for which it is a communications centre; the railway runs northwards to the Mount Kenya district and north-westwards to Kikuyu territory and Uganda; and Nairobi also lies on the Great North Road linking Cape Town and Cairo—respectively 3,660 miles and 2,800 miles distant. The white population of Nairobi is very small, being limited to officials and a few traders; Asiatics are more numerous, but the bulk of the inhabitants are African. Mombasa, the second town and chief port, has an excellent harbour—the best in East Africa—and is rapidly consolidating its position as the chief outlet and entrepôt for the whole of East Africa, to the detriment of Zanzibar.

European and African in Kenya

No survey of Kenya would be complete without some mention of the geographical background to the Emergency which has existed since 1952. There is one obvious issue—competition for good farming land in a territory where conditions often limit cultivation of any kind; and to this are of course added racial and demographic problems.

The European plantation owner is usually concerned with large-scale production of crops for sale elsewhere—coffee, cotton, pyrethrum, sisal—few of which are useable locally. He has introduced capital, machinery, new plant strains and even labour (e.g., Asiatic) and has often transformed primeval savanna swamp or forest into productive farming land. The African population has of course benefited, from the cash wages, housing and the influx of goods from abroad. But against this, the best land has often become alienated from native use and the African population, with its huge numerical superiority, crowded into indifferently fertile or climatically unattractive areas. The native "reserves" more often than not fall into this category and, as in other parts of the world (e.g., the Red Indian reserves in the Middle West of the U.S.A.) are

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inviolable only in so far as they have little attraction for exploitation.

The native is thus frequently committed to subsistence farming and stock rearing on poorer land; he cannot compete with white plantations in cash crops, his methods are often primitive, and yields low—hence he must grow as many foodstuffs as possible. Rotation and conservation of fertility are therefore not much practised and grassland is overstocked: in either case, soil erosion can quickly develop.

Demographic factors also enter in. Before the European occupation, the death rate was high, owing to lack of sanitation and medical care, and births were not unduly numerous, because of elaborate social regulations concerning marriage, and the practice of native methods of birth control. But European occupation in Kenya has greatly reduced the death-rate, and at the same time broken down many tribal customs; so that the Kikuyu population increases at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ –2 per cent per annum, while the area allotted for native farming decreases.

Demand for male labour has led to an exodus of men to the plantations—in the reserves as many as 60–75 per cent of the active men are absent—another factor in the low yields of crops, which are increasingly cultivated in the reserves by women, children and old men. The younger men are separated from their wives, and live either in mining compounds, or in “shanty” towns on the outskirts of white settlements, or on plantations. The breakdown of tribal organisation consequent on the migration of the men, and the fall in standards of living on the reserves has other serious effects. Kikuyu children were subjected to a careful process of precept, ordeal, and practice-training which, with all its limitations, induced some social discipline and belief in the dignity of the tribe and individual. The system has been largely destroyed by the absence of menfolk and by white rule, and the result is often at best the sophisticated or partly Europeanised native, and at worst, the rootless, vicious African hanger-on in slums of European towns. It is also a doubtful question whether a native society can reasonably be expected to rule itself (as is implicit in the system of “indirect rule”) if the social effectiveness of tribal organisation is progressively broken down by demands for labour, by the impact of western culture through administrators and missionaries, and by the economic disabilities imposed on the more intelligent native.

According to L. S. B. Leakey (himself a European but also a full initiate in the Kikuyu tribal system) the Kikuyu regard land as a possession that can only be transferred to a blood relation—mere cash sale or compensation is insufficient—and in order to transfer land to a stranger, the latter must first become a “blood-brother” by initiation. Hence to many Kikuyu land which white settlers now occupy (and which to their own way of thinking they have legitimately paid for) still remains tribal property. Another feature in Kikuyu society is the great respect for a spoken oath, even when taken under compulsion, and similar difficulties arise in the field of religion, where Kikuyu observance has long centred on fertility worship and animal sacrifices. None of these geographical social factors is in itself the cause of the Mau Mau outbreak; but together they provide the background against which it may be understood.

UGANDA

Bounded on the east by Kenya, on the north by the Sudan, on the west by the Belgian Congo and on the south by Lake Victoria and Tanganyika, Uganda repeats in broad outline the physiographic features characteristic of western Kenya. Southern Uganda is a lake-studded plateau, deeply trenched by a portion of the Great Rift Valley; but

in the north, the plateau becomes less uneven and begins gradually to drop towards the lowlands of the Sudan. Unlike Kenya and Tanganyika however, which are drained by rivers flowing in various directions without any single trend, Uganda is traversed by part of the Upper Nile Valley—a strongly defined single system with spectacular falls in a few places, though the extreme south (Lake Victoria) is a region of indeterminate, generally southward, drainage. Distinctly more low-lying than western Kenya, with an average altitude of only 3,000–4,000 ft., temperatures are markedly higher: the coolest month at Entebbe and Kampala has a mean of 69–70° F., while maxima are 73° F. Rainfall, on the other hand, is distinctly more abundant, averaging 40–50 in. over most of the country. Scrubland and semi-desert do not therefore occur: instead extensive and luxurious savannah-grassland covers much of the plateau, with woodland that approaches true equatorial forest on the lower riverine areas. There are also many patches of swamp.

These conditions offer only comparatively little inducement to white settlement, and there are less than 4,000 Europeans in the whole territory, most of whom are officials. On the other hand, native African society in Uganda is strong and progressive. The most important native group is the Baganda, a semi-pastoral people with a well developed “kingdom”, who comprise about one-quarter of the total population of 5 million. Further south there are other kingdoms, which include that of Bunyoro, but towards the north the tribe becomes the major unit.

The chief town, in point of numbers and commercial activity, is Kampala, the rail-head of the Uganda–Nairobi–Mombasa line: and here is the headquarters of the Baganda administration. The official British capital is however at Entebbe, a port on Lake Victoria, through which much of the raw cotton passes on its way to Mombasa and India (almost all East African cotton is used in India). Jinja, on the crossing of the Nile, is the economic centre of eastern Uganda, and likely to grow further with the development of hydro-electric power.

ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA

The islands of Zanzibar (640 sq. miles) and Pemba (380 sq. miles) lie some twenty miles off the coast of East Africa at 5–6° S. lat., between Dar es Salaam and Mombasa. Originally, they were Arab trading bases, from which commercial contacts and slave-raiding were organised throughout much of the adjoining East African mainland, but the former activity has declined owing to competition from Dar es Salaam and Mombasa, and the slave trade has come to an end. The islands are low-lying and hence experience an “equatorial” climate: unvarying moderate heat, with the thermometer between 75° and 85° F. throughout the year, and abundant rainfall: 60 in. annually in Zanzibar, and over 80 in. in Pemba.

Both islands were once covered in tropical forest, but this has been cleared to make way for plantations, on which cloves are grown. A surprising variety of plants occur—cultivated specimens having been introduced from Madagascar, India, Persia and the East Indies.

Zanzibar Protectorate is of interest as the meeting ground of several cultures. The name itself is part Persian, part Hindu, meaning “Land of the Black Man”, and there are important minorities of Arabs from southern Arabia and the Persian Gulf, together with Indians and Europeans. Many languages are current, but the chief, Swahili (coastal dweller) is basically a Bantu (African) language.

SOMALILAND

British Somaliland extends between 9–19° N. lat., and 42–49° E. long. and is part of the great eastern promontary

of Africa, fronting the Gulf of Aden. On the north-west the territory is bounded by French Somaliland; to the west, south and east by Ethiopia and its dependency Somalia (formerly Italian Somaliland).

Topographically, British Somaliland consists of a tilted, uneven plateau, lying at about 1,500 ft. in the extreme south, and rising gradually to a culminating east-west running ridge in the north, which attains heights of 6,000-7,000 ft. From this ridge lying parallel to the coast, there is a steep drop to a coastal plain, very narrow in the east, but up to 20-40 miles wide in the centre and west. Geological investigation is not complete, but it would appear that the ancient granitic platform underlying most of the African continent is continued into Somaliland, with a covering of later sedimentary rocks. Considerable faulting and dislocation has taken place in the north, where structures continuing those of the East African Rift Valley define the coastline and highland ridge—the whole of the Gulf of Aden is a vast rift valley.

In summer (May-September), winds blow from the south-west, and deposit much (though not quite all) of

their moisture on the higher plateau of Ethiopia, so that there is a perceptible but very slight summer rainfall in Somaliland. In winter, winds blow from the north-east (i.e., from off the dry Arabian peninsula), hence at this season there is hardly any rainfall at all. British Somaliland is thus a semi-arid territory, with an annual rainfall of less than 10 in. on the coast and no more than 20 in. in the interior. Temperatures are higher than those in East Africa proper, exceeding 90° in the summer at times, and rarely falling below 70° in winter—with however somewhat cooler conditions on the higher uplands. The population is almost entirely Muslim, and in culture and ethnic origins the inhabitants differ markedly from those of the other East African territories: racially and linguistically, the Somalis are close to the Ethiopians, while their religion makes them a part of the Arab world.

Hargeisa, in the cooler uplands, is the largest town (35,000) but Berbera is the capital and chief port. At least one-half of the population of 30,000 temporarily evacuates the town during the hot season.

W.B.F.

HISTORY

TANGANYIKA, KENYA, UGANDA, ZANZIBAR

The boundaries of the East African territories are as completely artificial as those of most of the other political divisions of tropical Africa. Geographically, and to a large extent historically, the region divides itself into a series of belts running north and south parallel with the coast of the Indian Ocean. First, the islands, Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia, and the mainland's narrow, coastal plain, palm-fringed, fertile and well-populated, dotted with the towns of the sea-borne immigrants who have sailed in upon the north-east monsoon wind to trade and to settle. This, together with the rest of the eastern coastline from the Red Sea southwards to the Zambezi, is the East Africa of Islam, the East Africa of documented history. Next, the gently sloping eastern flank of the great central African plateau, dry and eroded, placing over most of its length a hundred to three hundred miles of brown and thorny wilderness between the greenness of the coast and that of the interior. Till the railway age it was a considerable if not an absolute barrier. Next, the plateau's highland rim, running in a great crescent from the Imatong range on the Sudan frontier, along the Karamoja escarpment, spreading over the vast massifs of Elgon, Kenya and Kilimanjaro, tapering through central Tanganyika to the Southern Highlands and the Livingstone Mountains which skirt Lake Nyasa. The three great peaks make their own climates, and in their well-watered valleys dense agricultural populations have long been established. Elsewhere the highland rim is dryer, its vegetation less luxuriant. Until recently it has been the country *par excellence* of the pastoral nomad, who has occupied it only sparsely but has kept others out by his predatory habits. Finally, beyond the rim, the country of the great lakes, and above all of the Lake Victoria basin, which, with its equable climate and evenly distributed rainfall, is and has always been the real centre of the African population, the goal and resting-place of many migrations, the only part of East Africa where indigenous man has organised large and enduring political units and tried to remember something of their history.

Until the nineteenth century it was only the first of these zones which had any direct contact with the world outside Africa. The monsoon winds, blowing every alternate six months from the north-east and south-west, made it easy and safe for Arab dhows to sail up and down the coast from bases in the Hadramout and the Persian Gulf, and by early medieval times there were well established trade-routes as far south as Madagascar, and on the mainland as far as Sofala, the port for Manica gold. The Arabs not only traded but settled, building stockaded towns with wooden houses, to which there were later added stone palaces and mosques. They built above all on the little islands just offshore—Lamu and Pate, Mombasa, Kilwa Kisiwani and Songo Mnara, which possessed at once natural defences against the inhabitants of the mainland and roadsteads sheltered from the violence of the ocean. The immigrants were not however self-contained. They took wives and concubines among the local negro women, and in the course of centuries there grew up a race more African than Arab, speaking Kiswahili, a Bantu tongue with some Arabic influence, but practising at least nominally the Mohammedan religion and modified in its social organisation and material culture by its contact with the world of Islam. Such influence did not however spread

beyond the coastal belt, and even there the urban aristocracies were reinforced by fresh settlement in every generation, so that wealth and power remained the monopoly of those least assimilated to the local environment.

So far as the future British East Africa was concerned, it was only these little outposts of Islamic city life which the Portuguese broke into when the sea route to India was opened by Vasco da Gama in 1497, and which they dominated in some measure for about two hundred years. Further south, in what is still Portuguese East Africa, they penetrated a considerable distance into the interior, diverting into their own channels the Manica gold trade upon the transit of which much of the prosperity of the more northerly cities had depended. Again, by the capture of Muscat and Ormuz and by the destruction of the Arab shipping in the Persian Gulf, they temporarily reduced the local trade in slaves and ivory, iron and mangrove poles, which had been exported directly from Kilwa and Mombasa, Malindi and Pate. From the beginning of the sixteenth century the Portuguese Indianmen sailed direct from Mozambique to Goa, so that in its impoverished state the coastline to the north held little interest for them. It was only after two successful raids from the Red Sea by a Turkish commander, Emir Ali, had stirred the whole Muslim population of East Africa into open revolt, that the Portuguese in 1593 razed Mombasa to the ground, built and garrisoned Fort Jesus and for about forty years made serious and partially successful efforts to bring this stretch of coastline under regular control. In 1631, however, the Portuguese-educated Sheikh of Mombasa, Yusuf bin Hassan, suddenly turned against his masters and organised a massacre of the entire Portuguese garrison. Fort Jesus was re-occupied with great difficulty in 1634 and a terrible vengeance was wreaked by the new governor, Francisco da Seixas e Cabreira, upon all the towns which had joined in the revolt. Nevertheless the massacre of 1631 marked the turning point of Portuguese prestige upon the northern section of the East African coast. The Portuguese settlers on Zanzibar and Pemba, Pate and Pate never regained their former confidence; the Arab population became increasingly independent; and Mombasa became more and more a solitary northern bastion of the Portuguese province to the south of Cape Delgado.

As the seventeenth century wore on the threat to Mombasa came no longer from the Turks in the Red Sea but from the little state of Oman in the Persian Gulf whose ruler, the Imam Sultan-bin-Seif, had expelled the Portuguese from Muscat in 1650. Two years later Sultan's navy launched the first of many attacks against the East African coast. By 1669 he was raiding as far south as Mozambique. In 1698 Fort Jesus fell to his son Seif-bin-Sultan after a siege lasting two and a half years, and although the Portuguese were able to re-occupy it for a year in 1728–29, it may be said that throughout the eighteenth century, as for most of the nineteenth, the coastal belt of East Africa was an Arab province. It was not at first a very cohesive province. Though nominally all were tributary to Oman, some towns reverted to their ancient dynasties, while in others, especially in Mombasa, the Omani governors quickly made themselves independent. When the Yorubi dynasty of Oman was replaced by the Albusaids in 1741, only Zanzibar remained loyal to the liberator. Yet the coast was no longer the backwater that

it had been in Portuguese times. There was a revival in the demand for African slaves from Persia and Arabia, as also from the new French sugar colonies of Mauritius and Réunion, and there is evidence that Kilwa at least was beginning to look for its supplies beyond the coastal belt in the direction of Lake Nyasa. The material remains of the eighteenth century, fortifications and mosques and tombs, and above all the immense quantities of cheap Chinese porcelain and Persian glazed ware, attest a state of prosperity which, if not equal in quality to the best of the mediæval period, was more pervasive and broadly based.

From 1800 till 1856 the throne of Muscat was occupied by an exceptionally capable ruler, Seyyid Said, who employed most of his energies in reconquering and developing the East African empire of the Yorubis. He first won the allegiance of the northern towns, Lamu and Pate, then occupied Kilwa, and finally faced his main rivals, the Mazrui governors of Mombasa. In 1814 and again in 1823 the Mazrui unsuccessfully appealed to the Bombay Government for protection. In 1824 the leader of a British naval surveying expedition, Captain Owen, provisionally accepted the offer of a protectorate, and for nearly two years the Union Jack flew over Fort Jesus. But he was not supported by the home government, and in 1828 the Mazrui capitulated to Seyyid Said. Meanwhile Zanzibar was being developed as the commercial centre of the whole region. A clove industry was started on the island which attracted the visits of trading vessels from Europe and America; British Indian merchants and traders multiplied; and the result was a growing stimulus to the exploitation of the mainland. The European firms did not buy slaves, but they paid good prices for ivory, and in so doing they introduced to the existing slave-trade an element which in the next half-century was to extend its operations to practically the whole interior of the continent. For the supply of ivory in any district was far more quickly exhausted than that of slaves; the ivory trader had a constant incentive to move on and tap new regions, and when he did so he took the slave-trade with him, because he needed slaves to transport the ivory. And so during the first half of the nineteenth century the opening up of the East African interior by Zanzibar Arabs proceeded apace. The shortest route to the lake region, that from Kilwa to Lake Nyasa, was probably open by the beginning of the century; Lake Tanganyika was reached by 1840, Uganda a decade later. "When pipes are played at Zanzibar", said a Swahili proverb, "they dance at the great lakes."

By 1840 the prosperity of Zanzibar was such that Seyyid Said moved his capital there from Muscat. In 1844 he was followed by the first British Consul, Captain Hamerton, and in the same year the Church Missionary Society posted two agents, Krapf and Rebmann, to found a station near Mombasa. Two years earlier the Bombay Government, in preparation for the abolition of the legal status of slavery in India, had secured by the so-called Moresby Treaty the first limitation of the Arab sea-borne slave-trade. From this time on British interests in East Africa grew steadily, with the abolition of the slave-trade as their unifying theme. The enforcement of the Treaty meant the presence in East African waters of a British naval squadron. The naval captures involved the establishment of a prize court at Zanzibar, and work for the missionaries who cared for the liberated slaves. The missionary societies worked up public opinion in England; the Government reacted by tightening consular pressure on the Sultan and so securing concessions which it took even more interference to enforce. But it was above all the missionaries who looked to the interior of East Africa, who stimulated exploration, took part in it themselves and were the first to follow it up. Krapf and Rebmann made several journeys inland from

Mombasa, reaching Kilimanjaro and sighting Mount Kenya, and the information which they collected at the Arab ports along the coast was the main inspiration of the explorers Burton and Speke, who in 1858 travelled up the main trade-route to Lake Tanganyika. Speke in addition made a detour to the south end of Lake Victoria, and in 1862 returned there with Grant, discovered the exit of the Nile at the Ripon Falls and continued his journey northwards to the Sudan and Egypt. In 1863 Baker, travelling up the Nile, discovered Lake Albert. Three years later the missionary explorer David Livingstone, who had already made two important journeys further south on the line of the Zambezi, set out on his last expedition to Lakes Nyasa and Tanganyika, the Upper Congo and Lake Bangweolo, which lasted till his death in 1873. It was the relief of Livingstone which occasioned Stanley's first expedition to tropical Africa in 1872, and likewise that of Cameron which crossed the continent in 1873-75. Stanley returned in 1875-77 on another great journey which took him first to Uganda and then down the Congo to its mouth.

The cumulative lesson of these explorations was first of all to show that the real evil of the slave-trade lay not in the comparatively mild form of domestic and praedial slavery prevailing on the coast and in the importing countries, but in the system of raiding and open warfare promoted by the traders in the interior in order to obtain their supplies, and in the horrifying conditions under which caravans of newly captured slaves were marched to the coast. It was plain to all the travellers that the naval blockade was having only slight results, and that the only effective policy was that of opening up the interior to legitimate commerce and other influences of civilisation. Unfortunately, apart from the tedious route up the Zambezi and the Shire to Lake Nyasa, there were no waterways to the interior and beasts of burden could not live in the tsetse infested country between the plateau and the coast. Railways would obviously have to wait upon political annexation, and meanwhile ivory was the only product which would repay the cost of human portage. The commercial prospects of penetration were therefore negligible. The missionary societies, however, went in. Between 1875 and 1885 Anglican and Presbyterian missionaries settled round Lake Nyasa, English Congregationalists and French Roman Catholics round Lake Tanganyika, Anglicans and Catholics in Uganda. It has been estimated that by 1885 no less than three hundred European missionaries were working or had worked on the mainland, and of these more than half had made their way to remote stations in the far interior. Though their work during this pioneer phase was restricted to the preliminary tasks of building and language study, and to gathering round themselves small communities, usually of freed slaves and refugees from tribal warfare, the growing points thus created were to make them an influence of at least as great an importance as the secular governments which were set up in the next generation.

While the missionaries were penetrating the interior, events at the coast were moving steadily towards political intervention. Zanzibar had been finally separated from Muscat in 1861, and from then on, and especially after 1866 when Sir John Kirk had begun his long career as Consul, British policy had aimed at controlling East Africa through Zanzibar, at securing international recognition of the Sultan's dominions while at the same time exercising a paramount diplomatic influence at his court. It was a dog-in-the-manger policy, and however adequate in the sixties and seventies, could not long survive the fever of acquisitiveness which overtook the principal European nations in the eighties and nineties. Foreseeing the change, Kirk in 1877 persuaded Sultan

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Barghash to offer a seventy years' concession of his mainland territories, including full powers of government, to a British syndicate headed by Sir William Mackinnon. The Government, however, refused to give Mackinnon the assurances of political support which he deemed necessary: there is indeed some evidence that the Foreign Secretary, Lord Salisbury, fearing to provoke an international scramble, deliberately bedevilled the negotiations. The failure of the concession put an end to all chances of a British occupation by peaceful means, and it therefore remained that some power less committed to support of the Sultan's territorial claims should test them by making a treaty of annexation with a mainland chief who did not recognise the suzerainty of Zanzibar. In the event this was done by the German agent, Carl Peters, in November 1884. The sequel was an international commission which on the basis of effective occupation limited the Zanzibar dominions to a narrow belt extending only ten miles inland from the coast, and a subsequent agreement between the British and German governments, reached in October 1886, dividing the remainder of the territory into two "spheres of influence" along the line of the present Kenya-Tanganyika frontier. The partition was completed by the Anglo-German Agreement of June 1890, whereby, in exchange for the cession of the island of Helgoland in the North Sea, Germany recognised Great Britain's right to a protectorate over Zanzibar, withdrew her claims to a small piece of territory at Witu north of Mombasa and agreed to the present frontiers dividing Uganda from Tanganyika and Tanganyika from British Central Africa. The Sultan of Zanzibar had already leased the part of his ten-mile strip adjacent to the British sphere to the Imperial British East Africa Company, which received a Royal Charter in 1888; he now sold the strip adjacent to the German sphere, retaining a direct jurisdiction only over the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

Partition, however, was far from synonymous with development, or even with the establishment of a regular administration. In the islands the Sultan's government continued under the increasingly close scrutiny of a British Agent and Consul-General. On the mainland, governmental responsibility in both the British and German spheres had been conferred in the first instance upon Chartered Companies, the German East Africa Company and the Imperial British East Africa Company, neither of which possessed resources remotely equal to the task before them. In 1888, two years after the first partition, the German company was faced with a serious uprising of the Arab population in the coastal belt, from which it was rescued only by Imperial troops and a joint blockade by the German and British navies. In 1890 it formally surrendered its governmental powers to an Imperial Commissioner. The British company was more tactful with the Arabs, but only by dint of spending a large proportion of its exiguous capital in salaries and subsidies to the former Zanzibar officials and their henchmen. A wharf and a warehouse were erected at Mombasa, and a tenuous caravan-route was opened across the Kenya highlands towards Uganda which could be used with moderate safety by well-armed caravans. Ivory was the only export which passed down this route, and that not on a scale sufficient to pay for the most rudimentary attempt at administration. Indeed, over the whole of what is now Kenya Colony, where the tribes were primitive and untouched even by missionaries, any attempt to tax or to govern would have resulted in the extermination of the Company's meagre personnel. In Uganda, where the Company had in 1889 become involved in a civil war within the native kingdom of Buganda, Captain Lugard with a hundred and fifty Swahili soldiers was able by great bravery and dexterous politics to gain a precarious

control over the state. By 1892, however, the Company was bankrupt, and in 1893-95 the Imperial Government reluctantly agreed to take over political responsibility and to establish two new Protectorates under the Foreign Office in Uganda and British East Africa (Kenya).

For roughly the first fifteen years of their existence the overriding preoccupation of these new governments was to secure the recognition of their authority by their subjects. It would however be a great mistake to imagine this period as one of almost unmitigated military activity. It was a period when direct taxation was impossible, and the revenue from indirect taxation negligible. The embryo administrations were supported almost entirely out of Imperial funds, grudgingly given. Military forces had for the most part to be recruited and trained on the spot by a handful of European officers. Civilian officials were numbered in tens, not in hundreds. Communications were non-existent. Supplies and equipment were limited to what could be carried on the human head. In these circumstances the territories could only be governed if the people who lived in them continued in the main to govern themselves. Peripheral districts and those away from the main supply routes were left severely alone for many years. Regular administration began among the most advanced peoples and, with their co-operation, was gradually extended to the rest. The administration of German East Africa was based, naturally enough, upon the co-operation of the Swahili people of the coastal belt. They were the most advanced. Theirs was the first district to be occupied. From them were recruited the first soldiers, policemen, clerks, interpreters, foremen, skilled craftsmen and household servants. As the Germans moved further inland all these classes of Swahilis went with them. The same was true at first of Kenya. But in Uganda, it was the people of Buganda, the kingdom on the north-western shores of Lake Victoria, who filled this rôle. The Baganda had a remarkably efficient political organisation of their own. They had had Christian missionaries living in their midst since 1877. They had signed a treaty with Lugard which was far more than a simple transfer of sovereignty to the Chartered Company. And now in the early years of the Protectorate it was they who supplied the native missionaries for the conversion, chiefs for the administration and, where necessary, military levies for the conquest of the neighbouring peoples. Far more completely than in the case of the Swahilis in the two neighbouring territories, they made it possible for the new régime, for the most part willingly accepted, to be a peaceful transition to better things.

If the first task and the first contribution of British and German government in East Africa was the establishment of peace, law and order, the second was certainly the provision of modern means of communication. Like the first, it was financially a charge upon the Imperial exchequers. To its great credit, and to the lasting benefit of Kenya and Uganda, the British Government, as soon as it had assumed political responsibility for the territories, set in motion the construction of a railway over five hundred miles long from Mombasa to Kisumu on the eastern shores of Lake Victoria. The line was begun in 1895 and completed in 1901 at a cost of five and a half million pounds, advanced originally as an interest-free loan and written off after the first World War as a free gift. German policy was by contrast hesitating and inept. Railway development was at first left entirely to private enterprise, with the result that by 1900 German East Africa had only twenty miles of line, running inland from the port of Tanga. The Imperial government then took over, adding sixty miles by 1905 and a further two hundred between 1909 and 1912, which brought this, the Northern Railway, to Moshi, in the foothills of Kilimanjaro. The Central

Railway, running from Dar es Salaam to Lake Tanganyika, had a similar and even more dilatory history. It was not until 1904 that private enterprise could be interested in the project. A hundred and fifty miles to Morogoro were completed by 1907, but the syndicate's capital was by then exhausted. The German Government had once again to acquire the controlling interest and find the additional capital required for the remaining six hundred and fifty miles, which was completed only a few months before the outbreak of war in 1914. Had it not been for the existence of the Uganda railway the western half of German East Africa (including, as it then did, the kingdoms of Ruanda and Urundi which contained nearly half the population of the colony) would have been completely undeveloped and practically ungoverned. As late as 1910 the normal route from Dar es Salaam to Lake Tanganyika was via Mombasa and Kisumu.

It was the railways of East Africa, and above all the Uganda Railway, tapping as it did the most densely populated part of all these territories, which made possible the development of the country beyond the first rudimentary stage of semi-military occupation. No longer was ivory the only product of the interior. Hides and skins immediately joined the list of exports, and it was possible for the first time to think of the introduction of cash crops such as cotton, coffee, rubber and tea. Similarly, with cheaper imports—a tin of kerosene had cost £4 in Kampala in 1897—came the incentive to the African population to become producers. Fifteen thousand coolies had been brought on contract from India to work on the railway, and many of these now stayed to perform an invaluable function as pedlars and shopkeepers. They were soon joined by free immigrants, and early administrators were loud in praise of their services in getting money into circulation and stimulating the first conceptions of an exchange economy among the native peoples. Above all, thanks to these developments it became possible for the first time to institute direct taxation and so to look ahead to the time when grants-in-aid, with all their humiliating accompaniments of Treasury control, could be dispensed with.

So at least the situation appeared to the administrators of the Uganda Protectorate which until Sir Harry Johnston's term as Commissioner (1899–1901) stretched as far east as the Rift Valley and included the western and largest half of what came to be the "White Highlands" of Kenya. When the railway was completed, however, it was thought desirable to make it the responsibility of a single government, and the frontier between the two Protectorates was accordingly shifted two hundred and fifty miles to the west. The new Commissioner for the East Africa Protectorate, Sir Charles Eliot (1902–04), moved his capital from Mombasa up to the little railway town of Nairobi and, upon surveying the economic problems which faced him, discovered that what should have been his greatest asset was in fact a serious liability. Upon him lay the responsibility for finding nearly £200,000 a year for the working expenses of the railway; and yet, so far as his own territory was concerned, it ran through less than a hundred miles of settled agricultural land and through more than four hundred miles of country thinly inhabited by nomadic or semi-nomadic pastoralists. It was in these circumstances that he recommended a policy of deliberately promoting European settlement in the highlands. It was an inevitable decision, reflecting real and fundamental differences both of geography and of population as between Uganda and the East Africa Protectorate and, judged by the standards of almost any other large-scale movement of people from one part of the world to another, it was carried through with surprisingly little disturbance to the previous occupants of the land. But its political consequences were far-reaching. For though the settlers

were few—they numbered only three thousand in 1914—they showed no more readiness than any other group of British emigrants to submit to the arbitrary rule of a home-based bureaucracy. Already, by the time the two territories were transferred to the Colonial Office in 1905, the settlers of the East Africa Protectorate had formed a Colonists's Association under the leadership of Lord Delamere. By 1907 they were represented in a Legislative Council. By 1908 they had secured a pledge from the Colonial Secretary, Lord Elgin, that land in the highlands should be sold or leased only to Europeans. By 1913 the campaign for responsible government had been launched, and though it was to have a long and tangled history which is still not concluded, the special character of the East Africa Protectorate as against that of Uganda was recognised in 1920 by its annexation, save for the Sultan of Zanzibar's ten-mile strip, as the Colony of Kenya.

On the outbreak of hostilities in Europe in 1914 East Africa too became a theatre of war. The British Navy bombarded Dar es Salaam in August 1914; German land forces replied by trying to cut the Uganda Railway near Voi, to the north-east of Kilimanjaro, and at Kisumu on Lake Victoria. The first attacks were beaten off by the King's African Rifles and by a hastily organised settlers' unit known as the East African Mounted Rifles. In 1915 reinforcements reached the British sphere from India and South Africa, and early in 1916 General Smuts arrived to take command of the offensive. One column under Smuts cleared the coast, another under Van Davenier pursued the main German force through Kondoa to the Central Railway at Dodoma; a third under General Northey marched up from Nyasaland into the Southern Highlands. A Belgian force from the Congo had meanwhile occupied Mwanza at the south end of Lake Victoria and was marching south to Tabora. By the end of the year German East Africa was virtually in Allied hands. The German general von Lettow-Vorbeck, however, carried out a magnificent fighting retreat, first into the south-west corner of the territory, then into Portuguese East Africa, finally surrendering at Abercorn in Northern Rhodesia after the end of the war. By the Treaty of Versailles Germany ceded all her overseas possessions to the allied powers, and at the Paris Conference German East Africa was divided under the Mandates system of the League of Nations between Great Britain and Belgium, Belgium receiving the delectable highland region of Ruanda-Urundi and Great Britain the rest, known thereafter as Tanganyika Territory.

The four territories of East Africa were thus at last united under the tutelage of a single European power. This fact did not however imply the existence of any real internal homogeneity which could form the basis of the wider political union that geographical contiguity suggested. No strong, centralising policy was shaped by the Imperial Government, and in its absence the three older British administrations continued to pursue their separate paths while the fourth struck out on a line of its own. In particular, Tanganyika produced its own version of the plural society, a form distinct from that of Kenya and offering perhaps a greater resistance to amalgamation with Kenya than Uganda, where there were no settlers. In German days, European settlement had been from the first a part of official policy, and in the north-eastern districts between Tanga and Kilimanjaro it had actually taken place on a scale which had caused rather more disturbance to the native population than in the Kenya Highlands. Elsewhere however it had been much hampered by the lack of communications, and geographical circumstances had not, as in Kenya, favoured the creation of large blocks of alienated land. After the war the German settlers were banished, and their estates put up to auction. Some few were bought by immigrants from Great

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Britain, but the majority by locally resident Indians and Greeks, the latter having been extensively employed by the Germans in connection with railway-building in pre-war days. Little more land was made available for settlement during the early years of the Mandate, and there thus emerged a pattern of immigrant agriculture which, already more interpenetrated with the native landholdings than in Kenya, was also in itself of much more varied composition. In the short run such a community was more prepared than that of Kenya to leave the main direction of affairs to the colonial administration provided by the mandatory power. In the long term it developed a healthy pride in its own cosmopolitanism, which was in sharp contrast to the Ulster-like "loyalty" of white Kenya.

Even if it did not produce a united East Africa however, the Mandate, or rather the new attitude to colonial affairs which underlay the whole Mandate system, did exert an influence which spread from Tanganyika to the other three territories. Immediately after the war a scheme for soldier settlement had been initiated in Kenya, and there were sharp reactions in the United Kingdom in 1920-21 when it was reported by missionaries and others that the Governor, General Northey, was attempting to alleviate the labour shortage by administrative pressure on the chiefs to send their people out to work on the European farms, and by discouraging the cultivation of economic crops by Africans on their own land. In 1920 Lord Milner, and in 1921 Mr. Churchill, intervened in published despatches to prohibit the abuses arising from these measures. In 1922-23 there was further friction when the Imperial Government proposed to alter the system of representation, which had been extended to the European and Asian communities in 1919, from a communal basis to that of a "common roll" with educational and property qualifications. After vigorous campaigning by the European community, in this case with the qualified support of the missionary interests, the system of communal representation was retained, but only after the Imperial Government had declared in an important White Paper that the principle of trusteeship for the native peoples applied in Kenya no less than in Tanganyika and Uganda, and that responsible government could not be granted to the members of one immigrant and minority race.

From this time on the Imperial Government at Westminster and the colonial administrations in East Africa concentrated their attention primarily upon native policy. In 1924 an inter-party Commission was sent out under Mr. Ormsby-Gore, which made important recommendations all pointing to the conclusion that a trusteeship policy was soundly based in economics. In a region only small parts of which were suited for European settlement, the economic prospects clearly depended upon the progress in numbers, in welfare and in economic aptitudes of the African population. The pursuit of such a policy meant the extension of government activity from its early functions of defence, law and order and public works to the provision of educational, medical, agricultural, veterinary and other social services which would enable the African tribesman to play his part more effectively in the modern world. Above all it meant a revolutionary programme of African education, elementary education to open the eyes of the masses, and further education of the few to provide the indispensable intermediaries between the government officer and the ordinary villager—educated chiefs; trained dispensers, dressers, nurses and midwives; agricultural and veterinary demonstrators; school-teachers and social workers. Very much more extraordinary than the recommendations of the report, however, was the speed with which they were put into practice. That this was possible was due almost entirely to the full co-operation of the Christian missions, which had previously been alone in the

field of social services and which, as the most persistent advocates of a policy of African development, were prepared to throw a very large proportion of their resources into making it work. The earlier years of the century had witnessed mass movements to Christianity in almost every part of East Africa except the Islamic coastal belt, which had been met, pending the emergence of an African clergy, by a system of village evangelists who combined the functions of schoolmasters and lay-readers. It was this cadre of evangelist-schoolmasters, remaining in the service of the missions, but from 1925 onwards subsidised, inspected and subjected to mounting tests of quality by the government education departments, that formed the backbone of the new educational system advocated by the Ormsby-Gore Commission. Missions and governments equally combined in the development of a limited number of boarding secondary schools, and by 1939 plans were already in hand to prepare at Makerere College, near Kampala, the beginnings of an East African university.

It was this revolution in African education, starting in the late twenties, much retarded by the fall in revenue resulting from the world slump of 1929-31, and gathering momentum steadily through the thirties, which more than any other factor gave the East African territories their present character. European settlement developed slowly, in Kenya and Tanganyika, earning for itself, besides its contribution to exports, an important place in the internal economy in the supply of food to the growing urban communities. Asian immigration into all four territories continued despite administrative restrictions, and Indians in particular maintained their hold over the distributive and certain other skilled trades. But by the outbreak of the second World War Africans too had begun to make a place for themselves in the modern life of their own countries. Geographically, their development was uneven. There were whole areas, such as the Northern Frontier District of Kenya, the Karamoja and West Nile districts of Uganda and vast stretches of southern and western Tanganyika, where life went on much as it had done through the preceding centuries. But such was not the general condition. African peasant farmers were in many areas making a significant contribution to the East African economy. An educated minority of Africans were filling subordinate, and not always subordinate, posts in the bureaucracy, in the medical and technical departments of government, in the native administrations, in the churches, and in the schools. Though their representation in the central councils of government was slight, they were a force which could no longer be politically ignored. Though the varying extent of vested interests among the immigrant communities in the three territories might dictate varying speeds of constitutional change, and might serve to keep the territories politically separate, the ultimate future of the African population in all of them was assured.

It is against this background of relatively certain historical achievement that the confused and still unassessable events of the post-war years need to be viewed. It was inevitable that the social and economic revolution effected in the African population by the colonial administrations in the period between the wars should lead to a quickening among the educated class of a desire to participate more directly in their own government. It was inevitable that the growth of such desires should be unnaturally accelerated by a war in which East African troops fought in the politically fermenting Asian theatre, and by a post-war world in which the former Italian colonies, the Sudan and the British West African territories were moving so rapidly towards independence. The emergence of nationalism did not therefore take either the Imperial Government or the colonial administrations altogether by surprise. Massive programmes were devised

for the development of the native tribal authorities into efficient modern units of local government. Chiefs of all grades were provided with councils, and the elective principle was introduced on a pyramidal basis whereby the lower councils formed the electoral colleges for the higher. In none of the territories was the policy more actively pursued than in Kenya. And yet it was in Kenya, among the Kikuyu, that there broke out in 1952 the most violent and the most retrograde expression of nationalism that has yet occurred in any part of the continent. The Mau Mau rebellion was a long-matured movement aiming to eliminate the immigrant populations, to seize political power and, more specifically, to capture the White Highlands for the Kikuyu people. To do this it was first necessary to achieve complete solidarity within the tribe itself by terrorising or eliminating those elements, such as the government-appointed chiefs and the most serious adherents of Christianity, who might betray the further development of the conspiracy. It was in this phase that hostilities opened and it is in this phase that they have largely continued, as a rebellion aimed ultimately against the government and the European population, but directed immediately against the supporters of law and order among the Kikuyu themselves. The steadfastness of this law-abiding minority through over three years of warfare and terror affords the best hope of a successful reconstruction of Kikuyu society at the end of the emergency.

The violent aspects of the Mau Mau movement have not so far been imitated elsewhere in East Africa. In Uganda, however, the post-war years have witnessed a tremendous growth of political consciousness, which, as in Kenya, has expressed itself mainly in the tribal unit of government. The Protectorate administration and above all the Legislative Council, though in this case palpably uncon-

nected with any settler interest, has been recognised as the instrument of the foreigner, which might at any moment vote Uganda into an unwanted federation with its neighbours, and which by pushing economic development beyond the agrarian to the industrial stage was dangerously increasing the European hold on the country. The tendency has been to oppose all measures of centralisation, whether internal or external, to boycott the central legislature and to press for the greatest amount of tribal autonomy. It was for his persistent and unconstitutional advocacy of such policies that the Kabaka of Buganda, Mutesa II, was deported by the Protectorate Government in November 1953. The powerful but entirely passive reaction of the Baganda to this event suggested that the Kabaka had, whether constitutionally or not, been expressing the popular will; and in June 1954 an outside mediator, Sir Keith Hancock, undertook a mission to work out with elected Baganda leaders a plan for constitutional reform which would on the one hand give the Baganda a substantial control over their own affairs and on the other secure their co-operation in the government of the Protectorate as a whole. The result was a triumph of peaceful negotiation, which may well prove a blueprint for the solution of similar difficulties not only in other districts of Uganda but in other parts of East Africa as well. Her Majesty's Government was so well satisfied with the proposed reforms that it was prepared, after their implementation in July 1955, to agree to the return of the Kabaka to his country as the constitutional ruler of the Baganda people. For it may well be that in the next phase of East African history it will be the diversity of local interests, as between district and district, tribe and tribe, rather than the diversity of interests between immigrant and indigenous races, which will be the dominant problem.

R.O.

ECONOMIC SURVEY

KENYA, TANGANYIKA, UGANDA, ZANZIBAR

The natural resources of East Africa are on the whole poor. Its mineral wealth, so far as is yet known, is not very great. In general its soils are of only moderate fertility and the rainfall is inadequate and unreliable. Vast tracts of land remain almost wholly unused because of aridity, the tsetse fly or lack of surface water. There are, however, certain areas, notably the Lake Victoria basin, the highlands of Kenya, the volcanic slopes of Mounts Elgon, Kilimanjaro and Meru, and parts of southern and western Tanganyika, where the soil is rich and the rainfall adequate for a prosperous agriculture, and it is on the exploitation of these limited areas that the economic progress of the region has mainly depended and still depends.

Agriculture and stock-rearing are the basis of the region's economy and the occupations of the vast majority of its inhabitants. The money incomes of individuals and Governments depend very largely on the export of a limited number of primary products. Of these, by far the most important are cotton, which is grown mainly in Uganda, sisal, chiefly from Tanganyika, and coffee, of which about half is produced in Uganda while the remainder is divided about equally between Kenya and Tanganyika. Production of these and other marketable crops is carried on partly by non-African planters and farmers, who also undertake ranching and dairy farming, and partly by African peasants who combine small-scale production for the market with subsistence farming. In this way a number of tribes have attained a modest degree of prosperity. But the survival of primitive systems of land tenure and land use, which are inappropriate in modern conditions of land shortage and market economy, not only hampers progress but threatens disaster in the form of soil exhaustion and erosion. Governments have tackled this problem vigorously by soil conservation measures and the reform of peasant farming methods, as well as by re-settlement schemes, and their efforts have already had a good deal of success in many areas. A further menace is the excessive multiplication of stock by the pastoral peoples, who pay much more attention to the numbers than to the economic value of their beasts.

The very favourable terms of trade which East Africa has enjoyed for the past decade, and the constructive policies adopted by the metropolitan and local Governments, have led to a rapid expansion of investment and consumption in recent years, which even Mau Mau has scarcely checked. One consequence has been a considerable growth of light manufacturing industry, particularly in Kenya, and, though the economy will remain essentially agricultural in character, further development of this kind can be expected to take place, especially perhaps in Uganda, where the construction of a hydro-electric station at Jinja has gone far towards solving the problem of power supply. There has also been a substantial increase in mineral production, which is likely to continue.

The human as well as the physical resources of the region leave much to be desired from an economic point of view. Although, given the present methods of production, population appears to be excessive in some areas, it is almost certainly too small in the region as a whole, providing neither an adequate internal market nor an adequate labour force for development. Moreover, sixty years ago the economic organisation and production methods of

East Africans were extremely primitive, and they are still far from having completed their adjustment to modern conditions. Their physique is generally poor, and though they lack neither intelligence nor mechanical aptitude they are mostly lacking in the qualities of reliability and assiduity required of workers in a modern economic system. Their wants are still few and their valuation of leisure is high. Until recently most of the labour requirements of estate agriculture, public works, industry and mining were met by temporary migrants, whose employment was too brief for them to acquire either skill or discipline, but in late years much has been done by Governments and private employers to stabilise labour, and much attention has been paid to the devising of incentive schemes. Wages have risen rapidly in the past few years but are still very low by the standards of most other countries.

In the past Africans have contributed to the economy almost solely as peasant cultivators and unskilled labourers, capital, skill and enterprise being imported from Europe and Asia. Many of the indigenous people, however, are now playing a more active role as substantial farmers, traders, skilled workers and professional men. It is a major objective of Government policy to accelerate their advance by, for example, providing them with technical instruction and easy credit and by organising co-operatives.

One of the most intractable of East Africa's problems is that of transport. Apart from the great lakes, internal waterways are almost entirely lacking. The single-track railway system leaves much of the region without an adequate outlet for its produce, and in spite of heavy capital expenditure since the war is barely able to cope even with the present volume of trade. Road construction and maintenance are very difficult and costly. Improved communications may be said to rank with education and better land use as East Africa's primary need.

In most respects the four territorial Governments pursue independent and at some points divergent policies, but since 1948 certain common services, notably railways and harbours, posts and telecommunications, customs and excise, income tax and scientific research, have been administered for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika by a central body, the East Africa High Commission.

The general poverty of its natural resources, the backwardness of most of its inhabitants and the difficulty of communications combine to make the economic development of East Africa no easy task. Progress is also hampered by the barriers between race and race, and between tribe and tribe, some of which, like the rigid demarcation of the Kenya highlands into white and black areas, have been erected or preserved by the deliberate policy of Governments, and which tend to impede the flow of capital, labour and knowledge. However, the potentialities of the region are not yet by any means exhausted; and, given peace, good government, a better understanding between the races and reasonably favourable external markets, a further increase in its wealth can confidently be predicted.

KENYA

All economic production in the Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is confined to the southern strip, comprising the low-lying coastal area, the plateau, 3,000–10,000 ft. above

sea-level, and part of the Great Rift Valley—the northern and north-eastern part of the territory, three-fifths of the total area of 224,960 sq. miles, being arid and comparatively waterless.

Agriculture. At present the resources of the Colony are mainly agricultural: and farming, including stock-rearing, is the principal occupation of both Europeans and Africans. Agriculture is possible from sea-level to altitudes of 9,000 ft., and tropical, sub-tropical and temperate crops are cultivated. The main agricultural exports of Kenya are coffee, sisal, wattle extract, tea, hides and skins, cotton, pyrethrum, wheat and maize. Less important but nevertheless valuable exports are castor seed, wool, butter, ghee, bacon and ham. Sugar cane is also produced but production is still inadequate for local requirements.

Coffee, tea and sisal are largely plantation grown, but the production of coffee and tea on a peasant basis has begun and will increase rapidly with the implementation of the Swynnerton Plan for African agriculture; and there is some African production of sisal. Cotton, hides and much of the maize and wattle are African grown, while most of the wheat and pyrethrum (valuable as a base for insecticides) come from European mixed farms which also produce dairy products, eggs, bacon, oats and barley. Kenya is the most important wheat growing land in the colonial territories; grown mainly by Europeans, the annual harvest has increased from about 20,000 tons pre-war to about 115,000 tons. A marked feature of Kenya's agricultural development in recent years has been the growth of mixed farming, encouraged by the Agricultural Rehabilitation Fund, set up in 1951.

Livestock. Current estimates of the livestock population are based to a considerable extent on censuses carried out by the Department of Veterinary Services, and the number of cattle in the African tribal areas is estimated at 6 million. Returns of livestock in the non-African farms showed that there are about 650,000 cattle, over 300,000 sheep, 35,000 pigs and 5,000 horses. In 1954, 60,000 cwt of hides and about 27,000 cwt. of sheep and goat skins were exported. The problem of immunising European-owned pedigree herds against diseases such as anthrax, carried by the mildly affected African Zebu strains, remains difficult to solve in a country possessing an abundance of susceptible game animals, although the use of vaccines during the 1954 outbreak saved many valuable cattle. Research into tsetse fly control is carried on by the Department of Veterinary Services, which also provides the essential basic educational instruction in animal husbandry and crop management.

The 1953 Report of the Troup Commission of Inquiry into the General Economy of Farming in the "White Highlands" recommended a ten-year development programme increasing the capital valuation of the European farming industry from £38,930,000 to £93,885,000 at the end of the period. Action has already been taken to implement the recommendations for the extension of facilities for research and farm planning and the revision of credit facilities is being considered.

A special organisation known as African Land Development or "ALDEV" has operated since 1946 under the Minister of Agriculture, injecting into the African areas funds and staff to carry out land development outside the ordinary range of the Agricultural Department. Re-settlement and other schemes benefitting the Machakos District, the development of the Coast hinterland by roads, dams and tsetse clearance; the opening up and settlement of Chepalungu and the Lambwe Valley in Nyanza together with instruction in soil conservation, have been part of the work of "ALDEV", financed by grants from Colonial

Development and Welfare Funds. The provision of work for Kikuyu tribesmen during the Emergency was also undertaken by "ALDEV" and effected a material change in the face of the Kikuyu countryside. Early in 1954 additional funds for the intensification of agriculture in the African areas within the framework of the Swynnerton Plan were provided by the U.K. Government to the total of £5 million over five years.

The very close interrelation between agriculture and rural water and irrigation needs no emphasis, for Kenya is short of surface water and rain over large areas. Irrigation projects have been investigated and designed in Baringo District (Perkerra River, 5,000 acres) and Embu District and at Garsen on the Lower Tana and in Nyanza Province.

Forestry. Only 2.5 per cent of the total area of Kenya is under forest and constant inroads are being made on the wooded regions for fuel, so that difficulty is experienced in maintaining stocks by replanting. To ensure a sustained yield from the Forest Estate, the policy has been to establish plantations of fast-growing exotic species, concentrated in blocks and sited in the regions most accessible to markets or to railheads. The plantations are expected to yield a vastly greater volume of timber per acre than has been obtained from the virgin forest.¹ Owing to the Emergency, however, thinning and pruning operations fell behind schedule to such an extent that both the quality and quantity of plantation timber may be seriously affected. The main valuable softwoods are podocarpus, cedar and cypress, although owing to the ravages of the borer beetle, the cultivation of the latter species has been largely replaced by that of pines. The main hardwoods exported are camphor and olive and measures to increase the standards in the lumber trade to meet growing competition have been taken so that the treatment of timber against insects is now regarded as an essential preliminary to sale. The value of wood and timber exported in 1954 was £52,000.

Fisheries. Trout fishing is possible in most of the high altitude rivers. The over-fishing of the Kenya waters of Lake Victoria has led to the prohibition of the seine net in order to preserve the stocks of lake fish. The use of terylene nets for sea fishing has resulted in greater catches of shark, which finds a ready market.

Mining and Industry. The potential value of Kenya's mineral wealth cannot yet be fully estimated as the necessary fundamental geological survey has only been completed over approximately one-fifth of the land area. The principal minerals exploited commercially are sodium carbonate, kyanite and gold. In 1954 the output of soda ash by the Magadi Soda Company Ltd. was 19,074 tons valued at £1,249,362. The value of salt extracted was £156,137. Both gold and kyanite production has shown a tendency to fall while the production of limestone and the less common minerals, diatomite, anthophyllite, vermiculite and gypsum, augurs well for the future. Large tonages of ore-bearing pyrochlore and rare mineral deposits have been established at Mrima, which lies in a very favourable situation near the coast, about forty miles from Mombasa. It is also estimated that copper ore reserves, amounting to one million tons, exist at the gold and mixed sulphide property at Macalder Mine in southern Nyanza.

While the economy of Kenya originally rested almost entirely on its agricultural and mineral industries, the post-war development of secondary industries, based on imported or locally produced raw materials, now accounts for over 10 per cent of the national income. There is a

¹ *Notes on Commerce and Industry in Kenya*, published by the Ministry of Commerce.

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vast and growing market, not only in British East Africa, but also in the adjoining territories, for consumer goods which have hitherto been imported. Thus, in addition to the processing of such primary products as wheat, maize, coffee, sugar, tea, oil seeds, copra, hides and skins, pyrethrum, wattle bark and sisal, a multitude of secondary industries have sprung up, including fruit and vegetable canning, bakeries, fertiliser and insecticide production; and shoe factories, clothing factories, blanket and textiles factories have been set up. The building trade has expanded to meet the heavy demands by the Government, industry and population. Ancillary industries for the production of building materials and light engineering works have sprung up. Aluminium ware, supplying the bulk of the essential needs of the three East African territories, is produced at Mombasa from imported ingots. The manufacture of metal window and door frames, cement, sacks and metal cans, glass ware and paper bags are all well established industries. Four large breweries supply the local market and cigarettes are manufactured from imported and East African grown tobacco. Other locally manufactured goods include plastic articles, plywood, soap and toilet preparations and brushes. The establishment of a motor car assembly plant and a plate and sheet glass factory is being considered.

No primary source of power on which heavy industry could be based has been discovered to date although oil and coal may be shown to exist on completion of the geological survey. Supplies of wood for fuel are limited and the use of imported coal or oil makes production costly. There has however been considerable development of electric power in the Nairobi area and a transmission line is being built to convey current from the great new turbines in Uganda.

Communications. The Kenya-Uganda railway runs north-west from Mombasa to Nairobi (330 miles) and thence to Nakuru, Eldoret and Kampala, in Uganda (879 miles). Construction is under way of an extension of the railway westwards from Kampala to connect with Lakes George and Edward on the border of Uganda and the Belgian Congo. There is a line from Nakuru, centre of the "White Highlands", to Kisumu on Lake Victoria and thence to Butere. Other branch lines are from Voi to Moshi, connecting the main line with the Tanganyika system, Konza to Magadi, Nairobi to Nanyuki, Gilgil to Thomson's Falls, Rongai to Solai and Lesuru to Kitale.

The total road mileage is about 20,500 miles but under 500 are bitumen surfaced. An extensive programme of road development is being steadily continued, but it is clear that only all-weather roads can lead to the full economic development of the land and natural resources. International air services link Kenya with Europe and the rest of Africa and internal air services are operated by the East African Airways Corporation between the main commercial centres of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. Regular steamship services call at the Kenya port of Mombasa which handles cargo for all the East African territories, although imports are restricted by a phasing system in accordance with the port's carrying capacity. The fact that both Nairobi and Mombasa serve East Africa as a whole rather than Kenya exclusively, is reflected in the trade figures for the year. Kenya's adverse balance of trade is partly attributable to the needs of the Emergency, colonial development and the import of capital goods such as railway stock, but there is no way of assessing in statistical form the value of such invisible imports as tourism, pensions, overseas investments and the proceeds from the High Commission controlled organisations. Kenya's figures must therefore be related to those for East Africa as a whole, which has no such adverse balance.

TANGANYIKA

Most of the inhabitants of Tanganyika are agriculturists, engaged in growing food to meet local requirements and producing a limited quantity of cash-crops for sale. The prevalence of the tsetse fly is still an obstacle to cattle rearing in many areas, although there are many African cattle owners, and some tribes, such as the Masai, are purely pastoral. It is the task of the administration, however, to encourage the replacement of a primitive form of subsistence agriculture by an efficient and economic system of land usage, the primary need being to secure increased production from all land under cultivation while at the same time preserving the fertility of the soil. Implementation of the £25 million Development and Welfare Plan 1950-56 is achieving much progress in the economic field, £5 million being devoted to the provision of rural water supplies, bush clearance and resettlement, agriculture, forestry and research training. It is the Government's view that, though the contribution made by non-African capital and enterprise has been and will remain vital, long-term stability and prosperity depend primarily on the African producers, who should be encouraged to take an increasingly active part in the economy and helped to obtain, individually or collectively, an increasing share in the ownership of resources.

Agriculture. By far the greater part of the area under cultivation is occupied by Africans growing for local consumption food crops such as maize, millet, sorghums, root crops, beans and pulses, bananas, wheat, rice and ground-nuts. Only in years of good harvests, however, is Tanganyika self-sufficient in foodstuffs. More generally, grain is imported from other East African territories. The chief cash crop grown for export is sisal, a cactus, from which twine is made, introduced from Mexico in 1893. There are three main areas of production: along the railway from Tanga to Moshi; along the Central line inland for 250 miles from Dar es Salaam; and in the Lindi area in the extreme south. Most of the plantations are owned by Asians and Greeks, who, better than northern Europeans, can live and work in the humid heat of the lowlands. Cotton is becoming increasingly important in the territory's economy, 1954 being a record year during which 99,000 bales, were produced, as compared to 77,700 in 1952 and 50,600 in 1953. The main cotton-growing area is in the north-west round Lake Victoria; the Eastern Province crop is small but increasing. The production of coffee is likewise expanding; both the Arabica and Robusta varieties are grown by native farmers around Bukoba in Lake Province, Arabica by Europeans and Africans in the Northern Province and by Europeans in the Southern Highlands. By 1965 it is estimated that coffee production will have risen to 60,000 tons annually.¹ Tobacco is grown on an increasing scale in the Southern Highlands Province by Europeans and African growers in the Songea District are producing good yield. A search is being made for a suitable Virginia variety to replace Ehlers. Tea production, which is entirely in the hands of non-Africans, has expanded in recent years. Practically all of it comes from the Iringa district. Most of the crop is exported to the United Kingdom, the United States or Canada, and the balance is sent to Kenya for blending with locally produced brands. Other cash crops exported on a small scale include pyrethrum, cashews, castor seeds, sunflower seeds, kapok, beeswax and copra, the last-mentioned commodity suffering from insect pests which are proving stubborn to exterminate.

The fact that the production of food supplies is affected by the climatic conditions and that droughts, such as that

¹ A. L. B. Bennett, Economic Adviser to Kilimanjaro Native Co-op Union.

experienced in 1953, can put an all too visible strain on the economy, has led to extensive irrigation development. Engineering surveys in Lower Uru, south of Kilimanjaro, the completion of the scheme at Mlali in the Eastern Province, the harnessing of the flood waters of the Bubus for the Gogo tribe, illustrate the efforts made to combat the fear of famine. Accurate topographical mapping, the first essential, is provided by the Directorate of Colonial Surveys and the local Survey Department. Grants have been allotted from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, the co-operation of engineers from Ceylon, India and the Sudan has been enlisted and small dam building is encouraged to meet immediate domestic needs of the villager and his stock. Water schemes are given priority in the Masailand Five-year Development Plan which started in 1951; and the establishment of the Makonde Water Corporation, whereby the guaranteed loan from local banks is to be paid by local contributions of 10/- per year, illustrates the administration's underlying aim to increase the wealth of Tanganyika by associating all sections of its population in the fullest possible development of its natural resources. One of the most encouraging signs of the post-war years has been the desire of Africans everywhere for assistance, advice and instruction in developing cash crops, irrigation schemes and participation in trade. The Tanganyika Agricultural Corporation, financed until 1957 by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund, continues the work of the Overseas Food Corporation, giving instruction in economic agriculture and promoting research at centres such as Nachingwea.

Livestock. A severe limitation on cattle rearing is imposed by the prevalence of the tsetse fly in many areas. Many cattle are kept, and hides are an important export, but the quality of the breeds (Zebu and Sanga, or Ankole) is not good, partly because African owners bleed the animals regularly and are more concerned with increasing the size of the herds than with improving the breed. In 1954 it was estimated that there were in the territory 6,488,000 head of cattle and 7,433,700 sheep and goats. In areas cleared of the tsetse scourge, ticks and lack of water impede progress and rinderpest, bovine pleuro-pneumonia, trypanosomiasis, and helminthiasis present a formidable problem which, however, is yielding to a policy of immunisation and of limiting livestock to the carrying capacity of the land, although the problem of immunising calves of immune dams is still unsolved. The keeping of pigs is mainly confined to the European sectors and imported fowls, under proper management, do well.

Fisheries. Improved methods in the re-organised dagaa fisheries of Lake Tanganyika have resulted in greater catches and a consequent reduction in price to the consumer. Investigation is taking place into the fishery potential off the Tanganyika coast, while trout have been introduced into many of the territory's rivers for the benefit of the tourist.

Forests. Great strides have been made in implementing the Government's forest policy to demarcate and reserve in perpetuity, for the benefit of present and future inhabitants of the country, sufficient forested land or land capable of afforestation to preserve local climates and water supplies, stabilise land liable to deterioration and provide a sustained yield of forest production. The total forest estate of Tanganyika, 23,884 sq. miles or about 7 per cent of the land and swamp area of the territory, is badly distributed, and continued reservation is required, especially in Lake, Central and the Southern Provinces. It is hoped to increase the reserves to 8 per cent of the land area by 1962. The Forest Ordinance and Rules protect the forest estates maintained by the territory and the average

recorded cut of all classes of wood for the years 1952-54 was estimated as 25 million cubic feet or only one thirtieth of the normal African requirement which is taken from unreserved land for firewood and building. It is therefore clear that the perpetuation of wood supplies must cater mainly for the indigenous population although small quantities of forest products are exported each year, including mvule timber, podocarpus, muninga camphorwood and blackwood timber, mangrove poles and bark, beeswax, gum (Arabic and Copal), palm kernels and sansevieria fibre.

Mineral Resources. Tanganyika's actual and potential mineral resources have aroused much interest in recent years, with the gradual opening up of the untapped hinterland. The building of a branch railway line in 1950 in the Mpanda area and the consequent discovery of large mineral deposits, is a significant indication that Tanganyika's development must depend to a marked extent on the improvement of communications.

The minerals hitherto exploited on some scale are diamonds, gold and lead. The principal source of diamonds is a district on the borders of the Lake, Central and Western Provinces, some eighty miles due south of Lake Victoria. Production figures in recent years have fluctuated from under £1 million to over £4 million. Gold is found in many areas, including the Geita and Musoma districts of the Lake Province and the Lupa Goldfields near Chunya in the Southern Highlands Province. Development has to some extent been hindered by high production costs and the stable official price, although there was considerable expansion after the devaluation of 1949. An important lead-silver-copper-gold ore deposit is being developed at Mpanda in the Western Province. A railway about 125 miles long has been built to Mpanda from Kuluwa on the Central line, which facilitates exploitation. Tanganyika is also the chief Commonwealth source of mica, which is found in the Bagamoyo, Kigoma, Korogwe, Mbeya, Morogoro and Mpwapwa districts. Tin, salt, kaolin, magnesite, graphite, gypsum and phosphates are worked on a small scale. The fall in world market prices, however, has led to a decreased interest in prospecting, although a geological examination of the coastal area and adjacent islands and water has resulted in the sinking of the first deep test oil well on Mafia Island. Large deposits of coal have been proved in the territory, all remote from any railway and thus uneconomic to develop. The development of a coal mining industry and associated enterprises such as iron works, nitrogen fertiliser plants and pulpwood or paper industries are thus entirely dependent on improved communications.

Industries. While industry in the territory is concerned mainly with the processing of locally produced raw materials, such as cotton ginning, coffee and tobacco curing, sisal processing, sugar refining, tea manufacture, oil and flour milling, meat canning, cashew processing, leather tanning and fruit juice extraction, marked progress has been made in the establishment of secondary industries manufacturing clothing, tin cans, oxygen and allied products, paints and varnishes and coir matting. Breweries, soap factories, macaroni and bottling factories and printing works are now in operation and there are some local handicrafts, although the latter are not such as to be capable of extensive development in competition with manufactured articles. The tourist industry has become of increasing importance in recent years as is evidenced by the establishment of two organisations to promote it, the East African Travel Association and the Tanganyika Travel Committee. Industrial expansion to broaden the basis of Tanganyika's economy continues to be the aim of the Administration, who have granted tariff concessions for imported plant and machinery.

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Transport and Communications. The importance of adequate communications is self-evident. There exists in Tanganyika an incalculable African potential in agriculture and mineral development, yet the main railway, the Central Line, running from Dar es Salaam to Kigoma, with branch lines Msagali-Kongwa (18 miles), Tabora-Mwanza (237 miles) and Kaliwa-Mpanda (131 miles) serves country in many places economically unproductive. The completion in 1954 of the railway from Mtwara to Nachingwea (132 miles) in the Southern Province and the consequent flow of timber, worth about £250,000 per year, from the Rondo plateau, illustrates the effectiveness of improved communications in a territory where hitherto head portage had been the most efficient method of transporting goods in bad weather. The new aerodrome at Dar es Salaam, capable of handling every type of aircraft likely to pass through East Africa, maintains air links with the major cities of the world and is served by the main air lines, while an internal network of services links the smaller towns in the territory. Important extensions have been made to the three main ports, Mtwara, Tanga and Dar es Salaam, to facilitate the export and handling of the increased production. The Lake Province is served by lake steamers calling at the ports of Mwanza, Musoma and Bukoba and connecting them with the Kenya railway at Kisumu. Road surfaces are improving but there are still comparatively few stretches of metalled roads and earth and gravel surfaces become washed away during the heavy rains.

In the Government's Development Plan 1955-60, £99,000 have been earmarked for trunk road development and £20,000 for feeders in the Southern Province alone, the cost of road construction being estimated at £10,000 per mile. With the improvement in communications the Government hopes to break the vicious circle of inaccessibility preserving ignorance and hence economic backwardness.

UGANDA

Uganda is primarily an agricultural land in which the vast majority of the Africans meet their needs and fulfil their financial obligations by the cultivation of foodstuffs and cash crops, especially cotton, coffee and tobacco. As in other parts of Africa, however, the economy is full of precarious promise. Present and future prosperity is too closely linked with the staple crops, cotton and coffee, accounting for about 90 per cent of the country's exports and for one-third of its revenues, and it is the aim of the Government to establish a broader economic basis by the encouragement of improved methods of farming and by the establishment of secondary industries. By the 1950 Land Policy Pronouncement it was laid down that the use and benefit of the land outside towns and commercial centres was to be preserved for the African people. Uganda is not to be developed as a country for non-African farming and settlement.

Agriculture. The basis of agricultural production is the peasant farmer whose aim is self-sufficiency in food and the earning of a small cash income from the sale of economic crops or surplus foodstuffs. Apart from maintaining a supply of foodstuffs which in recent years has been entirely adequate, the African farmer is producing increasing yields for export, cotton being the most valuable, while coffee, which needs less labour and commands a higher price, is rapidly gaining ground. Considerable revenue is derived from cotton export tax, over and above the indirect benefit accruing from imports bought by the cotton growers with their proceeds. The crop is grown exclusively by individual Africans in all four provinces, particularly

in Eastern Province and Buganda, on plots of about three-quarters of an acre. The average yield is about 325 lb. of seed cotton to the acre, though yields of 1,000 lb. are obtained at the Namulange Research Station. Research in the evolution of better strains and the control of pests and diseases is continuing, but the fundamental problem seems to be the provision of incentives for the peasants.

Uganda is the largest producer of coffee in the Commonwealth and the high market prices are stimulating production. The Robusta variety is more suited to the climate and altitude of the country, and being less sensitive to disease than Arabica, is more profitable to grow in spite of its lower value. Arabica coffee is confined to the higher altitudes, the principal source of production being the Bugisu area where native owned plantations on the slopes of Mt. Elgon produce some 3,000 tons annually.

Some areas of Uganda have proved to be ideally suited for tea production. Estate yields are higher than those of India and Ceylon and it is estimated that production could reach 23 million lb. a year if all land licensed for tea growing were utilised. Being essentially a plantation crop, it is confined mainly to non-African interests, but the training of Africans in plantation agriculture has been started, by the Government, to stimulate production. The sugar crop fluctuates according to the rainfall, self-sufficiency and export surpluses being obtained only in good years. Yields vary from 2.3 tons to 4 tons of white sugar per acre of mature cane and production is in the hands of two Asian owned companies who harvest about 16,000 acres of cane each year. Tobacco is grown mainly by Africans, one of the chief centres of production being the Bunyoro district in the north of the Western Province. The bulk of the crop is fire-cured and is used to manufacture the type of cigarettes appealing to Africans. In 1954 1,980,000 lb. of fire-cured, 538,000 of air-cured and 4,420,000 of flue-cured tobacco were produced. Maize, which can be grown in conjunction with cotton, and groundnuts, castor seed, chillies and pulses are all exported in years of good yields. A wide variety of food crops is grown, including plantains, millet, bananas, sorghums, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes, local shortages are now supplemented and control over the movement and the sale of foodstuffs can be imposed at any time if scarcity threatens.

There is no labour problem to date owing to the fact that labourers farm on their own account whenever possible and to the influx of migrant labour from neighbouring territories, but these very practices often involve considerable wastage of land and skills. To combat the dangerously wasteful aspect of native agriculture there exists at Entebbe the Headquarters of the Department of Agriculture which has offices in each Province and District. Its work is concerned with increasing or preserving soil fertility by the introduction and practice of better farming techniques, which include soil and water conservation, mixed farming, crop rotation, manuring, the introduction of improved strains and the control of pests and disease.

Livestock. There are about 2,843,000 cattle in Uganda, mainly of the shorthorn Zebu variety, and about 3,855,000 sheep and goats, for which there exists the Department of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry concerned with experiment and research into stock-breeding and disease. In general, livestock are still regarded as criteria of wealth and in most districts except Buganda are the currency in which dowries are paid. Cattle are also regarded as easily realisable assets irrespective of the carrying capacity of the land. The consumption of livestock in 1954 amounted to approximately 360,000 cattle and over 1,000,000 sheep and goats and the quantity of hides and skins exported

showed a satisfactory improvement. Immunisation and vaccination against rinderpest and anthrax is achieving good results and the effectiveness of Antrycide pro-salt in combating tsetse infection has been proved with success in areas of light fly density. Instruction in spraying, breeding and marketing is provided by the Veterinary Department.

Forestry. Except for the mountain forests of Mts. Elgon and Ruwenzori, which resemble those of Kenya, Uganda's forests have an affinity to those of West Africa. The Government's policy aims at the reservation and control of adequate forest land for protective and productive purposes and it is therefore regenerated as it is exploited, the proportion of the more valuable indigenous timbers being increased. Exotics are planted where fast growing supplies of firewood and building materials are required. The controlled exploitation of the forest areas is carried out by licensed companies—wood fuel for the big towns is largely derived from the Forest Department's eucalyptus plantations while trees logged from the natural forests are converted into sawn timber.

Fisheries. Uganda's lakes and rivers are all rich in fish, the main production coming from Lakes Victoria, Edward, George, Albert and Kyoga. The fisheries are operated almost entirely by Africans with a few Europeans engaged in research, in the development, marketing and organisation of the industry and in the crocodile skin trade, which exports several thousand skins annually, mostly to the hard currency areas. The value of exports of dried fish to the Belgian Congo and of quick-frozen fillets flown to Kenya amounted to over £300,000 in 1954.

Mining and Industry. Even if Uganda's staples continue to expand, the need for a broader economic base is appreciated and various projects to diversify the economy are under way. A wide range of minerals exists in Uganda but except for wolfram and tin, exploitation has only just begun. Prospecting for niobium and tantalum is stimulated by high prices and output of copper from Kilembe in Western Uganda, to be smelted at Jinja on the Nile, is expected to reach 9,000 tons with 1,000 tons of cobalt precipitate. Apatite and pyrochlore at Sukulu await exploitation. No coal or oil has been discovered in Uganda and wood is the only natural source of fuel. The construction of the Owen Falls Power Station near Jinja, where the Victoria Nile is dammed, may therefore in the long run become a major factor in Uganda's economy. Eventual production will reach 135,000 kilowatts, of which one-third will go to Kenya, one-third to industry and one-third for domestic consumption.

Industry has hitherto been mainly devoted to the primary processing of local products, there exist numerous cotton ginneries, coffee hulleries and oil mills, grain conditioning is carried out at Jinja and sugar is refined at the factories of the two producing companies. The advent of mineral development and hydro-electric power, combined with the Government's policy of broadening the economic basis, has resulted in the establishment of breweries, cement factories at Tororo, a blanket factory near Kampala, a textile works at Jinja, and cigarette factories. There remains the problem of the shortage of skilled manpower at all levels from administrators to typists.

Communications. Uganda is linked with the Kenya port of Mombasa by a railway line which is now being extended westwards from Kampala to open up the Western Province particularly the Kilembe copper deposits. A line 7 miles long connects Kampala with Port Bell on Lake Victoria

and a branch line runs southwards from Tororo to Soroti through the important cotton areas of the Eastern Province. There are connections with the steamers of Lakes Victoria, Kioga and Kwanua, Albert and the Nile. Almost 3,000 miles of all-weather roads radiating from Kampala to the principal administrative districts are maintained by the Public Works Department, and Entebbe Airport, served by the major international airlines and the East African Airways Corporation, links Uganda with the rest of Africa and the principal cities of the world.

ZANZIBAR

The majority of the population of Zanzibar and Pemba are engaged in agriculture and paid labour is almost entirely dependent on the Protectorate's major industries, the processing and handling of cloves and coconuts. Zanzibar and Pemba together produce 80 per cent of the world's supply of cloves and with a half to two-thirds of the land area given over to this crop and the 20 per cent *ad valorem* duty on clove exports, it is one of the main sources of revenue. Copra, rice, tobacco, chillies and citrus fruits are produced on a small scale and much labour is drawn from Tanganyika by the Arab and Indian planters. The export of the mangrove tree for its bark was prohibited in 1947 to allow stocks to be built up. The principal exports other than cloves are clove oil, coconut oil, oil cake, soap and ivory. Lesser export crops are seaweed, tobacco and kapok, and there is some trade in hides and skins. Local food production is of considerable importance and quantities of cereals, of which rice is the principal, are grown, mainly in the coral areas. Cassava, yams and pulses are also produced.

There are over 33,000 cattle in the Protectorate, but owing to the prevalence of the tsetse fly in Zanzibar, three-quarters of the total number are found in Pemba which is practically self-supporting in meat. The fishing industry is most important; one in eight of the estimated population are fishermen and fish forms a large part of the diet of the people. There is in addition a small export trade in dried shark. There are only three small natural forests on the islands, but quantities of timber are exported and re-forestation is taking place with such trees as the casuarina and eucalyptus. Lime is the only mineral known to exist and is burned for local requirements.

The dependence of Zanzibar's economy on two agricultural products, cloves and coconuts, makes it highly vulnerable to fluctuations in crop and market conditions and, as in the other East African territories, efforts are continually being made to broaden the economic basis by the encouragement of new export crops, cacao, chillies, limes and pineapples, and to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. There is a large field for the expansion of agricultural production of all kinds by means of co-operative societies and since the establishment in 1952 of a Co-operative Development Office much progress has been achieved. The main marketing organisation, the Clove Growers' Association, formed to protect the producer from too violent market fluctuations, now assists in the marketing of other produce, notably tobacco, coconut oil, copra, chillies, derris root and cacao.

There are no railways on the islands but excellent roads link the towns and villages. Air services from Zanzibar link the Protectorate with the other East African territories and the port of Zanzibar is a port of call for the ships of the world and handles a considerable entrepôt trade.

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STATISTICAL SURVEY

EAST AFRICAN CURRENCY

East Africa Currency Board: 4 Mill Bank, London, S.W.1; issues and controls the supply of currency in the territories of Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar, British Somaliland and Aden; no other bank is authorised to issue currency; Chairman, Sir GEORGE BERESFORD STOOKE, K.C.M.G.

CIRCULATION

(£'000)

YEAR As at June 30th	TOTAL COINS	TOTAL NOTES	TOTAL CURRENCY	DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL CURRENCY BY AREA	
				East African Territories*	Other Territories†
1945	7,311	21,067	28,378	18,074	10,304
1946	7,231	17,317	24,548	20,858	3,690
1947	7,341	17,029	24,370	20,726	3,644
1948	7,094	16,585	23,679	20,195	3,484
1949	8,374	18,865	27,239	23,949	3,290
1950	8,943	20,635	29,578	25,646	3,932
1951	10,957	28,430	39,387	35,319	4,068
1952	12,779	35,569	48,349	39,875	8,473
1953	11,343	37,259	48,602	41,043	7,559
1954	11,503	41,831	53,334	45,538	7,796

* Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar Protectorate.

† Including British Somaliland from July, 1949 and Aden from October, 1951.

KENYA

AREA

Kenya Colony and Protectorate have a land area of 219,730 sq. miles and a water area of 5,230 sq. miles.

POPULATION

NON-AFRICAN POPULATION 1911-48
(According to the Census figures)

	1911	1921	1926	1931	1948
European	3,175	9,651	12,529	16,812	29,660
Indian	10,651	22,822	26,759	39,644	90,528
Goan	1,136	2,431	2,565	3,979	7,159
Arab	9,100	10,102	10,557	12,166	24,174
Other	99	627	1,259	1,346	3,325
	24,161	45,633	53,669	73,947	154,846

MAIN TRIBES OF KENYA
(1948 Census)

TRIBE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Kikuyu	513,008	513,333	1,026,341
Luo	375,887	381,156	757,043
Baluhya	323,202	330,572	653,774
Kamba	294,579	317,146	611,725
Meru	154,284	170,610	324,894
Nyika	144,594	151,660	296,254
Kisii	125,002	130,106	255,108
Embu	95,244	108,446	203,690
Kipsigis	78,999	80,693	159,692
Nandi	59,119	57,562	116,681
All others	427,224	418,694	845,918
TOTAL	2,591,142	2,659,978	5,251,120

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF MAIN CROPS
(‘000 tons)

(These figures relate to non-African farms only)

CROP	1938	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Wheat	24.5	126.9	111.9	113.3	118.8	132.6
Maize	81.1	100.1	99.1	82.9	98.5	141.7
Barley	—	9.2	9.3	12.7	14.7	17.2
Oats	—	6.4	4.7	7.3	9.6	10.3
Coffee, cleaned . . .	12.4	9.7	16.1	12.2	11.3	12.3
Sisal*	31.8	38.2	42.3	37.2	38.2	35.2
Pyrethrum†	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.1

* Sisal figures include the comparatively small output of Uganda.

† Deliveries to the Pyrethrum Board, including small amounts from Uganda and Tanganyika.

LIVESTOCK ON NON-AFRICAN FARMS
(Thousands)

	1949	1950	1951*	1953*	1954
Cows	222	226	238	258	271
Work Oxen	77	68	60	46	39
All other Cattle . . .	313	327	341	368	397
Breeding Sheep . . .	146	155	152	147	} 336
Other Sheep	143	138	142	157	
Breeding Pigs	9.2	9.8	8.4	} 42.4	35.1
Other Pigs	46.4	50.9	45.1		
Horses	6.5	6.4	6.4	5.4	5.4
Poultry	258	271	254	209	202

* No enumeration was carried out in 1952.

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INDUSTRY

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERALS

MINERAL	UNIT	QUANTITY			VALUE (£)		
		1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Gold	fine ounces	10,209·66	9,603	6,606·87	131,881	122,801	81,500
Carbon dioxide gas	long tons	383	510	582	29,602	39,839	21,089
Diatomite	"	5,932	4,378	3,258	63,670	48,614	60,214
Graphite	"	34	183	310	1,946	9,112	17,934
Limestone products	"	14,836	13,901	15,263	77,308	72,420	80,945
Mullite and Kyanite	"	8,846	5,434	4,018	196,004	129,992	96,432
Salt	"	16,750	20,866	18,795	139,363	164,439	156,137
Soda Ash	"	118,371	76,032	96,074	1,219,221	790,732	1,249,362

FINANCE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (£)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1949	13,030,651	10,761,676
1950	13,244,019	12,503,798
1951	17,468,204	16,436,801
1952	20,548,149	18,858,621
1953	21,351,865	22,853,430
1954 January-June	15,081,356	18,699,692
1954-55*	21,738,063	41,073,119
1955-56*	27,461,373	40,864,158

* Estimates—Expenditure includes Supplementary Expenditure.

NOTE. Until 1954 the territory's financial year was the calendar year; in 1954 it was decided that the financial year should run from July 1st to June 30th.

EXTERNAL TRADE

* Inter-territorial trade in East Africa and inter-territorial transfers of imported goods are excluded from all tables.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL TRADE (£'000)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Imports*	31,722	53,867	59,299	51,718	60,329
Exports†	19,714	27,361	29,711	22,938	22,769

* Including Gold Bullion.

† Domestic Exports: 1950, 17,182; 1951, 24,068; 1952, 25,792; 1953, 19,521; 1954, 20,260.

ANALYSIS OF IMPORTS BY MAIN CLASSES (£'000)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Food, Drink, Tobacco	2,327	3,627	4,029	5,482	5,423
Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	4,282	7,080	9,362	6,337	6,856
Chemicals	1,506	2,214	2,965	2,024	2,225
Machinery and Transport Equipment	8,464	12,248	16,082	13,534	16,151

ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(£'000)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Coffee, unroasted . . .	3,549	4,096	7,123	6,713	5,711
Sisal, Fibre and Tow . .	4,061	6,948	4,470	2,482	2,042
Maize	720	667	2,385	306	1,013
Wattle Bark Extract . .	979	1,264	1,686	1,545	1,668
Tea	1,334	1,397	1,316	928	2,063
Sodium Carbonate . . .	861	1,184	1,207	799	1,139
Hides and Skins . . .	1,939	2,163	1,087	1,618	1,427
Cotton	228	986	1,098	512	796

ANALYSIS OF EXTERNAL TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(£'000)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
IMPORTS:					
Bahrein Islands . . .	1,905	2,892	3,660	2,908	3,363
Germany (West)* . . .	421	2,205	1,868	1,556	3,020
India	2,744	4,550	3,676	2,247	4,042
Italy	568	2,628	1,750	1,622	2,087
United Kingdom . . .	19,605	22,672	27,254	26,653	26,989
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:					
Germany (West)* . . .	1,740	2,300	3,771	4,030	3,204
India	883	968	1,512	1,193	1,548
United Kingdom . . .	6,056	7,113	7,872	6,216	6,281
U.S.A.	2,267	2,682	2,627	1,435	1,668

* Figures for 1950 and 1951 are for the whole of Germany.

TANGANYIKA

AREA

Tanganyika has a land area of 342,706 sq. miles and a water area of 19,982 sq. miles.

POPULATION

POPULATION 1921-52
(According to Census figures)

	1921	1931	1948	1952
European	2,447	8,228	10,648	17,885
Indian	9,411	23,422	44,248	56,499
Goan	798	1,722	2,006	3,240
Arab	4,041	7,059	11,074	13,025
Other	741	589	2,184	4,845
NON-AFRICAN TOTAL . .	17,438	41,020	70,160	95,494
African	4,106,890†	5,022,640†	7,407,517	*
GRAND TOTAL	4,124,328	5,063,660	7,477,677	—

* No 1952 census of the African population was taken.

† Estimates only.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

TRIBES OF TANGANYIKA (According to the 1948 Census)

TRIBE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Sukuma	426,528	462,272	888,800
Nyamwezi	174,052	188,777	362,829
Ha	132,239	153,873	286,112
Makonde	136,346	144,974	281,320
Gogo	134,671	144,084	278,755
Haya	122,640	146,502	269,142
Chagga	112,808	124,535	237,343
Hehe	93,650	98,503	192,153
Nyakyusa	88,812	103,089	191,901
Nyaturu	87,281	94,458	181,739
Luguru	85,679	93,399	179,078
Zaramo	83,472	90,046	173,518
Iramba	81,262	89,435	170,697
Bena	73,004	84,970	157,974
Other Tribes	1,724,272	1,834,636	3,558,908
TOTAL	3,556,716	3,853,553	7,410,269

AGRICULTURE

According to the latest 1954 figures the land distribution (in sq. miles) is as follows: arable land, including temporary meadows and fallows 39,915, land growing trees, vines and fruit-bearing shrubs 4,103; permanent meadows and pastures 34,967; productive but uncultivated land 68,248, wood or forest land 140,305; remaining land 62,168.

PRODUCTION OF SELECTED CROPS	VOLUME (‘000 tons)			VALUE (£’000)		
	1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Maize, Millet, Sorghum	729	865	935	10,464	15,075	16,123
Root Crops	1,000*	1,832*	2,542	10,000*	17,210*	23,388
Beans and Pulses	85	149	236	2,090	4,461	4,279
Wheat	8	14	20	199	320	508
Coffee	18	15	22†	4,715	5,351	9,728†
Sisal	162	169	176	21,790	12,590	12,897
Seed Cotton	45	28	50	2,255	2,266	3,501

* Native crop figures only. † Hulled coffee, in 1955 Tanganyika produced a record crop of over 10,000 tons.

INDUSTRY

EXPORTS AND LOCAL SALES OF MINERALS

MINERAL	UNIT	QUANTITY			VALUE (£’000)		
		1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
Diamonds	metric carat	331,472	170,509	329,912	4,047	1,766	3,107
Gold (refined) from Bullion	troy oz.	64,693	69,876	71,357	850	904	891
Lead (metallic in concentrates)	long tons	2,371	2,755	†	251	252	†
Sheet Mica	long tons	107	78	78	143*	106*	75*
Salt	metric tons	16,101	17,889	21,612	133	147	179
Tin concentrates	long tons	63	62	54	45	35	27

* Provisional figures: some account sales outstanding.

† Figures not yet available.

FINANCE**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**
(£'000)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1950	10,397	10,123
1951	11,931	12,305
1952	16,430	15,878
1953	14,728	14,724
1954 (January to June) .	9,133	9,005
1954-55*	19,276	17,700
1955-56*	17,473	17,609

* Estimate figures.

NOTE Until 1954 the territory's financial year was the calendar year; in 1954 it was decided that the financial year should run from July 1st to June 30th.

EXTERNAL TRADE

* Inter-territorial trade in East Africa and inter-territorial transfers of imported goods are excluded for all the tables.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL TRADE
(£'000)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Imports*	24,172	28,121	37,495	28,427	31,962
Exports†	24,259	40,346	47,415	35,610	37,774

* Including Gold Bullion.

† Domestic Exports: 1950, 23,071; 1951, 39,343; 1952, 46,459; 1953, 34,211; 1954, 36,229.

ANALYSIS BY COMMODITIES
(£'000)

IMPORTS	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Food, Beverages, Tobacco . . .	1,259	1,643	2,082	3,204	2,744
Minerals, Fuels, Lubricants and Related Matter	1,921	1,977	3,043	2,648	2,669
Chemicals	714	1,049	1,471	846	1,279
Machines and Transport Equipment	7,946	6,828	10,114	7,468	7,438

DOMESTIC EXPORTS	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Sisal	11,846	23,689	21,708	12,773	10,902
Coffee	3,471	4,503	5,540	5,819	10,003
Cotton	1,443	2,767	4,679	4,827	3,357
Diamonds	746	89	4,046	1,766	3,107
Oilseeds and Nuts	675	1,540	2,500	1,101	1,354
Hides and Skins	1,378	1,687	1,053	1,654	1,531

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

ANALYSIS BY COUNTRIES (£'000)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
IMPORTS:					
Germany (West)*	279	819	2,036	990	1,575
Hong Kong	145	189	329	537	1,362
India	2,508	3,098	4,226	3,071	4,799
Netherlands	502	753	1,148	962	1,160
Union of South Africa	963	1,102	1,194	1,891	1,521
United Kingdom	13,568	12,521	17,663	13,417	13,720
U.S.A.	1,528	1,066	1,647	2,023	1,030
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:					
Belgium	681	2,431	1,766	1,480	1,360
Canada	572	1,052	755	639	1,091
Germany (West)*	1,531	1,534	2,235	2,208	3,503
India	1,494	1,855	2,014	1,995	1,866
Netherlands	911	1,619	1,875	1,358	1,712
United Kingdom	9,348	15,958	19,113	13,559	12,707
U.S.A.	2,208	7,014	9,956	5,616	4,813

* 1950 and 1951 figures are for the whole of Germany.

UGANDA

AREA

Uganda has a total area of 93,981 sq. miles, of which 80,292 are land and swamp and 13,689 open water.

POPULATION

NON-AFRICAN POPULATION 1921-48
(According to Census Figures)

	1921	1931	1948
European	1,269	2,001	3,448
Indian	5,604	13,026	33,767
Goan		1,124	1,448
Arab		515	1,475
Other		601	827
TOTAL	6,873	17,267	40,965

MAIN TRIBES OF UGANDA (1948 Census)

TRIBE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Baganda	411,284	424,807	836,091
Iteso	224,692	237,972	462,664
Basoga	208,768	217,840	426,608
Banyankole	186,416	201,113	387,529
Banyaruanda	166,711	122,340	289,051
Bakiga	127,779	143,959	271,738
Lango	131,443	133,853	265,296
Bagishu	119,894	123,848	243,742
Acholi	103,237	105,924	209,161
Lugbara	89,847	93,264	183,111
Banyoro	87,977	92,633	180,610
Batoro	78,708	83,951	162,659
Karamojong	52,196	56,086	108,282
Other tribes	469,451	421,562	891,013
TOTAL	2,458,403	2,459,152	4,917,555

AGRICULTURE**LAND DISTRIBUTION**

According to the latest figures available, land distribution (in square miles) is as follows: arable land 9,776; orchards 1,494; forest reserve 6,150; built-on or waste land 3,052; uncultivated land (including land and game reserves) 59,820.

PRODUCTION OF MAIN CROPS*
(‘000 tons)

CROP	1938	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Seed Cotton† . . .	248	208	215	222	191	234
Coffee:						
African‡ . . .	11	26	35	30	27	25
Bugishu Arabica† . . .	2	3	4	2	2	3
Non-African† . . .	—	3	4	5	6	6
Groundnuts§ . . .	—	18	18	11	5	12
Maize§ . . .	—	33	20	29	125	76
Castor Seed§ . . .	—	1.4	5.2	11.9	13.0	7.6

* These figures relate to sale of cash crops only.

† Figures are for harvests during the season ending in the year shown.

‡ Figures given are for total quantities of cured coffee passed through curing works.

§ Estimates.

FINANCE**REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE**
(£’000)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1950	11,037	8,000
1951	15,826	12,346
1952	17,289	15,951
1953	17,735	17,432
1954 (January-June) . . .	10,349	8,628
1954-55*	20,746	20,625
1955-56*	19,335	23,025

* Estimates.

NOTE. Until 1954 the Protectorate's financial year was the calendar year; in 1954 it was decided that the financial year should run from July 1st to June 30th.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Inter-territorial trade in East Africa and inter-territorial transfers of imported goods are excluded from all tables.

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL TRADE
(£’000)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Imports*	15,377	22,138	24,296	25,689	25,199
Exports†	28,879	47,443	47,705	33,637	41,028

* Including Gold Bullion.

† Domestic Exports: 1950, 28,669; 1951, 47,197; 1952, 47,223; 1953, 33,379; 1954, 40,575.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

ANALYSIS BY COMMODITIES (£'000)

IMPORTS	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Food, Beverages and Tobacco .	743	1,177	614	1,007	1,626
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	831	1,029	1,322	1,762	1,625
Chemicals	363	619	808	739	835
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment	4,219	5,119	7,381	7,690	6,164

DOMESTIC EXPORTS	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Raw Cotton	16,698	28,742	29,954	16,802	20,877
Coffee (Unroasted)	8,332	13,654	12,345	11,543	13,478
Oilseeds and Nuts	893	1,121	1,578	1,609	977
Hides and Skins	737	1,184	723	819	752
Animal Feeding Stuffs	276	415	687	833	1,593
Tea	244	265	267	356	950

ANALYSIS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (£'000)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
IMPORTS:					
Belgium*	82	641	415	590	924
Germany (West)†	260	965	1,151	627	1,249
India	2,151	2,600	2,107	2,093	2,053
United Kingdom	8,182	10,268	12,701	14,165	11,293
U.S.A.	688	621	562	738	810
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:					
Germany (West)†	671	5,117	3,647	2,478	4,298
Hong Kong	22	166	1,735	712	1,238
India	10,580	12,389	12,487	9,800	9,391
Italy	788	1,277	2,587	1,500	2,429
Japan	332	368	2,955	695	1,153
Union of South Africa	1,356	1,375	1,668	1,487	1,816
United Kingdom	8,199	14,209	11,683	8,573	10,925
U.S.A.	2,642	2,380	1,070	1,747	3,006

* 1950 figures for Belgium and Luxembourg jointly.

† 1950 and 1951 figures are for the whole of Germany.

ZANZIBAR

AREA

Zanzibar has an area of 1,020 sq. miles, the island of Zanzibar itself being 640 sq. miles and the island of Pemba 380 sq. miles.

POPULATION

(1948 Census)

	ZANZIBAR ISLAND	PEMBA ISLAND	TOTAL
Africans	118,652	81,208	199,860
Arabs	13,977	30,583	44,560
Indians	13,107	2,104	15,211
Comorians	2,764	503	3,267
Goans	598	83	681
Europeans	256	40	296
Others	221	66	287
TOTAL	149,575	114,587	264,162

AGRICULTURE

Most of the population is engaged in agriculture. The two main crops are cloves and coconuts, covering 50,000 and 78,00 acres respectively, and the growing of rice and other cereals accounts for a further 30,000 acres. Few production figures are available but in the 1953-54 season the clove crop was approximately 20,000 tons, the second largest on record.

FINANCE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(£)

YEAR	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1949	1,118,337	1,209,012
1950	1,703,169	1,242,229
1951	1,801,824	1,387,181
1952	1,643,752	1,663,652
1953	2,758,235	1,754,025
1954	2,763,363	2,424,625

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY OF EXTERNAL TRADE

(£)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Imports	3,879,334	5,263,002	5,195,708	5,939,861	5,877,454
Exports	5,069,156	6,185,892	4,835,171	7,967,388	6,429,287

ANALYSIS OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES*

(£)

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cloves	3,199,945	4,280,865	2,969,358	6,011,197	4,031,946
Cloves and Clove-stem Oil.	113,621†	185,682†	134,659†	99,320	143,850
Coconut Oil	786,086	633,866	479,478	465,988	410,251
Copra	—	1,931	146,335	403,719	404,735

* No suitable import table is available.

† Figures for Clove Oil only.

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ANALYSIS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (£)

	1953	1954
IMPORTS:		
India	561,871	395,039
Kenya	665,999	504,250
Pakistan	31,220	1,018,637
United Kingdom	2,018,325	1,630,057
DOMESTIC EXPORTS:		
India	1,441,444	1,334,464
Indonesia	2,412,071	1,958,000
Kenya	194,679	648,202
Tanganyika	387,640	513,574

Sources: East African Statistical Department, Nairobi, Kenya; and Zanzibar Colonial Reports 1951-1952 and 1953-1954.

REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

The High Commission consists of the Governors of Tanganyika, Uganda and Kenya; the chief officials are as follows: the Administrator (A. M. B. HUTT, C.M.G., O.B.E.), Commissioner for Transport (Major-General W. D. A. WILLIAMS, C.B., C.B.E.), Finance Member (J. C. MUNDY, C.M.G.), Postmaster-General (R. E. GERMAN, C.M.G.), the Legal Secretary (C. D. NEWBOLD, Q.C.), the Commissioner of Customs (F. BISHOP), the Economic Secretary (H. L. ADAMS).

In 1924, the Ormsby-Gore Commission was appointed by the British Government to secure closer co-ordination of policy on matters affecting the three dependencies and to report on measures to accelerate their economic development. The first step taken was the establishment of the East African Governors' Conference, with its own Secretariat.

In 1927 the Hilton Young Commission was set up with the same object and to include a customs union, but the Kenya settlers made their aim of self-government a condition of any form of closer union. The Commission proposed the appointment of a High Commissioner for East Africa.

In 1930 Lord Passfield, then Secretary of State, proposed the appointment of a High Commissioner as Chief Adviser to the Secretary of State on Native Affairs, and the introduction of a common electoral roll, but nothing came of the proposal and no solution was found to the problem until the outbreak of the second World War made co-operation imperative. A loose organisation of services and pooled resources developed during the war within the structure of the Governors' Conference, and in 1945 the whole problem of East African co-operation was re-opened.

Paper 191, containing the proposals of the British Colonial Office for a High Commission of the three Governors, and a Central Legislative Assembly based on the principle of equal racial representation, was welcomed in Tanganyika and Uganda, but opposed by the settlers in Kenya. The proposals were withdrawn and fourteen months later Paper 210 appeared, containing revised proposals. These proposals were accepted and the Central Assembly was set up with effect from January 1st, 1948.

The High Commission, whose headquarters are at Nairobi, Kenya, has power to legislate in respect of inter-territorial services, with the consent of the Assembly. It is also empowered to legislate (with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of the three territories) on any matter connected with the peace, order and good government of the territories.

Upon its formation the High Commission was charged with the administration of many inter-territorial services, and in recent years several new services have been formed and are administered by the Commission. Apart from the East African Railways and Harbours Administration and the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, which are self-contained and self-financing, the services are financed from the revenue of the High Commission. This is derived from contributions in agreed proportions by the three East African Governments, also by the Government of Zanzibar and certain other governments for which services are performed, and by Her Majesty's Government through contributions from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

Among its services are the following:

Desert Locust Control: P.O. Box 5152, Nairobi, Kenya; Administrative and Finance Officer H. J. HOLMAN; and **Desert Locust Survey:** P.O. Box 5152, Nairobi; Dir. P. R. STEPHENSON, O.B.E.

East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organisation: P.O. Box 21, Kikuyu, Kenya; Deputy Dir. Dr. H. C. PEREIRA.

East African Fisheries Research Organisation: P.O. Box 343, Jinja, Uganda; Dir. R. S. A. BEAUCHAMP.

East African Industrial Research Board: P.O. Box 1587, Nairobi, Kenya; Dir. H. B. STENT.

East African Institute of Malaria and Vector-borne Diseases: P.O. Amani, Tanganyika; Dir. D. BAGSTER-WILSON, O.B.E.

East African Leprosy Research Centre: P.O. Box 25, Busia, Uganda; Dir. J. ROSS INNES.

East African Literature Bureau: P.O. Box 2022, Nairobi, Kenya; Dir. C. G. RICHARDS.

East African Marine Fisheries Research Organisation: P.O. Box 668, Zanzibar; Dir. J. F. G. WHEELER.

East African Medical Survey: P.O. Box 162, Mwanza, Tanganyika; Dir. Professor E. G. HOLMES.

East African Meteorological Department: P.O. Box 931, Nairobi, Kenya; Dir. (Vacant).

East African Posts and Telecommunications Administrations: P.O. Box 311, Nairobi, Kenya; Postmaster General R. E. GERMAN, C.M.G.

East African Statistical Department: P.O. Box 1101, Nairobi, Kenya; Dir. C. J. MARTIN, M.B.E.

East African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Research and Reclamation Organisation: P.O. Box 2141, Nairobi, Kenya; Dir. J. FORD.

East African Veterinary Research Organisation: P.O. Box 32, Kikuyu, Kenya; Dir. H. R. BINNS, O.B.E.

East African Virus Research Institute: P.O. Box 49, Entebbe, Uganda; Dir. A. J. HADDOW.

Lake Victoria Fisheries Service: P.O. Box 271, Kisumu, Kenya; Chief Fisheries Officer J. D. KELSALL.

Office of the East African Council for Medical Research: P.O. Box 5335, Nairobi, Kenya, Sec. (Vacant).

East African Railways and Harbours Administration: P.O. Box 121, Nairobi, Kenya; Gen. Manager A. F. KIRBY.

The two railway systems formerly known as the Kenya and Uganda Railways and Harbours Administration and the Tanganyika Railways and Ports Services were amalgamated on May 1st, 1948 to form the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. The total length of open line is 3,245 miles. The main line in the Kenya-Uganda section covers 917 miles from Mombasa to Mityana via Nairobi. There are a number of branches from this line including a connection from Voi to the Kahe Junction with the Tanga-Arusha line in Tanganyika. In Tanganyika the main line is between Dar es Salaam and Kigoma, covering 780 miles, which has branch lines to Mwanza, Mpanda and

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Nogoro. There is also a line from Tanga, on the coast, to Arusha, connecting the Kenya and Tanganyika main lines from Kahe as described above. Steamer services are operated on Lakes Victoria, Kyoga, Albert and Tanganyika serving a total mileage of 2,770. The main ports of Kenya and Tanganyika are respectively Mombasa and Dar es Salaam. Mombasa has the best port facilities in East Africa but in view of the volume of traffic which has developed the East African Railways and Harbours Administration has embarked on a programme for further development.

EAST AFRICA CENTRAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: SIR VINCENT GLENDAY, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Ex-Officio Members: The ADMINISTRATOR, the COMMISSIONER FOR TRANSPORT, the FINANCE MINISTER, the POSTMASTER GENERAL, the LEGAL SECRETARY, the COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, the ECONOMIC SECRETARY.

Nominated Official Members: E. A. VASEY, C.M.G. (Kenya), C. E. TILNEY, C.M.G. (Tanganyika), W. PADLEY, O.B.E. (Uganda).

Unofficial Members: *Kenya:* SIR ALFRED VINCENT, Major A. G. KEYSER, C.B.E., D.S.O., R. B. PANDYA, FILIP INGUTIA.

Tanganyika: SIR CHARLES PHILLIPS, C.B.E., A. Y. A. KARIMJEE, O.B.E., DAVID MAKWAIA, O.B.E., G. N. HOURY, Q.C.

Uganda: H. R. FRASER, C.M.G., O.B.E., A. N. MAINI, C.B.E., J. T. SIMPSON, B. J. MUKASA.

Arab Member: Sheikh MBARAK ALI HINAWY, O.B.E.

EAST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL

An Order in Council of December 8th, 1950, effected the constitution of the offices of President, Vice-President and Justice of Appeal as permanent members of the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. The permanent court was inaugurated at Nairobi in January 1951.

President: SIR NEWMAN ARTHUR WORLEY.

Vice-President: R. O. SINCLAIR.

Justice of Appeal: R. S. BACON.

The remaining members are the judges of the Supreme and High Courts of the territories.

SHIPPING SERVICES

Regular passenger and cargo services to East African ports are provided by the following companies

British India Line: services include a monthly service to the U.K. via Suez as well as irregular services to India.

Christensen Canadian South African Line: direct services to eastern Canadian ports via South Africa.

Clan-Hall-Harrison Lines: joint services to United Kingdom; the Clan Line Steamers Ltd. also runs a direct service to Australia.

Compagnie Maritime Belge and Messageries Maritimes: services to continental ports; the former company also runs a service to New York.

D.O.A.L. (Deutsche Ost Afrika Line): services to Europe.

Louis Dreyfus: services to Atlantic and Gulf ports and South Africa.

Eastern Shipping Corporation: services to India.

Farrell Line: monthly services to North America.

Halal Shipping Co.: services to Red Sea and Somaliland ports.

Holland Afrika Lijn: round-Africa services to and from continental ports.

India Natal Line: services to India, Burma and South Africa.

Indian African Line: services to India and Ceylon.

Lykes Lines: direct services to American East Coast and Gulf ports, with connections to Central and South American ports.

Lloyd Triestino Line: monthly service to Italy.

Nedlloyd Line: services to U.S.A., Atlantic, Canadian Pacific and South African ports.

Oriental Line: services to South Africa, Japan, Hong Kong and Malaya.

Oshaka Shosen Kaisher: services to Japan, Hong Kong, Malaya, South Africa and South America.

Robin Line: services twice monthly to U.S.A. via South African ports.

Royal InterOcean Lines: services to Singapore, Hong Kong, Manila and Japanese ports, with connections to other Far East, Pacific and Australian ports.

Shaw Savill Line: services to Australia and New Zealand.

Svedel Line: services to Europe.

Swedish East Africa Line and Scandinavian East Africa Line: services via Suez to Scandinavian, Baltic and North French ports.

Union Castle Line: round Africa services from London in each direction once a month.

RELIGION

African religions, beliefs and forms of worship show great variety not only between various races and tribes, but also from one district to another. The Arab community is Moslem; the Indians are 38 per cent Moslem and 48 per cent Hindu; and the Europeans and Goans are almost entirely Christian. The main organised European congregations are the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches.

Moslems are found mainly along the coastline, but the

Moslem faith has more recently established itself among Africans around Nairobi and other towns up-country, and among some tribes of the Northern Frontier Province of Kenya. The African Moslem population of the coastal areas of Tanganyika is mostly of the Sunni school. In Zanzibar, Mohammedanism is the dominant religion.

Christian missions are active among the native populations of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Among the

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

Roman Catholic missions are the Mill Hill, Consolata and Holy Ghost missions, and prominent among the non-Roman organisations are the Church Missionary Society, Africa Inland Mission, Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

ANGLICAN COMMUNION

The Anglican dioceses in British East Africa are extra-provincial and come under the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

BISHOPS

Central Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. ALFRED STANWAY, TH.L., M.A., Dodoma.

Masasi: Rt. Rev. W. L. M. WAY, M.A., Masasi, Lindi, Tanganyika.

Mombasa: Rt. Rev. L. J. BEECHER, M.A., Nairobi, Kenya.

South-West Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. L. E. STRADLING, B.A., P.O. Uwemba, Njombe.

Uganda: Rt. Rev. L. W. BROWN, B.D., M.TH., Kampala.

Bishop on the Upper Nile: Rt. Rev. L. C. USHER-WILSON, M.A., Buwalasi, Mbale, Uganda.

Zanzibar: Rt. Rev. W. SCOTT BAKER, M.A., Muheza, Tanganyika.

The dioceses of Masasi, South-West Tanganyika and Zanzibar are supported by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, those of Mombasa, Uganda and the Upper Nile by the Church Missionary Society and that of Central Tanganyika by the Australian Church Missionary Society.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

KENYA

ARCHBISHOP

Most Rev. JOHN MCCARTHY, Nairobi.

RELIGION

BISHOPS AND PREFECTS APOSTOLIC

Eldoret	.	.	.	Mgr. JOSEPH HOULIHAN.
Kisumu	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. FREDERICK HALL.
Meru	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. LAURENCE BESSONE.
Nyeri	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. CHARLES CAVALLERA.

TANGANYIKA

ARCHBISHOPS

Most Rev. EDGAR MARANTA, Dar es Salaam.

Most Rev. CORNELIUS BRONSVELD, Tabora.

BISHOPS AND PREFECTS APOSTOLIC

Bukoba	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. ALFRED LANCTOT.
Dodoma	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. ANTHONY PESCE.
Iringa	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. ATTILIO BELTRAMINO.
Karema	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. JAMES HOLMES-SIEDLE.
Kigoma	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. JOHN VAN SAMBEEK.
Mbeya	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. ANTONY VAN OORSCHOT.
Mbula	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. PATRICK JOSEPH WINTERS.
Morogoro	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. HERMAN VAN ELSWYCK.
Moshi	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH BYRNE
Musoma	.	.	.	Mgr. GERARD GRONDIN.
Mwanza	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH BLOEMJOUS.
Ndanda	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. VICTOR HAELG.
Peramiho	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. EBERHARD SPIESS.
Rutabo	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. LAURIAN RUGAMBWA.
Tanga	.	.	.	Mgr. EUGENE ARTHERS.

UGANDA

ARCHBISHOP

Most Rev. JOSEPH CABANA, Rubaga.

BISHOPS AND PREFECTS APOSTOLIC

Gula	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. JOHN BAPT. CESANA.
Kampala	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. VINCENT BILLINGTON.
Masaka	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. JOSEPH KIWANUKA.
Mbarara	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. F. LECOURSIERE.
Toro	.	.	.	Rt. Rev. JOHN GRIEF.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

KENYA

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Kenya Colony and Protectorate are under the same administration. The Protectorate consists of a narrow coastal strip which is the mainland part of the Sultanate of Zanzibar, to whom a rent of £10,000 a year is paid. Under the Kenya Annexation Order-in-Council of 1920, all those territories formerly known as British East Africa, but outside the Sultan's dominions, were established as a Crown Colony.

The Governor is assisted by a Council of Ministers which was set up by Additional Royal Instructions dated April 13th, 1954, and by an Executive and Legislative Council. The 1951 Legislative Council Ordinance divided the territory into 21 electoral areas, of which 14 are European, 6 Asian and 1 Arab.

Governor: Hon. Sir EVELYN BARING, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.

Deputy Governor: Sir FREDERICK CRAWFORD, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

This is the principal instrument of government. The Additional Royal Instructions of 1954 laid down that the Council shall consist of the Governor, the Deputy Governor, 6 official members, 2 nominated members and 6 unofficial members, 3 European, 2 Asian and 1 African, appointed by the Governor.

The names given below are of those Ministers at present (March 1956) holding office:

Chief Secretary: Hon. R. G. TURNBULL, C.M.G.

Minister for Legal Affairs: Hon. E. N. GRIFFITHS-JONES, Q.C.

Minister for Finance and Development: Hon. E. A. VASEY, C.M.G.

Minister for African Affairs: Hon. E. H. WINDLEY, C.M.G.

Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources: Hon. M. BLUNDELL, M.B.E.

Minister for Internal Security and Defence: Hon. J. W. CUSACK, O.B.E.

Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing: Hon. W. B. HAVELOCK.

Minister for Education, Labour and Lands: Hon. W. F. COUTTS, C.M.G., M.B.E.

Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries: Hon. D. L. BLUNT, C.M.G.

Minister for Commerce and Industry: Hon. A. HOPE-JONES.

Minister for Works: Hon. I. E. NATHOO.

Minister for Community Development: Hon. B. A. OHANGA.

European Minister without Portfolio:

Hon. L. R. MACHONOCHE-WELWOOD.

Asian Minister without Portfolio: Hon. A. B. PATEL, C.M.G.

WAR COUNCIL

In April 1954, Additional Royal Instructions set up a War Council consisting of the Governor, the Deputy Governor, the European Minister without Portfolio, the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary to the War Council (T. C. COLCHESTER).

Commander in Chief: Lt.-General G. LATHBURY, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Although many of its former duties have, since April 1954, been taken over by the Council of Ministers, the Executive Council exercises certain residual functions including the review of death sentences and the approval of draft legislation. The Council consists of all members of the Council of Ministers with the addition of 1 Arab and 2 African members.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Council consists of the Governor, who presides, a Vice-President and Speaker (Major the Hon. Sir F. W. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, C.M.G., M.C.) and 54 members, of whom 8 are *ex-officio* and 18 nominated by the Government. There are also 14 European, 6 Asian and 1 Arab elected members; and 1 Arab and 6 African representatives.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Administrative Secretary: J. L. H. WEBSTER.

Solicitor-General: D. W. CONROY.

Provincial Commissioners: C. M. JOHNSTON, C.M.G., C. H. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., D. O'HAGAN, E. A. SWEATMAN, N. F. KENNAWAY, R. E. WAINWRIGHT.

Directors of Departments: G. M. RODDAN (Agriculture), J. R. CUSACK (Audit), W. J. D. WADLEY (Education), J. M. SKINNER (Establishments), J. H. MARTIN (Acting Director of Department of Trade and Supplies), J. R. REISS (Information), T. F. ANDERSON (Medical Services), J. L. BROWN, C.B.E. (Public Works), M. H. COWIE (National Parks), R. J. BUTLER (Surveys), R. A. HAMMOND (Veterinary Services).

Commissioners: T. G. ASKWITH (Community Development), R. E. LUYT (Labour), A. W. HORNER (Lands), J. E. HUNTER (Local Government), W. D. HARVERSON (Mines and Geology), R. C. CATLING (Police).

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Country Party: P.O. Box 5487, Nairobi; f. 1954; aims to promote racial co-operation based on a common loyalty to Kenya and to the Crown; to support multi-racial government as a contribution to the stable development of the country, and to encourage and guide the economic, social and political progress of all its peoples.

Federal Independence Party: P.O. Box 55, Nakuru; f. 1954; does not favour a multi-racial government and wishes to maintain financial control of the White Highlands; at present (January 1956) holds no seat in the Legislative Council; Chair. Major B. P. ROBERTS.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Kenya was established under the 1921 Kenya Colony Order-in-Council.

The Supreme Court: this has final jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases except for a right of appeal to the East African Court of Appeal. Its headquarters are in Nairobi but it holds regular sessions in other

towns. It consists of a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges.

Subordinate Courts: these are either Magistrates' Courts or, in predominately Muslim areas, Muslim Courts. They are graded respectively into First, Second and Third Class Courts and the Courts of Liwali, Cadi and Mudir.

Both have limited jurisdiction varying according to grade. The Supreme Court of Kenya is their Court of Appeal.

African Courts: there are 141 of these courts, most of them situated in native areas. Their present status and rights were established by the African Courts Ordinance of 1951. Justice is administered by Native Elders, chosen by the Provincial Commissioners and supervised by Administrative Officers. The Courts have limited jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases exclusively concerning natives. Appeals are heard by the **African Appeal Courts** and thereafter, with certain conditions, to District Officers. The 1951 Ordinance also established a new Court, **The Court of Review**, which is the highest body in the African legal system, and whose decisions are final.

Chief Justice: Sir KENNETH O'CONNOR, Q.C., M.C.

Puisne Judges: Hons. E. A. J. EDMONDS, A. G. FORBES, G. B. W. RUDD, C. P. CONNELL, T. H. MAYERS, J. L. MACDUFF.

RELIGION

See General Section on RELIGION, page 714.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Chronicle: P.O. Box 2176, Nairobi; English and Gujarati; circ. approx. 4,000.

East Africa Standard: P.O. Box 380, Nairobi; f. 1914; also weekly edition; Editor KENNETH BOLTON.

Kenya Daily Mail: P.O. Box 135, Mombasa; f. 1927; also weekly edition; in English and Gujarati; English Editor LALJI KHATAU; Gujarati Editor A. Z. PATEL.

Mombasa Times: P.O. Box 10, Mombasa; f. 1902, Managing Editor E. RODWELL.

WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES

Baraza: P.O. Box 380, Nairobi; f. 1939; weekly in Swahili; Editor D. McDOWALL WILSON.

Colonial Times: P.O. Box 10374, Nairobi; weekly; f. 1933; English and Gujarati editions; Editor HAROON AHMAD.

Comment: P.O. Box 5039, Nairobi; English; weekly.

East African Medical Journal: Box 380, Nairobi; f. 1924; monthly; Editor Dr. JOHN A. CARMAN.

Goan Voice: P.O. Box 2498, Nairobi; f. 1946; weekly; Editor E. J. BARTON.

Jicho: P.O. Box 10374, Nairobi; Editor G. L. VIDGARTH; weekly; f. 1953; circ. approx. 7,900.

Kenya Weekly News: P.O. Box 460, Nakuru; f. 1923; weekly; Editor M. F. HILL; circ. approx. 7,900.

Sunday Post: Box 626, Nairobi; f. 1936; weekly; Editor J. S. RATHBONE.

Tazama (incorporating **Maenbeles Progress**): P.O. Box 380, Nairobi; weekly; Editor D. McDOWALL WILSON.

BROADCASTING

There is at present a broadcasting station in Kenya operated by Cable and Wireless Ltd. The Kenya Broadcasting Commission was set up to study both the existing situation and future possibilities. It recommended the establishment of a Kenya Broadcasting Corporation on the expiry of the present licence held by Cable & Wireless Ltd. but no decision has been yet taken by the Government. There is also an African Broadcasting Service under Government control, which gives daily broadcasts in English and in many of the vernacular languages. It is operated by the Department of Information.

FINANCE

BANKING

The East African Currency Board (see page 702) is the issuing authority for Kenya, as for all East African territories. There is only one Government Bank, which provides facilities locally:

Land and Agriculture Bank of Kenya: P.O. Box 1002, Nairobi; provides loans for farmers, co-operative societies and native authorities.

The following foreign banks operate in Kenya:

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Baroda, India; f. 1908; branches at Nairobi (Manager C. P. SHAW) and Mombasa (Manager K. KRISHNAMURTI).

Bank of India: Head Office: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, India; f. 1908; branches at Nairobi (Manager V. M. DALAL) and Mombasa (Manager S. B. KAJI).

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; branches at Bungoma, Eldoret, Gilgil, Kericho, Kimilili, Kisii, Kisumu, Kitale, Malindi, Molo, Mombasa, Nairobi, Naivasha, Nakuru, Ol'Kalou, Thika, Thomson's Falls; established by Royal Charter 1836, reincorporated by Act of Parliament 1925.

National Bank of India: Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1863; branches at Eldoret, Kericho, Kakamega, Kisumu, Mombasa, Nairobi, Naivasha, Nakuru, Sotik, Thika.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V.: Head Office: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1824; branches at Nairobi (Manager H. D. DE ROD) and Mombasa (Manager H. P. K. DEN BOESTERD).

Standard Bank of South Africa: Head Office: Church Square, Pretoria, Union of South Africa; 10 branches in Kenya.

INSURANCE

John Holman and Sons (Nairobi) Ltd.: P.O. Box 5834, Nairobi.

Among the numerous foreign insurance companies which have branch offices in Kenya are the following:

Atlas Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 92 Cheapside, London, E.C.2; Kenya Branch Office: P.O. Box 120, Mombasa.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 1 Dale Street, Liverpool 2; Kenya Branch Office: P.O. Box 587, Nairobi.

Pearl Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: High Holborn, London, W.C.1; Kenya Branch Office: P.O. Box 6550, Nairobi.

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Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Phoenix House, King William Street, London, E.C.4; Kenya Branch Office: c/o Post Office, Nairobi.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Holborn Bars, London, E.C.1; Kenya Branch Office: P.O. Box 1064, Nairobi.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

East African Grain and General Produce Association: Box 1244, Nairobi.

East African Hides & Skins Exporters' Association: Box 2010, Mombasa.

East African Tanners' Association: c/o Post Office, Limuru.

Hard Coffee Trade Association of East Africa: Box 288, Mombasa.

Kenya Wattle Manufacturers' Association: P.O. Box 1111, Nairobi.

Mild Coffee Trade Association of East Africa: Box 1051, Nairobi.

Pyrethrum Board of Kenya: P.O. Box 35, Nakuru.

Tea Board of Kenya, The: P.O. Box 121, Kericho.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry of Eastern Africa: P.O. Box 470, Nairobi, f. 1920; 15 constituent Chambers; Pres. F. J. BLAKE.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce: P.O. Box 2683, Nairobi; f. 1935; Pres. BACHULAL GATHANI; Sec. M. A. PATEL.

* * *

Eldoret Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Box 366, Eldoret; f. 1953; 40 mems; Chair. L. F. LEONARD.

Kisumu Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O. Box 51, Kisumu, f. 1935; 67 mems; Sec. G. L. GAMLEN.

Mombasa Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O. Box 288, Mombasa; f. 1902; 115 mems.; Pres. A. J. DODDS.

Nairobi Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 470, Nairobi; f. 1909; 282 mems.; Pres. G. REED.

Nakuru European Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 35, Nakuru; f. 1947; 59 mems., Pres. W. K. FORBES; Secs. Kenya Farmers' Association Ltd.

TRADE UNIONS

Kenya Federation of Labour: Kundi Building, P.O. Box 10808, Nairobi, f. 1951 as Kenya Federation of Registered Trade Unions; affiliates most of the principal Kenya trade unions and is itself affiliated to the International Confed. of Free Trade Unions; Pres. H. PAUL ODOUL; Vice Pres. B. N. GITUIKU, General Sec. TOM MBOYA.

In 1954 there were 15 registered trade unions including the following:

Dockers' Workers' Union: P.O. Box 2046, Mombasa; f. 1954; 700 mems.

Domestic and Hotel Workers' Union: Kilburi House, P.O. Box 5171, Nairobi; 12,000 mems.

East African Federation of Building and Construction Workers' Union: Kundi Building, P.O. Box 12075, Nairobi, 1,200 mems.

Kenya Distributive and Commercial Workers' Union: Kundi Building, P.O. Box 6818, Nairobi; 1,400 mems.

Kenya Local Government Works Union: Kundi Buildings, P.O. Box 10818, Nairobi; 1,740 mems.

Railway African Union: P.O. Box 12920, Nairobi; 4,000 mems.

Tailors, Tent-Sail Makers and Garment Workers' Union: Ganga Singh Building, P.O. Box 12076, Nairobi; 240 mems.

Transport and Allied Workers' Union: Kiburi House, P.O. Box 5171, Nairobi, 10,500 mems.

Typographical Union of Kenya: Ganga Singh Building, P.O. Box 12067, Nairobi; 200 mems.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are approximately 20,500 miles of roads of varying quality. The maintenance and improvement of roads is the responsibility of the Kenya Road Authority but plans for development are hampered by the demands of the Emergency.

SHIPPING AND RAILWAYS

See Joint Railways and Harbours Administration of East Africa under REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS, page 713 and East African Shipping Services, page 714.

AIR TRANSPORT

There are over fifty airports of varying size and importance in Kenya, the largest being the Eastleigh Airport at Nairobi, which is also the headquarters of the East African Airways Corporation.

East African Airways Corporation: Airways Terminal, Sadler Street, P.O. Box 1010, Nairobi; f. 1946; the Corporation operates extensive internal services throughout Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar, also a weekly service to Durban; Gen. Manager Capt. M. SORSBIE.

The following international airlines run regular services to and from Kenya.

Aden Airways Ltd.: Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden, Kenya Office: P.O. Box 1019, Nairobi.

Air France: 2 rue Marbeuf, Paris 8e, France, Kenya Office: P.O. Box 5049, Nairobi

Air India International: New India Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, India; Kenya Office. P.O. Box 3006, Nairobi.

Airwork Ltd.: 15 Chesterfield Road, London, W 1; Kenya Office: P.O. Box 2474, Nairobi, and **Hunting Clan Transport Ltd.:** 5 Fitzhardinge Street, Portman Square, London, W.1; Kenya Office: P.O. Box 5515, Nairobi, Kenya, run a joint service

British Overseas Airways Corporation: Airways Terminal, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; Kenya Office: P.O. Box 1010, Nairobi.

Caspar Air Charters: Head Office: P.O. Box 2238, Nairobi.

Central African Airways Corporation: P.O. Box 1979, Belvedere Airport, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia; Kenya Office: P.O. Box 1010, Nairobi.

Ethiopian Air Lines Inc.: Haile Selassie 1st Square, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Kenya Office: P.O. Box 2901, Nairobi.

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Israel Airlines Ltd.: 31 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv Yafo, Israel; Kenya Office: P.O. Box 10865, Nairobi.

Sabena: 15, Rue Brederode, Brussels, Belgium, Kenya Office: P.O. Box 3708, Nairobi.

South African Airways: Rand Airport, Germiston, Johannesburg, Kenya Office: P.O. Box 1010, Nairobi.

HEALTH SERVICES

The most prevalent diseases are tuberculosis, malaria and typhoid. In 1953 there was a total of 8,661 beds available in hospitals, of which 506 were owned by Local Authorities, 1,190 by Missions, 6,469 by Government hospitals and 496 were maintained privately. During the year 162,635 in-patients and 1,091,709 out-patients were admitted to Government hospitals.

EDUCATION

In 1954 there was a total of 3,230 primary schools providing educational facilities for 347,892 African pupils, 19 were Government schools, 2,460 were Government-aided and the remaining were supported by voluntary organisations. 5,223 pupils attended the 62 intermediate and secondary schools.

There were 111 primary schools for Asians and 23 secondary schools serving 30,285 and 4,882 pupils respectively. 21 primary schools were administered by the Government, 83 were Government-aided and the remaining 10 were supported by voluntary organisations.

There were 40 primary schools providing education facilities for the European community. During 1954, 5,941 pupils attended the schools, of which 14 were Government schools, 15 Government-aided and 11 un-aided. The 10 secondary schools had a total of 2,061 pupils.

Educational facilities were provided for the Arab community by 1 Government secondary and 9 Government primary schools serving 90 and 1,993 pupils respectively.

Higher educational facilities are not available in Kenya and those wishing to study further must attend institutes of higher learning abroad, notably at Makerere College in Uganda.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

See also Section on REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS, which includes details of Research Institutes under the East Africa High Commission, page 713.

Kenya Agricultural Research Institutes: The following are under the Director of Agriculture, Nairobi.

Coffee Research Station: P.O. Box 4, Ruiru; f. 1949; Officer-in-Charge A. R. MELVILLE, B.SC., A.I.C.T.A.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Pyrethrum Research Laboratories and Field Stations: P.O. Box 420, Nakuru, Officer-in-Charge N. H. HARDY.

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Scott Agricultural Laboratories: Department of Agriculture, Government of Kenya: P.O. Box 338, Nairobi; Officer-in-Charge R. H. LE PELLEY, B.SC., PH.D., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., F.R.E.S.; Senior Plant Pathologist R. M. NATRASS, B.SC.; Entomologist J. F. GRAHAM, M.SC.; Soil Chemist E. BELLIS, B.SC., A.I.C.T.A.; Senior Chemist (Pyrethrum) V. A. BECKLEY, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.

Sisal Research Station: Thika; Officer-in-Charge A. F. NICHOLS, D.I.C.T.A.

East Africa History Society: c/o Coryndon Memorial Museum, P.O. Box 658, Nairobi, f. 1909, 530 mems.; Pres. R. W. RAYNER, B.A., A.I.C.T.A.; Hon. Librarian R. A. F. BRENNAN, M.A., Sec. Miss D. M. EWING, publ. *Journal of the East Africa Natural History Society*.

Kenya Association: P.O. Box 825, Nairobi; f. 1932; 357 mems; works in association with the Government Settlement Board, Chair Major the Hon. Sir F. W. CAVENDISH BENTINCK, C.M.G., M.L.C.; Sec. J. MOSTYN SILVERSTER, B.A., J.P., publs. monthly and annual reports.

Kenya History Society: Box 4474, Westlands, Nairobi; f. 1955; objects are collection of documents and antiquities, publication of historical and antiquarian papers, Chair. Colonel R. D. CROFT WILCOCK.

Mombasa Law Society: P.O. Box 1386, Mombasa, f. 1922; 36 mems., Pres. U. K. DOSHI, B.A., LL.B.; Sec. B. T. PARKER, B.A.

LIBRARIES

Desai Memorial Library: Nairobi.

East African Agriculture and Forest Research Organisation Library: P.O. Box 21, Kikuyu, approx. 20,000 vols.; Dir. Sir BERNARD A. KEEN, D.SC., F.INST.P., F.R.S.; Librarian L. D. VERDCOURT, A.L.A.; publ. *Annual Report*.

McMillan Memorial Library and E. A. (Carnegie) Circulating Library: P.O. Box 791, Nairobi, f. 1931; number of vols.: Carnegie Circulating Libraries 66,250, McMillan Memorial Reference Library 5,945, Chief Librarian G. D. HAZELDINE, The Carnegie Circulating Library maintains 85 branch libraries, of which 76 are in Kenya Colony and 9 in Uganda and Tanganyika Territory.

MUSEUM

Coryndon Memorial Museum: P.O. Box 658, Nairobi; f. 1929, all branches of natural history, pre-history, and geology, controlled by Museum Trustees of Kenya; Dir. and Curator L. S. B. LEAKEY, M.A., PH.D., D.SC., F.R.A.S., F.G.S.

COLLEGES

East African Conservatoire of Music: P.O. Box 1343, Nairobi; Dir. NAT KOFISKY.

Royal Technical College of East Africa: Private Bag, Nairobi; this is a new college, which is scheduled to open in March 1956; Principal: Major-General COLIN BULLARD, C.B., C.B.E.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

TANGANYIKA

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Tanganyika consists of the part of the former colony of German East Africa which came under British mandate by the Versailles Peace Treaty of 1919. It was administered as a Mandated Territory until 1946 when it became a United Nations Trust Territory.

Tanganyika is administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive and Legislative Council. It is divided for administrative purposes into the Central, Eastern, Lake, Northern, Southern, Southern Highlands, Tanga and Western Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners; each Province is subdivided into Districts, under District Commissioners.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir EDWARD TWINING, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

At present (March 1956) the Executive Council consists of three *ex-officio*, five official and six unofficial members. Each of the officials are in charge of a group of Departments and is responsible for them to the Governor:

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The CHIEF SECRETARY; The ATTORNEY GENERAL; The MEMBER FOR FINANCE.

Nominated Official Members: J. P. ATTENBOROUGH, C.B.E. (Member for Social Services); A. H. PIKE, O.B.E. (Member for Lands and Mines); A. E. TROTMAN, C.M.G. (Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources); J. F. R. HILL, C.M.G. (Member for Communications, Works and Development); F. H. PAGE JONES, C.M.G. (Member for Local Government).

Unofficial Members: Sir CHARLES PHILLIPS, C.B.E.; V. M. NAZERALI, O.B.E.; D. P. K. MAKWAIA, O.B.E.; G. N. HOURY, Q.C.; Chief ADAM SAPI, M.B.E.; I. C. CHOPRA, O.B.E., Q.C.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The constitutional changes which came into effect in August 1955, provide for a Legislative Council of 31 Government members (officials, unofficial members of the Executive Council and 8 other members); and 30 unofficial members (10 Africans, 10 Asians and 10 Europeans; there is one of each race to represent each of the eight provinces and Dar es Salaam; the remaining three are appointed by the Governor to represent any area or interest, which in his opinion would otherwise be inadequately represented).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Chief Secretary: R. DE S. STAPLEDON, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Attorney-General and Member for Legal Affairs: A. G. GRATTAN-BELLEW, Q.C.

Financial Secretary and Member for Finance and Economics: C. E. TILNEY.

Solicitor-General: Sir JAMES HENRY, Bt., M.C., Q.C.

Member for Agriculture and Natural Resources: A. E. TROTMAN, C.M.G.

Member for Communications, Works and Development Planning: J. F. R. HILL, C.M.G.

Member for Lands and Mines: A. H. PIKE, C.B.E.

Member for Local Government: F. H. PAGE JONES, C.M.G.

Member for Social Services: J. P. ATTENBOROUGH, C.B.E.

Senior Provincial Commissioners: E. G. ROWE, C.M.G., S. A. WALDEN, M. J. B. MOLOHAN, H. S. C. GILL.

Accountant-General: E. J. THOMPSON.

Administrator General: J. R. KENNEDY.

Public Relations Officer: K. B. DOBSON.

Directors of Departments: R. P. SOPER (Agriculture), C. W. HODGES, M.B.E. (Audit), G. H. RUSBRIDGER, O.B.E. (Education), C. B. BISSET (Geological Survey), C. MACE, O.B.E. (Lands and Surveys), J. M. LISTON (Medical Services), F. H. WOODROW, O.B.E. (Public Works), E. C. S. DAWE (Veterinary Services), W. A. GUTHRIE, O.B.E. (Water Supply).

Commissioners: Col. W. L. ROLLESTON, O.B.E. (Development and Housing), K. L. SANDERS, O.B.E. (Labour), V. T. HOCKIN (Mines), R. E. FOULGER, C.M.G. (Police).

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The High Court: This was established under the Tanganyika Order in Council of 1920 and it has final jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases, subject only to the right of appeal to the East African Court of Appeal. Its headquarters are at Dar es Salaam but it holds regular sessions in all provinces. It consists of a Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges.

Subordinate Courts: Their present status and rights were established by the Subordinate Courts Ordinance of 1941; they are situated in each district and are presided over by either a Resident Magistrate or a Magistrate of the first, second or third class. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the High Court.

Local Courts: These were established under the Local Courts Ordinance of 1951, replacing the Native Courts Ordinance of 1929, and have limited jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases which exclusively affect natives. Appeals are heard by a local Court of Appeal and may afterwards be taken to the District Commissioner or the Provincial Local Courts Officer, and finally to a specially constituted Central Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: E. J. DAVIES, Q.C.

Puisne Judges: G. M. MAHON, J. S. ABERNETHY, E. D. W. CRAWSHAW, A. G. LOWE, C. D. G. HARBORD.

RELIGION

See General Section on RELIGION, page 714.

THE PRESS

The Government Public Relations Department publishes three newspapers in Swahili; a daily news-sheet, *Mwangaza* of which about 1,500 copies circulate in Dar es Salaam and Tanga; a weekly news summary, *Habari za Leo*, distributed free through District Offices; and a monthly paper, *Mambo Leo*, of which about 54,000 copies a month are sold.

The following privately-owned papers appear:

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

DAILY

Tanganyika Standard: P.O. Box 33, Dar es Salaam; f. 1929; Editor O. P. BLAKE.

SUNDAY PAPER

Sunday News: P.O. Box 33, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954 by the publishers of the *Tanganyika Standard*; Editor N. L. HUTTON.

WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES

There are about 22 monthly local newspapers published in vernacular languages (mostly Swahili). All are edited by Africans and two, **Bukya na Gandhi** and **Zuhra**, are also privately owned by Africans.

Tanganyika Opinion: P.O. Box 55, Dar es Salaam; in English and Gujarati; weekly; f. 1924; Editor AMRIT PATEL.

BROADCASTING

The Tanganyika Broadcasting Service Station issues daily news bulletins and programmes which cover the whole territory.

FINANCE

BANKING

The East African Currency Board (*see* page 702) is the issuing authority for Tanganyika, as for all East African territories. There are two Government Banks which provide facilities locally:

Land Bank of Tanganyika: Dar es Salaam, f. 1949, provides loans to farmers, co-operative societies and native authorities for agricultural purposes.

Tanganyika Post Office Savings Bank: Offers banking facilities for small depositors, has branches throughout the territory.

The following foreign banks operate branch offices in the territory:

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 2, 15 branches in Tanganyika including 2 in Dar es Salaam.

Bank of India Ltd.: Head Office: P.O. Box 238, Bombay; Tanganyika Office: 69 Selous Street, Dar es Salaam; Branch Manager H. D. DESAI.

National Bank of India Ltd.: Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2, branches at Bukoba, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Mikindani (sub), Mbeya, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Tanga

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, N.V.: Head Office 32 Vijelstraat, Amsterdam; Tanganyika Office: Private Bag, Dar es Salaam; Branch Manager S. G. F. FRAENKEL.

Standard Bank of South Africa: Head Office: Church Square, Pretoria, South Africa; branches at Arusha, Bukoba, Dar es Salaam, Lindi, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Mwanza, Nachingwea, Tabora, Tanga

INSURANCE

Most main British and various other foreign insurance companies operate branch offices in the territory.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

See also Section on TRADE AND INDUSTRY/KENYA, page 718 for inter-territorial organisations.

TANGANYIKA

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Arusha Chamber of Commerce: Private Bag, Arusha.
Bukoba Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 196, Bukoba.
Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: Box 41, Dar es Salaam; f. 1920; 121 mems.; Pres. C. C. MURRAY.
Indian Chamber of Commerce: Box 543, Tanga.
Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce: Box 12, Dar es Salaam.
Iringa Chamber of Commerce: Box 262, Iringa.
Mbeya Chamber of Commerce: Mbeya.
Morogoro Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O. Box 153, Morogoro.
Moshi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Box 31, Moshi.
Mwanza Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Box 296, Mwanza.
Southern Province Chamber of Commerce: Box 33, Lindi.
Tanga Chamber of Commerce: Box 331, Tanga; Sec. BOVILL MATERSSON & Co. Ltd.

TRADE UNIONS AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1954 there were the following seven registered trade unions:

African Commercial Employees' Association.
African Staff Association of the Landing and Shipping Company: Dar es Salaam.
Dar es Salaam Asian Commercial Employees' Association: Dar es Salaam.
Dodoma District Masons' Association.
Kigoma-Ujiji Tailors' Association.
Kilimanjaro Drivers' Association.
Tabora Tailors' Association.

In 1954 there were 243 Co-operative Societies with a total membership of 196,775. They include among their various services the provision of bulk marketing, saving and educational facilities, the distribution of consumer goods, advice on seed and agricultural equipment and supplies, and crop finance

TRANSPORT

ROADS

In 1954 there were 3,427 miles of territorial main roads, 2,525 miles of local main roads, 10,874 miles of District roads, 514 miles of town and rural roads and approximately 8,000 miles of village roads.

SHIPPING AND RAILWAYS

See Joint Railways and Harbours Administration of East Africa under REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS, page 713, and East African Shipping Services, page 714.

AIR TRANSPORT

The Dar es Salaam international airport and terminal building was officially opened in October 1954 and there are in addition 21 aerodromes.

The following companies operate internal services and also link Tanganyika with neighbouring territories:

Central African Airways Corporation: Branch Office: Tancot House, P.O. Box 543, Dar es Salaam.

East African Airways Corporation: Branch Office: Tancot House, P.O. Box 543, Dar es Salaam.

In addition, the following international airlines run regular services to Dar es Salaam:

Air France: Branch Office: Tancot House, P.O. Box 543, Dar es Salaam.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

B.O.A.C.: Branch Office: Tancot House, P.O. Box 543, Dar es Salaam.

Sabena: Branch Office: P.O. Box 332, Dar es Salaam.

T.A.I.: Branch Office: P.O. Box 456, Dar es Salaam.

HEALTH SERVICES

The most prevalent diseases are human trypanosomiasis, malaria, ankylostomiasis, schistosomiasis, dysentery, pneumonia, venereal diseases, yaws and tuberculosis.

The Government Medical Department is responsible for the organisation and administration of the territory's health services, and for medical administrative purposes the country is divided into two regions and four provinces, each under the charge of a regional Assistant Director of Medical Services or a Senior Medical Officer.

On December 31st, 1954 there was a total of 196 hospitals (including dispensaries which were equipped to receive in-patients) which together provided 10,738 beds. These included 76 Government hospitals and dispensaries, 76 Mission hospitals, partially supported by the Government and 30 Mission dispensaries; in addition there were 14 hospitals supported by various industrial organisations. There were 803 out-patient dispensaries, 249 Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, 18 centres for leprosy and 3 tuberculosis units. During 1954 197,502 in-patients and 11,046,518 out-patients were treated.

EDUCATION

African education is organised under a ten-year plan which provides for primary, middle and secondary school tuition. It is hoped that there will be 310,000 primary, 32,100 middle and 3,720 secondary school pupils by 1956. On November 1st, 1954 275,628 primary school, 25,480 middle school and 2,956 secondary school pupils were enrolled at Government, Native Authority and Private Schools.

Facilities for European, Indian and other non-African education are provided by the European and Indian

Education Authorities, each of which has its own fund which is supplemented by the Government grants.

As at November 1st, 1954 1,845 European children were enrolled for primary education and 200 for secondary education. 12,852 Indian pupils are at present attending three Government primary schools and 97 assisted primary schools, and 4,586 Indians are receiving secondary education at two Government and 32 assisted schools.

Higher Education: There are no institutions for higher education in Tanganyika but facilities are available at the University College of Makerere at Kampala, Uganda, and it is hoped that 200 students from Tanganyika will attend the College in 1956. A small number of Africans, and a rather larger number of Asians from Tanganyika go to the United Kingdom for higher education.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

See section on Regional Organisations, which includes details of research institutes, under the East Africa High Commission, page 713.

LIBRARIES

British Council Library: Dar es Salaam.

Dar es Salaam Community Centre Free Library: Dar es Salaam, 3,000 vols in Kiswahili and English available for distribution in 85 library boxes throughout the Tanganyika Territory, and by individual postal service from East African Literature Bureau, P.O. Box 1408, Dar es Salaam.

Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Library: Moshi.

MUSEUM

King George V Memorial Museum: P.O. Box 511, Dar es Salaam, f. 1940, ethnological, historical and scientific; also houses extensive library; Chair. J. P. MOFFETT, B.A., LL.B.; publ. *Tanganyika Notes and Records* (bi-annually).

UGANDA

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Under an Order in Council of 1920 Uganda is administered as a British Protectorate by a Governor with the assistance of an Executive and a Legislative Council. The territory is divided into four Provinces—Buganda, Eastern, Western, and Northern Uganda—which are further subdivided into a total of 16 administrative districts. Buganda is the most constitutionally advanced of the Provinces: subject only to the certain conditions of the Uganda Agreement of 1900 and to the Governor's consent it is ruled directly by its Chief, the Kabaka, with the assistance of his Prime Minister (*Katikkiro*), Chief Justice (*Omulamuzi*), Treasurer (*Omuwanika*) and the Native Council (*Lukiko*). In the other three provinces there are African local governments in various stages of development.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: H.E. Sir ANDREW COHEN, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E. (appointed 1952).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Since the constitutional reforms which came into effect in 1955 the Council consists of the Governor, as President, eleven Ministers and two other members: C. A. L. RICHARDS (Resident of Buganda) and C. C. SPENCER (Commissioner on Special Duty).

MINISTERS

The names given below are of those Ministers at present (March 1956) holding office:

Chief Secretary: C. H. HARTWELL, C.M.G.

Attorney-General: R. L. E. DRESCHFIELD, Q.C.

Minister of Finance: W. PADLEY, O.B.E.

Minister of Natural Resources: A. B. KILLICK, C.M.G.

Minister of Local Government: L. M. BOYD, C.M.G.

Minister of Social Services: G. B. CARLAND, C.M.G.

Minister of Corporations and Regional Communications: A. N. MAINI, C.B.E.

Minister of Commerce and Works: C. H. BIRD, C.B.E.

Minister of Land Tenure: Z. C. K. MUNGONYA, M.B.E.

Minister of Rural Development: Y. K. LULE

Assistant Minister of Social Services: A. K. KIRONDE.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The Legislative Council consists of 60 members, half of them being Africans. The Government side, totalling 30, consists of 11 Ministers, 4 official members, 2 parliamentary secretaries, and 13 backbench members.

The Representative side, also totalling 30, is made up of Africans, Asians and Europeans.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Directors of Departments: M. J. BESSELL (African Housing), J. G. M. KING, O.B.E. (Agriculture), D. S. MILLER, O.B.E. (Education), J. LAW (Labour), E. A. TRIM, M.D. (Medical Services), J. B. WHITE (Public Works), A. P. MITCHELL, C.M.G. (Surveys, Land Officer and Commissioner for Mines), J. Y. MOGGRIDGE (Tsetse Control), J. B. RANDELL (Veterinary Services and Animal Industry).

Provincial Commissioners: Sir GEORGE DUNIZE, Bt.,

T. R. F. COX, R. M. BERE

Solicitor-General: P. E. H. PIKE, Q.C.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The High Court: This was established by the Uganda Order in Council, 1902, it has full criminal and civil jurisdiction over all persons and matters in the Protectorate. It has revisional jurisdiction and supervisory powers over the subordinate courts—both British and native—and also acts as Appellate Court for some of these subordinate courts.

Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal for East Africa, subject to some limitations. The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

Subordinate Courts: Their present status and rights were established under the Subordinate Courts Ordinance and the Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes of 1950. They have limited jurisdiction and are presided over by a Resident Magistrate.

Native Courts: The 1940 Buganda Courts and Native Courts Ordinances established the present status and rights of the Native Courts and, subject to the limitations imposed by the Ordinance, Native Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases, which concern Africans only.

Each administrative area possesses a Central Court which has superior status to the County Chiefs Courts and the local Courts of Chiefs.

Chief Justice: Sir JOHN BOWES GRIFFIN, Q.C.

Puisne Judges: K. G. BENNETT, L. E. G. LEWIS, D. J. SHERIDAN, A. H. KEATINGE.

RELIGION

See General Section on RELIGION page 714.

THE PRESS

The Department of Information publishes four official newspapers, two weeklies and two monthlies, in the main vernacular languages. Their combined circulation is 320,000 copies a month.

The following are the main commercial newspapers:

DAILIES

Uganda Argus: P.O. Box 2511, Kampala; f. 1955; English; Independent, Editor W. BARRINGTON WARD.

Uganda Mail: P.O. Box 2218, Kampala; f. 1954, in Luganda and English, approx. circ. 5,800.

WEEKLIES

Dobozi Iya Buganda: P.O. Box 483, Kampala; f. 1928; in Luganda.

East African Pilot: P.O. Box 2218, Kampala; f. 1954; in Luganda, approx. circ. 5,000.

Gambuze: P.O. Box 390, Kampala; f. 1927; in Luganda; approx. circ. 8,000.

Munno: P.O. Box 7, Entebbe; f. 1911, in Luganda; Editor Father JOSEPH M. KISWABWE, approx. circ. 8,000.

Uganda Empya: P.O. Box 2068, Kampala; f. 1953; in Luganda; twice weekly; circ. 11,000.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Uganda Eyogera: P.O. Box 4081, Mengo; f. 1953; in Luganda; approx. circ. 10,000.

Uganda Post: P.O. Box 247, Kampala; f. 1951; in Luganda; approx. circ. 12,000; Editor A. K. DDAMBA.

PUBLISHER

Uganda Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Box 84, Kampala.

BROADCASTING

The Uganda Broadcasting Service, which is a section of the Uganda Department of Information, transmits programmes in English and Luganda; its first regular transmission started in March, 1954.

FINANCE

BANKING

The East African Currency Board (*see* page 702) is the issuing authority for Uganda, as for all East African territories. There is one Government bank which provides facilities locally:

Uganda Credit and Savings Bank: P.O. Box 973, Kampala; f. 1950; Chair. Board of Management MINISTER OF FINANCE.

The following foreign banks have branches in Uganda:

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Baroda, India; f. 1908; branches at Kampala; Branch Manager R. C. SHAW.

Bank of India: Head Office: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, India; f. 1906; branches at Jinji (Manager C. I. DIWAN) and Kampala (Manager S. L. KOTCHARI).

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; est. by Royal Charter 1836, reincorporated by Act of Parliament 1925; branches at Fort Portal, Inganza, Jinji, Kabale, Kampala, Kamuli, Kilembe, Mbale, Mbabara, Tororo.

National Bank of India: Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; f. 1863; branches at Entebbe, Fort Portal, Jinji, Kampala, Nasaka, Mbale, Mbabara, Soroti, Tororo.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V.: Head Office: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1824; branch at Kampala; Branch Manager A. J. DOORMAN.

Standard Bank of South Africa: Head Office: Church Square, Pretoria, Union of South Africa; f. 1862; branches at Jinji, Kampala, Masale, Mbale, Soroti.

INSURANCE

At the end of 1955 there were 35 separate companies with branches or agencies in Uganda.

The following are those which transact the greatest volume of business:

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2; Uganda Branch Office: P.O. Box 1, Kampala.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 68 King William Street, London, E.C.4; Uganda Branch Office: P.O. Box 12, Kampala.

Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: Head Office: 36-44 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; Uganda Branch Office: P.O. Box 650, Kampala.

The Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Holborn Bars, London, E.C.1; Uganda Branch Office: P.O. Box 182, Kampala.

Royal Exchange Assurance Co.: Head Office: Royal Exchange, London, E.C.3; Uganda Branch Office: P.O. Box 866, Kampala.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

See also Section on Trade and Industry/Kenya, page 718, for inter-territorial organisations.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Eastern Province Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 167, Jinji; f. 1925; 111 mems; Pres. JINALAL N. MEHTA.

Mbale Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 255, Mbale.

Uganda Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 2369, Kampala.

TRADE UNIONS AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1954 there were only four registered Trade Unions and even these were not very active as the majority of workers are migrant and therefore have little interest in trade unionism. Their central organisation is:

The Uganda Trades Union Congress: P.O. Box 271, Kampala.

The Co-operative Societies play a more important part in the country's economy, organising joint marketing and various other schemes. In 1954 there were 1,036 Co-operative Companies with a total membership of approximately 100,000.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 2,839 miles of all-weather roads in the territory, many of them gravelled. The Buganda and African local governments maintain a further 8,300 miles of roads, which are of a lower standard and can only be used in good weather.

RAILWAYS

See Joint Railways and Harbours Administration of East Africa under REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS, page 713.

AIR TRANSPORT

The airport at Entebbe is one of the largest in Africa and there are also landing grounds at Kasese, Jinji, Tororo, Mbarara, Nasindi, Gula, Soroti, Arua, Lira, Moroto, Lolloa, Kasenyi and Murchison. The following airlines maintain regular services to and from Uganda:

British Overseas Airways Corporation: Airways Terminal, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; Uganda Office: P.O. Box 523, Kampala.

Caspar Air Charters: P.O. Box 2238, Hardinge Street, Nairobi, Kenya; Uganda Office: c/o Entebbe Airport, Entebbe.

East African Airways Corporation: Airways Terminal, P.O. Box 1010, Nairobi, Kenya; Uganda Office: P.O. Box 68, Entebbe.

Sabena: 35 Rue Cardinal Mercier, Brussels, Belgium; Uganda Office: P.O. Box 23, Entebbe.

HEALTH SERVICES

The most prevalent diseases are malaria, respiratory and intestinal infections, yaws, schistosomiasis, venereal diseases and leprosy. The total number of beds provided by all hospitals in 1953 was 6,159. The Medical Department, together with the African Local Authorities, runs 18 hospitals at different centres, 10 rural hospitals and a network of 155 dispensaries and 101 aidposts. There are 9 Mission hospitals and 41 smaller units. During 1953, 77,275 in-patients and 675,491 out-patients were treated by Government hospitals.

EDUCATION

At the beginning of 1954 plans were drawn up and approved by the Advisory Council on African Education for the improvement and expansion of African educational facilities for the next few years. In 1953 there were 3,496 primary schools, 157 secondary schools and 5 institutes of higher learning (Makerere College and 4 junior secondary teacher-training colleges). There were 288,799 pupils in primary schools, 16,049 in secondary schools (including those in technical schools and teacher-training colleges) and 64 in junior secondary teacher-training colleges. With the exception of 10, all are controlled by the Government either directly or through grants-in-aid distributed to the various missionary schools.

Those wishing to study further may attend Makerere College, the University College of East Africa.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

See also Section on Regional Organisations which includes details of Research Institutes under the East Africa High Commission, page 713.

East African Institute of Social Research: Makerere College, P.O. Box 262, Kampala; f. 1950; objects: social and economic research in East Africa (anthropology, urban surveys, economics, psychology); Dir. AUDREY I. RICHARDS; Sec. GRACE HUNTER; publ. *East African Studies* (occasional).

LIBRARIES

Kampala Municipal Council Library: P.O. Box 210, Kampala; f. 1953; the single public library in Uganda; 10,000 vols.

Makerere College Library: Kampala; approx. 40,000 vols.; Librarian H. HOLDSWORTH, M.A., F.L.A.

Makerere College Medical School Library: P.O. Box 2072, Kampala; approx. 12,000 vols.; Sub-Librarian Mrs. D. MILBURN, B.Sc.

MUSEUM

Uganda Museum: P.O. Box 365, Kampala; ethnology; special collection of African musical instruments.

COLLEGE

MAKERERE COLLEGE
(The University College of East Africa)
P.O. BOX 262, KAMPALA

Founded as a technical school in 1922, it has now been developed as the University College of East Africa. Courses leading to General Degrees of the University of London in Arts and Science were started at the beginning of 1950.

Visitor: H.E. The GOVERNOR OF UGANDA.

Chairman of the Council: Sir JOSEPH HUTCHINSON, C.M.G., SC.D., F.R.S.

Principal: B. DE BUNSEN, M.A.

Vice-Principal: Prof. F. B. WILSON, M.B.E., M.A.

Secretary: A. TATTERSALL, M.A.

Academic Registrar: P. F. VOWLES, M.A.

Library: see above.

Number of teaching staff: 90, including 13 professors.

Number of full-time students in residence: 531 men, 30 women, total 561.

DEANS

Faculty of Arts: K. INGHAM, M.C., M.A., D.Phil.

Faculty of Agriculture: F. B. WILSON, M.B.E., M.A.

Faculty of Science: EDNA M. LIND, B.Sc., Ph.D.

Faculty of Education: E. A. LUCAS, M.A.

Faculty of Veterinary Science: J. B. POLDING, Ph.D., B.Sc.

Faculty of Medicine: A. GALLOWAY, M.B.E., M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.Sc., F.R.S (S.A.)

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

ZANZIBAR

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Under the 1924 and 1925 Zanzibar Orders in Council the Protectorate of Zanzibar is administered by a British Resident assisted by an Executive Council, presided over by the Sultan and by a Legislative Council. The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into the island districts of Zanzibar and Pemba, which are in the charge of three District Commissioners under a Senior Commissioner.

The Sultan: Seyyid Sir KALIFA BIN HARUB, G C M.G., G.B.E. (succeeded December 1911).

Heir Apparent: Seyyid ABDULLA BIN KHALIFA BIN HARUB, C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: H.H. The SULTAN.

Vice President: The BRITISH RESIDENT.

Ex-Officio Members: The HEIR APPARENT, The CHIEF SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY GENERAL, The SENIOR COMMISSIONER, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Official Members: A. K. BRIANT (Director of Agriculture); R. W. BLAXLAND (Director of Education), D. A. BLAIRD, O B.E. (Director of Medical Services).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

This is presided over by the British Resident and consists at present (October 1955) of four *ex-officio*, five official and eight unofficial members, of whom three are Arab, two African and 1 European.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

The British Resident: H. S. POTTER, C.M.G.

Chief Secretary: R. E. ALFORD, C M.G.

Financial Secretary: P. H. NIGHTINGALE.

Administrative Secretary: (Vacant).

Senior Commissioner: R. H. W. PAKENHAM, C.B.E.

Attorney General: J. P. MURPHY, Q.C.

Director of Agriculture: A. K. BRIANT.

Director of Education: R. W. BLAXLAND.

Director of Medical Services: D. A. BAIRD, O.B.E.

Director of Public Works, Electricity and Land Survey: R. V. TRACE.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

High Court: This is the Supreme Court of the territory and has its headquarters in Zanzibar. It has final jurisdiction in all criminal and civil cases, subject only to a right of appeal to the East African Court of Appeal. It is the Court of Appeal for all subordinate courts within the territory.

Subordinate Courts: These are graded into three classes according to their respective status and power. They may be presided over by either a Resident Magistrate or District Commissioner in the First Class Courts, by an Assistant District Commissioner in the Third Class Courts, and by a nominee of the British Resident in the Second Class Court, who may also preside over the First and Third Class Courts.

Kathis and Mudir Courts: These are concerned with purely Arab and Mohammedan African affairs. The Mudir Courts have limited jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases and the Kathis Courts in civil cases.

Chief Justice: Hon. R. WINDHAM.

RELIGION

See General Section on RELIGION, page 714.

THE PRESS

Adaf Insaf: Zanzibar; in English and Swahili; weekly.

Afrika Kwetu: Zanzibar; in Swahili; weekly.

Al Falaq: P.O. Box 105, Zanzibar; f. 1929; in English and Arabic; weekly.

Mwangaza: P.O. Box 133, Zanzibar; in English and Swahili; weekly.

Mwongozi: Zanzibar; in English and Swahili; weekly.

Samachar: P.O. Box 55, Zanzibar; in English and Gujarati; weekly; circ. approx. 7,342; Editor M. H. MASTER.

Zanzibar Times: P.O. Box 199, Zanzibar; f. 1954; daily edition in Gujarati; weekly edition in English and Gujarati.

Zanzibar Voice: P.O. Box 40, Zanzibar; daily edition in Gujarati, weekly in English and Gujarati; Editor I. K. NASSER.

Voices of Workers: Zanzibar; in English and Swahili; fortnightly.

FINANCE

BANKING

The East African Currency Board (see page 702) is the issuing authority for Zanzibar, as for all East African territories.

Two banks have branches in Zanzibar:

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.: Head Office: Church Square, Pretoria, Union of South Africa; f. 1862.

National Bank of India: Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

INSURANCE

Most main British and various other foreign insurance companies operate branch offices in the territory.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

In 1952 the **Co-operative Development Office** was founded to encourage and develop co-operative societies. There were in 1954 16 registered co-operative societies with a total membership of 562. The most important single organisation is **The Clove Growers' Association** which assists the Government with the stabilisation of clove prices and distils and markets clove oil.

In 1954 there were 6 registered trade unions with a total membership of 917, the largest being **The Labour Association** with 633 members.

TRANSPORT**ROADS**

Zanzibar has 200 and Pemba 100 miles of road.

SHIPPING

The Zanzibar Government steamers run a weekly service between Zanzibar and Pemba and between Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam. There is a large harbour at Zanzibar and among shipping companies which operate regular services to the island are the following:

British India and Steam Navigation Co.: Monthly services to the United Kingdom via Suez, and South Africa, and fortnightly services to India.

Union Castle Mail Steamship Co.: Monthly services to the United Kingdom via Suez, or via West Africa and the Cape.

AIR TRANSPORT

The airport at Zanzibar was opened in 1950 and there is also a landing ground in Pemba, opened in 1952.

The East African Airways Corporation operates a service to the mainland twice daily.

HEALTH SERVICES

The most prevalent diseases are malaria, ankylostomiasis, venereal diseases, pneumonia, tuberculosis, leprosy and

typhoid. There is one combined Government hospital for Europeans, Asians and Africans at Zanzibar and two at Pemba. In Zanzibar there are nine rural dispensaries and seven in Pemba and there are in addition plans for several new ones. A new general hospital is being constructed and it is hoped that it will be completed during 1955. A tuberculosis sanatorium has been opened outside Zanzibar.

EDUCATION

In 1954 there were 61 primary schools with a total of 11,585 pupils, out of which 45 were Government schools, 12 Government-aided and 4 private. There were 4 secondary schools, serving 593 pupils, 2 were Government schools and 2 were Government-aided, and also 2 teacher-training colleges. There were in addition a large number of Kuranic schools with a total enrolment of 13,889 pupils.

The Mombasa Institute of Muslim Education provides technical training leading to the City and Guild examinations.

There are no facilities for post-secondary education and those wishing to study further must avail themselves of facilities abroad. Many attend the University College of East Africa, Makerere College, in Uganda.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

See section on REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS which includes details of Research Institutes under the East Africa High Commission, page 713.

SOMALILAND

HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

The Protectorate extends along the southern shore of the Gulf of Aden and is 68,000 sq. miles in area. It is inhabited by nomadic Somali tribes, followers of Islam and conscious of their Arabian origin. The Somalis are one of the best defined single ethnic groups in Africa; they are culturally and racially part of the ancient African stock of the Cushitic peoples or Eastern Hamites. There are nine main tribes (Esa, Gadabursi, Habr Awal, Habr Toljaala, Habr Yunlis, Arap, Eidegalla, Dolbahanta and Warsangeli). Most probably their ancestors migrated to Somaliland from Southern Arabia in the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, displacing the Galla people who then inhabited the territory.

The first British treaty with a Somali tribe was negotiated in 1827 following the attack and plunder of a British ship off Berbera. In 1840 further treaties to secure safe harbour facilities for East Indiamen were concluded with the Sultan of Tajura and the governor of Zeilah. Egypt claimed the Somali territory in 1875, and the Khedive sent forces to occupy the ports of Tajura, Zeilah, Bulhar, Berbera and the inland town of Harar. These garrisons were withdrawn in 1884 during the Mahdi's revolt, and Zeilah, Berbera and Bulhar were occupied by British officials sent from Aden to administer them.

Until 1898 the territories were administered by the Resident of Aden, as a dependency of the Government of India. In 1898 the Foreign Office, and in 1905 the Colonial Office, assumed control. Treaties defining frontiers and spheres of interest in the area were concluded with France in 1888, with Italy in 1894 and 1929-30, and with Ethiopia in 1897. Britain's occupation of the territory was resisted for 20 years, from 1901-21, by Mohammed Abdullah bin Hassen, a Somali tribesman of the Ogaden, who preached a holy war against Britain. Several British military expeditions failed to reduce his authority and in 1910, Britain supplied the friendly tribes with equipment and ammunition to defend themselves, and withdrew to a "coast concentration" policy, occupying Berbera, Bulhar and Zeilah. From 1910-13 the interior was convulsed by tribal warfare and feuds and it was estimated that one-third of the male population was killed.

In 1913, it was decided to patrol the interior caravan routes and a camel police force of 150 men was organised under a British Commander Richard Corfield. In August 1913, this force encountered a Dervish raiding force of 2,000 near Dul Madoba in the Ain Valley, south-east of Burao. Corfield and half of his force were killed and great damage was inflicted on the Dervish force. The engagement provoked retaliatory action by the Dervishes and in 1914 they attacked Berbera. As a result, the policy of concentrating on the coast was abandoned, military headquarters were re-established at Burao in the interior, and between 1914-20 various counter offensives were undertaken against the Dervish forces. The main challenge came from Mohammed Abdullah bin Hassan whose stone fortress stood at Taleh in the south-east protectorate. In 1920, he was attacked at Medishe by land and air, and fled to Taleh. The fortress was bombed and Mohammed Abdullah bin Hassan found sanctuary on Ethiopian territory, where he died in February 1921. The ruined fort at Taleh, which was declared a national monument in 1947, remains as a memorial to the genius of the Dervish leader.

After Abdullah bin Hassan's defeat, peace returned to the Protectorate, until it was invaded by Italian troops from Ethiopia on August 4th, 1940. The British forces withdrew from the Protectorate to Aden, but returned reinforced in March 1941, and defeated the Italians. A military administration for the Protectorate was established until the Colonial Office reassumed responsibility in November 1948.

The population of the Protectorate is estimated to be 640,000; the number of inhabitants in each of the six towns varies from 3,000 and 30,000 and differs according to the time of the year.

The nomadic Somalis keep camels, cattle, sheep, goats and horses; their migrations are limited by ownership rights over grazing areas and water holes. Over-grazing in some areas has resulted in severe damage to the soil and has caused congested grazing in the south. This problem is at the root of quarrels which still arise between tribes. The country is semi-desert, steppe desert and thorn bush. With two rainy seasons a year agriculture is possible but uncongenial to the Somali. There are no mineral resources.

The growing of crops, though small, is increasing. It is estimated that there are some 12,000 small farms in the country, most of them less than 10 acres. Sorghum is the principal crop, but millet and gum are also produced.

The principal exports are sheep, sheepskins and goat-skins. In 1954, over 232,000 sheep to the value of £579,000 and more than 1,571,000 skins to the value of £414,000 were exported. These two items contributed over 85 per cent to the total value of domestic exports for 1954 (£1,208,644). Other exports are goats, cattle, gums and resins. Much of the potential value of the skins is at present lost through bad methods of flaying, drying and storage, but a grant of £17,000 from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds is being applied to an improvement scheme. The possibility of direct shipment of skins to the British market is being considered. The main imports, which in 1954 totalled £2,360,880, consist of food-stuffs and textiles.

The total Protectorate revenue during the year 1954-55 (April to March) was £701,417, while expenditure amounted to £1,090,185. A Grant-in-Aid of £404,000 was provided by the United Kingdom Government and in addition, expenditure on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes amounted to £90,170.

H.L.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

(Capital: Hargeisa)

The constitution of the Protectorate is based on the Somaliland Order in Council, 1929. Supreme executive and legislative power is vested in the Governor, who is advised by a non-statutory Council comprising the principal officials of the Government. In addition, there is a Protectorate Advisory Council, established in 1947, consisting of both elected and selected Somali representatives of all sections of the Somali community. The Somaliland Order-in-Council 1955 provides for the development of the Advisory Council into a legislative council: however this order has not yet (December 1955) been enacted locally. Local Government Councils have been set up in

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

the two principal towns, Hargeisa and Berbera. The country is divided into six Districts, each in the charge of a District Commissioner who acts on the instructions of the Governor through the Chief Secretary. The link between the District Commissioner and the people is the Akil (chief) who is paid by the Government to explain and implement policy and to maintain order.

THE ADMINISTRATION

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir THEODORE PIKE,
K.C.M.G.

Chief Secretary: J. R. STEBBING, O.B.E.

Commissioner for Somali Affairs: P. CARREL, O.B.E.

Financial Secretary: (Vacant).

Accountant-General: C. GRIFFITH.

Director of Agriculture and Veterinary Services: J. M. WATSON.

Principal Auditor: R. FISHER (shared with Government of Aden).

Comptroller of Customs and Excise: H. FORRESTER, O.B.E.

Director of Education: C. S. THOMPSON.

Chief Geologist: J. A. HUNT, O.B.E.

Information Officer: J. M. WEBBER.

Attorney-General: J. S. R. COLE, Q.C.

Director of Medical Services: Dr. W. T. THOM.

Commissioner of Police: H. S. SWAIN.

Postmaster-General: J. HUDSON DAVIES (shared with Aden).

Commissioner of Prisons: P. E. CONROY.

Director of Public Works: E. P. WILDERS.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The officers of the Judicial Department are the Judge of the High Court and a Magistrate. The latter has the powers of a First Class Magistrate with jurisdiction in every district of the Protectorate. The system of law which is administered is: English common and statute law and locally enacted ordinances; the Indian Penal Code; Mohammedan law for matters of family concern; and Somali Custom. The courts are the High Court, the District Courts, and the Subordinate and Kadi's Courts. Tribal elders, however, deal with a large number of cases without reference to the Courts and customary law is used to settle many matters which would in more highly developed countries come before the Courts.

The High Court: This is the Supreme Court of the territory and jurisdiction is criminal and civil in an original, appellate and revisionary capacity. Appeals in criminal cases lie to the East African Court of Appeal. There is appeal to the Privy Council in civil cases where the amount in dispute is £500 or over.

District Courts: First Class District Courts have original civil jurisdiction to an unlimited amount and appellate and revisionary jurisdiction over the Subordinate Courts. Their criminal jurisdiction is limited as to sentence (imprisonment up to 4 years). Second Class District Courts have original civil jurisdiction where the subject matter does not exceed 1,500 shillings in value. Criminal jurisdiction extends to a sentence of imprisonment of up to six months or a fine.

The following Courts are presided over by Somalis:

Kadi's Courts: These Courts administer the Sheriat law and have jurisdiction only in matters affecting the family life of the Somali; appeal lies to the Court of the Chief

SOMALILAND

Kadi. There is at least one Kadi's Court in each district.

Subordinate Courts: This class of Court was introduced in 1945 and has jurisdiction over natives in civil and criminal matters as laid down in the warrant establishing the Courts. Appeals lie to a First Class Magistrate and thence in civil matters to the Subordinate Court of Civil Appeal and in criminal matters to the High Court.

Judge of the High Court: I. R. GREENE.

Resident Magistrate: F. D. ROBERTSHAW.

THE PRESS

Only one newspaper is published in the Protectorate: the fortnightly *War Somali Sidihi* (The Somali Courier) issued by the Information Department. It is printed in both Arabic and English and has a circulation of about 2,500.

BROADCASTING

The Information Department operates a broadcasting station known as Radio Somali which transmits daily on a wave-length of 7.126 from 4.30 to 5.45 p.m. with additional broadcasts on certain days. Radio sets are not licensed, but 160 Government radio sets have been distributed throughout the country and it is estimated that there are at least another 500 in the possession of the public. Plans are in hand for a new broadcasting station.

FINANCE

The East African Currency Board (*see* page 702) is the issuing authority for British Somaliland as for all East African territories.

The official currency is the British East African shilling, the exchange rate being 20 shillings for one pound sterling. In addition to the Government Savings Bank, the National Bank of India has branches at Hargeisa and Berbera.

TRANSPORT

The Protectorate has no railways. There are approximately 3,000 miles of gravel or earth roads, but the only hard surfaced ones are in Hargeisa. Sea communications consist of a fairly regular weekly steamer service between Aden and Berbera, and a monthly service (October to April) from the United Kingdom to Berbera operated by the Brocklebank Line; other sea communications are maintained by dhow. Regular air services between Hargeisa, Berbera and Aden and to East Africa and Addis Ababa, are operated by Aden Airways. There are no internal air services.

HEALTH SERVICES

The most common diseases are tropical ulcer, the respiratory diseases (particularly lobar pneumonia), venereal diseases, tuberculosis, eye complaints and malaria. There

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

are six district hospitals with a total capacity of 600 beds. The Mental Hospital at Berbera has accommodation for 75 patients; a new group hospital in Hargeisa is in operation and the old hospital is being developed as a Tuberculosis Hospital with 140 beds. There are 14 district dispensaries manned by locally trained dressers, and over 75 Tribal Aids are now living and working amongst the nomads. During 1954 89,243 persons were treated at hospital out-patients' departments and of these 8,616 were admitted.

EDUCATION

All schools above the level of the Koranic schools are Government institutions; there are no mission schools in the Protectorate. There are 45 grant-aided private schools (39 for boys, 6 for girls) and Koranic schools, 19 Government elementary schools (including 1 girls' school); 2 intermediate boarding schools; 1 vocational training centre; 1 trades school and 1 secondary school. The total number of children in schools in 1954 was 3,000.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES AND NEIGHBOURING TERRITORIES

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GEOGRAPHY

THE WEST INDIAN ISLANDS as a whole (including those of non-British allegiance) form a complex but well-defined garland or arc running between the Yucatan peninsula of Central America and the north-eastern zone of Venezuela. Geologists see in the central part of this garland a sunken fold structure related to the Andes and Cordillera of Central America. One link is traceable from the mountains of Honduras through a submarine ridge to Jamaica; and Trinidad, Barbados and Tobago are clearly detached fragments of the South American continent. The large islands forming the northern part of the archipelago—Cuba, Jamaica, Haiti, Puerto Rico and others—are considered to be a continuation of geological structures visible in Central America; and to this group the name Greater Antilles is applied. Further east, the arc continues as a cluster of much smaller but more numerous islands, the Lesser Antilles—which in the main are the sunken tops of old volcanoes, later enlarged outwards by coral growths. Some of the Lesser Antilles are low-lying, but others, despite their small size, are extremely mountainous; and in certain of these volcanic activity has by no means ceased. Finally, the arc re-unites with the South American continent through the islands of Barbados, etc. The Lesser Antilles are further divided into two groups—the Leeward Islands (north-west) and the Windward Islands (south and west). These names have no direct relation to prevailing winds (which are from the north-west) but refer to situation: the Windward Islands lie further east than the Leeward group—i.e. closer into the prevailing wind.

The British territories in the West Indies comprise (i) the island of Jamaica (Greater Antilles) and its dependencies; (ii) many—but by no means all—of the Leeward Islands: Anguilla, Barbuda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, Antigua, Montserrat, Redonda and a part of the Virgin Islands group; (iii) certain of the Windward Islands—Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada and the Grenadines, and also (iv) Barbados, Tobago and Trinidad.

Altogether, British island territories in the West Indies (excluding the Bahamas and Bermuda) comprise about 8 per cent of the total land area of approximately 100,000 sq. miles.

In view of the inter-tropical location of all the Islands, temperatures are generally high—approximately 80° F. at sea level, with restricted seasonal variation. Altitude can produce significant differences of up to 15° F., and the effect of sea-breezes is also marked. As regards rainfall, aspect and altitude are the main influencing factors—the windward sides of the islands (north-west) receiving up to 250 in. annually, the leeward sides as little as 15–25 in. Consequently, important contrasts can occur even within a short distance and, though none of the islands discussed here is large, important differences in climate may be experienced—drought and over-abundance of rain may coexist within the same small island.

Hurricanes, a feature of latitudes 20–35° N. and S. in many parts of the world, are in a sense similar to the familiar “depressions” of the British Isles, except that the energy, which is dispersed over many thousands of square miles in a “British” depression, is concentrated here into a very much smaller volume. Winds are more violent, frequently exceeding 100 m.p.h.; there is often a peculiar characteristic swirling vortex of cloud, and a whole hurricane moves rapidly on a narrow sharply defined path. But perhaps most destructive of all, there is a region of extremely low pressure at the centre of the hurricane, and this, passing suddenly over buildings, can produce the effects of an internal explosion. Hurricanes (“typhoons” or “cyclones” elsewhere in the world) tend to develop over oceans and move northwards (N. Hemisphere) or southwards (S. Hemisphere) in a curved path towards the nearest land and to affect the western flanks of the great oceans—e.g. southern U.S.A. and the West Indies, Japan, China, Polynesia and East Africa.

W.B.F.

HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

EARLY SETTLEMENT

The Spaniards, under whose patronage Columbus went on his voyages of discovery, were the first of the European nations to establish an empire in the Caribbean. First, the French and, later, the English and the Dutch challenged the Spanish monopoly, though not until 1670, by the Treaty of Madrid, did the Spaniards formally relinquish any part of their colonial empire.

The English were not at first concerned with the establishment of permanent settlements in the Americas and the exploits of Drake and his contemporaries against the Spanish Indies had as their more immediate objective the acquisition of bullion. Forces were at work, however, which made colonisation inevitable: by the end of the sixteenth century, capital had become available for investment overseas and the device of the joint stock company was being rapidly developed; the prevailing commercial theory, moreover, favoured the settlement of territories which would provide England with sub-tropical produce and in return absorb her manufactured goods. Unlike the Spaniards, who were concerned primarily with the discovery of the precious metals, the English came as planters and traders cultivating sub-tropical products and shipping them to England for home consumption or for re-export to continental Europe.

The Spaniards, drawn to the Greater Antilles and the American mainland by the lure of gold, had omitted to occupy the numerous islands of the Lesser Antillean chain, and it was in these islands that the English first established permanent settlements in the Caribbean.

The parent colony, St. Christopher—which, until 1713, was shared with the French—was settled in 1623, although abortive attempts had already been made to settle St. Lucia (in 1605) and Grenada (in 1609) and to establish a colony on the coast of Guiana. Barbados was settled in 1627, Nevis two years later, and Antigua and Montserrat in 1632. In the late 1630's, English logwood-cutters became active in the coastal districts of Central America, establishing the long-standing alliance with the Mosquito Indians and preparing the way for the colony of British Honduras. Finally in 1655 the conquest of Jamaica from Spain began, and in 1660 it was complete.

Barbados and Jamaica have been in continuous British occupation since the seventeenth century. Most of the other territories, however, have undergone fairly frequent changes of ownership, and their present position was not stabilized until the end of the Napoleonic Wars.

The territory now known as British Guiana was first settled in 1581 by the Dutch, who later, in the 1620's, became involved in fighting with the Spaniards. It soon became clear that the Spaniards, although they might retain what they possessed, were unable to extend their domain. England came to realise that to hasten the decline of Spanish authority was contrary to her real interests. Considered as the source of the precious metals and as a potential market for negro slaves and English manufactured goods, the Spanish empire offered a vast field for commercial enterprises. The English, therefore decided on a policy of amity and trade with the colonies of Spain.

The new relationship was in some respects an uneasy one, but trade relations developed rapidly and Jamaica, due to its geographical position, became the centre for the

supply of negroes, provisions and (in spite of the vigilance of Spanish officials) of English manufactured goods to the Spanish Main. The gold and silver that flowed into Jamaica enriched England and provided her North American colonies with most of their hard money. The new policy towards the Spanish colonies naturally involved the withdrawal of English official support from the buccaneers, the cosmopolitan sea-rovers who, in the decade preceding the Treaty of Madrid, had executed a series of campaigns against the Spanish Indies, sacking Maracaibo and capturing Panama. In the long run, however, economic penetration proved far more disastrous for the Spanish colonies than the activities of the buccaneers.

The world carrying trade at this period was largely in the hands of the Dutch, who, as late as 1660, were supplying English colonies with negro slaves. Dutch settlers arrived at St. Eustatius and Tobago in 1632, at Curaçao in 1634, at Saba in 1640 and at St. Martin in 1648; but they regarded these islands less as colonies than as trading posts and were, like the English, less concerned with territorial expansion than with commercial supremacy. For a time, it suited English policy to make use of Dutch organisation and experience, but the point was quickly reached where the further development of English colonial trade seemed to call for some reduction in Dutch commercial ascendancy. Consequently, the Navigation Acts of the Commonwealth and Restoration, which proclaimed England's intention of monopolising colonial trade, were directed primarily against the Dutch merchants, and the Anglo-Dutch Wars of 1652–54 and 1665–67 represent the unwillingness of the Republic to accept the situation that these Acts prescribed. But these wars were not alone responsible for ultimate English commercial supremacy: paradoxically, the economic decline of the Republic was largely the result of wars fought in alliance with England against Louis XIV. By 1713, England was rapidly replacing Holland as the principal commercial power in the Caribbean.

For a century and a quarter after 1688 the central issue in the history of the West Indies was the struggle for supremacy between England and France. The French had begun to intervene effectively in the West Indies in 1635, when they settled Martinique and Guadeloupe and established the *Compagnie des Isles d'Amérique*. The French West India Company was founded in 1664, powerful French fleets appeared in the Caribbean, French forces occupied St. Lucia and the buccaneers continued to function as an instrument of French policy. The trend of events was clear, and in the course of the eighteenth century England and France fought a series of wars for control of the sugar islands, although by 1715 the main emphasis in the Anglo-French colonial conflict had shifted to North America. In the long run, of course, everything turned upon superiority at sea, and expeditions to the Caribbean were an important feature of the naval warfare of the period. Until the final phase of the struggle, which opened in 1793, stern fighting produced only trifling territorial changes. In the Napoleonic Wars, however, France was deprived of all her West Indian possessions, with the important exceptions of French Guiana, Martinique and Guadeloupe, while Great Britain acquired Trinidad, Tobago, St. Lucia, Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice. British Guiana was ceded to Great Britain by the Dutch in 1814.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

SLAVERY AND ABOLITION

The early Spanish settlers, whose actions were governed largely by their greed for gold, rapidly reduced the aboriginal inhabitants of the Greater Antilles—the warlike Caribs—to slavery and then, when this supply began to fail, turned to the smaller islands to windward in search of additional labour for the mines of Hispaniola and Peru. Throughout the sixteenth century the extermination of the aborigines proceeded apace, and very few are left. There is, however, a Carib reservation in Dominica, and Caribs of mixed blood are still to be found in certain parts of Central America.

African slaves were shipped to the Spanish Indies as early as 1503 and were imported systematically after 1517. The contract for the supply of negroes to the colonies of Spain—which was a monopoly of the state—was farmed out, in the early stages, to the Portuguese and, later, to the Dutch, who retained control over the trade until the second half of the seventeenth century. From the outset, of course, there were interlopers such as John Hawkins, who carried negroes to the Spanish Main in the time of Elizabeth I.

The introduction of the sugar-cane to the English islands—it was first brought to Barbados from Brazil in 1641—had far-reaching effects on the development of West Indian society. Cultivation of sugar on a large scale called for abundant labour. Consequently, thousands of negroes were transported from Africa to the West Indies and their employment became the basis of sugar production throughout the islands, although slavery was not confined to the dark races, for there were also some European bondsmen, euphemistically described as 'white servants', who, during the term of their indentures, were probably treated more callously than the negroes.

In face of the influx of African slaves, the number of European smallholders rapidly decreased, and the fear of slave-insurrection became a constant factor in West Indian life. White immigrants were needed urgently but the attempt to maintain a fixed ratio of Europeans to negroes by means of "deficiency laws" did not meet with success. Emigration to the West Indies was at best an uncomfortable and a hazardous undertaking.

The abolition of the slave trade, which was regarded, for 150 years, as the foundation of British commercial prosperity, is a landmark in West Indian history. The Quakers denounced the trade as early as 1727 and as the eighteenth century advanced and humanitarian principles gained ground, the iniquities of the system by which the West Indian planters procured their labour evoked increasing hostility in England. Religious leaders condemned the trade as un-Christian; and in 1772 Chief Justice Mansfield ruled that the condition of slavery was obnoxious to English law.

The slave trade ceased to be respectable, and the foundation, in 1787, of a Society for its suppression gave unity of purpose to abolitionist opinion. Moral disapproval crystallised into political activity, and the movement found in William Wilberforce an ardent and unwearied advocate in the House of Commons. In March, 1807, after prolonged agitation, in which the evangelical revival played an important part, British participation in the slave trade was prohibited by Act of Parliament.

The abolitionists then proceeded to agitate for the emancipation of the slaves and in 1834, largely owing to their efforts, slavery was abolished within the British Empire. Compensation amounting to £20 million was granted to the West Indian planters. A system of apprenticeship, introduced to facilitate the transition from slavery to liberty and to prepare the negroes for life in a free society failed and was abolished in 1838. The mass of the

population showed little desire to reap the advantages of freedom and the majority appeared content to live in idleness and squalor. They tended, moreover, to drift away from the sugar plantations and, except in Barbados and Antigua, where the planters adopted a policy at once firm and generous, there was an alarming fall in production.

The abolition of the slave trade had already produced an acute shortage of labour, and in those colonies where development had been relatively backward and the population comparatively small, indentured labour was now introduced from India and China. The coolies were encouraged to remain after the expiry of their contracts, which were usually for five years, and by 1883 there were 50,000 established in Trinidad and 65,000 in British Guiana. The scheme was in operation from 1838 until 1917; and to-day, the "East Indians" make up 35 per cent of the total population in Trinidad and nearly 50 per cent in British Guiana.

SUGAR ECONOMY

In the period of the Old Empire, the West Indies were first in importance among the British overseas possessions; at the time of the Peace of Paris (1763), there was a lengthy debate in England as to whether Guadeloupe might not prove a more valuable acquisition than Canada. At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the West Indies accounted for one-third of Britain's export and import trade and, as late as 1830 were absorbing £2,800,000 worth of British goods, as against £1,900,000 for British North America.

The period of opulence, however, was brief. By 1815, West Indian prosperity was being undermined by the advance of economic liberalism. The Free Traders were eager to release the British consumer from his dependence upon the colonial sugar-grower, and provision was made in the 1840's for the gradual removal of the preference on West Indian sugar. From 1854, the West Indian planter was obliged to compete in the British market with the slave-grown sugars of Cuba and Brazil.

In the 1880's, competition began from the expanding and heavily subsidised beet-sugar industry of continental Europe. British imports of European beet-sugar increased rapidly while those of cane-sugar underwent a serious decline. In 1861, about 60 per cent of the British sugar imports originated in the West Indies; by 1900, this figure had shrunk to less than 3 per cent. To make matters worse, the important United States market was lost when, in 1898, the McKinley Tariff gave a heavy preference to Cuban sugar. The West Indies, therefore, with an increasing population, were finding themselves unable to maintain even their existing markets. It was this situation which led to the cultivation of other crops and to the rather different economic background of the twentieth century.

The Report of the Norman Commission, first published in 1897, prescribed the cultivation by the peasantry of crops other than sugar. Jamaica had already turned to the cultivation of bananas, which could be grown successfully on smallholdings, and sugar had fallen to second place in the list of Jamaican exports. Other colonies now planted cocoa or coffee, spices or sea island cotton; and in some of the smaller islands sugar was entirely replaced by some alternative staple. The Imperial Department of Agriculture was established in Trinidad in 1898 in order to foster the new experiments and to give a lead to research. In Barbados and the Leeward Islands, however, sugar remained predominant and actually increased its lead when, in 1903, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain induced certain countries to forgo their bounties on beet-sugar.

In 1897, Canada had given a 25 per cent preference, which she renewed in 1912, to West Indian sugar; and in

the decade preceding the first World War the West Indies were fairly prosperous. British policy, however, was still dominated by the principles of Free Trade. During the 1914-18 War, the West Indies went through a boom period, but in 1921 the price of sugar began to fall, and although the British Government introduced protective tariffs, these proved insufficient to keep up the price in the world market. From 1929, the fall was disastrous. A slight increase was brought about by the International Sugar Agreement of 1937, which limited world production on a quota basis, but the price, though no longer falling, was still extremely low.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The labour shortage that resulted from emancipation together with competition from East Indian sugars and the progressive reduction of the preference given to West Indian sugar in the British market, weakened the economy and created social unrest. In the middle decades of the nineteenth century, political crises became more frequent and more violent; there were various suggestions for constitutional reform and one or two half-hearted attempts were made, particularly in Jamaica.

The forms of government acquired by these various British possessions in the West Indies naturally reflected their early history. British Guiana for instance retained until 1928, when the Crown Colony pattern of administration was introduced, elements of its original Dutch Constitution. British Honduras was until the nineteenth century governed by public meeting, whereas Barbados had had some form of representative government since the early seventeenth century. Where elective assemblies existed, the franchise was narrow and wholly European and the system highly oligarchical. In 1864, for instance, Jamaica with a population of 440,000 had less than 2,000 qualified electors. Crown colony government was instituted in most of the West Indian territories during the nineteenth century. The emphasis was generally on nominated, as opposed to elected, Legislative Councils, and in spite of minor reforms, it was not until the economic depression of the 1930's, when labour unrest became endemic, that constitutional reform and in particular the introduction of responsible government were seriously contemplated.

There were ugly riots in Trinidad in 1934, in Jamaica, in St. Christopher, St. Vincent and British Guiana in 1935, in Barbados and Trinidad in 1937 and in Jamaica and British Guiana in 1938. Public opinion in the United Kingdom was moved by the news of these events, and the Caribbean colonies emerged, temporarily, from the realm of chronic neglect. There was a demand for a constructive policy to ameliorate the conditions which had made the disturbances possible, and in July, 1938, a Royal Commission was appointed, under the chairmanship of Lord Moyne,¹ to investigate social and economic conditions in the Caribbean. While the Commission was not primarily concerned with constitutional issues, it made certain recommendations for constitutional reform which influenced the changes introduced subsequently.

The first constitutional revision, made in Jamaica in 1944, marked a new era in the Colony's political history. A bi-cameral legislature was established, consisting of a nominated Legislative Council and a House of Representatives elected by universal adult suffrage. The powers assigned to the House of Representatives were, in general, those enjoyed by the Legislative Council under the previous Constitution, while the principal duty of the new Legislative Council was the consideration of Bills sent up

from the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement between the two Houses, Bills passed by the House of Representatives in two successive sessions and rejected by the Legislative Council, were—with certain safeguards—to be presented to the Governor for his assent. The Executive Council, the principal instrument of policy, was to consist of the Governor, who was to have a casting vote, three official members, two nominated from the Legislative Council and five members elected by and from the House of Representatives. From the beginning the elected members of the Executive Council were associated with the work of the five groups of government departments for which Standing Committees were set up in the House of Representatives. The framework of a ministerial system thus existed, and a further advance towards ministerial responsibility was made in 1953 when the elected members of the Executive Council, increased from five to eight and now in a majority on the Council, were given the duties and responsibilities of Ministers. Following United Kingdom practice, the leader of the majority party in the elected lower House of the Legislature assumed the principal ministerial office and selected his departmental ministers from among his party colleagues. Jamaica has thus advanced close to self-government. The Governor, however, retains his reserve powers and, under the 1953 amendment, may use them without reference to the Executive Council in the interests of public order and good government. The Colonial Secretary continues to be responsible for matters not covered by the Ministries' external affairs and defence.

Constitutional changes were also introduced in the other Colonies: in Barbados in 1946 (when four members of the House of Assembly, elected to the Executive Committee, were given responsibility for certain departments), in Trinidad in 1950 and in British Guiana and British Honduras in 1953 and 1954. Further constitutional changes for Trinidad are at present under consideration. With the single exception of British Guiana, the new systems have worked well, and elected members have co-operated with officials in the new tasks assigned to them. The party system, however, is still at its first stages of development, and only in the larger Colonies—notably Jamaica—have political parties with fairly well-defined programmes been evolved.

In the autumn of 1953 the attention of the British public was drawn to the Caribbean as a result of an unhappy series of events in British Guiana. A new Constitution was introduced in the Colony in April, 1953. At the first General Election the People's Progressive Party won 18 seats in the House of Assembly, thereby controlling the appointment of the six portfolio Ministers. These Ministers appear to have subordinated their administrative responsibilities to their political activities and gave grounds for the belief that they intended to pervert the Constitution and to turn British Guiana into a totalitarian state. By the end of September, the Colony was facing a rapid deterioration in the efficiency of its administration, in its economy and in its security. The Governor was therefore given emergency powers and, on October 4th the elected Ministers were deprived of their posts. On October 9th the British Government announced that steps were being taken to suspend the Constitution and British troops sent to Georgetown to preserve order, although it was emphasized that these drastic measures did not represent any change in the general policy of encouraging the political advancement of dependent peoples.

The Report of the special Commission of Enquiry, which was published in November, 1954, indicated that tension in the Colony had diminished and that stability was being slowly restored. It confirmed the accusations made against the P.P.P. leaders and emphasized the danger of extremists gaining power, especially those dominated by race hatred.

¹ *West India Royal Commission Report*, Cmd 6607 (1945).

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The Report made two main points: first, that there must be a period of "marking-time" before British Guiana continues its progress towards self-government; and, secondly, that the restoration of ordinary democratic processes cannot be permitted so long as the P.P.P. retains communist leaders and a communist policy. These conclusions have been accepted by the British Government.

A first step was taken in December, 1955 towards the restoration of civil liberties when members of the Legislative Council unanimously accepted a Bill to provide for the preservation of order in public meetings and processions.

The appeal of communism is powerful in communities whose standard of living is low, and, as Sir Stephen Luke has observed, to make comparably interesting such conceptions as parliamentary democracy and the Commonwealth, it is necessary not only to take energetic measures to improve unsatisfactory conditions but also to give due publicity to the work that is being done.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1940

The Report of the Moyne Commission, which was not published until 1945, revealed a composite picture of poverty and ignorance, malnutrition and disease. The social and economic ills of the Caribbean had long been known, but the remedies applied had been half-hearted, and consequently ineffective. The principle had been accepted that budget deficits should be covered by grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom Treasury, which had also made special grants to meet losses resulting from hurricanes, earthquakes and other calamities. But the disbursement of large sums by the Imperial Government for planned development and welfare was a new idea. The Commission's findings were largely responsible for the passing of the Development and Welfare Act of 1940, which established a fund for the Colonial empire as a whole; and for the setting up of the Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies. The Organisation was made responsible for the planning, in collaboration with the colonial governments, of long-term programmes of social reform and economic development; the giving of technical advice to the governments concerned, the provision of effective machinery for regional co-operation on matters of common concern, and the preparation of progress reports. The Development and Welfare Act of 1945, and the Acts of 1949, 1950 and 1955 increased the annual amounts made available to the different colonies, and, up to March, 1955, the funds allocated to the British West Indies amounted to about £28 million, of which more than £22.5 million had been issued. The allocations for the period 1955-60 to the Region amount to over £3.5 million a year.

Funds have been made available for a variety of purposes: aided self-help schemes for housing, land settlement in British Guiana, Trinidad and Jamaica, road building in British Honduras, drainage and irrigation in British Guiana, and the improvement of health and educational services in the Region as a whole. A British Caribbean Advisory Council on Agriculture, which functions under the chairmanship of the Agricultural Adviser to the Comptroller for Development and Welfare, has been recently charged with the task of carrying out a survey of food production and consumption in the islands and British Guiana, and of making recommendations to avoid the overlapping of food production. In addition the West Indian auxiliary of the Colonial Development Corporation established in 1948 has been active in fostering agricultural and forestry development. Although some of its ventures

have been financial failures, others, notably its rice and timber schemes in British Guiana, have created new opportunities of development.

While Colonial Development and Welfare funds have provided the main source of long-term capital, these funds have been supplemented by local loans, loans raised on the London market, and by contributions from local revenue.

The opening phase of the programme initiated by the Moyne Commission's Report has now come to an end, and new programmes have been worked out for the next period—from 1955-60—of intensive development. Nevertheless, the fundamental problems of an increasing population and inadequate resources to meet its needs still remain, and the tone of West Indian opinion continues to be characterised by frustration and disillusionment. The population problem has in fact become more urgent in recent years. In all the territories of the region, the birth rate, already high in the thirties, increased during and after the War, and, at the same time, improved medical services and some amelioration of living conditions have brought about a decline in mortality.¹ Between 1931 and 1951, the population of the Caribbean colonies rose from 2,018,000 to 3,229,000; it is now approaching 3,400,000 and the region as a whole is showing an annual increase of 2.3 per cent. This high rate of increase is at the root of most of the problems facing the West Indies. The lack of family cohesion is a complicating factor. The institution of marriage, and with it a settled society based on family life, is less deeply rooted in the West Indies than in many other parts of the world.

Between the two World Wars, large numbers of British West Indians found employment in the United States, and to a less extent in Latin America and the Netherlands West Indies. Immigration into the United States is now carefully regulated. Only a small number of West Indians—between 7,000 and 8,000 who are mainly agricultural workers—are allowed to enter each year under short-term contracts arranged through a Regional Labour Board. Latin American countries have passed legislation effectively barring the entry of West Indians, and the oil refineries of Curaçao and Aruba are approaching the point where they will be able to dispense with imported labour.

As far as emigration from the overcrowded islands to the mainland colonies of British Guiana and British Honduras is concerned, the Evans Commission on Resettlement² which reported in 1948, recommended development schemes in those colonies which would have employed 25,000 persons and maintained a total of 100,000 immigrants. The Commission's recommendations have not been implemented for a number of reasons: although the mainland colonies are sparsely peopled in relation to their size, development of the interior is a gradual and long-term business. Moreover, under-employment and unemployment now exist in British Guiana; the living standards of workers there are already low; and plans now being put into effect are likely to do no more than provide employment for the rapidly increasing populations of both colonies.

The other fundamental problem—that of increasing productivity in existing activities and developing new sources of wealth—has been handled with vigour and with a measure of success. The dependence of the Caribbean colonies on imported foodstuffs has long been recognised as a serious economic weakness. In the plans drawn up since the war, particular emphasis has been placed on the increase of food crops for local consumption, as well as of export crops. Large sums have been set aside for agriculture, particularly schemes designed to help the small

¹ See Statistical Tables.

² Col. Office, *Report of the British Guiana and British Honduras Settlement Commission*, Cmd. 7533 (1948).

farmer. Work has been undertaken to regenerate soils, to introduce more scientific farming methods, and increase the resources of organisations specialising in agricultural credit. Marketing arrangements have been improved in a number of colonies and land settlement schemes introduced in Jamaica, Trinidad, British Honduras and British Guiana. Steps have been taken to increase the size of holdings too small to be economic. Nevertheless, the income of most of the colonies is derived chiefly from exports of agricultural products, mainly sugar and bananas; but also to a smaller extent, cocoa, coffee, citrus fruit, timber, cotton and other commodities. It is not surprising therefore, that there should be some concern about the position of these products in international markets, and a desire to increase and diversify production for export.

The vicissitudes of the West Indian sugar industry up to the beginning of the second World War have been previously referred to. In 1951, under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement (which is to remain in force until 1962), the West Indies had been given a quota of 670,000 tons at an assured price to be negotiated annually, and a guaranteed market for 230,000 tons at the free market price plus imperial preference. Owing to the expansion of sugar-cane cultivation and the recovery of the European beet-sugar industry, world production had risen by that date to the point where it threatened the price structure of the free market, and the possibility of repeating the historic pattern of boom, crisis and depression led to the calling of a world sugar conference by the United Nations in 1953. The International Sugar Agreement which came into force on January 1st, 1954 gave the Commonwealth Sugar producers a quota of 2,300,000 tons, and the West Indies a quota of 900,000 tons—the quantities already written into the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. In January, 1954 British Honduras and St Vincent joined the Agreement and were allotted quotas of 5,000 and 1,500 long tons respectively.

While the quota system gives the West Indian sugar industry a measure of protection, the decline in the price of "free" sugar is a bar to further expansion of the industry. Measures have been taken by both Jamaica and Trinidad to discourage production of quantities greatly in excess of their respective quotas.

The Jamaica Government, with the support of the United Kingdom Government, is endeavouring to build up to the pre-war level the export trade in bananas. At the same time, during and since the war considerable capital has been invested in citrus-growing and industries for the canning of citrus fruit have been established in Trinidad, Jamaica and British Honduras. In 1954 the future of the industry seemed to be threatened by a proposed agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States Governments, for the former to admit, under mutual aid arrangements, supplies of fresh and canned citrus from the United States. Delegations organised by the Regional Economic Committee (of which mention is made later) were sent to London and, as a result of their representations, the United Kingdom has agreed that no purchases of citrus would be made under any further programme of United States aid without previous consultation with the Colonial Governments concerned. A waiver under G.A.T.T. was sought and obtained in March, 1955, as a result of which it will be possible for the United Kingdom to increase preferences on such colonial products as citrus, bananas, tobacco and cigars, by increasing the rate of duty on those goods imported from non-Commonwealth countries. However, the United Kingdom has had to agree to hold discussions with the Governments of countries whose export trade may be affected by the operation of the waiver; and, in the event of disagreement, to submit the issue to arbitration.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Although, as was pointed out by the Steel Mission,¹ industrial development in the Caribbean is not a post-war phenomenon, since the war particular importance has been attached to industrialisation as a means of increasing the colonies' resources and of providing employment. Measures have been passed by most of the governments of the region granting tax exemptions and relief from import duties on equipment for "new" industries. Governments have also played an important part in fostering industry by the setting up of organisations to examine schemes and provide credit and technical assistance. Training schemes have been started in an effort to remedy the shortage of foremen and skilled workers. Unfortunately, as far as the creation of employment opportunities was concerned, the Steel Mission's Report was pessimistic. It concluded that, while the 1952 level of manufacturing production would probably be doubled over the subsequent ten years—given stable political conditions and a favourable climate for investment—the labour force directly engaged in manufacture would only rise by about 25 per cent, and by a similar proportion in service industries such as public utilities, transport and retail distribution. This would be equivalent to the increase in population in a single year. Moreover, the disposal of the products of the various industries would be mainly limited to local markets which, because of the size of the population and its low purchasing power, would be small. It would therefore be necessary to overcome the tendency towards insularity and plan industrial development for the region as a whole.

THE GROWTH OF REGIONALISM

Despite the existence of similar geographical features and political institutions, and of social and economic problems common to the region, the West Indian Colonies up to 1939 were more closely linked culturally and economically with the United Kingdom and the United States than with each other. The partial severing of those links during the war years and developments since 1945 have tended to bring the individual territories closer to one another. Not unnaturally, perhaps—in view of the fact that some of the recently-won political liberties of individual colonies will be curtailed within a Federation—the co-ordinating of action in economic and social matters has presented fewer obstacles than co-ordination in the political sphere, and economic co-operation has preceded political federation.

A lead was given to the fostering of the idea of closer association by the setting up of the Development and Welfare Organisation. The establishment during the war of United States naval, military and air bases in a number of colonies played an important part in the birth of another regional body, the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, which at first functioned mainly as a co-ordinating agency. In 1946 it was enlarged to allow of French and Dutch participation, and designated the Caribbean Commission. It works through two auxiliary bodies—the Caribbean Research Council, consisting of scientists, technical and professional men, most of them serving in the Caribbean area, which advises the Commission on research matters; and the West Indian Conference, a standing organisation set up to keep the Commission informed of the trend of developments are taking in the region. Sessions of the Conference, held every two years, provide regular means of consultation between delegates from the various territories

¹ Col. Office, *Industrial Development in Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana*. Report of Mission of United Kingdom Industrialists Oct.—Nov. 1952, Colonial No. 294.

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on matters of common interest, and an opportunity for presenting to the Commission recommendations on such matters. The first Conference held in Barbados in 1944 dealt with such issues as increasing local food production, expansion of fisheries and industrial development; the sixth session, in Puerto Rico in 1955, with education and small-scale farming.

Another regional body is the Regional Economic Committee, set up in 1951, which has become a "rallying point for promoting, co-ordinating and servicing regional action". The Committee was responsible for starting an inter-island shipping service at the beginning of 1955, which will be subsidised by the United Kingdom Government for a period of three years, in the first instance; and for the establishment of a British Caribbean Air Transport Advisory Council in 1954. It has set up a small Standing Committee on Commerce and Industries, and during 1954 organised and sent delegations to London to put the West Indian Citrus Growers' case before the United Kingdom Government, and negotiate on the future of the banana industry.

Further examples of regional action were the adoption, in 1951, of a unified currency for Barbados, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad and British Guiana; and the acceptance of the principle of a customs union, following the publication in 1951 of the Report of the Customs Union Commission under the chairmanship of Mr. J. McLagan.¹

The idea of a West Indian Federation, already conceived before the war, received increasing attention after 1945. Demands for constitutional reform became linked with the idea of federation, and the emergence of a regional outlook was hastened by the establishment of the Caribbean Commission and the activities of the Development and Welfare Organisation.

The Conference held in Montego Bay in September, 1947, inaugurated the first practical approach to the issue of federation. Having accepted the principle of a federation in which each constituent unit would retain control over all matters not specifically assigned to the Federal Government, the Conference, which consisted of delegates from Barbados, British Honduras, British Guiana, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Leeward and Windward Islands, appointed a Standing Closer Association Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Hubert Rance, to formulate proposals for a Federal Constitution. The Committee's Report was published in March, 1950.

In April, 1953 a Plan for a British Caribbean Federation, based on the recommendations of the Rance Committee, was drawn up in London by delegates of all the Caribbean colonies except British Guiana and British Honduras which, having decided against participation in the federal scheme, were represented only by observers.

The Plan provided for a federation of ten constituent units: Jamaica, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Barbados, Grenada, Montserrat, Trinidad and Tobago and St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla. The Federal Legislature was to consist of a Governor-General, representing and appointed by the Queen, a Senate of 19 members and a House of Representatives of 45 members. The Senators (one for Montserrat and two for each of the remaining units) would be chosen by the Governor-General, while the members of the House of Representatives would be elected by universal adult suffrage. The principal instrument of federal policy would be a Council of State consisting of the Prime Minister, seven members nominated by that Minister from either House of the Legislature, three officials chosen by the Governor-General and three Senators appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Federal Government was to be given specific powers, which would be divided into two groups: exclusive and concurrent. The Federal Legislature alone would have power to make laws on subjects set out in the "Exclusive Legislative List", which would include defence, external affairs, immigration, exchange control, and the raising of loans for federal purposes. Both the Federal and the Unit Legislatures would be empowered to make laws on subjects in the "Concurrent Legislative List", which would include shipping and navigation, currency, banking, industrial development and trade unions. In the event of an inconsistency between a Federal and a Unit law, the Federal law would—to the extent of the inconsistency—automatically prevail. Powers that were not specifically assigned to the Federal Government would remain with the units. The Crown would possess overriding legislative power, however, in matters relating to defence, external affairs, financial stability and, under certain circumstances, the preservation of public order.

The judicial power of the Federation would be vested in a Supreme Court, which would have the original and appellate jurisdiction prescribed by the Constitution. Until alternative sources of revenue could be provided, the postal revenues from the date on which the Federation assumed responsibility for postal services, and a percentage, not exceeding 15 per cent, of the customs duties levied on imports into the territories would be allocated to the Federal Government. The Region would continue to share in such financial assistance towards development and welfare as the United Kingdom would make available in the future, and the British Government would also make special grants during the first ten years to cover the budget deficits of units which failed to pay their way.

In the course of 1954 the Plan was accepted by all the legislatures concerned. Reservations, however, were made on the question of immigration by Trinidad, and on the proposed site (Grenada) of the Federal capital. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, in a statement to Parliament in February, 1954 announced the measures he was taking to establish the Federation, which included the appointment of the Comptroller for Development and Welfare in the West Indies as Commissioner for the Preparation of the Federal Organisation, and the setting up of three commissions to work out the fiscal, civil service and judicial arrangements. In December, 1955, the Reports of the three Commissions were published.² The Report of the Fiscal Commissioner estimated recurrent expenditure during the first quinquennium at over £2 million a year. It concluded that the sources of revenue suggested under the London Plan of 1953 would be inadequate, and proposed that federal revenue should be obtained mainly from taxes under the direct control of the Federal Legislature. A conference held in London from February 7th to 23rd, 1956, attended by delegations from all the countries which had approved the Federation proposals and by observers from British Honduras and British Guiana, agreed that the London Plan should, with some modifications, form the basis of the Federal Constitution, to be drafted by the end of 1956. Federal elections are to be held as soon as practicable after January 1st, 1958.

At a conference held in Trinidad in March, 1955 to decide on the question of immigration, it was unanimously agreed that the Preamble to the Federal Constitution should state that there should be the greatest possible freedom of movement for persons and goods within the Federation. However, the control of the movement of persons between

¹ Colonial No. 268

² *The Report of the Fiscal Commissioner*, Cmd 9618; *The Report of the Civil Service Commissioner*, Cmd 9619; *The Report of the Judicial Commissioner*, Cmd 9620

units of the Federation should be placed on the "Concurrent Legislative List" with the provision that any unit legislation on this matter in force at the end of five years from the date of the setting up of Federal machinery should cease to have effect at the end of a further period of three months, unless meantime such unit legislation should have received the approval of both Houses of the Federal Legislature.

The question of the site of the Federal capital has not yet been finally settled.

British Guiana and British Honduras are still opposed to participation in the Federal Government. However,

in April, 1955 the interim Government of British Guiana passed a resolution in favour of British Guiana joining the Federation, and some relaxation of emergency measures was being considered, to make it possible for the state of public opinion towards federation to be ascertained.

As a result of the increased stability that may derive from federation, the West Indies hope to achieve the financial independence which would make Dominion status possible. In the more immediate future federation will provide an opportunity of dealing with common problems by a concerted effort and of achieving a greater measure of independence within the Commonwealth.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

VITAL STATISTICS

		LIVE BIRTH RATE (per 1,000)	DEATH RATE (per 1,000)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)
Bahamas . .	1950	32.1	16.3	113.8
	1954	38.0	9.4	66.8*
Barbados . .	1950	30.7	12.8	125.0
	1954	33.7	11.3	110.0
Bermuda . .	(average 1950-54)	28.0	8.96	57.4
Br Guiana† . .	1950	40.4	14.6	85.0
	1954	44.7	12.9	76.9
Br Honduras . .	1950	39.4	12.5	106.8
	1954	41.9	11.4	93.4
Jamaica‡ . .	1950	33.1	11.8	78.4
	1954	35.3	10.7	66.1
Leeward Is. . .	1950	35.4	14.1	97.4
	1954	37.0	11.1	82.7
Trinidad and Tobago	1950	37.5	12.1	80.3
	1954	41.9	9.8	60.5
Windward Is.				
Dominica . .	1950	34.4	17.6	143.4
	1954	39.0	13.3	99.3
Grenada . .	1950	38.7	13.8	90.1
	1954	41.1	9.3	47.9
St Lucia . .	1950	35.5	14.9	115.2
	1954	36.1	11.9	101.3
St Vincent . .	1950	39.8	15.3	109.3
	1953	42.5	15.6	122.8

* 1953. † Excluding Aborigines. ‡ Excluding Dependencies.

Source: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, No. 22.

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AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS

SUGAR (in long tons)

	COMMONWEALTH AGREEMENT QUOTA		PRODUCTION	
	Negotiated Price Quota	Overall Agreement Quota	1954	Average 1936-38
Antigua . . .	25,648	32,000	12,500*	55,600†
Barbados§ . .	131,906	163,000	179,000*	123,000
Br. Guiana . .	160,172	225,000	238,922*	198,000
Br. Honduras .	3,600	5,000	2,425	—
Jamaica . . .	188,438	270,000	363,575	106,000
St. Kitts . . .	30,883	40,900	49,900*	**
St. Lucia . . .	8,375	11,250	8,710*	9,600
Trinidad . . .	124,578	157,850	192,793	145,000
St. Vincent . .	1,000	1,500	3,850*	†
TOTAL . . .	674,600	906,500	1,049,328	637,200

* Calendar Years Production in Br. Guiana in 1955 amounted to 250,000 long tons.

† Includes St. Kitts.

‡ See St. Lucia

§ Includes Fancy Molasses

|| Includes St. Vincent

** See Antigua.

	COFFEE (RAW) EXPORTS (‘000 cwts)		RICE PRODUCTION (‘000 tons)	BANANAS EXPORTS (Million lb)		COCOA EXPORTS (‘000 ton)			
	Jamaica	Trinidad	Br. Guiana	Br. Honduras	Jamaica	Trinidad	Grenada	Jamaica	Trinidad
1936-38 Average	81.7	10.9	39.4*	40.19	865	—	3.81	2.01	14.44
1950	26.5	14.6	61.7	1.40	215	2.50	1.94	1.04	7.24
1951	22.4	13.0	67.8	2.25	138	5.25	2.42	1.12	8.62
1952	22.3	16.5	74.1	8.91	170	2.98	2.71	0.21	6.29
1953	26.7	21.2	75.6	1.36	319	2.61	3.06	1.05	9.70
1954	34.6	35.5	89.4	0.49	434	5.54	2.57	1.67	7.88

* Average 1937-40.

CITRUS (Fresh): EXPORTS

(1,000 lb)

	GRAPEFRUIT				LIMES	ORANGES			
	Br. Honduras	Dominica	Jamaica	Trinidad	Dominica	Br. Honduras	Dominica	Jamaica	Trinidad
1936-38 Average	2,761	316	11,599	4,496	708	63	1,556	24,949	1,617
1950	9,162	1,836	12,555	10,932	432	139	1,351	18,376	3,624
1951	2,936	1,548	6,266	7,031	120	346	1,007	4,548	2,788
1952	4,838	756	4,872	6,139	72	339	371	3,907	2,715
1953	3,282	994	3,191	14,006	89	387	553	3,096	4,820
1954	2,447	2,561	3,346	7,655	134	438	732	5,740	3,366

CITRUS (Processed) EXPORTS

	GRAPEFRUIT JUICE			LIME JUICE			ORANGE JUICE			GRAPE FRUIT CANNED SEGMENTS	
	Br. Hon- duras	Jamaica	Trini- dad	Domi- nica	Gre- nada	Trini- dad	Br. Hon- duras	Jamaica	Trini- dad	Br Hon- duras	Jamaica
	(1,000 lb.)	(1,000 gal)		(1,000 gal.)			(1,000 lb.)	(1,000 gal.)		(1,000 lb)	
1936-38 Average	55.6	—	—	—	6.5	—	—	11.9	—	121	—
1950	2,323	308	1,005	507	28.6	59.0	—	523	18.3	—	—
1951	5,631	631	660	422	45.8	50.9	*	306	193.5	609	1,711
1952	4,551	344	572	785	133.1	92.1	—	276	92.2	2,405	4,502
1953	824	—	1,467	732	83.3	62.7	349	*	295.0	4,506	*
1954	3,159	995	762	329	1.6	21.9	1,027	328	166.0	4,226	4,873

* Not available.

MINING

PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS

	DIAMONDS (1,000 metric carats) BRITISH GUIANA		GOLD (1,000 fine troy ounces) BRITISH GUIANA	
	Production	Exports	Production	Exports
1936-38 Average	36.5	37.8	35.6	29.2
1950	37.5	38.0	12.4	10.3
1951	43.3	40.7	13.5	9.2
1952	38.3	39.2	22.2	15.0
1953	35.3	35.5	19.3	11.4
1954	30.1	30.4	25.7	16.2

	PETROLEUM (1,000 tons)			BAUXITE (1,000 tons)			
	TRINIDAD			BRITISH GUIANA Bauxite Ore		JAMAICA EXPORTS	
	Production (Crude)	Imports (Crude)	Exports (Refined)	Production	Exports	Bauxite Ore	Alumina
1936-38 Average	2,078	65	1,923	339	282	—	—
1950	2,767	1,509	3,665	1,652	1,583	—	—
1951	2,889	2,232	4,361	2,074	2,003	—	—
1952	3,037	2,389	4,657	2,388	2,286	412	—
1953	3,147	2,319	4,764	2,275	2,115	1,139	28.8
1954	3,328	2,315	4,665	2,310	2,126	1,733	106.4

Sources: (Agriculture and Mining): *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, No 22; I.B.R.D., *Economic Development of British Guiana*.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

FINANCE

Exchange Rates.—The unit of currency in Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad and the Leeward and Windward Islands is the British West Indies dollar; in Jamaica, the £ sterling; and in British Honduras, the British Honduran dollar. Exchange rates are as follows:

B.W.I. \$1 = 4s. 2d.

£1 = B.W.I. \$4.80

B.H. \$1 = 5s.

£1 = B.H. \$4.0

For reciprocal arrangements regarding the currencies of the Eastern Caribbean Group and Jamaica, see p. 763.

TOTAL PUBLIC REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(£'000)

TERRITORY	1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Barbados . . .	2,746	2,294	2,866	2,380	3,108	2,677	3,209	2,741
Br. Guiana . . .	5,504	5,415	6,759	6,468	7,265	7,081	8,021	8,393
Br. Honduras . . .	1,230	906	1,230	1,227	1,442	1,382	1,261	1,255
Jamaica . . .	13,798	14,347	13,925	14,153	15,075	16,287	16,534	16,251
Cayman Is. . .	75	73	96	94	—	—	—	—
Turks and Caicos Is. . .	121	143	78*	78*	73*	63*	61†	61†
Leeward Islands. . .								
Antigua . . .	765	726	878	868	1,039	960	1,181	1,181
St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla . . .	640	583	769	707	854	824	904	868
Montserrat . . .	168	149	123	137	176	178	—	—
Virgin Is. . .	73	52	80	66	106	102	81†	81†
Trinidad & Tobago . . .	12,331	11,014	13,914	13,019	14,188	13,877	15,467	15,437
Windward Islands . . .								
Dominica . . .	426	437	495	369	467	391	455	428
Grenada . . .	821	800	808	789	814	906	963	947
St. Lucia . . .	684	736	850	723	589	604	649	610
St. Vincent . . .	455	483	432	439	581	546	565	563
Bahamas . . .	2,044	1,659	2,397	2,414	2,611	2,712	2,831†	3,102†
Bermuda . . .	2,368	2,077	2,584	2,647	2,747	2,667	2,976	3,389

Notes Figures up to and including 1953 are actuals, except those marked * which are revised estimates. The 1954 figures are revised estimates, except those marked † which are the original estimates.

Figures include C.D. and W. receipts and expenditure and grant-in-aid receipts. Expenditure figures for 1951-54 include any expenditure from surplus balances. Loan Expenditure, whether financed from loan funds or from advances pending loans, is excluded throughout.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT 1952-54

(£ million)

	1952				1953				1954			
	Sterling	Dollar Area	Other Non-Sterling Area	Total	Sterling	Dollar Area	Other Non-Sterling Area	Total	Sterling	Dollar Area	Other Non-Sterling Area	Total
<i>West Indies (including Bermuda and Bahamas):</i>												
Imports f.o.b.	75	38	10	123	72	35	9	116	74	37	12	123
Exports f.o.b.	61	20	3	84	74	20	3	97	77	24	4	105
U.K. Grants to territories	5	—	—	5	4	—	—	4	3	—	—	3
Other invisibles	-1	+20	-1	+18	-5	+23	-2	+16	-10	+26	-2	+14
	-10	+2	-8	-16	+1	+8	-8	+1	-4	+13	-10	-1

Source: *The Colonial Territories, 1954-55*. Cmd. 9489.

The following figures give in greater detail and in local currency the revenues and expenditures of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras and Trinidad:

BARBADOS
(B.W.I. \$'000)

	1950-51 (1950)	1951-52 (1951)	1952-53 (1952)	1953-54 (1953)	1954-55 (1954)
Total Revenue, of which . . .	10,866.9	13,181.3	13,757.8	14,155.5	13,672.2
Taxation	3,838.7	4,792.9	6,056.2	6,083.5	5,730.0
Customs and Excise	5,465.2	6,683.6	5,966.0	6,275.0	6,145.0
Total Expenditure	9,642.7	11,010.4	11,423.9	12,543.6	12,905.5

Figures include C.D. and W. grants and expenditure. The figures for 1953-54 are revised estimates, and for 1954-55 estimates.

BRITISH GUIANA
(B.W.I. \$'000)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Total Revenue, of which . . .	25,198.9	29,855.4	32,283.5	36,186.6
Direct Taxation (Income Tax) . . .	6,677.7	8,145.6	11,506.7	12,284.4
Indirect Taxation	14,649.1	16,902.0	16,152.4	18,759.1
Total Recurrent Expenditure . . .	24,776.0	28,459.4	31,393.5	34,525.2

Figures exclude C.D. and W. grants and expenditure from surplus balances. General Revenue Balance at December 31st, 1954 was B.W.I. \$9,882,065.

The Funded Public Debt at December 31st, 1954 amounted to B.W.I. \$34,940,625 (excluding liability in respect of outstanding Railway Permanent Annuities and Perpetual Stock involving an annual charge of B.W.I. \$84,378). The value of the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Debt was B.W.I. \$5,738,614.

BRITISH HONDURAS
(B.H. \$'000)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
"True" Revenue, of which . . .	3,535.2	3,636.4	4,004.7	3,885.1
Internal Taxation	1,107.6	1,269.3	1,261.7	1,228.6
Customs	1,879.4	1,696.9	1,881.4	1,804.4
Total Revenue, of which . . .	4,883.9	4,921.2	5,768.0	5,330.2
C.D. and W. and Special Grants . .	1,348.8	1,019.6	1,664.8	1,431.9
"True" Expenditure	3,326.4	3,625.2	3,749.1	3,858.0
Total Expenditure	4,441.3	4,907.3	5,528.4	5,339.7

The Public Debt at the end of 1954 was B.H. \$2,121,512, made up as follows: Local Loan issued B.H. \$474,350, Inter-Colonial Loans B.H. \$1,432,875; Colonial Development Loans B.H. \$214,287.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (B.W.I. \$'000)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Ordinary Revenue, of which	57,947·4	66,036·3	66,859·4	72,394·7
Income Tax	22,348·5	27,292·2	26,922·7	—
Customs and Excise	19,315·3	20,419·7	21,280·4	—
Extraordinary Revenue, of which	1,239·5	749·0	1,241·4	1,277·3
C.D. and W. Grants	1,201·0	687·5	1,134·9	—
Ordinary Expenditure	50,327·2	57,945·2	60,591·5	67,640·9
Extraordinary Expenditure, of which	2,541·6	4,543·7	6,018·4	5,246·0
C D. and W. Schemes	943·8	911·3	2,102·8	—
Expenditure from Surplus Balances	1,579·2	3,529·3	3,690·4	—

The Public Debt at December 31st, 1953 amounted to B W I. \$53,271,825.
Sources *Colonial Reports: Quarterly Economic Report* (Trinidad).

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS AVAILABLE UNDER THE COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT, 1955

	UNSPENT BALANCE OF PREVIOUS ALLOCATION	NEW ALLOCATION	TOTAL
<i>Caribbean Area.</i>	£	£	£
Barbados	224,000	500,000	724,000
British Guiana	1,144,000	3,000,000	4,144,000
British Honduras	317,000	1,250,000	1,567,000
Jamaica	1,229,000	3,000,000	4,229,000
Dependencies of Jamaica	33,000	150,000	183,000
Trinidad	530,000	250,000	780,000
Leeward Islands			
Leewards General	42,000	30,000	72,000
Antigua	116,000	680,000	796,000
St Christopher-Nevis	97,000	400,000	497,000
Montserrat	54,000	180,000	234,000
Virgin Islands	80,000	100,000	180,000
Windward Islands			
Windwards General	67,000	220,000	287,000
Dominica	89,000	820,000	909,000
Grenada	147,000	540,000	687,000
St. Lucia	150,000	1,130,000	1,280,000
St Vincent	54,000	540,000	594,000
West Indies General	246,000	770,000	1,016,000
	4,619,000	13,560,000	18,179,000

* The figures show the estimated balance as at 31st March, 1955, on the basis of issues by the Colonial Office but are liable to adjustment later.
Source Cmd. 9462 (April, 1955).

EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

BRITISH GUIANA ('000 B.W.I.\$)	BRITISH HONDURAS ('000 B.H.\$)	JAMAICA (£'000)	TRINIDAD ('000 B.W.I.\$)
<i>1954</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>1954</i>
Rice 9,226.6	Mahogany (Logs and Lumber) 1,559.7	Sugar 11,329.4	Sugar 28,506.2
Rum 2,335.2	Cedar (Logs and Lumber) 269.1	Fruits and Veggies 6,813.2	Coffee 3,865.3
Sugar 41,429.5	Pine Lumber 1,458.3	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices 3,291.7	Cocoa 15,106.6
Molasses 1,032.1	Chicle 1,009.4	Beverages and tobacco 1,359.5	Natural Asphalt 2,077.8
Bauxite 23,234.6	Grapefruit (Canned and oil) 983.8	Metalliferous ores and metal scrap 5,858.4	Crude Petroleum 12,378.6
Diamonds 1,198.6	Oranges (Canned and oil) 131.7		Petroleum refined products 171,207.5
Wood and Timber 2,233.9	Maize 104.1		Pitch, asphalt and road oils 9,585.1
Gold 916.9	Sugar 145.3		
	Coconuts and Copra 171.3		

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE BETWEEN CHIEF COUNTRIES (Percentages of Total)

<i>Imports:</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>Imports:</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>Imports:</i>	<i>1954</i>	<i>Imports:</i>	<i>1954</i>
U.K 47.0		U.K 35.10		U.K 41.6		U.K 37.9	
U.S.A. 13.6		U.S.A. 33.37		U.S.A. 16.7		Venezuela 25.0	
Canada 10.2		Canada 4.33		Canada 13.6		Canada 9.2	
		Trinidad 6.97				U.S.A. 8.6	
<i>Exports:</i>		<i>Exports:</i>		<i>Exports:</i>		<i>Exports:</i>	
U.K 36.7		U.K 41.8		U.K 54.4		U.K 39.4	
Canada 38.8		U.S.A. 19.4		U.S.A. 14.5		Brazil 9.4	
B.W.I. 13.6		Jamaica 21.6		Canada 17.1		Canada 5.9	
		Canada 2.3				Netherlands Possess. 4.9	

Sources. *Colonial Reports*, Barclays Bank D.C.O., *Overseas Reviews*.

VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	VALUE OF TOTAL IMPORTS (£ million C.I.F.)*								
	BAHAMAS	BARBADOS	BERMUDA	BR GUIANA	HONDURAS	JAMAICA	LEEWARD ISLANDS	TRINIDAD	WINDWARD ISLANDS
1936-38 Average	1.11	2.10	2.03	2.23	0.880	5.81	0.712	6.84	0.710
1950	6.14	8.06	8.21	11.7	2.20	22.7	2.79	35.1	3.94
1951	7.65	10.8	10.6	13.9	3.10	31.0	2.86	45.6	4.88
1952	8.82	11.3	11.4	17.2	3.17	36.2	3.28	50.8	5.12
1953	8.79	9.71	11.9	15.0	2.94	35.8	3.17	49.2	4.29
1954	9.40	10.1	12.5	16.7	2.85	37.2	3.26	52.0	4.45
	VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS (£ million F.O.B.)								
	†								
1936-38 Average	0.192	1.49	0.148	2.69	0.636	4.63	0.682‡	6.88	0.676§
1950	0.902	5.76	0.963	10.7	1.19	16.0	2.56	37.0	2.79
1951	1.02	7.39	1.36	12.3	1.56	17.9	2.15	44.7	3.15
1952	1.21	8.32	1.49	17.1	1.55	18.8	3.73	48.0	3.70
1953	1.39	8.50	2.39	17.4	2.14	26.1	4.03	53.5	3.40
1954	1.31	8.42	3.32	17.8	1.81	33.7	2.60	54.6	4.09

* Prior to 1954 figures exclude bullion, specie and currency notes, but include locally produced gold, subsequently the gold and monetary items omitted from the U.N. Standard International Trade Classification (with the exception of locally produced gold) are excluded. † Figures exclude ships' stores and bunkers ‡ Includes Dominica (in subsequent years Dominica is included in Windward Islands). § Excludes Dominica, which is included in subsequent years

Source: *Digest of Colonial Statistics*, No. 22.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

British Caribbean Air Transport Advisory Council: est. 1954 by the Governments of Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward Islands, which finance the organisation. The Council consists of 1 representative from each territory, and a representative of the United Kingdom as an observer. Its main functions are to promote the development of civil air communications in the British Caribbean area, and advise on such civil aviation matters as may be referred to it by the Governments of the member territories. A Standing Technical Committee of the Council, whose members are the Directors of Civil Aviation of each member Government, the Director of the British Caribbean Meteorological Service, the Resident Surveyor of the Air Registration Board and a representative of the United Kingdom as an observer, meets at least twice a year.

Board of Commissioners of Currency, British Caribbean (Eastern Group): Headquarters Treasury Chambers, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Commissioners: the Financial Secretaries of Barbados, British Guiana, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward Islands

Caribbean Commission: Central Secretariat: Kent House, Port of Spain, Trinidad; Sec. Gen. E. F. H. DE VRIENDT. *See page 737.*

Colonial Development Corporation (West Indies) Ltd.: 134 Hope Road, St. Andrew, Jamaica; Regional Controller (Caribbean) A. C. GRIEVE.

Development and Welfare Organisation in the West Indies and British Section, Caribbean Commission. Headquarters. Hastings House, St. Michael 18, Barbados;

Comptroller Sir STEPHEN LUKE, K.C.M.G.; Administrative Secretary C. A. GROSSMITH, C.M.G., O.B.E. *See page 736.*

Regional Economic Committee for the West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras: Secretariat; Hastings House, St. Michael 18, Barbados, est. 1951; the Committee consists of 1 member appointed by each participating Government. It advises Governments on all economic matters of regional significance, and is a means for the exchange of information between them, Executive Sec. J. S. MORDECAI, C.M.G. *See page 738.*

TRADE ORGANISATIONS

British West Indies Citrus Growers' Association: Kingston, Jamaica; Chair G. G. R. SHARP, O.B.E.

British West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): 146 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica; Chair R. L. M. KIRKWOOD.

Incorporated Chambers of Commerce of the British Caribbean: P.O. Box 499, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Pres. ARTHUR H. HALE; Sec. W. C. RENNIE.

West Indian Limes Association (Inc.): Department of Agriculture, St. Clair, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.): 54 Long Street, St. John's, Antigua.

PRESS

Caribbean Press Association: Kent House, Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1947; Pres. S. G. FLETCHER.

RELIGION

The following Christian denominations are represented in the West Indies: the Anglican Communion, Church of Scotland, Methodist Church, Congregational Union, Baptist Church, Moravian Church, Presbyterian Church in Canada, Presbyterian Church in Trinidad (Canadian Mission), Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, Lutheran Church, Roman Catholic Church, Salvation Army, Seventh-Day Adventists, Society of Friends.

In addition, there are Jewish communities and synagogues in most colonies, and in British Guiana and Trinidad large communities of Hindus and Moslems.

THE ANGLICAN COMMUNION

The Church of the Province of the West Indies

Bishop of Guiana and Archbishop of the West Indies and Metropolitan: Most Rev. A. J. KNIGHT, Georgetown.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Port-of-Spain: Most Rev. P. F. RYAN, Port-of-Spain.

BARBADOS

GENERAL SURVEY

The island of Barbados ($13^{\circ} 4' \text{ N. lat.}, 59^{\circ} 37' \text{ W. long.}$) has an area of 166 sq. miles and measures about 21 by 11 miles. Through the centre of the island runs a curved ridge rising to heights of over 1,000 ft. To the south of this ridge lies a broad depression, bounded again to the south by a second (lower) ridge which runs east and west and finally drops to sea-level in a series of slopes and terraces. The core of the island is made up of a series of grits, sands and clays upon which lie Miocene and recent coral limestones. There are no volcanic rocks present: this is because the island is a detached portion of the South American continent which was eroded and submerged, with recent limestones and corals laid down during temporary submergence. The island is as a result mostly very flat and bounded by barrier (coral) reefs.

Climate. The climate is surprisingly temperate, the temperature range being only about 4°F. ($76^{\circ}\text{--}80^{\circ}$). At Bridgetown (180 feet) there is a maximum temperature of only 80°F. , with a total rainfall of about 45 inches a year.

Population. In 1953 the population of the island was estimated at 223,000 persons, 7 per cent of whom are white. The capital and chief port is Bridgetown, with a population of 13,700. Speightstown (1,200 inhabitants) is also of importance.

Land Use and Agriculture. Of a total area of 106,500 acres a high proportion—94,346 acres—consists of arable land and pastures. Sugar plantations occupy some 77,000 acres of the agricultural land and small holdings the remainder.

The tendency to monoculture apparent in the region as a whole is more pronounced in Barbados, where cane cultivation and the manufacture of sugar and rum are the only major industries. Both soil and climate are admirably suited to sugar cane which is grown efficiently on smallholdings as well as on estates. Cane acreage harvested by estates in 1953 was 35,982, and by smallholdings 10,000. Total production of sugar in the same year was 151,011.3 tons; of fancy molasses (a speciality of Barbados) 9,740.3 tons. Both production and export of sugar and rum have increased appreciably since the war, due partly to a series of good crops years, partly to a profitable and more assured market for sugar. In 1953 exports were sugar 138,151 tons; rum 660,728 wine gallons, representing a considerable increase over the 1938 export figure of 80,912 tons of sugar and 99,544 wine gallons of rum.

A small amount of cotton is produced, and green and root vegetables, maize, pulses and citrus fruit are produced on smallholdings.

A central Livestock Station and six District Agricultural Stations, built from funds provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945, are doing valuable work in developing dairy farming and improving agricultural methods on small farms. The Government is also trying to expand the fishing industry. A Loan Scheme is in operation which provides loans for the building, repair and maintenance of fishing craft.

Manufacturing. There is little manufacturing industry apart from the manufacture of sugar and rum. Small factories make biscuits, confectionery, margarine, soap,

wax from sugar residue and shirts. There are also servicing and engineering shops for the repair and maintenance of vehicles and machinery, including sugar machinery.

Labour. The problems of unemployment and under-employment are more urgent in this island where the pressure of population on the land is extremely heavy. Population density is now over 1,340 to the sq. mile. As in Jamaica and other British West Indian islands, peasant holdings are often too small to support their owners—it is estimated that there are over 30,000 holdings of less than ten acres, and, apart from subsistence farming and work on sugar estates, there are few industries or activities to absorb surplus labour. The sugar industry is the largest employer, employing about 24,000 persons on estates and in sugar factories during the season, of whom some 10,000 are unemployed during the out-of-crop period. Approximately 1,000 workers a year are allowed to enter the United States for employment on short-term contracts of six months in the first instance. No large-scale emigration to the countries of the Western Hemisphere is possible, since most of these have passed legislation to restrict or ban the entry of immigrants seeking work. While no reliable figures of unemployment are available, an estimate of the distribution of workers in the main occupations in 1953 gave a total of 27,500 males and 29,000 females employed (of whom 14,000 were engaged in domestic and other personal services).

Trade and Finance. The visible balance of trade is always adverse. Invisible earnings in the form of interest received on overseas capital investments, remittances of workers abroad and the tourist industry cover only a part of the deficit. In 1952 and 1953, 40.5 per cent and 40.8 per cent respectively of imports came from the United Kingdom; 15.1 per cent and 16.8 per cent from Canada; and 8.3 per cent and 7.2 per cent from the United States. Destinations of exports were to the United Kingdom 49.4 per cent in 1952, and 73.5 per cent in 1953, Canada 36.0 per cent and 10.6 per cent; and the United States, 0.6 per cent and 2.3 per cent in the two years mentioned.

In 1948–49 and 1949–50 there were budget deficits of \$533,560 and \$736,560. Since 1950–51 revenue has exceeded expenditure in each year. The Tables in the Statistical Section show actual revenue and expenditure over a number of years, including C.D. and W. grants and expenditure. General Revenue Balance at April 1st, 1954 was \$5,376,354.

The Public Debt at December 31st, 1953 was \$3,405,728. The Sinking Funds amounted to \$1,630,462 at the same date.

Development. In 1952 the Government introduced a Five Year Plan of Development and Taxation which was estimated to cost \$16,500,000. Of this sum \$6,000,000 were to be raised from Loan funds, and the balance from available funds, including Colonial Development and Welfare grants. Development projects have included the development and distribution of water resources, the encouragement of food production, agricultural schemes, and the tourist industry, the establishment of a Development Board for secondary industries, housing loans and the improvement of the social services.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Transport. Road communications are adequate, and the condition of the roads good. In 1953 623 miles of road, of which 331 miles were main roads, were maintained by the Department of Highways and Transport. In addition, there are local roads maintained by the parishes through which they run. There are no railways.

Bridgetown is the main port. The airfield is located at Seawell, about 12 miles from Bridgetown.

THE CONSTITUTION

Representative institutions in Barbados date from the Royal Charter granted by Charles I in 1627. The Legislature consists of a Legislative Council whose members are nominated, and an elected House of Assembly. Membership of the former was increased in 1948 from 10 to a maximum of 15. At present there are a President and 13 members, including the Chief Secretary and the Attorney-General.

The House of Assembly consists of 24 members (two members for each parish and two for the City of Bridgetown). In 1943 voting qualifications were reduced and women were given the vote; and in 1950 universal adult suffrage was introduced.

Executive power is vested in the Governor, the Executive Council and the Executive Committee. The Executive Council, presided over by the Governor, consists of the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General (*ex-officio* members), the Premier and three other members. Its duties are now limited to advising the Governor with regard to the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of mercy.

The Executive Committee has become the principal instrument of policy. A step towards ministerial responsibility was taken in 1946 when four members of the House of Assembly whose names were submitted by the Leader of the Majority in the House for membership of the Committee, were made responsible for general policy relating to particular departments, and for the affairs of those departments in the Committee and in the House of Assembly. On February 1st, 1954 the Premier was appointed to the Executive Committee and the four House of Assembly members of the Committee became Ministers with responsibility for most of the departments of government. The Executive Committee's members now consist of the members of the Executive Council, one member of the Legislative Council nominated by the Governor, and the four House of Assembly members, called Ministers. It introduces all money votes, prepares the estimates and initiates all government measures.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir ROBERT ARUNDELL, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The CHIEF SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Other Members: Sir JOHN SAINT, C.M.G., O.B.E., Sir JOHN CHANDLER, Sir ARCHIBALD CUKE, C.B.E., G. H. ADAMS, C.M.G., Q.C. (Premier).

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The members of the Executive Council; Sir ARCHIBALD CUKE, C.B.E., M.L.C., Dr. A. S. CATO, and the following Ministers:

Premier: G. H. ADAMS, C.M.G., Q.C.

Social Services: H. G. H. CUMMINS, C.B.E.

Communications, Works and Housing: M. E. COX.

Trade, Industry and Labour: R. G. MAPP.

Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries: C. E. TALMA.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: Sir ARCHIBALD CUKE, C.B.E.

Ex-Officio Members: The CHIEF SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and 12 nominated members, including the President.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: K. N. R. HUSBANDS.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Chief Secretary: R. N. TURNER, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary and Commissioner of Currency: E. S. S. BURROWES.

Accountant-General: H. S. JERVOIS.

Auditor-General: E. F. L. MORRIS.

Attorney-General: (Vacant).

Solicitor-General: F. E. FIELD.

Postmaster-General: R. A. CLARKE.

Directors of Departments: C. C. SKEETE, O.B.E. (Agriculture), P. D. LOPEZ (Civil Aviation), Major C. G. REED (Education), N. BARRON (Highways and Transport), J. P. O'MAHONY (Medical Services).

POLITICAL PARTIES

The **Barbados Labour Party** under the leadership of Mr. Grantly Adams has a majority in the House of Assembly. Other parties represented in the House are the **Electors' Association**, the **Congress Party** and the **Democratic Labour Party**.

The life of the House of Assembly, originally three years, was extended to five, and elections are therefore due to be held in 1956.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Chief Justice presides over the Superior Courts of the island, i.e. the Courts of Chancery, Common Pleas, Ordinary, Divorce, and Matrimonial Causes, Grand Sessions, the Colonial Court of Vice-Admiralty and the Courts of Escheat and Error which hears appeals from the Assistant Court of Appeal. Appeals lie from the Superior Courts (except the Court of Grand Sessions) to the West Indian Court of Appeal. There is at present a temporary Puisne Judge who exercises the same jurisdiction as the Chief Justice.

The Court of Grand Sessions sits three times a year. Before a person is brought before the Court for trial on a criminal charge a preliminary investigation is conducted by a Magistrate.

In Bridgetown, Magistrates preside over District Police Courts dealing with criminal cases, while there is a Petty Debt Court Judge to preside over civil cases. Outside Bridgetown, Magistrates deal with both types of cases.

Appeal lies from the District Police Courts to the Assistant Court of Appeal in its appellate jurisdiction. This Court has original jurisdiction in cases of debt where the value of the claim exceeds \$96 but does not exceed \$240, and in all pleas of personal action where the claim is over \$48 but does not exceed \$240.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir ALLAN COLLYMORE, Q.C.
Acting Puisne Judge: Hon. J. W. B. CHENERY.
Judges of the Assistant Court of Appeal: Hons. G. L. TAYLOR, H. A. VAUGHAN (*Acting*).
Judge of the Bridgetown Petty Debt Court: A. J. N. HANSCHHELL (*Acting*).

THE PRESS

Barbados Advocate: 34 Broad Street, Bridgetown; f. 1895; daily; circ. (weekdays) 10,000; also *Evening Advocate*; Managing Dir. Hon. V. C. GALE; London Rep. JOSHUA B. POWERS Ltd., 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.
Barbados Observer: Lucas Street, Bridgetown; weekly; Editor W. A. CRAWFORD.
Barbados Recorder: Victoria Street and Middle Street, Bridgetown; thrice weekly; Editor F. J. COLE, London Office 8 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.
Beacon, The: 143 Roebuck Street, Bridgetown; f. 1946; organ of Barbados Labour Party and Workers' Union; weekly; circ. 3,500; Editor: E. DE LISLE YEARWOOD.
Official Gazette: Bridgetown; twice weekly.

BROADCASTING

There is no local broadcasting service, but **Barbados Rediffusion Ltd.** (which took over Broadcast Relay Services Ltd. in 1951), gives sponsored commercial broadcasts and selected B.B.C. Overseas transmissions. Events covered by the British Broadcasting Corporation, such as race meetings and cricket fixtures are transmitted by arrangement between Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd. and Cable and Wireless (West Indies) Ltd., on frequencies sanctioned by the Barbados Government.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barbados Co-operative Bank Ltd.: Bridgetown; privately owned bank incorporated in 1938 with a registered capital of \$240,000.
Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Branch in Bridgetown; Manager: R. B. MACKENZIE; Agency in Speightstown.
Canadian Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King Street West, Toronto 1; Branch in Bridgetown, Manager J. R. RODGER.
Peasants' Loan Bank: Bridgetown; est. 1937 with capital advanced by the Barbados Government of \$480,000, to make loans to peasant farmers.
Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: 360 St. James Street West, Montreal; Branches in Bridgetown and Hastings; Manager (Bridgetown) F. H. B. INCE.
Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank: Bridgetown; f. 1907 with a grant of \$384,000 from the U.K. Treasury to assist the sugar industry. By an Act of 1943 the Bank was authorised to make loans to sugar factories (previously loans had been made to sugar plantations and for cane cultivation only).

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in the territory. Local insurance companies include the following:

BARBADOS

Barbados Fire Insurance Co.: Bridgetown.
Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society: Bridgetown; f. 1840; Sec. A. C. BAILEY.
West Indies Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Bridgetown; Managing Dir. MCD. SYMMONDS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ASSOCIATIONS

Barbados Agricultural Society: Bridgetown; Pres. F. E. C. BETHELL.
Barbados Chamber of Commerce: Bovell and Skeete Building, Lucas Street, Bridgetown, f. 1827; Pres. T. BOWRING; Office Sec. ARTHUR M. JONES; publ. *The Barbados Commercial Journal* (monthly).
Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.): Bridgetown. Other organisations serving the sugar industry, and which are under the chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture, are
Sugar Industry Capital Rehabilitation Reserve Board.
Sugar Industry Price Stabilisation Reserve Board.
Sugar Production and Export Control Board.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANISATIONS

At the end of 1953 there were 9 registered employers' and workers' organisations, of which 6 were active. The employers' organisations were:

Bus Owners' Association, The: its nine members represented most of the smaller bus concessionaires.
Shipping and Mercantile Association, The: composed of 30 local steamship agents and general merchants.
Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados, The: composed of owners of sugar factories and sugar plantations which together controlled about 70 per cent of the industry.

TRADE UNIONS

The main employees' organisations are.

Association of Assistant Teachers in Secondary Schools: with a membership of 50.
Barbados Workers' Union: Paid-up membership at the end of 1953 was 7,859. The Union's members are agricultural and factory workers in the sugar industry and port workers, although some other occupations are represented.
General Workers' Union: This Union, registered in 1953, has restricted its membership to casual Government employees, mainly artisans and labourers.

TRANSPORT

For other details see SURVEY.

Shipping. The following are the chief shipping lines calling at Bridgetown. Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Lamport & Holt Ltd., Saguenay Terminals Limited, Alcoa Steamship Co., the Harrison Line and the Canadian National Steamship Co.

Air Lines. The following air lines operate services to Bridgetown, or maintain offices there: British Guiana Airways Ltd., British West Indian Airways Ltd., British Overseas Airways Corporation, Línea Aeropostal Venezolana and Trans-Canada Air Lines.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

HEALTH

The Central Public Health Authority consists of a General Board of Health and the Director of Medical Services, who is a member of the Board. Each of the 11 parishes has a Board of Commissioners of Health appointed on a parochial basis from the Vestry.

The Barbados General Hospital has accommodation for 332 non-paying and 44 paying patients. The Government also maintains a mental hospital and a leper hospital. Central Government institutions are equipped to deal with all general, medical and surgical cases, while local government institutions deal with minor illness and the care of the aged and infirm.

Preventive medicine is based on the Health Centre system. One such centre has been already established at Speightstown, and there are plans to establish another centre and also to increase the accommodation at the General Hospital.

EDUCATION

The central administration of education is vested in the Director of Education, assisted by the established staff of the Education Department. The Education Board, under the chairmanship of the Director of Education and consisting of 5 members appointed by the Governor, is an advisory body.

There were in 1953, 124 primary schools maintained by the Government and attended by 32,700 pupils. Two modern secondary schools were established in 1952 for children over the age of 11 years. There were also 10 government-aided secondary schools with an attendance of 3,081 pupils, and a number of independent secondary schools. Although there is no school medical service, some free medical, optical and dental treatment is available for children in primary schools.

Steps are being taken to increase school accommodation, which is at present inadequate, and ultimately to introduce compulsory education for all children between the ages of 5 and 14.

A teachers' training college, opened in 1948, provides residential training for 16 men and the same number of women each year.

Vocational Education is provided by a number of agencies which are either controlled, or aided by Government departments. Some training is available under a

scheme by which the Board of Industrial Training awards annual bursaries to 48 young persons, who are then apprenticed for a five-year period to master workmen. The Barbados Technical Institute opened in 1954, was set up to give more advanced technical and vocational training.

Adult and Higher Education. The Barbados Evening Institutes organise courses for adults in academic, commercial and technical subjects in Bridgetown and rural centres. Courses and single lectures for adults in Bridgetown and lectures and discussion groups in rural centres are also organised by a Resident Tutor appointed by the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies (Jamaica).

LEARNED SOCIETIES

Barbados Museum and Historical Society: Bridgetown; est. 1933; the museum possesses valuable collections of books, pictures, models, specimens of birds and fishes, Arawak pottery and Carib stone implements. There is also a Children's Museum.

British Council, The: "Wakefield", Bridgetown, library of reference books, plays, films, film-strips, photographs, tape-recordings, records, reproduction of arts works, etc., for loan to institutions and individuals, Rep. W. LYNNDON CLOUGH, M.A., F.R.G.S.

COLLEGE

CODRINGTON COLLEGE

Founded 1710

The College was founded under the will of General Sir Christopher Codrington to train men for the Ministry of the Church of England. It was affiliated to Durham University in 1875, when Classical studies were included in the curriculum. In 1946 the College was recognised as the Provincial Theological College of the West Indies.

In 1955 the Community of the Resurrection assumed responsibility for it.

Teaching staff 4, students 32.

Principal: Rev. Fr. JONATHAN GRAHAM, C.R., M.A.

Vice-Principal and Treasurer: Rev. ANSELM GENDERS, C.R., M.A.

BRITISH GUIANA

GENERAL SURVEY

EXTENDING approximately from the Equator to 8° N. lat. and from 56–62° W. long., the territory of British Guiana covers some 83,000 sq. miles. With the two eastern neighbours, Dutch Guiana (Surinam) and French Guiana, which much resemble each other in geography, the three Guiana territories are the only foreign possessions on the South American mainland. Bounded to the north-west by Venezuela and to the south-west and south by Brazil, the frontiers of British Guiana correspond for the most part with watersheds of rivers: on the west, the boundary follows the limit of the Venezuelan Orinoco system, and on the south and west the divide between the smaller Guianan (north-flowing) rivers, and the Amazon system.

The territory is in the main a low plateau, between 1,000–2,000 ft. in altitude, and composed of the ancient crystalline basement rocks—granites, schists, etc.—which occur throughout most of eastern South America and form the primitive nucleus of the continent. To the north, erosion has reduced the surface to a low-lying coastal plain, upon which occur deposits of recent rocks disposed in shallow, horizontal layers, whilst along the coast itself considerable quantities of silt and coarser sands are being rapidly built up by deposition from the heavily charged river waters, and from the effects of sea currents, which carry the silt of the Amazon river north-westwards towards the Guiana coast. Consequently the coastal zone, some 500 miles long, has a line of shallow lagoons and partly dried-out basins, mangrove swamps, river bars and coastal sandspits.

In the extreme south, a thick layer of sandstone is superimposed upon the crystalline plateau surface, producing a surface topography of isolated, flat-topped, steep-sided hills, sometimes of considerable height—the largest being Mt. Roraima (8,620 ft.) which is the meeting-place of the Venezuelan-Brazilian-Guiana frontier. On the geological map, British Guiana would thus give the impression of a sandwich—a central zone of ancient rocks, overlain to the south by sandstones (cretaceous in age—i.e. similar to those of the Weald); and to the north by recent alluvial deposits. The marked differences in resistance to erosion offered by the rock sequences is responsible for a number of rapids and irregularities in river level. Where the rivers flow from resistant to softer rock, falls are often produced—the most imposing being the Kaieteur falls on the Potaro tributary of the Essequibo river (741 ft.). Frequency of rapids and falls is a considerable disadvantage to travel, which in the interior is almost exclusively confined to the rivers, owing to the impenetrable tropical forest.

As an area of, in the main, low-lying land, and situated almost on the Equator, temperatures are uniformly high, ranging from 75–85° F. throughout the year, with only slight monthly variation. Inland the mean is 82° F. and on the coast 80° F. Altitude produces some slight modification in the far south and west; and on the coast, there is a cooling effect from the strong sea-breezes. Open to the prevailing north-easterly winds, British Guiana receives an ample rainfall—100 in. or more annually on the coast, and a slightly smaller total to the south. Though no months are entirely without rain, equinoctial months (March–April and September–October) are the wettest

seasons: and between, there are two relatively dry periods—a “little summer” occurring in January and February (during which time a good deal of crop planting usually takes place) and May–August, which is the principal dry season.

With these climatic conditions of damp heat, the lowlands are mainly covered in equatorial forest—a dense tangle of tall palms, hardwood trees, lianas, and parasites, with a thick carpet of rotting vegetation at ground level. Near the coast, mangrove swamp is common, except where some of the alluvial basins have been artificially drained to make plantations. In the south, where the plateau is higher and rainfall smaller in amount, the forest gives place to savanna-tropical grassland, with varied species of grasses, some tall, some short, and scattered clumps of trees. Generally speaking, however, dense forest covers over three-quarters of the country, and many parts are totally unexplored. Including mangrove growths, some 85 per cent (or 70,000 sq. miles) of British Guiana is forested.

The chief occupation in British Guiana is plantation agriculture. The heavy alluvial soils of the northern coastlands are very productive if adequately drained, and the earliest European settlers (from Holland) constructed elaborate “polders” with high-level drainage canals, reminiscent of coastal Holland.

W.B.F.

POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT

The Colony is divided into three counties. Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice. Both Georgetown the capital (population 87,279), and New Amsterdam (population approximately 13,000) lie on the coast. The estimate of population at Dec. 31st, 1954 (excluding Amerindians) was 460,000, distributed among the following racial groups. East Indians 221,382; Persons of African descent 169,785; Persons of Mixed descent 52,656; Portuguese 8,577; Europeans other than Portuguese 4,165; Chinese 3,435.

There are no complete year-to-year statistics of employment. The following figures show numbers employed in certain industries in the course of 1954; *Sugar*: approximately 22,054; employment varies with the time of the year, *Factories* 5,845, *Rice Mills*, employment is seasonal. It varied from 509 to 1,003 in the course of the year; *Bauxite* 2,596 at the end of the year, *Timber*: according to the 1946 Census 4,157 persons were engaged in the extraction of timber. The lowest number employed in sawmills in any one month of 1954 was 1,150; *Government Services*. 4,896.

AGRICULTURE

British Guiana shares development problems attending the expansion into an unknown and inhospitable backland with some of the mainland Latin American countries. As is still the case with Brazil and Venezuela, the large majority of its population is hemmed in along the coast, while vast areas of the interior remain virtually unexplored. Of its 83,000 square miles of territory only 0.5 per cent of the total (or 7.4 per cent of the coastal plain), in which approximately 94 per cent of the population lives, is under cultivation. This population is further concentrated in a

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

particular area of the coast, between the Corentyne and Essequibo rivers, in the east of the Colony.

The coastal region is deeply divided by rivers, the wide estuaries of which make communication between one section of the coast and another difficult. The level of the land is below high tide level, and, in order to keep back the sea, extensive land reclamation and drainage systems are necessary.

Agriculture is the chief occupation, and the population is mainly rural, although underemployment in the countryside has led to a drift in recent years to the towns. In 1952 the working population, estimated at 160,700, was distributed as follows: 71,500 in agriculture, 4,600 in mining; 25,300 in manufacturing; 13,600 in trade and finance; and 45,700 in construction, transport, government services and other occupations.¹ The main short-term problem is to provide sufficient farming land in the coastal zone for a rapidly increasing population, the longer-term problem is concerned with the gradual penetration into the interior—a task which must be preceded by survey work, the building of roads and large-scale forest clearance.

The two main crops grown on the coast are sugar and rice: the former on plantations; the latter chiefly on the smallholdings of the East Indian community. The country's economy is heavily dependent on sugar. Seventeen sugar estates covering an area of approximately 86,600 acres, produce 98 per cent of the Colony's cane output, and sugar provides some 50 per cent of the total value of exports. However, while sugar production is static, that of rice is expanding. The Colony exported in 1954 36,609 long tons of rice out of a total of 58,004 long tons delivered to the Rice Marketing Board.² Its markets are mainly the Eastern Caribbean area, but Jamaica has arranged for the purchase of British Guiana rice in 1955 and 1956. The Rice Marketing Board, set up in 1922, is the sole authority for the sale of rice in the Colony and abroad. About 137,000 acres were under rice cultivation in 1954.

Subsistence crops, which include coconuts, ground provisions, fruit, cocoa, coffee and tobacco are also grown. The exploitation of timber and the raising of livestock are carried on in the interior. Estimates of livestock in 1953 were: 170,000 head of cattle, 40,600 sheep, 9,600 goats and 21,700 pigs.

Three land reclamation schemes are in hand which, it is estimated, will add about 67,000 acres to the cultivated area in the coastal zone, and provide land for the settlement of 3,000 new farmers and for enlarging uneconomical holdings of less than ten acres. One of these schemes, the Mahaicony/Abary Rice Development Scheme, is operated by the British Guiana Rice Development Company, a government-sponsored organisation, largely financed by the Colonial Development Corporation. This Company also operates a number of large rice mills. Mechanised cultivation of rice, introduced in this region during the war when supplies from Asia were cut off, has proved a success. Further schemes have been put forward for the control of drainage and irrigation over considerable areas of the coast between the main rivers. If carried out, they will eventually make available approximately one million acres of fertile land for intensive cultivation, particularly of rice. In the meantime, a soil survey of the coastal regions is being carried out by the University of Maryland, with funds advanced by the Foreign Operations Administration of the United States.

The longer-term task of exploiting the mineral and agricultural wealth of the interior is still only in the initial

stages. While the International Bank Mission, which visited the country in 1953, agreed that work would have to be concentrated on the coastal strip, it nevertheless recommended the extension of rice growing and mixed farming in the coastal backlands and the swamps along the river banks; and the extension and improvement of the livestock industry in the interior of Berbice County, and in the Rupununi Savannas, far to the south-west. Nevertheless, a beginning is being made on the tremendous task of developing the country's untapped resources. As a preliminary measure the Government is carrying out surveys of the interior to prepare the way for major agricultural and mineral development.

FORESTS

More than four-fifths of the total land area is covered in forests, which produce a number of varieties of hard timbers. Logging and milling are carried on by some nine large companies, including British Guiana Timbers Ltd. This Company, which is financed by the Colonial Development Corporation, has acquired concessions for the large-scale development of timber in the area known as the Bartica Triangle, on the Essequibo estuary. There are also a number of small logging operators. The industry has suffered as a result of the fragmentation of the accessible forest into a very large number of small concessions, but legislation passed in 1953 is designed to bring the forests of the country more effectively under the control of the Forest Department, to stop fragmentation, and introduce more orderly exploitation of timber stands. The most valuable wood exported is greenheart, used mainly in the shipbuilding industry. In spite of its vast timber resources, British Guiana imports white pine, and one of the Mission's recommendations was that local supplies of soft hardwoods should be used in the building, furniture and other local industries.

MINING

The chief minerals at present being exploited are bauxite, gold and diamonds. British Guiana is the second-largest producer of bauxite in the world, producing about one-fifth of the world's output. The bauxite area is believed to extend from Kwakwani on the Berbice, north-westwards to the mouth of the Essequibo River. Three companies are at present in operation, and the centre of the industry is Mackenzie. The mineral is exported in the form of dried ore to Canada, and calcined ore to the United States and Europe. In 1954 exports amounted to 2,126,000 tons, valued at \$23.2 million. Gold and diamonds are recovered by dredging operations in the network of rivers extending west of the Essequibo, and as far south as the Kaieteurian plateau. About 85 per cent of the gold is produced by British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., in which the Colonial Development Corporation has an interest. Diamonds are recovered mostly by private operators. The mining of columbite is being started. The deposits, which are located over a wide area, are extensive.

Recent surveys have shown the presence of a number of other minerals, including manganese and iron ore, chromium and titanium. Silica sand and kaolin occur in the white sand areas adjoining the coastal plain. Deposits of monazite (a radio-active mineral containing thorium and, sometimes, uranium) have been discovered in the Rupununi District. Lateritic iron ore, estimated at some 920 million tons, is found in the Iron and Wamara Mountains between the Berbice and the Demerara. The grade of ore discovered is still too low for commercial exploitation. In 1955 the Government leased an area of some sixty

¹ I.B.R.D., *The Economic Development of British Guiana*, Report of a Mission. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1953. Estimate based on 1946 Census.

² D.W.O., *Development and Welfare in the West Indies* 1954. Col. 320

square miles in the North-West District to a company which is to engage in the mining of manganese and associated mineral deposits.¹ Manganese deposits in British Guiana are believed to be among the largest in the world.

MANUFACTURING

The main industries are sugar manufacture, saw-milling and rice-milling. The other factories in operation produce the light consumer goods—cigarettes, beer, soft drinks, fats, edible oils and clothing—which are currently manufactured in other colonies of the Region.

DEVELOPMENT

A Ten-Year Development Programme was launched in 1946 which, in addition to substantial allocations for education, health and social welfare, provided for drainage and irrigation works, the development of the interior and the development of agriculture and communications. Grants received under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts of 1940 and 1945 amounted, at December 31st, 1953, to approximately £4.7 million. In addition other sums were received from the same source for specific projects. The I.B.R.D. Mission, while approving the main trend of development, considered that greater emphasis should be placed on economic expansion. It recommended an investment of £14 million over the five years 1954–58, about 70 per cent of which would be spent on agriculture, transport and communications, and the remainder on forestry, industrial projects, electric power, housing and public works. In 1954 the British Guiana Government announced draft proposals for the first two years of a Five-Year Plan, based on, but accelerating the Mission's recommendations. The two-year programme will cost approximately £9.2 million (\$44 million), of which over £3 million will be spent on transport, communications and public works; over £2.5 million on agriculture, forestry, drainage and irrigation schemes, £2.5 million for social development, and £1 million for agricultural and industrial credits to be administered by the recently established British Guiana Credit Corporation. As a first step the United Kingdom Government agreed to make available a further grant from C.D. and W. funds of £3,125,000, and provide facilities for loans to be raised as required in London up to some £3,417,000.²

The remainder of the sum was to be found by the British Guiana Government from unspent loan balances and general revenue balance. Greater emphasis is now being placed on expansion of smallholding cultivation, as opposed to plantation development. An Economic Council has been set up to supervise the various schemes, and it was proposed also to appoint regional committees with advisory and executive powers.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are two short railway lines, one running east from Georgetown for a distance of 60½ miles, to Rosignol on the west bank of the Berbice River, opposite New Amsterdam, and another 18½ miles long, from Vreed-en-Hoop on the Demerara River opposite Georgetown, to Parika on the east bank of the Essequibo.

There are approximately 260 miles of main roads in the coastal area, and some 58 miles of branch roads. Road mileage to points in the interior is approximately 244. More than 400 miles of trails are also maintained in the

Rupununi Savannas, some of which have been surfaced and are open to traffic all the year.

Atkinson Field on the Demerara is the only international airport. There is a landing pool at Georgetown, and a number of landing grounds in the interior, and landing pools on the rivers serve to maintain contact with settlements far in the interior.

The main ports are Georgetown, New Amsterdam and Springlands (on the Corentyne). River transport is important. The three main rivers—the Essequibo, Demerara and Berbice—are navigable by vessels of moderate draught for 35, 60 and 100 miles respectively. Although navigation on most of the rivers is interrupted frequently by rapids, there are long stretches in the upper rivers which can be navigated by launches. Ferry services are maintained across the estuaries of the main rivers.

THE CONSTITUTION

Following the recommendations of a constitutional commission in 1928 a Legislative Council was created which with the Governor as President, had ten official and 19 unofficial members (of whom 14 were elected and five nominated by the Governor). The Legislative Council thus had an unofficial, but not an elected majority. The Executive Council was increased, and consisted of the Governor, six official members and five nominated members of whom two were elected members of the Legislative Council.

Changes introduced in 1943 gave unofficial members in the Executive, and elected members in the Legislative Councils a majority, but responsibility for deciding and carrying out policy still rested with appointed officials. In 1945 the franchise qualifications were reduced. On the basis of the recommendations of a constitutional commission appointed in 1950 a new Constitution was drafted providing for a bi-cameral legislature with a lower chamber, the House of Assembly, which was to consist of three *ex-officio* members, 24 members elected by universal adult suffrage and a Speaker appointed from outside the House, and a State Council, with members appointed by the Governor (nine in his discretion, two on the recommendation of the six Ministers elected from the House of Assembly, and one after consultation with the independent and minority party members of the House of Assembly). The new Executive Council was to consist of the Governor, three *ex-officio* members, one member elected by and from the State Council to be Minister without Portfolio, and six members of the House of Assembly elected from amongst their number to be Ministers responsible for government departments, one of whom was to be the Leader of the House.

Elections under the new Constitution were held in April, 1953. The irresponsibility of the Party which won a majority of seats made it necessary for the United Kingdom Government to suspend the Constitution in October, 1953; and in January, 1954 an interim government was set up consisting of an Executive Council of three *ex-officio* members and not more than seven other members nominated by the Governor, four of whom held portfolios; and a Legislative Council (the members of the Executive Council, a Speaker and 17 appointed members). A Commission of investigation set up after the crisis reported in November, 1954 that responsible government could not be restored while the majority Party retained its leaders, and recommended a "period of marking time in the advance towards self-government". The conclusions of the Commission were accepted by the United Kingdom Government which, nevertheless, considered it "desirable to set

¹ Barclays Bank D.C.O. *Overseas Review* April, 1955.

² D.W.O., *Development and Welfare in the West Indies* 1954.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

some maximum term to the personal appointment of the present members of the Legislative Council without prejudice to when it may be possible to hold elections". The appointments to the interim government are to run for four years from January 1st, 1954.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir PATRICK RENISON, K C M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The CHIEF SECRETARY; The ATTORNEY-GENERAL; The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Nominated Members: Sir FRANK McDAVID, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Portfolios: Agriculture and Forests, Lands and Mines); P. A. CUMMINGS (Portfolios: Labour, Health and Housing); W. O. R. KENDALL (Portfolio: Communications and Works); G. A. C. FARNUM, O.B.E. (Portfolios: Local Government and Social Welfare); L. A. LUCKHOO, Q.C.; R. B. GAJRAJ; R. TELLO.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: Sir EUSTACE WOOLFORD, O.B.E., Q.C.

Members: The CHIEF SECRETARY, THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, other members of the Executive Council, and 16 further members appointed by the Governor. (There is one vacancy.)

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Chief Secretary: F. D. JAKEWAY, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Financial Secretary: F. W. ESSEX.

Development Secretary: J. L. FLETCHER, O.B.E.

Attorney-General: C. WYLIE, Q.C.

Official Receiver, Public Trustee and Crown Solicitor: V. C. DIAS.

Postmaster-General: K. I. R. KIRKPATRICK.

Registrar-General: H. R. HAREWOOD, M.B.E.

Chief Information Officer: A. J. SEYMOUR.

Chairman, Public Service Commission: P. W. KING, O.B.E.

Directors of Departments: A. F. MCKENZIE (Agriculture), W. A. KNIGHT (Audit), J. NICOLE (Civil Aviation), R. A. LEEMING (Drainage and Irrigation), G. H. R. CLOUGH (Education), G. M. STOCKLEY (Geological Surveys), W. T. LORD (Land Settlement), L. A. P. SLINGER, O.B.E. (Medical Services), G. A. R. FARQUHARSON (Public Works).

Commissioners: G. C. L. GORDON (Co-operative Development), L. MAWSON (Housing), W. G. STOLL (Income Tax), J. B. BAMFORD (Interior), T. C. STIBBS (Lands and Mines), J. I. RAMPHAL (Labour), D. L. B. WICKHAM (Local Government), C. H. WARD, O.B.E. (Police).

POLITICAL PARTIES

The participation of political parties in government ceased with the suspension of the Constitution in 1953. Since that date, party activities have been very much restricted.

The elections of 1953 were won by the **People's Progressive Party**, an extreme left-wing organisation founded in 1950 by Dr. Cheddi Jagan. It obtained 18 seats out of 24, the remaining six being divided between a National Democratic Party and Independents. All six Ministers elected by the House of Representatives were drawn from the P.P.P. In October, 1953 a state of emergency was

declared and the Constitution was suspended. While the events leading to the suspension were the result of the actions of Dr. Jagan and his colleagues, the leader of the opposing groups at a press conference in London, 1953 emphasized that the most important reason for the P.P.P.'s success at the polls was the "poverty and squalor and consequent sense of frustration" in which the majority of the people of British Guiana lived. In February, 1955 there was a split within the P.P.P., when the less extremist members deposed Dr. and Mrs. Jagan from their offices of Chairman and Secretary of the Party. It is not yet clear which element will succeed in gaining control.

The **United Democratic Party** has come into being as the result of a merger of the groups opposed to the People's Progressive Party. Its Chairman, Mr. John Carter, has stated that it is neither conservative, liberal nor labour, but stood solely for the implementation of the I.B.R.D. Mission's Report. The Party supports the principle of complete internal self-government for British Guiana within a British West Indian Federation.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of British Guiana consists of the Chief Justice as President of the Court, and five Puisne Judges. Its jurisdiction is both original and appellate. It has criminal jurisdiction in matters brought before it on indictment and a person convicted by the Court has a right of appeal to the Court of Criminal Appeal. The Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters and exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and Admiralty and certain other matters. Under certain circumstances, appeal in civil matters lies to either the Full Court of the Supreme Court, which is constituted by not less than two judges, or the West Indian Court of Appeal.

A Magistrate has jurisdiction to determine claims where the amount involved does not exceed \$250. Appeal lies to the Full Court.

Chief Justice: Hon. F. W. HOLDER, Q.C.

Puisne Judges: Hons. H. J. HUGHES, K. S. STOBLY, R. R. PHILLIPS, N. A. CLARE. (There is one vacancy.)

THE PRESS

British Guiana Bulletin: Georgetown, organ of the Government Information Services; weekly.

Caribia Magazine: Georgetown, annual. London Office: 8 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

Catholic Standard, The: Roman Catholic Cathedral; Georgetown, monthly; circ. 3,500, Editor Rev. F. C. FENN, S.J.

Commercial Review: Georgetown, monthly.

Daily Argosy, The: Bel Air Park, East Coast, Demerara, f. 1880; Progressive Liberal, circ. 17,000, Editor (Acting) C. D. KIRTON.

Daily Chronicle: 24 Main Street, Georgetown, f. 1881; Conservative; circ. 9,500; Editor G. E. WILLOCK, London Reps. S. S. KOPPE & Co. Ltd.

Farm Journal of British Guiana: Georgetown; monthly.

Guiana Graphic: British Guiana Lithographic Building, La Penitence, Demerara; f. 1944 as weekly, daily since 1945; Conservative; circ. 14,000; Editor, A. H. THORNE.

Guiana Times News Magazine: Georgetown; every two months; London Office: 8 Red Lion Square W.C.1.

Labour Advocate, The: Georgetown; weekly.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

Official Gazette: Georgetown; weekly.

Sunday Chronicle: 24 Main Street, Georgetown, f. 1881; Conservative; circ. 18,000; Editor G. E. WILLOCK; London Reps. S. S. KOPPE & Co. LTD.

Sunday Graphic: 65 Robb and King Streets, Georgetown, Demerara; Conservative; circ. 18,000. Editor A. H. THORNE.

Thunder: Georgetown; f. 1950; organ of the People's Progressive Party; weekly.

BROADCASTING

British Guiana United Broadcasting Co. Ltd., operates a broadcasting service under the designation "Radio Demerara". B B C relays and transcriptions and government programmes are broadcast, as well as sponsored programmes.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O. Head Office 54 Lombard Street, London, E C 3; branch in Georgetown; Manager A. M. MAN, 7 other branches

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office 360 St. James Street West, Montreal, 6 branches including 3 in Georgetown.

INSURANCE

British Guiana and Trinidad Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Lots 27/29 Robb and Hincks Streets, Georgetown, British Guiana; f. 1925; Chair. W. S. JONES, Sec. J. H. McB MOORE.

Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Georgetown, British Guiana; f. 1801.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ASSOCIATIONS AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Berbice Chamber of Commerce and Development Association: New Amsterdam; Hon. Sec. E. A. CHAPMAN.

British Guiana Rice Millers' Association: Georgetown; Pres DEOROO MAHAJ, Sec. A. KHAN.

British Guiana Rice Producers' Association: Lot 1, Croal Street, Georgetown; f. 1946; c. 60,000 mems, Pres TITUS P. JAUNDOO, Gen. Sec. VISHNU NARAYAN.

British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association: Lot 201, Camp Street, Georgetown; f. 1942; 7 mem. companies, Managing Dir. W. A. MACNIE, C M G, O. B. E., Sec. W. E. V. HARRISON.

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce: Georgetown; f. 1889, 102 mems. Pres. J. ST. F. DARE, publ. *Commercial Review* (monthly).

Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana: Georgetown

Shipping Association of Georgetown: Georgetown.

TRADE UNIONS

There were at the end of 1954 ten employers' associations and 37 workers' organisations, most of the latter very small. The **Transport Workers' Union**, with an estimated membership of 2,118, was one of the largest. The Manpower

BRITISH GUIANA

Citizens' Association (estimated membership in 1953 of 1,089) was, from 1939 until the formation of a rival organisation by the People's Progressive Party, the chief sugar workers' union. Following the report of the Commission of Enquiry which visited British Guiana in 1954 after the suspension of the Constitution, the T.U.C. sent out a retired trade union leader to assist the unions in the Colony to organise themselves as non-political bodies.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The East Coast Railway (Georgetown to Rosignol) and the West Coast Railway (Vreed-en-Hoop to Parika) were taken over in 1919 by the Transport and Harbours Department, which also operates a lorry transport service.

SHIPPING

The principal lines calling at Georgetown are the Booker Line, Harrison Line, the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the Canadian National Steamships Line, the Alcoa Line, Saguenay Terminals Ltd, and the Netherlands Government inter-colonial steamers plying between Surinam and British Guiana.

AIR LINES

There is one company incorporated locally, British Guiana Airways Ltd, (P.O. Box 102, Georgetown), which operates internal services, including charter flights to the interior, and external services to the Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados and Trinidad.

Other air lines operating services to Georgetown, or maintaining offices there, are: British West Indian Airways Limited, Pan-American World Airways Ltd, K L M. (West Indies Division), Serviços Aéreos Cruzeiro do Sul (which started a service from Manaus to Georgetown in December 1953).

HEALTH

The Central Board of Health of which the Director of Medical Services is the Chairman, is the overriding authority in all matters concerning the health of the Colony.

There were in 1954, 5 Government general hospitals with a total of 1,000 beds; 2 private general hospitals with 266 beds, 19 cottage hospitals, located mainly on the sugar estates and equipped to handle minor cases, with 1,211 beds; and 20 dispensaries (excluding mobile dispensaries and dispensaries for the treatment of leprosy).

The irrigation canals in the coastal area are breeding-grounds for the malaria-carrying mosquito and, until quite recently, malaria was the chief cause of sickness and death. In 1947 a Colony-wide malaria control programme based on extensive spraying with D.D.T. was launched, which proved highly successful. The number of cases of malaria reported in 1953 was only 83, compared with 1,008 in 1951.

EDUCATION

There were at the end of 1954, 293 Government and aided primary schools (15 Government, 9 non-denominational and 269 denominational), with some 89,000 pupils. Most of these schools are in the coastal belt, but 89 cater

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

for the population of the interior, including Amerindian children.

Primary schools provide free education for children from 5 to 16 years of age, and compulsory education for children from 6 to 14 years. Secondary schools (2 Government, 2 aided denominational and about 36 non-aided private) cater for about 7,600 pupils. It is estimated that nearly 80 per cent of the population is literate.

The Government Technical Institute trains industrial apprentices and organises evening classes. Technical and vocational education for women is provided by the Carnegie Trade School for Women and the Fredericks School

of Home Economics. The Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies organises, through its Resident Tutor, lectures and study courses for adults in Georgetown and centres outside the capital.

A Forestry School for the training of sub-professional staff was opened at Bartica in 1953.

The British Council (5 Robb Street, Georgetown) assists cultural and educational groups in the Colony through the distribution of periodicals and educational films to various organisations in Georgetown and the rural districts. It has a library of some 3,000 volumes. Rep. D. E. FREAN.

BRITISH HONDURAS

GENERAL SURVEY

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

THIS TERRITORY, the only British possession on the mainland of Central America, extends from 16–18° N. lat., and from 88–89° W. long., covering an area of 8,866 sq. miles (i.e. about the same size as Wales). Maximum length (N.–S.) is 174 miles, and breadth (E.–W.) 68 miles. The territory is bounded on the north-east by the Mexican province of Quintana Roo (formerly Yucatan), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Ocean.

Much of the south and west of British Honduras is occupied by highland massifs; the Cockscomb Mountains and Great Southern Pine Ridges, which attain 3,750 feet. This highland structure is composed of granites, other igneous rocks and slates, and is drained by a number of short swift rivers flowing eastwards and northwards to the sea. Heavy rainfall, rapid erosion, a thin poor soil and difficulties of communications have prevented much development of this hilly area, which is largely uninhabited except for small Spanish and Indian settlements in one district of San Antonio.

The northern part, comprising a little more than half of the total area, is lower lying, being composed of generally horizontal or only slightly tilted beds of limestones, shales and marls. Heights of the land rarely exceed 500 ft., and the rivers are correspondingly slower-flowing and broader. This northern region offers more opportunities for human activity, and is more developed economically, though still in many places very sparsely peopled.

The entire eastern coastal zone of British Honduras is marked by a low-lying belt of swamps and lagoons, 5–10 miles wide, which has only very recently been raised above sea-level by natural action. Further out to sea varying from 5–20 miles is a line of "cays"—sandspits and low-lying reefs—which greatly hinder navigation even to small ships, and entirely preclude the approach of ocean-going ships to the coast of British Honduras, except at one point opposite Belize, the capital, where there is a single deep-water channel. The coastal lowland area is fringed by mangrove swamp, succeeded inland by brackish lagoons, and low sandy ridges. These latter are largely infertile and carry a poor vegetation of rank tropical grass, unfit for animal pasture, or else a forest cover of pinewoods. Most of the pinewoods are periodically devastated by forest fires.

A special feature of the coastal lowlands is liability to flooding. The rivers erode masses of silt, which are deposited on the plains near the coast and gradually raise the bed of the river above the level of the neighbouring swamp lands by forming natural levées. Cultivated strips, where these occur, are largely placed on the levées and from time to time are overwhelmed by a rush of flood water which simultaneously destroys the levées and enlarges the swamps lying nearby. Floods have recently been increasingly more serious, because of destruction of forest in the interior, which allows more rapid run-off.

Open to the prevailing north-easterly winds, and backed in the interior by hills, British Honduras receives an ample—sometimes heavy—rainfall, that ranges from 50 in. in the northern lowlands to as much as 150–200 in. in the southern hills. 75–100 in. would appear to be average

for much of the inhabited territory of British Honduras, and whilst no season is without rain, there is a marked rainy season from June to October. Temperatures range from 50–95° on the coast, with a mean of about 80° F., whilst the interior shows more variation—reaching over 100° during the day in the dry season (when clouds are absent) but falling further at night. There is something of a winter season during November and December, when cool northerly winds may blow; but in general, lying well within the tropics, temperatures fluctuate more from day to day rather than from season to season. High humidity can be trying during August and September on the coast, and during the dry season forest fires are common—though the fires are usually not spontaneous, being started either by hunters to drive game, or in order to clear patches for cultivation. Largely uncontrolled, these fires cause serious economic loss to the colony. It was for long thought that British Honduras was not affected by the hurricanes that are common in the Caribbean area; but this was disproved by a serious visitation in 1931 when many lives were lost and extensive damage caused. However, it is clear that hurricanes are far less frequent than further east in the West Indian islands.

Apart from the small patches of cultivated land (6 per cent), and the mangrove swamp of the coast (5 per cent), British Honduras is entirely forest-covered. This forest ranges from a stunted, but dense grouping of hardwoods, (cedar, mahogany, sapodilla, rosewood, etc.) lianas, and palms, to an increasingly luxuriant complex of giant palms, hardwoods and parasitic creepers—altogether, one of the most luxuriant forest-growths in the world. Here and there, the forest changes from its primeval, untouched character, to secondary, less luxuriant species, indicating the occurrence of former areas once cleared and occupied by the Maya civilisation, that mysteriously declined after the sixth century A.D.

W.B.F.

POPULATION

At the 1946 Census the racial distribution of the population was: Creoles (mixtures of African and White) 41,053; Mayas 10,030; Caribs (descendants of those deported from St. Vincent in 1797) 4,112; White 2,329; East Indians 1,366; Syrians 128; Chinese 50. Race not stated 152. A 1952 estimate gave the population then as 71,900. The capital Belize, has a population of about 28,000.

LAND TENURE AND AGRICULTURE

The granting by the Crown in the early nineteenth century of unconditional freehold titles to land with no limitation of area, resulted in the establishment of *latifundia*, which is still a characteristic of British Honduran land tenure. Most of the large properties were chosen for their timber resources, but they include the most fertile and accessible land in the country. The Crown still retains approximately 3.3 million acres, of which about half a million acres are considered good agricultural land. Approximately 2.3 million acres are privately owned. The method of acquisition of Crown lands is by means of Location Tickets. Under this system a holder of a

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Location Ticket is compelled to cultivate the land which he applies for and is allotted, by planting at least one-half with permanent crops within five years, and to pay its purchase price (usually in ten semi-annual instalments), the Crown retaining rights to valuable timber and minerals. At the end of five years, the holder is given a permanent title, still subject to the reservation of mineral and certain timber rights to the Crown. In 1953 there were 3,390 Location Tickets in force, covering 62,103 acres.

Of the total land area, forests cover approximately 8,151 square miles. The cutting of timber and collection of *chicle* (the latex of the sapodilla tree used in the manufacture of chewing gum) are the most important activities. The chief exports are mahogany, cedar, pine and smaller quantities of rosewood, balsa and quiamwood. Exports of logs, sawn timber and *chicle* amounted in 1954 to \$4,296,497.

The Maya Indians are the chief subsistence farmers, farming the land with primitive tools, the machete, the machet and the planting-stock. A plot of land is cleared and cultivated for one or two seasons, and then abandoned. The Evans Commission¹ reported in 1948 that, although the area under cultivation appeared to be between 65,000 and 70,000 acres, an aerial survey of the country showed that extensive areas had recently been cultivated and left to revert to bush. The policy of the Agricultural Department is to substitute for the present wasteful methods more settled cultivation, and to endeavour to build up a number of small and medium farms which, it is hoped, may form the basis for further agricultural development. A system of price guarantees and seasonal crop loans has been instituted through its Marketing Board, clearing equipment and operators are provided, and technical advice given.

A most noticeable feature of the economy of British Honduras is its dependence on imported supplies of food, owing largely to the neglect of agriculture for the more lucrative occupation of cutting timber. The Report of the I B R D representative who visited British Honduras in 1954² drew attention to the fact that, over the past twenty-five years, the production and export of several of the main traditional products have decreased substantially, due to various causes - the depletion of accessible resources of mahogany and *chicle*, the ravages of "Panama" disease, which affects bananas; and hurricane damage to coconuts and mahogany. There has in fact been a striking decline in export production per head, even when allowance is made for the possibility of timber being undervalued in export declarations.

CROPS

The chief crops are maize, rice, pulses, bananas, coconuts, sugar cane, yams, pineapples and citrus fruit. Maize, grown on some 15,500 acres, is almost the only subsistence crop produced in excess of local requirements. The estimated acreage under rice in 1954 was 2,200; the acreage under coconuts, 8,000. Exports of coconuts in 1954 were valued at \$118,110, and of copra at \$53,153. Some 3,400 acres only were planted with sugar cane in the same year, and British Honduras is able to export only a fraction of the overall quota of 5,000 tons of sugar allocated to it under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement which it joined in January, 1954. Sugar cane is grown mainly in the Northern District and is processed by one factory, the

capacity of which has recently been increased. Banana production is at present limited to some 500 acres and a negligible quantity, valued at \$513, was exported in 1954. Since the war a determined effort has been made to revive and establish the citrus industry on a sound commercial basis. The chief production area is the Stann Creek Valley. Valencia oranges are now being grown in addition to grapefruit, and artificial fertilisers and mechanically-driven implements for controlling weed growth have been introduced. The value of citrus exports for the three years 1952-54 were: Grapefruit (whole, segments, juices and concentrates) \$807,078, \$798,582, \$983,800. Oranges (whole, canned and concentrates) \$4,605, \$50,537; \$131,682. Some 800 acres were under grapefruit and 3,200 acres under oranges in 1954.

FISHING

The industry is carried on mainly by Caribs, who also do some agricultural work. In 1954 it was estimated that there were 400 full-time and 200 part-time fishermen. Fresh and salted fish, and lobsters are exported to Guatemala and Spanish Honduras, Mexico and the United States. Values of exports in 1954 were: fresh and salted fish \$34,819; lobsters \$106,288.

There is little manufacturing industry. Small factories in Belize produce cigarettes, soap, edible oils, processed lumber, window frames, dinghies and small craft. The canning of citrus fruit is carried out at a factory in Stann Creek, and tannic acid from mangrove bark is manufactured at Corozal.

TRADE

Trade figures show the Colony's overwhelming dependence on outside sources for a very large proportion of its needs. Exports and imports for 1952-54 were:

	1952	1953	1954
	\$	\$	\$
Exports (excluding			
Re-exports) .	5,615,483	6,810,486	6,226,568
Imports .	12,671,851	11,964,015	11,409,568

Imports include butter and fats, rice, flour, milk, meat and meat preparations, as well as clothing and fuel. In 1954 35.16 per cent of total imports were obtained from the United Kingdom, 33.37 per cent from the United States, 4.33 per cent from Canada and 6.97 per cent from Trinidad. Of the total exports 41.8 per cent went to the United Kingdom, 19.4 per cent to the United States, 21.6 per cent to Jamaica, 2.3 per cent to Canada and 1.3 per cent to Trinidad.

BUDGET

Between 1931 and 1950 budget deficits occurred, which were covered by grants-in-aid from the United Kingdom. In each of the years since 1951, however, up to and including 1954, revenue has exceeded expenditure. The Table in the Statistical Section shows "True" and Total Revenue and "True" and Total Expenditure in recent years.

DEVELOPMENT

A Development Plan was initiated in 1945, to which £600,000 was contributed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. This was followed by a further allocation of £850,000 in 1949 (to implement the recommendations of the Evans Report), and of £800,000 in 1952 to complete the second stage of the Plan (1952-55). Loan funds of approximately £600,000 were also raised. The

¹ Report of the British Guiana and British Honduras Settlement Commission, Colonial Office, Cmd. 7533.

² The Economic Development Program of Br. Honduras by David L. Gordon. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Dec. 1954.

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third stage of the Plan (1955-60) is estimated to cost £3 million, and an initial allocation of £1,250,000, to cover the first three years, has been made from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. The main emphasis of the schemes undertaken has been on agriculture and transport. Projects under the first heading already in operation include the Agricultural Department's Central Farm at Baking Pot, Land Use and Geological Surveys, an Agricultural Credit Fund and a Land Clearing Scheme for opening up new areas for permanent cultivation. The Land Use Survey was completed in 1954. The present projects for development were approved by the I.B.R.D. representative, who found that the best prospect for sustained economic growth was in the opening up of the country's unutilized agricultural land, and in the improvement of farming methods and market organisation.

COMMUNICATIONS

The completion in 1954 of the 32½ mile long Humming Bird Highway marked another stage in the opening up of the country. There is now all-weather road communication between Stann Creek and the agriculturally important Stann Creek Valley (south), El Cayo and Benque Viejo (west), Belize (east), Orange Walk and Corozal (north) and Chetumal in Mexico. There are 280 miles of all-weather main roads, 131 miles of feeder roads, 6 miles of cart roads usable by motor traffic most of the year, and 151 miles of government-maintained trails. In addition, there is an unknown but considerable mileage of private roads built by logging contractors, to which the public have access. The main port is Belize—there are no docks or deep-water quays, and cargo is transported to and from ships in barges.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of 1935 (which provided for an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council, and adult suffrage with a small income qualification) remained in force, with amendments, until 1954, when a new Constitution was introduced. The 1954 Constitution provides for an Executive Council with three *ex-officio* and six unofficial members. The latter are elected by members of the Legislative Assembly from amongst their number; and at least two of the six so elected must be nominated unofficial members. The Legislative Assembly consists of three *ex-officio* members, three unofficial members nominated by the Governor, nine unofficial members elected from nine constituencies, and a Speaker appointed by the Governor from outside the Assembly. On April 1st, 1954 the first elections on a system of universal adult suffrage were held for a new Legislative Assembly. In January, 1955 the first step towards the introduction of a ministerial system was taken, when the Governor assigned to three of the elected members the responsibility of steering the business of certain departments (grouped as Natural Resources, Social Services and Public Utilities) through the Legislative Assembly, and raising in Executive Council questions relating to these departments. Three associate members share these responsibilities. In August, 1955 a re-grouping of Government departments again took place, by which the responsibilities of the elected members of the Executive Council were further extended.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: C. H. THORNLEY, C.M.G., C.V.O.

BRITISH HONDURAS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: THE GOVERNOR

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the FINANCIAL SECRETARY

Unofficial Members: P. S. W. GOLDSON, H. H. JEX, J. W. MACMILLAN, O.B.E., G. C. PRICE, L. I. A. RICHARDSON, E. W. M. BOWEN.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. N. WOLFFSOHN, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the FINANCIAL SECRETARY

Nominated Unofficial Members: E. W. M. BOWEN, J. W. MACMILLAN, O.B.E., H. T. A. BOWMAN, J. P.

Elected Members: 9

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: T. D. VICKERS

Financial Secretary: T. OATES, M.B.E.

Development Commissioner: G. C. HAMILTON

Accountant-General: D. R. B. GILL

Attorney-General: (Vacant).

Postmaster-General: P. M. EWING.

Directors of Departments: J. W. D. GOODBAN, M.B.E. (Agriculture), L. C. BALDERAMOS (Civil Aviation), E. B. V. BROWN (Education), G. G. SMITH (Medical Services), E. CAFFERY (Information and Communications), D. PEACOCK (Public Works), G. A. ELLIOTT, I.S.O., M.M. (Surveys).

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's United Party (P.U.P.): Founded in 1950, this leftist party is led by L. I. A. RICHARDSON, G. C. PRICE and P. S. W. GOLDSON (all three members of the present Executive Council). In the elections of April 28th, 1954, the Party won eight seats in the Legislative Council, in which there are nine elected members. Because of the Party's avowed anti-colonialism it was feared that a situation similar to that which arose in British Guiana in 1953 might develop. In the months following the elections, however, the elected members co-operated with officials in making the new Constitution work, and in October, 1954, it was decided that three elected members of the Council, with three associates, would be given responsibility for certain groups of departments.

The remaining seat in the Legislative Council is held by a member of the **National Party-Independent Group**.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

District Courts, presided over by a Magistrate or District Commissioner, are established in each of the six magisterial districts. Their jurisdiction is limited to cases where the claims involved do not exceed \$150. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice, and with jurisdiction corresponding to that of the English High Court of Justice. Appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the Privy Council.

The Government of British Honduras has agreed to recognise the Federal Court of Appeal for the Caribbean Colonies when it is established. There will be a right of appeal to this Court from the Supreme Court with a right of ultimate appeal from the Federal Court to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: Hon. E. R. L. WARD

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THE PRESS

Belize Billboard: 1138 Barracks Road, P.O. Box 79, Belize; f. 1946; Nationalist; daily, Sun to Fri. inclusive; circ 2,200; Chair. LINDBERGH GOLDSON; London Office: 122, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

British Honduran: Belize; publ. monthly in English and Spanish by the Public Relations Department; reports on the activities of Government departments and on matters of local interest.

Daily Clarion: 20 Regent Street, Belize, f. 1897, daily, Editor E. A. LAING, London Reps. S. S. KOPPEL & CO LTD

Government Gazette: Church Street, Belize, official; weekly.

BROADCASTING

The Government operates a broadcasting service (B.H.B.S.) which transmits local and foreign news and programmes in English and Spanish.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Office in Belize, Manager N. W. ELLIOT; sub-branch in Stann Creek

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office 360 St James Street West, Montreal, Office in Belize, Manager E. D. BYNOE

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Honduras Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 291, Belize, f. 1918, 57 mems, President. The Hon. E. W. M. BOWEN; Sec. VICTOR KATTAN

British Honduras Development Board: Belize; Chair H.E. The GOVERNOR.

TRADE UNION

The largest trade union, the British Honduras General Workers' Union, is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions through its regional Organisation, the Organización Regional Inter-Americana de Trabajadores (O R I T)

TRANSPORT

(See also GENERAL SURVEY)

SHIPPING

A regular service between Belize and Kingston is maintained by the Cayman Shipping Company. Vessels of the United Fruit Company and of T. & J. Harrison Ltd., call irregularly at Belize.

AIR LINES

Internal services are maintained by

British Colonial Airlines: P.O. Box 320, Fort George Hotel, Belize. The Company also operates services to Chetumal, on the British Honduras-Mexican border, Chair. of the Board RALPH B. ROGERS.

Services to Belize are also operated by British West Indian Airways (B.W.I.A.), Transportes Aéreos Centro Americanos, S.A. (T.A.C.A. International), Servicio Aéreo de Honduras S.A. (S.A.H.S.A.) and Transportes Aéreos Nacionales (T.A.N.).

HEALTH

Malaria, formerly the most prevalent disease, has declined in recent years as the result of semi-annual spraying with D.D.T. undertaken by the Government. There is 1 Government hospital in Belize and one in each of the 5 districts, with a total number of 244 beds. Eleven rural dispensaries are maintained

EDUCATION

There are two Government and 93 grant-aided denominational private schools with a total enrolment of 12,690. In addition, there are 27 non-aided primary schools. The 9 secondary schools are non-aided and denominational. In 1954 the Government opened a training college for teachers in Belize. The normal course of training is two years, followed by post-graduate short-term advanced courses. A Government Technical School also functions in Belize.

A number of scholarships are available at the University College of the West Indies, for students intending to read for degrees. Study courses and lectures are organised by a Resident Tutor of the University College of the West Indies.

JAMAICA

GEOGRAPHICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

THIS island lies at 17° 43'–18° 32' N. lat., and 76° 11'–78° 21' W. long., about 90 miles south of Cuba and some 4,120 miles from London. In area it covers approximately 4,411 sq. miles, whilst its dependencies the Turks, Caicos and Cayman islands, extend over 202 sq. miles. Within the main island itself there are three administrative counties: Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall, subdivided into 14 administrative parishes.

The island is very rugged; of its total area nearly one-half—2,100 sq. miles is over 1,000 ft. above sea level.

In the interior lie three mountain massifs the Blue, Clarendon and Jersalam Ranges, constituting the nucleus of the island, with the first-named reaching a maximum of over 7,000 ft.

All these hills are composed of upfolds of older (cretaceous) rocks, whilst surrounding this interior nucleus of old rocks is a former plateau region which rises to a height of 3,000 ft. and now forms a much dissected plain. This upland occupies nearly four-fifths of the island and is composed of soluble horizontal limestones (Tertiary in geological age like those of the London area) which have been weathered into basin valleys and deep gorges. There remain narrow coastal plains, consisting of elevated reefs, sea beaches, and littoral deposits of late Tertiary or Quaternary age (i.e. like those of East Anglia).

CLIMATE

Due to the mountainous character of the island and the direction (N.E.) of the prevailing rain-bearing winds, heaviest rainfall occurs on the north side of Jamaica. On the northern slopes of the Blue Mountains, rainfall amounts to 220 in. per annum, but at Kingston (on the south coast some 30 miles away) only 29 in. are received. The average temperature of the island at sea-level is 79° F. with a maximum of 88° F., but at 3,000 ft. figures are 68° F. and 75° F. respectively. Hurricanes of great destructive power attaining 80–120 m.p.h. are experienced in the island—particularly in the autumn months. Jamaica lies on one of the regular tracks which these West Indian hurricanes appear to take.

Jamaica's native name is "Xaymaca", which variously means Isle of Springs, Isle of Many Rivers or Land of Wood and Water. In 1953 the population of the island, excluding its dependencies, was estimated as 1,487,000. Estimates (1952) of the Cayman Islands were 7,580, and of the Turks and Caicos Islands 6,600. The capital of Jamaica is Kingston, with an estimated population, together with that of Port Royal, of 142,464.

The Cayman islands (93 sq. miles) are mainly composed of coral limestones. Principal occupations are fishing, turtle hunting and rope-making.

The Turks and Caicos islands (166 sq. miles) are noted for their salt ponds. The two groups consist of limestones of a generally horizontal bedding with low ranges of hill inland. The economy is purely a subsistence one, apart from the commerce in salt.

R.D.

AGRICULTURE

In the decades before the war, Jamaica's economy rested mainly on the export of two major products, sugar and bananas, and the growing of food for local consumption was of secondary importance. While it is still true to-day that the importance of food crops is not sufficiently recognised, much greater attention is being paid to their production and to the need for planning of agricultural development as a whole.

Some of the formidable obstacles to development are inherent in the land itself, others are a result of the disastrous techniques applied in the past. The rugged nature of the terrain (only about one-fifth of which is flat) has resulted in intensive farming of the hillsides, often under a system of shifting cultivation which has destroyed the forest cover and exhausted the soil.

The Agricultural census of 1943 and a sample survey of 1950 give an indication of how land is used and distributed. According to the 1950 Survey some 1,018,000 acres were used for agriculture, of which 423,000 acres were classified as arable, and 595,000 acres as permanent meadows and pastures. Of the remainder forests accounted for some 500,000 acres (of which an estimated 272,000 acres were Government Reserve Forests); 312,000 acres were in part under shifting cultivation, in part unproductive, 878,000 acres were wasteland (some of it potentially productive), and there were some 115,000 acres of built-up land. Classification of holdings by size in the 1943 Census showed great inequality in the distribution of the land. A total of 49,000 smallholdings of from 1 to 10 acres, occupied some 197,000 acres, while 17,400 holdings of from 10 acres to over 1,000 acres occupied 1,576,000 acres. In the light of the development which has taken place since 1950 these figures must be regarded as merely showing the general pattern of land use and distribution.

The I.B.R.D. Mission which visited Jamaica in 1952¹ found great inequality in the efficiency with which land was worked. As a rule the large sugar estates and banana properties, usually located on better land, were very efficient, the smaller holdings were generally inefficient, due partly to their location on less fertile land, partly to the lack of adequate farming techniques, tools and fertilisers, partly to the form of tenure. Much of the land is leased on yearly terms, a system which does not give the tenant sufficient security to undertake improvements. Moreover, because of the pressure of population, land prices have risen to such levels that the small farmer has had to make do with small plots, and build up his farm in separate fragments.

The Mission laid down the lines which development should take over the following ten years. Its recommendations included the carrying out of aerial and ground surveys, a soil conservation programme aiming at the rehabilitation of some 300,000 acres, the leasing of land to tenants for terms of at least 20 to 25 years, larger re-forestation projects, and expansion of loans for agriculturalists.

CROPS

The chief export crops are sugar, bananas and citrus fruit. Coffee, cocoa, ginger and pimento are exported on a

¹ *The Economic Development of Jamaica* Report by a Mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1953.

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small scale. Sugar production has risen from an average of 106,000 tons in 1936-38 to 363,575 tons in 1954. The assistance given to the small grower has resulted in a much sharper rise in the acreage cultivated by him from 35,000 acres in 1951 to 85,000 acres in 1955. Restriction of exports under the International Sugar Agreement of 1953 and the fall in price on the free market has put a brake on further expansion of the industry. In March, 1955, the Ministry of Agriculture announced that the island's production should be limited to a figure approximating the total export quota plus the quantity consumed locally.¹

Bananas. In 1938 Jamaica was the largest banana-exporting country in the world. The cessation of shipments during the war, the ravages of Panama disease and subsequent hurricane damage resulted in a decline in production and exports, which in 1954 were only 194,000 tons, compared with the 1936-38 export average of 386,160 tons. There has been an even larger reduction in the percentage represented by bananas in the total value of exports. In 1954 they represented only 18.7 per cent of that value, compared with 59.2 per cent in 1938. A Banana Board, set up in October, 1953 to regulate the development of the industry is the sole exporter. Under a Five-Year Price Assistance Scheme evolved in mid-1955, a Fund is to be established, to which the Board will make contributions at a specified rate when annual average prices rise above the present agreed level of £67 10s. to £70 a ton (landed United Kingdom); and, when prices fall below that level, the Board will receive advances from the Fund. If payments out of the Fund become necessary before it can be built up, they will be underwritten by the Jamaica Government in the first instance and, in the second, by the United Kingdom Government, which has agreed to make available interest-free loans up to a sum fixed initially at £1 million. This sum will be provided from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, over and above the allocations already made to Jamaica.²

Citrus. Growth of the citrus industry was encouraged during the war by Ministry of Food contracts for the supply of concentrated orange juice. A ten-year contract was signed with the Ministry in 1948 as a result of which the area under orange cultivation was increased by 12,000 acres. The difficulty has been to find assured markets for both oranges and grapefruit. Apart from some shipments to New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Canada are almost the only markets. The Citrus Growers' Association has full responsibility for the industry.

Subsidiary Exports. Schemes for rehabilitating coffee- and cocoa-producing regions are in operation. The Coffee Industry Regulation Law of 1948 regulated the growing, processing, purchase and sale of coffee for local consumption and export. Pulperies have been set up by the Coffee Industry Board and a central Cleaning and Finishing Works has been established on the Industrial Estate near Kingston. There has been no expansion of acreage, and work has been concentrated on rehabilitating existing areas. The Government is also trying to increase the production of *cocoa beans*, which had largely been supplanted by bananas before the war. A Cocoa Marketing Board was created in 1951. The bean is now processed locally, and supplies of drinking cocoa are sold on the domestic market. Some cocoa butter and pressed cake are exported.

Food Crops. These consist mainly of root vegetables, legumes, maize, rice and a variety of tree crops. The I.B.R.D. Mission pointed out that while the value of these accounted for over two-thirds of the value of all crops

produced, their cultivation had been neglected. The Department of Agriculture has been trying to increase yields by extension work among farmers, expansion of credit facilities through the Agricultural Loans Societies Board, and Land Settlement schemes. An Agricultural Development Corporation, set up in 1952, has been charged with the task of increasing rice production which, at about 8,000 tons a year, is well below the quantity required to make the island self-sufficient in this product. The Corporation has made loans to individual farmers and groups, provided storage and drying facilities, hired out farm equipment, and has bought or leased land which it has had planted with rice, or has made available to rice farmers. Inadequate marketing arrangements which resulted in high prices in distributing centres and losses of perishable commodities through delays are being improved by such organisations as the Jamaica Agricultural Society and the Lands Department. Progress is being made in replanting *coconuts*, which were badly hit in the hurricanes of 1944 and 1951. A research unit was set up in 1953 to investigate an unknown disease affecting some of the palms.

INDUSTRY

Considerable industrial expansion has taken place since the war. Unfortunately, the hope that factory employment would be able to absorb a considerable part of the unemployed labour force has not been realised, and the Report of the Steel Mission was not optimistic as far as that aspect of industrialisation was concerned. The number employed in factories almost doubled over the ten-year period 1943-53. However, factory and mining employment at approximately 27,000 in 1953 accounted for a relatively small percentage of the total working population. Sugar and rum production absorb about one-quarter of the total numbers of persons employed in industry.

Factory production is based very largely on the processing of local agricultural products. The increase of agricultural production has therefore become doubly important. About 15,000 persons were employed in 1954 in food processing plants producing a wide range of commodities, which included canned fruits, fruit juices and milk, beer, soft drinks, confectionery, oils and fats. A cement factory started production in 1952, and in 1954 there were some fifteen factories serving the building industry and producing concrete blocks, various types of tiles, pre-stressed concrete products, cement pipes, bricks, gypsum board and paints. A group of industries is engaged in turning out packaging materials; another in furniture and cabinet-making. A plant operated by the Industrial Development Corporation produces dehydrated fodder for livestock.

A few industries rely mainly on imported raw materials. These are the boot and shoe, textile and garment-making factories. A textile mill opened in 1950 supplies nearly 20 per cent of the local demand for cotton fabrics. The garment-making industry employs some 3,000 workers in registered factories, and, in addition, much work is done in small unregistered establishments and by workers in their homes.

The Government has introduced some protection of local industry by restricting imports of certain products manufactured locally such as shoes and drinking cocoa, from time to time. Factory production has been mainly directed to supplying a growing domestic market, although canned fruits and fruit juices and cigars are valuable export items.

The development of new industries and assistance to existing ones are in the hands of the Industrial Development Corporation, formed in 1952. This organisation

¹ Barclays Bank D.C.O. *Overseas Review* (April, 1955).

² C.O.I. *Commonwealth Survey*, August 9th, 1955.

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manages the Industrial Estate of 150 acres, established near Kingston.

MINING

While deposits of magnetic iron ore, lead, zinc and manganese are known to exist, the only minerals at present being commercially exploited are bauxite, gypsum and cave phosphates. The reserves of bauxite, estimated at 300 million tons, are thought to be the largest in the world. The mining of bauxite began in 1952 and three companies are at present operating. Two are engaged in shipping the unprocessed ore to the United States; the third, Alumina Jamaica Ltd., a Canadian Company, processes the bauxite to alumina (an intermediate product in the manufacture of aluminium from bauxite) for shipment to Canada. Production of bauxite ore rose from 412,000 tons in 1952 to 1,139,000 in 1953 and royalties collected, from £32,300 in the financial year 1952-53 to £68,869 in 1953-54. Exports of bauxite ore in 1954 amounted to 1,898,131 tons, and of alumina to 124,116 tons. Alumina Jamaica Ltd. is to expand its present capacity of 210,000 tons of alumina a year to 543,000 tons. Investments of the three companies were estimated to total £40 million in 1955. However, the labour employed—about 1,500 persons—is inconsiderable.

The quantity of gypsum produced in 1954 was 159,877 tons. There is no export of cave phosphates; the quantity sold locally in 1954 was 714 tons.

TRADE AND FINANCE

Jamaica's visible balance of trade has in most years shown a deficit. In 1952 that deficit reached a peak of over £17 million, which had been reduced by 1954 to £3.5 million, largely through the exports of bauxite. This is now the most valuable export item after sugar. Invisible earnings derived from the tourist industry and remittances of Jamaicans working abroad have in most years been sufficient to cover the deficit. In 1954, the number of tourists visiting Jamaica had risen to 112,800, and the earnings of the industry were estimated at £5.75 million.

Budget. Both revenue and expenditure have risen steeply, and, since 1951-52 there have been substantial budgetary deficits, due largely to expenditure on hurricane rehabilitation. In the three financial years 1952-53, 1953-54, and 1954-55 revenue earned from customs and excise duties amounted or were estimated to amount to £7.3 million, £8.2 million and £8.25 million. Direct taxation yields over the same period brought in £2.96 million, £3.23 million and £3.5 million.

The figures of revenue and expenditure shown in the Statistical Section include Colonial Development and Welfare receipts and expenditure and grant-in-aid receipts. In the three years mentioned, the former amounted to £628,673, £662,444 (revised estimate) and £382,312 (estimate).

The impact of the accelerated rate of development is shown in the estimates of expenditure for 1955-56. A supplementary budget was presented to the House of Representatives in July, 1955 calling for additional expenditure of £4.26 million, which brings the total estimated expenditure for the present financial year up to £24.25 million, the highest on record.

Currency. In December, 1954 the first step was taken towards unification of the currency of the British Caribbean Region by the passage of a Bill through the Jamaica House of Representatives to provide for the inter-changeability of local currency notes and dollar currency of the Eastern Caribbean Group. From October 1st, 1955,

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Jamaican notes were made legal tender in the Eastern Caribbean region and, similarly, notes issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency (Eastern Group) became legal tender in Jamaica from that date.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are 207 miles of standard-gauge railway. The main lines are Kingston-Montego Bay, Kingston-Port Antonio, Kingston-Frankfield, Kingston-Linstead.

Jamaica has a good network of tar-surfaced and metalled motoring roads. There are some 2,000 miles of main roads, of which 831 miles are asphalted, the remainder being macadamized, and some 4,438 miles of parochial roads, of which approximately 2,137 miles are suitable for motor traffic.

The chief ports are Kingston, Montego Bay and Port Antonio, but there are a number of outports at which bananas and sugar are handled, and special ports have been built at Ocho Rios and Old Harbour to handle bauxite ore and alumina outbound and oil and other supplies inbound.

There are international airports at the Palisadoes (for Kingston) and Montego Bay, and six private airstrips. It is proposed to use a recently completed airstrip for internal air services.

DEVELOPMENT

A ten-year Development Plan was launched in 1945, the estimated cost of which was £21 million. Allocations from Colonial Development and Welfare funds amounted to £6,243,000, while the contributions from loan funds and local resources were estimated at £15,020,000. Estimates were reduced in 1951 and total expenditure on development over the ten years to 1955 has been in the region of £18 million. The Jamaica Government has recently announced a new Five-Year Plan, providing for an expenditure of £30 million. The amount available from Colonial Development and Welfare funds (including the balance unspent from the previous allocation) will be £4.2 million. The aim of the new Plan is to implement the recommendations of the International Bank Mission's Report, which envisaged a total expenditure of £34.5 million over a ten year period, of which £22.6 million was to be raised by loans. Under the Loans (General Development) Law of 1953 the Government was authorised to raise loans up to £5 million for development. Two instalments have so far been placed on the local market: the first, of £350,000, in April, 1954; the second, amounting to £600,000 in September, 1955. Both have proved a success. The amounts raised are being used for agriculture, irrigation, public works and industrial development.

In spite of the high level of unemployment, national income has risen considerably over the last twenty years. It was estimated to amount to £16.2 million at the peak of the depression (1934). By 1938 it had risen to £19.6 million, in 1943 to £40.5 million and by 1950 to £85 million.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of 1944 introduced universal adult suffrage, an all-elected House of Representatives, and an official and nominated Legislative Council. The power of the Governor's Privy Council was curtailed and an Executive Council set up as the principal instrument of policy. In 1953 certain changes were introduced. The Executive Council was enlarged to include a majority of elected members, each of whom was given ministerial status. Foreign Relations and Security and Legal administration remain

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the responsibility of the Colonial Secretary and Attorney-General respectively.

The Constitution therefore provides for: (a) a *Privy Council*, which advises the Governor on the exercise of his disciplinary powers over members of the Civil Service, and of the Royal Prerogative of mercy. Its members are the Colonial Secretary, the Officer Commanding the Troops, two Government officials and two nominated unofficial members; (b) an *Executive Council*, presided over by the Governor and consisting of three *ex-officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), two unofficial members of the Legislative Council appointed by the Governor, and eight ministers from the House of Representatives, responsible respectively for Local Government and Housing, Finance, Agriculture and Lands, Education and Social Welfare, Trade and Industry, Communications and Works, Health and Labour. A Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, subject to a vote of confirmation by the House of Representatives. He may be removed by the vote of a majority of the House. Other ministers are appointed and may be removed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Chief Minister; (c) a *Legislative Council* consisting of the three *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council, not more than two official members and no fewer than ten unofficial members nominated by the Governor. The Council elects its own President, who must be unofficial, and must not be a member of the Executive Council. The Council's chief duty is the consideration of legislation passed by the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement between the two Houses, the Constitution provides that, with certain safeguards, a Bill that has been passed by the House of Representatives in two successive sessions and rejected by the Legislative Council on each occasion, may be presented to the Governor for his assent. Nominated members are appointed for the life of the Council which is normally five years, official members hold their seats during H.M.'s pleasure; (d) A *House of Representatives* with thirty-two members elected by single member constituencies. Any question may be debated in the House, but no money bills or bills intended to implement the policy of the Government can be introduced without the approval of the Executive Council.

There is a *Standing Finance Committee* consisting of all the members of the House of Representatives; and a *Public Service Commission*, set up in 1952, advises the Governor on appointments and other matters affecting the Public Service.

THE GOVERNMENT

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief: SIR HUGH FOOT,
K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Unofficial Members: SIR ROBERT BARKER, O.B.E., R. A. BURKE.

MINISTERS

Chief Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Lands:
N. W. MANLEY, Q.C.

Minister of Finance: N. N. NETHERSOLE.

Minister of Education and Social Welfare: I. S. LLOYD.

Minister of Labour: F. A. GLASSPOLE.

Minister of Trade and Industry: W. O. ISAACS.

Minister of Local Government and Housing: G. LOGAN.

Minister of Health: C. L. A. STUART.

Minister of Communications and Works: A. G. ST. C. COOMBS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Official Members: The DIRECTORS OF EDUCATION AND AGRICULTURE.

Unofficial Members: 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: B. B. COKE.

Elected Members: 32.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: JOHN M. STOW, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary: F. D. C. WILLIAMS.

Attorney-General: J. L. CUNDALL, Q.C.

Administrator-General, Protector of Immigrants and Custodian of Enemy Property: H. F. BARRY

Accountant-General: N. F. de B. HOLTZ

Auditor-General: E. A. GADISHAW.

Postmaster-General: J. GREEN.

Directors: H. HOUGHTON, C.B.E. (Education), J. WRIGHT, C.B.E. (Agriculture), I. CHILD (Prisons), E. V. WILLIAMS (Public Works), W. D. BURROWES (Statistical Services).

Commissioners: G. E. GROSETT (Income Tax and Stamp Duties), C. P. de FREITAS (Lands and Mines), Col. R. T. MICHELIN, C.V.O., O.B.E. (Police).

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's National Party (P.N.P.): Formed in 1938 by NORMAN MANLEY, the Party favours a moderate form of socialism, the more extremist members having been expelled in 1952. Its aims, as stated by Mr. Manley after the General Elections of January, 1955, include complete self-government for Jamaica in the shortest possible time, the encouragement of foreign capital investment in the island, and the intensification of agricultural development. The Party draws its supporters mainly from the middle classes and groups of workers who have joined the National Workers' Union. In the 1955 elections—the first since the introduction of the ministerial system—the Party won 18 out of 32 contested seats in the House of Representatives.

Jamaica Labour Party (J.L.P.): Founded in 1944 by SIR ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE, the J.L.P. is more conservative—despite its name—than the P.N.P. Its supporters are chiefly to be found among the agricultural workers. During its years of office (1944–54) it also had the approval of most of the business community. Like the P.N.P., it is strongly in favour of self-government. Less well-organised than the P.N.P., it relies for its cohesion largely on the personality of its leader. The Party now holds 14 of the seats of the House of Representatives.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by three principal types of courts—the Supreme Court, Resident Magistrates' Courts and the Courts of Petty Sessions. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and

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four Puisne Judges, who sit individually in chambers or on circuit, and together in a body of three as a Court of Appeal. The Resident Magistrates' Courts are presided over by Resident Magistrates who exercise jurisdiction over both criminal and civil matters. Provision is made for 23 Resident Magistrates. The Courts of Petty Sessions are presided over either by Justices of the Peace or by the Resident Magistrate of the parish.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir JOHN CARBERRY.

Senior Puisne Judge: The Hon. C. M. MACGREGOR.

Puisne Judges: The Hons. A. B. RENNIE, ALEXANDER R. COOLS-LARTIGUE, D. H. SEMPER, C. G. X. HENRIQUES.

THE PRESS

Baptist Reporter, The: 24 Seabreeze Avenue, Windward Road, P.O., Kingston; Editor Rev. F. COWELL-LLOYD.

Catholic Opinion: 11 Duke Street, Kingston; f. 1896; weekly; Editor Rev. GERALD F. HEFFERMAN, S.J.; London Agents: S. S. KOPPE & Co. LTD., 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Daily Gleaner: 148-156 Harbour Street, Kingston; f. 1834; morning; Independent; circ. 47,000-55,000; also *The Star* and *The Sunday Gleaner*; Managing Dir. S. G. FLETCHER; Editor T. E. SEALY; London Office 122 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

Jamaica Gazette: Government Printing Office; weekly.

Jamaica Times: 4-8 Temple Lane, Kingston; f. 1898; weekly; Editor L. S. NEMBARD.

Methodist Record: 2b Braemar Avenue, Half-Way-Tree, monthly; Editor Rev. JOHN E. N. KNIGHT; London Office: 25 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

Public Opinion: 2 Torrington Road, Kingston; f. 1937; Liberal; weekly; Editor O. T. FAIRCLOUGH; London Agents S. S. KOPPE & Co. LTD., 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Spotlight: 95 Harbour Street, Kingston; monthly news magazine of general interest; circ. 8,000; Managing Editor EVON BLAKE.

West Indian Review, The: 44 East Street, Kingston; Liberal, weekly; Editor ESTHER CHAPMAN, London Office: 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

City Printery, Ltd., The: 59-61 Slipe Road, Kingston.

Gleaner Co. Ltd., The: 148-156 Harbour Street, Kingston.

Government Printing Office: 77½ Duke Street, Kingston.

Herald Ltd., The: 44 Church Street, Kingston.

Jamaica Times Press Ltd., The: 4-8 Temple Lane, Kingston

Printers, Ltd.: 3 Hanover Street, Kingston.

West Indian Publishing Co. Ltd., The: 44 East Street, Kingston.

BROADCASTING

The Jamaica Broadcasting Company Ltd. operates Radio Jamaica, which provides complete coverage of the

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island. A rediffusion or wired broadcasting service is also operated by the same company. Programmes include Government and commercially sponsored broadcasts.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office. Halifax, Nova Scotia; Kingston Office: 35 King Street; f. 1832; Manager (Kingston) T. W. EVANS; 17 branches in Jamaica.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3, Kingston Office: 124 Harbour Street, Manager J. V. BASFORD, 19 branches, sub-branches and agencies in Jamaica and dependencies.

Canadian Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario; Kingston Office: King and Harbour Streets; Manager P. W. D. BRODRICK.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: 360 St. James Street West, Montreal, Kingston Branch: King Street and Harbour Street, Manager B. T. BRADBURY; Montego Bay Branch Manager W. A. JEMMOTT.

There are also Peoples' Co-operative Banks, which, under the supervision of the Agricultural Loans Societies Boards, make loans to small farmers.

INSURANCE

Most of the leading British, and some U.S. and Canadian companies have offices or agents. The following companies are incorporated in Jamaica.

Insurance Company of Jamaica: 101-3 Harbour Street, Kingston, f. 1931, Manager V. A. DAYES.

Jamaica Co-operative Fire and General Insurance: Kingston, Sec. A. K. BUTLER.

Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society: Kingston; Sec. G. R. ORRETT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

All-Island Banana Growers' Association Ltd.: Banana Industry Building, 10 South Avenue, Kingston Gardens, Kingston, f. 1946, c. 39,900 mems; Chair. R. F. WILLIAMS; Sec. D. I. WHITTLE.

All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association: 26 Duke Street, Kingston, f. 1941, registered cane farmers 22,130 mems; Chair. H. R. SHARP, Manager W. D. ROBERTS.

Bee Farmers' Association Ltd.: Kingston; Chair. E. G. GORDON; Sec. OSCAR B. M. SAMMS.

Citrus Growers' Association Ltd.: 72 Laws Street, Kingston; f. 1944, 26,877 mems.; Chair. Hon. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD, Manager-Sec. C. C. RUSSELL.

Jamaica Banana Producers' Association Ltd.: 64 Harbour Street, Kingston; Chair. C. H. BROWNE.

Jamaica Chamber of Commerce Ltd.: Kingston; Pres. R. W. YOUNGMAN, Sec. N. A. POLACK.

Jamaica Livestock Association Ltd.: 50 East Street, Kingston.

Jamaica Manufacturers' Association Ltd.: 131 King Street, Kingston; f. 1947; 107 mems; Pres. AARON J. MATALON; Sec. E. A. HALL.

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Master Printers' and Allied Trades' Association of Jamaica:
148 Harbour Street, Kingston; Pres. S. G. FLETCHER.

GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: 83 Hanover Street, Kingston; est. 1952; Chair. G. G. R. SHARP, O.B.E.

Industrial Development Corporation: 4 Winchester Road, Kingston; est. 1952; Chair. N. N. ASHENHEIM.

TRADE UNIONS

Membership of the principal trade unions is about 68,000. The following is a list of the chief unions:

Bustamente Industrial Trade Union: 98 Duke Street, Kingston.

Independent Portworkers' Union: 1 North Street, Kingston.

Jamaica Clerical Workers' Association: 48 Duke Street, Kingston.

Jamaica Progressive Seamen's Union: 40½ Mountain View Avenue, Kingston

Jamaica Telecommunications Association: 12a Central Road, Kencot, Half-Way-Tree.

Licensed Sanitary Constructors' Association: 149 King Street, Kingston.

Machado Employees' Union: 65 Hanover Street, Kingston.

National Workers' Union: 65 East Street, Kingston; affiliated to the People's National Party.

Shipping Association of Jamaica Union: 2 Port Royal Street, Kingston

Shipping Tally Clerks' Association: 57 Barry Street, Kingston.

Trades Union Congress of Jamaica: 65 Hanover Street, Kingston.

United Port Workers' Union: 28 West Street, Kingston.

TRANSPORT

For other information see SURVEY.

SHIPPING

Regular cargo and passenger services with the United Kingdom are operated by Elders and Fyffes Ltd., the Jamaica Banana Producers' Association's Line, the Royal Mail Lines, the Harrison Lines and Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, with Canada by the Canadian National Steamship Company and Saguenay Terminals Ltd.; and with the United States by the United Fruit Company and the Alcoa Steamship Company.

AIR LINES

The chief air lines operating services to Kingston or maintaining offices there are: British Overseas Airways Corporation, British West Indian Airways Ltd., K.L.M. (West Indies Division), Pan-American World Airways Inc., Trans-Canada Air Lines, Aerovías Nacionales de Colombia S.A. (AVIANCA) and Compañía Cubana de Aviación S.A. Montego Bay Airport is also used by some of these lines and by Delta Chicago and Southern Airlines in the tourist season.

HEALTH

Public health has improved during the last 30 years, and disease rates compare favourably with those of the United States and Canada. The infant mortality rate is the second lowest in the British Caribbean region.

There were 21 general hospitals with a total of 2,440 beds in 1953, and 129 hospital out-stations and dispensaries. A hospital attached to the University College of the West Indies, which provides accommodation for 290 patients, was opened in 1952. Specialist services are available at the Kingston General Hospital.

EDUCATION

In 1953 there were 714 primary schools with 218,513 pupils and 27 secondary schools with 7,917 pupils. The Kingston Technical School had 528 students in the same year. There are four training colleges for teachers, and a School of Agriculture, established in 1910, to train students in practical agriculture.

At the 1946 Census 76 per cent of the population over the age of ten was literate, and the rate has probably increased since that date. The rate of literacy in the larger British West Indian islands—Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados—and in British Guiana is high compared with that of Latin American countries, with the exception of Argentina. The criticism has been made, however, that education in the Region tends to be too academic, and one of the recommendations of the World Bank's Mission's Report on Jamaica was that greater stress should be given to education of a more utilitarian character.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND LIBRARIES

British Council, The: 13 East Street, Kingston; small reference library; Rep. L. G. THOMAS.

Institute of Jamaica: Kingston, f. 1879; comprises a general library of 30,000 vols.; the West India Reference library of over 20,000 items; two junior centres; Museum (Natural History, History and Arts and Crafts); Colonial Archives and School of Arts and Crafts, Chair. Board of Governors H. A. LAKE; Dir. C. BERNARD LEWIS, B.A.; publs. *Science Series*, *Occasional Papers of the Museum of the Institute of Jamaica*, *Glimpses of Jamaica Natural History*

University College of the West Indies Library: near Kingston; f. 1948; approx. 50,500 vols; Librarian W. E. GOCKING, B.A., F.L.A.

UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE WEST INDIES

MONA, ST. ANDREW, JAMAICA

Principal: WALTER WYATT GRAVE, M.A., PH.D., LL.D.

Vice-Principal: P. M. SHERLOCK, C.B.E., B.A.

Registrar: H. W. SPRINGER, O.B.E., M.A.

Library: (see above).

Number of Teaching Staff: 101, including 13 Professors.

Number of Students: 430.

Publications: *Calendar*, *Caribbean Quarterly*, *Caribbean Affairs*, *Extra Mural Reporter*, *Social and Economic Studies*.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

JAMAICA

DEANS

Faculty of Arts: Prof. A. K. CROSTON, M.A.

Faculty of Natural Sciences: Prof. C. H. HASSALL, M.SC.,
PH.D., F.R.I.C.

Faculty of Medicine: Prof. G. H. C. OVENS, O.B.E , M B ,
B.S., F.R.C.S.

Department of Education

Professor: H. R. X. D'AETH, M.A., PH.D.

Department of Extra-Mural Studies

Director; P. M. SHERLOCK, C.B.E , B.A.

Teaching Staff: 8 tutors.

Institute of Social and Economic Research

Director H. D. HUGGINS, M.SC., M.A., PH.D.

Number of Research Fellows: 7.

The Department of Extra-Mural Studies maintains Resident Tutors in Jamaica, the other islands and the mainland colonies.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

THIS West Indian group consists of: Antigua, Barbuda and Redonda; the British Virgin Islands; Montserrat; and Saint Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla. The total area is 423 sq. miles, supporting an estimated population of 124,330 in 1954.

The Leeward Islands are a Federation (established in (1871) bringing together the four Presidencies of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, and the British Virgin Islands. Each of the Presidencies has an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. At the centre there is a Federal Executive Council and a General Legislative Council.

There is a majority of elected (now called representative) members on the General Legislative Council, there being five representative members each from the Presidential Legislatures of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, two representative members from the Presidential Legislature of Montserrat and one representative member from the Presidential Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a total of 13 members. The representative members on the General Legislative Council are chosen by the unofficial members of the Presidential Legislatures from amongst the elected members of those Legislatures. The official members of the General Legislative Council are the Colonial Secretary, the Administrators of Antigua and St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, the Attorney-General, the Commissioners of Montserrat and the Virgin Islands, and two persons holding office of emolument under the Government of the Colony or of any Presidency, appointed by the Governor, a total of eight members. There are also two nominated members, appointed by the Governor from amongst the nominated members of the Presidential Legislatures. The Governor is President of the Council and has a casting, but not an original vote.

The Federal Executive Council comprises four *ex-officio* members and ten appointed members, of whom three are official and seven unofficial.

The General Legislative Council has concurrent legislative powers with the local legislatures on certain subjects specified in the Act. Any island enactment on such subjects is void if repugnant to an enactment of the General Legislature, or may at any time be repealed or altered by one.

It was announced on December 21st, 1954 that, in accordance with the wishes of the Leeward Islands, the present Federal Government would be abolished as soon as practicable. The four Presidencies of the Leeward Islands will then become separate Colonies, the whole group remaining under one Governor. It has further been agreed that ministerial systems should be introduced in Antigua and St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, on the lines of the constitutions already in force in Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica. It is expected that these changes will take place in 1956.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: SIR KENNETH BLACKBURNE, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, Lt.-Col. A. LOVELACE, M.B.E., M.C. (ADMINISTRATOR OF ANTIGUA)

Lt.-Col. The Hon. H. A. C. HOWARD (ADMINISTRATOR OF ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA), The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Appointed Members (Official): CHARLESWORTH ROSS (COMMISSIONER OF MONTSERRAT), (Vacant) (COMMISSIONER OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS), The ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ADVISER

Other Appointed Members: V. C. BIRD, E. H. LAKE, R. L. BRADSHAW, M. H. DAVIS, O.B.E., J. C. L. WALL, H. R. PENN, M.B.E., S. T. CHRISTIAN, O.B.E.

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR

Official Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ADMINISTRATORS OF ANTIGUA AND OF ST. KITTS-NEVIS-ANGUILLA, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The COMMISSIONERS OF MONTSERRAT and of the VIRGIN ISLANDS, The ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ADVISER, The ACTING FEDERAL TREASURER

Nominated Members: S. T. CHRISTIAN, O.B.E., P. E. RYAN.

Representative Members: 13

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: P. E. MACDONALD, C.M.G.

Attorney-General: P. C. LEWIS, Q.C.

Economic and Financial Adviser: C. S. ROBERTS.

Commissioner of Police: Lt.-Col. E. M. V. JAMES.

For LEGAL SYSTEM see Windward Islands.

TRADE AND FINANCE

The Leeward Islands are trying to attract a large number of tourists. The balance of trade has been adverse since 1948, except for the two years 1952 and 1953. Budget deficits, which occur in most years, are met by grants-in-aid from the U.K. Government.

ANTIGUA

BARBUDA AND REDONDA

The island of Antigua at 17° 6' N. 61° 45' W., is some 108 sq. miles in extent, with a population in 1954 of 50,300. St. John's (11,000) is the capital.

In the centre of the island there is comparatively level land, but in the south-west a mountainous belt rises in places to over 1,300 ft. whilst an undulating area with hills from 250 to 400 ft. in height constitutes the north-eastern portion. The three topographical units are of differing geological character. The southern mountains are composed of old igneous material, whilst the central portion of the island is based on eroded volcanic material—often clays and marine limestones. This latter type of rock is also dominant in the north of the island, where the beds consist of a series of earthy and compact limestones of great thickness.

Cultivation in the island is confined to the areas of clay (central part) where sugar is extensively grown, though total acreage is small. There are two sugar factories. Estimated production of sugar in 1955 is 22,000 tons and the estimated quantity available for export 20,300 tons.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

Sea Island cotton is also an important crop, production in 1954 amounting to 950,000 lb. of lint.

A factory for the extraction of cotton seed oil and by-products is being built by the Industrial Development Board. When in operation it will absorb the cotton seed produced on the island and meet a large part of the local demand for edible oil. In addition to sugar cane and cotton cultivation, subsistence farming and the raising of livestock are carried on.

The islands of Barbuda and Redonda lie about 30 miles to the north of Antigua. Barbuda has an area of approximately 63 sq. miles and Redonda has an area of half a sq. mile and is uninhabited. The two islands are composed wholly of coral limestones, resting on an ancient volcanic base. Because of the flat nature of the land, rainfall is at a minimum—as is also in consequence surface water. Only a meagre subsistence farming is possible.

Barbuda was the private property of the Codrington family from 1691 until 1872

THE PRESS

Antigua Star: Antigua Printery Ltd, 30 Long Street, St. John's, f. 1936; daily; circ 650; Editor DAVID JOSEPH NELSON, London Office 122 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

Magnet: St. John's; f. 1923, Independent; daily.

Worker's Voice, The: 46 North Street, St. John's, f. 1944; daily; Editor and Advertising Manager NEVILLE H. RICHARDS.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office 54 Lombard Street, London, E C 3, Branch in St. John's, Manager A. M. BATES

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office; 360 St. James Street West, Montreal, Branch in St. John's, Manager E. A. LYDER

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Antigua Chamber of Commerce: St. John's, Pres. J. L. E. JEFFERY, O B E

Antigua Cotton Growers' Association: St. John's

Antigua Sugar Planters' Association: St. John's

TRANSPORT

There are 62 miles of main roads and 85 miles of secondary roads

Coolidge Airfield is used mainly by Pan American World Airways, British West Indian Airways and Air France

HEALTH

In 1952 there was hospital accommodation for 96 in-patients. Dispensaries and health centres are also maintained by the Government

EDUCATION

There are 30 Government primary schools, 1 grant-aided and 6 recognised primary schools, with a total enrolment of 10,574, 4 grant-aided and 1 denominational secondary school, with a total of 1,248 pupils; and a Teachers' College with accommodation for 40 women students

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

This group consists of 36 islands, 11 of which are inhabited. The total area is 67 sq. miles. with an estimated

LEEWARD ISLANDS

population in 1954 of 7,530. The Virgin Islands form a part of the main Lesser Antilles arc, with Tortola as the principal unit. The capital is Road Town (population 1,000).

In common with neighbouring islands, the Virgin group consists largely of folded cretaceous and older rocks overlain by thick limestones and other deposits of the Tertiary period.

The economy of the British Islands is largely concerned with cattle grazing, cotton-growing and fishing. Charcoal is produced by burning the meagre scrub. All external trade is directly handled by St. Thomas in the United States Virgin Islands, with which mail and passenger services are maintained by launches.

MONTSERRAT

The island of Montserrat has an area of 32 sq. miles containing a population of 14,145 (1954). The island, approximately 11 miles long and 7 at its widest, is composed chiefly of volcanic materials—hot springs and dying volcanoes being ample present-day evidence of its past geological history. It has a very rugged topography, the highest point being about 3,000 ft.

About one-third of this mountainous island is under cultivation, very small farms being the rule. The principal crop is Sea Island cotton, though tomatoes, limes and vegetables are also prominent exports. Vegetables are mainly grown on very small farms for both home and export needs. Plymouth, the chief port and town, has a population of about 2,500.

THE PRESS

Observer, The: Plymouth; weekly.

BROADCASTING

A local broadcasting service, financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds, is in operation.

FINANCE

BANKING

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office 360 St. James Street West, Montreal, Branch in Plymouth: Manager G. A. GILL

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Montserrat Chamber of Commerce: Plymouth, Pres. M. S. OSBORNE.

Montserrat Cotton Growers' Association: Plymouth; Pres. A. W. GRIFFIN, O B E.

TRANSPORT

There are 33 miles of main roads and 30 miles of secondary unsurfaced roads. Irregular calls are made by vessels of the Alcoa Steamship Company and the Harrison Lines, and there is a motor launch service with Dominica and Barbados.

A regular weekly air service is operated between Montserrat and Antigua.

HEALTH

There is accommodation at the Government Hospital for about 55 beds. Health centres and outposts are maintained.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

EDUCATION

The number of Government primary schools is 12. In addition there is 1 aided private primary school. The Government secondary school had 129 pupils in 1953.

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

St. Christopher

Commonly known as St. Kitts, this island is about 68 sq. miles in extent, and measures approximately 28 miles in length and 5 in width.

Most of St. Kitts is composed of a volcanic ridge rising to over 4,300 ft. The basement rocks of the island (lavas and other igneous material) are exposed only in places, being for the most part covered with more recent volcanic deposits especially ash. The topography of the island is therefore varied, with level land very restricted in amount.

Despite this topographical drawback, every inch of the island where possible is cultivated, as climatic conditions are very favourable. The economy of the island is based mainly on sugar of which about 51,000 tons are produced per year. There is one sugar factory located in Basseterre. Sea Island Cotton is also grown, production being approximately 750,000 lb. a year.

The salt ponds which evaporate sea brine provide the main industrial pursuit of St. Kitts.

The chief port and capital of the island is Basseterre, with a population of approximately 13,600.

Nevis

This lies but three miles to the south-east of St. Kitts and is 50 sq. miles in area.

The island is composed of one single volcanic mountain over 3,500 ft. in height, hot springs and other volcanic phenomena being present. A very destructive earth tremor took place in 1952.

Cultivation is confined to very small farms which once prospered exclusively on sugar. But because of competition from St. Kitts, Sea Island cotton and coconuts have become the staple crops, though some sugar is still produced.

Anguilla

Some 34 sq. miles in extent, Anguilla lies to the north of St. Kitts.

The island has a basement of old igneous rocks on which limestones rest unconformably and the surface, like that of Redonda Island, is low-lying and for the most part quite flat. Because of the low elevation the rainfall is precarious, and surface water lacking. A meagre subsistence agrarian economy is the result. The estimated population of the three islands in 1954 was 54,800.

THE PRESS

Democrat: Cayon Street, Basseterre; weekly; London Office: 122, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

St. Kitts-Nevis Daily Bulletin: Basseterre; f. 1914; Conservative; circ. over 600; Editor STANLEY PROCOPE; U.K. Reps.: The African and Colonial Press Agency Ltd., 13 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.4.

Union Messenger, The: P.O. Box 192, Basseterre; f. 1921; Socialist, daily; circ. 200; Editor JOS. N. FRANCE.

Workers' Weekly: Basseterre.

FINANCE

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Branch in Basseterre; Manager G. E. THOMAS.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: 360 St. James Street West, Montreal. Branch in Basseterre, Manager, N. B. H. WATSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): Basseterre, f. 1938, incorporated 1949, 51 mems.; Pres. W. A. KELSICK; Sec. C. L. MALONE.

St. Kitts Sea Island Cotton Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O. Box 238, Basseterre; f. 1937; Pres. (Vacant); Sec. R. S. VANIER.

St. Christopher Sugar Producers' Association Ltd.: Basseterre; f. 1941, 39 mems.; Chair. A. C. EVELYN, Sec. R. S. VANIER.

TRANSPORT

In St. Kitts there are approximately 50 miles of roads, in Nevis approximately 63 miles and in Anguilla 35 miles. One airport, near Basseterre, serves the islands.

HEALTH

In 1954 there were 2 general hospitals, with 150 beds, 2 cottage hospitals with 24 beds, 10 health centres and 9 outposts. Further health centres are being built with a grant from Colonial Department and Welfare funds.

EDUCATION

There were in 1954, 33 Government primary schools, and 1 denominational aided school, with a total enrolment of 10,928 pupils. Five secondary schools (4 Government and 1 private) had 822 pupils.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GENERAL SURVEY

With an area of approximately 1,863 sq. miles, Trinidad (Trinity) measures 65 miles by 48, and is roughly rectangular in shape, with an irregular south-west extension. Located at 10° 30' N. lat. and 61° 20' W. long., it is 176 miles south-west of Barbados and about 7 miles from the mainland of South America, from which it is separated by two narrow straits.

The land may be regarded as a quadrangular plain traversed by three more or less parallel lines of hills running on a general east and west direction. The most northerly ridge (Northern Range) follows the north coast and consists of the oldest rocks occurring in the region—principally limestones but also some schists and igneous intrusions. The two parallel ranges to the south (Central Range and Trinity Hills), one crossing the middle of the island and the other following the south coast, are of geologically younger rocks (Tertiary). Associated with these Tertiary rocks, are petroleum and asphalt deposits, which usually occur in a series of domes running from east to west across the island. Escapes of gas and other material are also a feature. The famous Pitch Lake is connected with these outflowings. Highest land is found in the north of Trinidad, where heights of over 3,000 ft. are attained, and low-lying swamp is frequent along the east and west coasts.

Most of the islands of the Caribbean have two distinct rainy seasons, but Trinidad is unusual as having only one, lasting from June until December. As the prevailing winds are from the north-east (N.E. Trade Winds), the eastern side of the island has the highest rainfall—amounting in parts of the Northern Range to as much as 150 in.; while the south-western tip has under 50 in. During the wet season, two days in three are rainy. Port-of-Spain (100 ft.) has an average temperature of 77° with a range of only 3° F., while in certain deep valleys on the southern slopes of the Northern Range an even more pronounced tropical climate is found with distinctly higher temperatures. Hurricanes normally blow at intervals between August and October.

Originally, the whole of the island was forest-covered, but due to clearing of land for agricultural purposes forest is now only found in upland areas, principally the Northern Range. The swamps of the east and west coasts, with their typical mangrove vegetation, are an important feature. Because of the varied underlying rock formations, soils are generally rich and productive, though extensive belts of infertile sands on the east and west littorals are also present. Hence, in the main, the island offers favourable conditions for agriculture. Though about 40 per cent of the island is still under forest this is confined principally to the highland areas, and in particular to the Northern Range, where extensive teak plantations are found.

The principal port is the capital, Port-of-Spain (1953 population 111,150) which is limited to accommodating vessels of up to 29,000 tons.

Tobago (11° N. lat., 60° W. long.) lies 21 miles north-east of Trinidad and has an area of approximately 116 square miles. The population of Tobago was 32,600 in 1953, Scarborough, the chief town, having a population of 1,034.

The island of Tobago rests on the north-easterly extension of the same continental shelf which supports Trinidad. The hills of Tobago, therefore, correspond in structure and rock character with the northern mountains of Trinidad, both being wholly composed of metamorphic (heat-changed) rocks, with numerous igneous intrusions. The rest of Tobago is composed of limestone. A ridge (Main Ridge) traverses the northern part of the island from north-east to south-west, having a culminating height of 1,800 ft. There is a small low-lying plain in the extreme south-west.

The climate of Tobago is similar to that of Trinidad, though the mean average temperature is higher (85° F.) and the temperature range greater (81–88° F.). The annual rainfall total is about 80 in. over most of the island, there being distinctly less of a "rain shadow" effect than in the lee of the hills in Trinidad.

Most of the island is extremely well wooded, but there are also large plantations of cocoa and coconuts on the coasts, and subsistence agriculture and fishing are important occupations. Most if not all of Tobago's trade is with Trinidad, and consists primarily of the delivery of copra, cocoa, livestock, poultry, vegetables, coconut oil and fibre, all for re-export.

An estimate of the population of Trinidad and Tobago in 1954 gave the figure of 697,550 persons. The 1946 Census gives the following distribution of the various racial groups. African 47 per cent, East Indian 35 per cent, Mixed 14 per cent, European 3 per cent, Chinese 1 per cent.

R D.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Land Use and Agriculture. Distribution of area under cultivation in Trinidad and Tobago was estimated in 1953, at 310,000 acres, and the area under pastures at 15,000 acres. Semi-derelict crops and shifting cultivation account for 115,000 acres, abandoned tree crops, bush and secondary growth for some 125,000 acres, while the area under forest is 578,050 of which 552,050 are State forests, the rest being privately owned.

The main export crops are sugar cane, cocoa, coffee, citrus fruits and coconuts. A small quantity of Tonka beans is also exported. The subsistence crops are similar to those grown in other parts of the West Indies. About 90,000 acres are under *sugar cane* grown mainly on the western side of the island, on estates and by small farmers. Crop season employment on sugar estates in 1954 was 19,400 persons, and out-of-crop employment 15,373 persons. Both yields per acre and total tonnage produced on small holdings were less than those of the large estates. Estates' and farmers' cane are milled by seven sugar factories. In 1954 production reached a peak of 172,793 tons. It was estimated that, after the local market had been provided for, some 169,793 tons would be available for export, which exceeds the quota allotted to Trinidad under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement by 11,893 tons. The Sugar Manufacturers' Association, therefore, warned sugar growers in August, 1955 that, although the bulk of the excess had been disposed of in the export market, some 3,000 tons would have to be carried over to the 1955–56 crop, and farmers should not continue to produce more cane than the quantity covered by existing

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

contracts. *Cocoa* is grown on 120,000 acres on small holdings and plantations, which carry out the initial processing of the beans. The crop is marketed chiefly through licensed dealers. Production declined during the thirties as a result of low prices, and the ravages of a disease affecting the plants. In order to arrest the decline, the Government instituted a Cocoa Subsidy Scheme in 1940 to assist planters to replant cocoa on their good soil and plant other crops or raise livestock on poorer land. The Scheme is operated by a Cocoa Board which maintains plant-propagating stations and distributes plants to growers. A determined effort is also being made to eliminate disease. The 1936-38 average of exports, however, at 14,440 tons has not been reached in the post-war period, in spite of the high prices now being offered, and efforts to rehabilitate the industry. Exports in 1954 were 7,875 tons. *Citrus*. As in Jamaica the growing of citrus fruit on a commercial scale was started in the early thirties with the object of reducing the island's dependence on sugar and cocoa. With the establishment of the Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago in 1932, the export of fresh and canned fruit and juices developed. The Cocoa Board has encouraged the planting of citrus on land which has become too exhausted to support cocoa. Estimated acreage under oranges and grapefruit in 1954 was 16,000 (9,000 acres of which were under grapefruit). The Mission, which reported on the West Indian citrus industry in 1955,¹ found that it was efficiently organised in Trinidad, that it absorbed a high proportion of labour and a high rate of capital investment. About 30 per cent of the oranges grown are consumed in the local market. The remainder is exported, chiefly to Barbados, British Guiana and Bermuda. Most of the grapefruit are exported. The value of citrus fruit in export trade is, however, small compared with that of sugar and cocoa. *Rice* is grown mainly on small holdings, by the East Indian community. Accurate figures of production are not available, but it is estimated that about half the island's requirements are produced locally. The crop is raised mainly on swamp lands, but there is also some upland cultivation. The Government has recently received a grant from the Special Development and Welfare Rice Allocation to be spent in surveys in the Caroni and Nariva swamps, where it is believed that the soil might be suitable for rice cultivation. *Coconuts* cover approximately 40,000 acres. Production is mainly on plantations. The Coconut Growers' Association operates a plant for the processing of the fruit into copra and copra products.

Mining. Trinidad's more favoured economic position compared with the other B.W.I. islands is largely due to the presence of extensive deposits of petroleum, natural gas and asphalt. The petroleum industry is the largest earner of foreign exchange, and one of the largest employers of labour, with 17,192 persons on its payroll in 1954. The deposits, located in the south-east and south-west of the island, are mined by eleven companies. Three companies operate refineries. Quantities of crude petroleum are imported from the mainland (from Venezuela and Colombia) and refined for re-export. Production of crude oil increased from an average of 2,078,000 tons a year in 1936-38, to 3,250,000 tons in 1954. Daily average production per well, however, has been declining since 1941 and the increase in overall production has resulted from the drilling of a larger number of less profitable wells. Imports of crude and production of refinery products have shown an even greater increase. In 1936-38 the yearly average quantity of crude imported for refining locally was only 65,000

tons, which had risen to 2,315,400 by 1954. Production of refinery products, 2,597,100 tons in 1939, had reached 4,942,100 tons in 1954. The main market for crude in the latter year was Canada; the main markets for petroleum products were the United Kingdom, Brazil and Argentina. Kerosene and motor petrol are exported to other British West Indian territories. A Table in the Statistical Section shows the quantities of crude oil produced and imported, and the export of refinery products.

Production of natural gas was 38,494 million cubic feet in 1954, as compared with 34,596 million cubic feet and 31,503 million cubic feet in 1953 and 1952, respectively.

Asphalt is produced from the pitch lake at La Brea. Total production for the period 1950-54 was (in thousand tons): (1950) 132.8, (1951) 154.7; (1952) 170.6; (1953) 143.2; (1954) 142.1. Exports in the form of dried asphalt and asphalt cement over the same period were 70.1, 84.6, 104.6, 76.3 and 72.8 thousand tons. Bauxite imported from Surinam is treated at Port Tembladora, west of Port-of-Spain and re-shipped to the United States.

Employment. According to a mid-1951 estimate, based on data obtained from a Parliamentary Survey for the revision of the cost-of-living index, the total estimated working population was 203,290, distributed as follows: Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 64,760, Mining and Quarrying 11,770, Manufacturing 30,350; Government Services 24,940; Personal and Recreative Services 19,520, Commerce 15,960; Construction 10,600, Transport; 9,980, Other Occupations 15,410.

Manufacturing Industry. The manufacture of light consumer goods is already being undertaken on a fairly large scale. As in Jamaica, greatest progress has been made with the processing of local materials, but the manufacture of shoes and cotton textiles is growing. The long list of manufactured products is evidence of the progress already made. These include petroleum products, sugar, rum and alcohol, Angostura bitters, canned fruit juices, condensed milk, confectionery, biscuits, margarine, lard and edible oils, essential oils (mainly lime oil), cigarettes, soaps, matches, paper and paper board from bagasse, paints, optical appliances, glass containers and concrete products. There are facilities for general engineering and foundry work, and ship and aircraft repair work. A cement factory was established in 1954 by the Portland Cement Company in association with the Colonial Development Corporation. The factory has an annual capacity of 100,000 tons of cement. A company is now engaged in the manufacture of sulphur for export. Due largely to its proximity to the other islands of the Eastern Caribbean and to British Guiana, Trinidad has been able to build up a not inconsiderable trade with these territories. In addition it exports crates and boxes to British Honduras and Bermuda. The trade in manufactured goods is likely to grow with the expansion of manufacturing in Trinidad, and with the development of inter-island communications.

In order to attract foreign capital the Government passed in 1950 the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance, which granted to industries considered to be "pioneer", exemption from income tax and import duties on machinery and equipment during the first five years of operation.

Trade. Between 1941 and 1947 inclusive, the visible balance of trade was unfavourable. In 1948, 1950, 1953 and 1954 exports exceeded imports. In 1954 Trinidad obtained 45.9 per cent of its imports from, and shipped 51.5 per cent of its exports to the sterling area. Other percentage distributions were U.S.A. and Canada—imports 17.8 per cent, exports 10.8 per cent; other American Account countries—imports 26.6 per cent, exports 1 per

¹ *The West Indian Citrus Industry*. Report of a Fact-Finding Mission, February 25, 1955.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

cent; non-dollar Western Hemisphere countries—imports 0.4 per cent, exports 9.7 per cent; O.E.E.C. countries—imports 8 per cent, exports 11.1 per cent; other imports 1.4 per cent; other exports including ships' stores and bunkers 15.9 per cent. Percentage of total imports from the five largest suppliers was: United Kingdom 37.9, Venezuela 25, Canada 9.2, U.S.A. 8.6, and the Netherlands and Netherlands Possessions 3.9. The percentage analysis of exports for 1954 showed that crude petroleum and petroleum products accounted for 75 per cent of the total value, and sugar and rum for 11.4 per cent.

Finance and Development. The Table in the Statistical Section shows total revenue and expenditure for the period 1950-54 and the amounts collected in direct taxes (i.e. income tax on companies and individuals) and customs and excise duties. About one-third of revenue is contributed by the oil companies. Estimated revenue and expenditure for 1955 are \$78.5 million and \$75.2 million respectively; proposed expenditure from surpluses (\$12.1 million) and loan funds (\$9.6 million) is included.

A Five-Year Plan was drawn up for the period 1951-55 the cost of which, estimated at \$38 million, was to be covered by C.D. and W. grants (\$4.8 million), surplus balances (\$6 million) and loan funds (\$28 million). Revision of the Plan in 1954 necessitated an increase in the original estimates by approximately \$14 million.

Communications. The Trinidad Government Railway operates 108 miles of railway linking Port-of-Spain with Arima in the east of the island, and with San Fernando in the south-west. The chief branch lines are from the Port-of-Spain/San Fernando main line to Rio Claro.

In 1953 there were 1,000 miles of main roads and 1,318 miles of secondary roads, many of them surfaced with pitch.

The main airfields are Piarco, approximately 16 miles from Port-of-Spain, and Crown Point on Tobago. There are a number of airstrips, two of which are owned by the United British Oilfields of Trinidad Limited.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1924 Constitution provided for a Legislative Council of 7 elected members, 6 nominated and 12 official members. A change was introduced in 1941 when provision was made for an unofficial majority by increasing the number of elected members to 9 and reducing the number of official members to 3. At the same time, the unofficial membership of the Executive Council was increased. In March, 1946, universal adult suffrage was introduced and women became eligible for the first time for membership of the Legislative Council. Further advances towards self-government were made in the Constitution of 1950, which provided for elected majorities in both the Legislative and the Executive Councils. The former now consists of 26 members (of whom 18 are elected, 5 are unofficial nominated and 3 are *ex-officio*). The Council is presided over by a Speaker appointed by the Governor from outside its members. The Executive Council, the principal instrument of policy, consists of the Governor as Chairman, 3 *ex-officio* members, 1 nominated unofficial member and 5 unofficial members elected by the Legislative Council from among its elected members. The unofficial members of the Executive Council have now taken over certain ministerial duties. The Governor has a casting, but not an original vote.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: SIR EDWARD BEETHAM, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY

MINISTERS

Education and Social Services: R. A. JOSEPH, C.B.E.

Labour, Industry and Commerce: A. GOMES, C.M.G.

Agriculture and Lands: V. BRYAN

Communications and Works: AJODHASINGH.

Health and Local Government: N. TANG.

Minister without portfolio: L. C. HANNAYS, Q.C.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: (Vacant).

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY

Nominated Unofficial Members: L. C. HANNAYS, Q.C., Miss A. L. JEFFERS, M.B.E., Sir HAROLD ROBINSON, H. A. BENNETT, M.B.E., A. STOREY, D.F.C.

Elected Members: 18.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: M. H. DORMAN, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary: L. N. BLACHE-FRASER

Accountant-General: R. E. GARNER.

Crown Solicitor, Administrator General and Public Trustee: S. A. HUGGINS

Solicitor-General: E. CLARKE

Attorney-General: C. DE L. INNISS, Q.C.

Postmaster General: E. A. DRIVER

Statistician: H. J. STEER

Registrar-General: H. DEEBLE.

Comptroller (Customs and Excise): A. F. WARD

Conservator of Forests: A. F. A. LAMB, O.B.E.

Chief Fire Officer: R. G. COX

Government Printer: D. CLARKE.

Superintendent of Prisons: D. B. ST. AUBYN, M.B.E.

Directors of Departments: C. H. B. WILLIAMS (Agriculture), I. V. MCKAY (Audit), C. AGOSTINI (Civil Aviation and Aerodrome Superintendent), I. M. HOPKINS (Education), G. W. GORDON, (Surveys and Sub-Intendent of Crown Lands), A. A. PEAT (Medical Services), W. A. GRINSTED (British Caribbean Meteorological Service), W. L. OSBORNE, O.B.E. (Works and Hydraulics).

Commissioners: N. P. BOWEN (Co-operative Development), J. A. BAIN (Industry and Commerce), C. I. WILLIAMS (Inland Revenue), J. A. M. BRAITHWAITE (Labour), W. FUNG (Local Government), E. H. F. BEADON, G.B.E. (Police).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Party affiliations are not so clearly defined in Trinidad as in some of the other West Indian territories—notably Jamaica; and greater importance attaches to personalities than to programmes. There are, however, the **Party of Political Progress**, of conservative tendencies, led by Dr. A. G. FRANCIS; the Party of URIAH BUTLER, leader of the oilfield workers; and other smaller groups.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Trinidad consists of the President, designated the Chief Justice of Trinidad and Tobago, one First Puisne Judge and 5 Puisne Judges. Its jurisdiction corresponds to that of the English High Court of Justice. Civil actions and proceedings are usually heard and determined by a single Judge, but there is provision for such matters to be tried by a Jury of nine. In Port-of-Spain the Civil Court sits continuously except during the vacations.

Appeals are heard by the Full Court constituted by two, occasionally by three Judges; and by the Court of Criminal Appeal. Appeal lies from the Supreme Court to the West Indian Court of Appeal (which is usually constituted by any three Chief Justices of the Colonies of Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands, and sits in the Colony from which the appeal comes).

District Courts. The Chief Magistrate, 2 Senior and 16 stipendiary magistrates preside over the District Courts established in various parts of the Colony. In these Courts the work of the Petty Civil Courts (which have jurisdiction to try civil matters where the cause of action does not exceed \$240), the Magistrates' Courts and the Coroners' Courts is conducted.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir JOSEPH MATHLIEU PEREZ, Q.C.

Puisne Judges: Hons S. E. GOMES, E. M. DUKE, F. J. CAMACHO, C. V. H. ARCHER, P. WATKIN-WILLIAMS (There is one vacancy.)

THE PRESS

Caribbean Herald: 46 Henry Street, Port-of-Spain, weekly.

Caribbean Medical Journal: Colonial Hospital, Port-of-Spain; f. 1938, quarterly.

Catholic News: 34 Belmont Circular Road, Port-of-Spain; f. 1892; weekly, circ. 12,000; Editor Rev. H. B. GREY, O.P., London Repts. S. S. KOPPE AND CO. LTD., 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Evening News: 22 St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain; f. 1936, Independent, evening; Editor COURTENAY EDEN HITCHINS, London Office 122 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

Indian: 18 St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain; f. 1941; monthly.

Observer: 91 Queen Street, P.O. Box 136, Port-of-Spain; circ. 3,000, f. 1941, monthly, Editor H. P. SINGH.

People, The: P.O. Box 594, Port-of-Spain, f. 1947, Socialist, is official organ of the Home Rule Party of Trinidad and Tobago, weekly, circ. 5,000.

Port-of-Spain Gazette: 5 St. Vincent Street, P.O. Box 446, Port-of-Spain, f. 1925; daily exc. Saturday, Editor R. SAVILLE; London Office; 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Quarterly Economic Report: Port-of-Spain; issued by the Central Statistical Office; quarterly.

Royal Gazette: 2 Victoria Avenue, Port-of-Spain, weekly official paper of the Government.

Sentinel: P.O. Box 534, Port-of-Spain, quarterly.

Sportsman: 52 Part Street, Port-of-Spain; weekly (Sundays).

Statistical Digest: Port-of-Spain; issued by the Central Statistical Office; annual.

Sunday Guardian: 22 St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain; f. 1917; Independent, Editor COURTENAY EDEN HITCHINS.

Tobago Herald: Scarborough, Tobago; fortnightly.

Trinidad and Tobago Yearbook: Yuille's Printerie Ltd., 66 Marine Square, P.O. Box 543, Port-of-Spain; f. 1865; Editor HENRY DOW, O.B.E.

Trinidad Guardian: 22 St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain; f. 1917; Independent; mornings, except Mon; Editor COURTENAY EDEN HITCHINS; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

Trinidad Muslim League Bulletin: Port-of-Spain; monthly.

Tropical Agriculture: c/o Butterworth's Scientific Publications, 88 Kingsway, London, W.C.2; f. 1924; journal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine; quarterly, Editor G. B. MASEFIELD, Dept. of Agriculture, Oxford University, England.

Vanguard: San Fernando; weekly.

BROADCASTING

The Trinidad Broadcasting Company Ltd., a subsidiary of Broadcast Relay Service (Overseas) Ltd., of London, operates the transmitting station Radio Trinidad. This station broadcasts Government and commercially sponsored programmes and selected B.B.C. Overseas transmissions. A Regional Broadcasting Officer to the Eastern Caribbean was appointed in 1951, to be responsible for the production of "live" and recorded programmes, and for the general direction of efforts to increase the use of broadcasting time by the Governments of Trinidad, Barbados and British Guiana. An extensive system of wired broadcasting is operated by Radio Distribution (Trinidad) Ltd. (also a subsidiary of Broadcast Relay Service (Overseas) Ltd.) in Port-of-Spain and San Fernando.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office 54 Lombard Street, E.C.3, branch in Port-of-Spain, Manager N. J. ROWLAT, 14 other offices in Trinidad, one in Tobago (Manager M. L. E. THOMAS).

Canadian Bank of Commerce: Head Office 25 King Street West, Toronto 1, Ontario, Port-of-Spain Office 72 Marine Square; Manager F. C. W. HYDE.

Gordon Grant and Co. Ltd.: 6 St. Vincent Street, Port-of-Spain; Managing Director C. S. BUSHE.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office 360 St. James Street West, Montreal; Manager, Port-of-Spain Office, G. V. S. SHARPE; 2 other branches in Trinidad.

Trinidad Co-operative Bank: 80-84 Charlotte Street, Port-of-Spain; f. 1914; cap. £30,000; Managing Dir. PERCY A. PHILIP; Secretary-Manager S. A. WATKES.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in Port-of-Spain. Local insurance companies include **Cocoa Planters' Assets Association of Trinidad Ltd.**, and the **Trinidad Motor Insurance Co. Ltd.**

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad Ltd.: P.O. Box 346, Port-of-Spain; f. 1915; 197 members; Chairman J. de VERTEUIL; Manager JAMES FORBES.

Coconut Growers' Association: Port-of-Spain; Pres. E. VERNON WHARTON, C.B.E.; Sec. Manager F. D. GRAY.

Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.: Port-of-Spain; f. 1932; 280 mems.; Pres. D. McBRIDE, O.B.E.; Secretary F. W. ALLEN.

Oilfields Employers' Association of Trinidad: 14D Royal Road, San Fernando; 6 mem. companies; Manager P. HOBSON; Sec.-Treasurer G. R. GOUDE.

Petroleum Association of Trinidad: Port-of-Spain; Pres. J. B. CHRISTIAN.

Shipping Association of Trinidad: Port-of-Spain; Pres. F. CLARK.

Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad: 80 Abercromby Street, Port-of-Spain; f. 1920; 6 mems.; Chairman Sir HAROLD ROBINSON; Sec. W. B. PYETT.

Trinidad Chamber of Commerce, Inc.: Port of Spain, Pres. W. G. GRANT.

TRADE UNIONS

There are some 40 registered workers' unions, the two largest of which are **The Federated Workers' Trade Union** and **The Oilfields Workers' Trade Union**. Most of the active unions are members either of the **Trinidad and Tobago Federation of Unions**, affiliated to the I C F T U or **The Trinidad and Tobago Trades Union Council** (which disaffiliated itself in November 1953 from the World Federation of Trade Unions).

TRANSPORT

Trinidad is well served by shipping companies. The chief lines whose vessels call at Port-of-Spain are Harrison Lines, Canadian National Steamship Co., Elders and Fyffes Ltd., Moore McCormack Lines Inc., Blue Star Line, Cunard Steamship Co. Ltd., Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Horne Lines Ltd., Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc., Compañía Anónima Venezolana de Navegación, Saguenay Terminals Ltd., Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. Inc., Argentine State Line, American Pioneer Lines, Furness Lines, Royal Mail Lines and Nourse Line.

AIR LINES

The following air lines operate services to Port-of-Spain or maintain offices there:

British West Indian Airways Ltd.: Airways House, 17, Chacon Street, P.O. Box 604, Port of Spain incorporated 1948; although the shares are entirely owned by B O A C, the company operates as a separate entity with its own directors; points served include Kingston (Jamaica), Miami, Belize, Puerto Rico, Barbados, Caracas, Grenada, and Georgetown; Gen. Manager J. H. RAHR.
and Aerolíneas Argentinas, Real-Aerovías Brasil, Air France, British Guiana Airways Ltd., British Overseas Airways Corporation, KLM (West Indies Division), Línea Aeropostal Venezolana, Pan American World Airways and Trans-Canada Air Lines.

HEALTH

There are 17 Government hospitals including three general and eight district ones, as well as hospitals special-

ising in certain conditions and diseases, with a total number of 3,778 beds. Health centres and rural dispensaries are maintained in the townships and larger villages.

EDUCATION

Responsibility for educational policy rests with the Minister of Education and Social Services, subject to the approval of the Governor in Executive Council. The Minister is advised by a Director of Education, who is himself advised by an Education Board. Primary schools are conducted by the Government and by denominational bodies. Primary education is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 12 who live within two miles of a Government or Assisted School.

At the end of 1953 there were 363 primary schools (66 Government and 297 assisted denominational), 8 intermediate schools (2 Government and 6 assisted), 138 private primary (non-assisted), 14 secondary schools (2 Government and 12 assisted) and 16 private (non-assisted) schools providing secondary education. The number of pupils was: primary 130,974; intermediate 6,057, Government and assisted secondary 6,944, and private secondary 4,637.

There are three Training Colleges for teachers (one Government and two denominational).

A Board of Industrial Training is responsible for organising the training of apprentices. The oil companies also operate training schemes, and part of the cost of the new Technical College at San Fernando, opened in 1954, was borne by three oil companies operating in the Colony.

Courses for adults are organised by the Education Department and by the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies under a Resident Tutor.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Agricultural Society of Trinidad and Tobago: 27 Henry Street, Port-of-Spain, 450 mems.; Hon. Pres. H. E. THE GOVERNOR; Sec. JOSHUA E. WARD.

British Council, The: "Whitehall", Maraval Road, Port-of-Spain; small reference library; Rep. J. E. JENKINS.

Colonial Microbiological Research Institute: P.O. Box 584, Port-of-Spain, f. 1948; under the scientific control of the Colonial Products Research Council, London; Dir. W. G. C. FORSYTH, PH.D., F.R.C.; Microbiologists: W. F. DUDMAN, PH.D., B.Sc., Miss VALERIE SUTER, M.Sc.; Biochemist V. QUESNEL, PH.D., Curator, Hankey Culture Collection Miss M. B. MORRIS, B.Sc.

Historical Society of Trinidad and Tobago: 20 Henry Street, Port-of-Spain; Pres. E. E. WILLIAMS; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer E. JOHNSON.

Incorporated Law Society of Trinidad and Tobago: 78 Queen Street, Port-of-Spain; f. 1897; 80 mems.; Pres. A. H. HAMEL-SMITH; Hon. Sec. M. T. I. JULIEN; publ. *Annual Report*.

Pharmaceutical Society of Trinidad and Tobago: 80 Charlotte Street, Port-of-Spain, f. 1899, 300 mems.; Pres. ALLAN A. GREENE; Hon. Sec. W. E. WILLIAMS.

St. Andrew Society of Trinidad: P.O. Box 142, Port-of-Spain; f. 1934; 250 mems.; Pres. J. O. CUBITT; Hon. Sec. T. S. MACNEISH.

Tobago District Agricultural Society: Scarborough, Pres. Capt. R. H. HARROWER, Sec. Miss S. A. DAVIES.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Trinidad Music Association: Bishop Anstey H.S., Abercromby Street, Port-of-Spain; f. 1941; 300 mems.; Pres. Hon. ALBERT GOMES, Sec. Miss O. ABDULAH.

LIBRARIES

Carnegie Free Library: Harris promenade, San Fernando; Chair. The MAYOR of SAN FERNANDO; Librarian A. WARNER, B.A., A.L.A.

Central Library of Trinidad and Tobago (County Library Dept. of the Government); "Whitehall", Maraval, Port-of-Spain (P.O. Box 547); f. by grant from the Carnegie Corporation, later supplemented by the British Council 1942-49; 90,000 vols; Chairman Advisory Board Rev F. H. SWAN.

Eastern Caribbean Regional Library: P.O. Box 67, Port-of-Spain; f. 1941; 75,000 vols.; Regional Dir. for East Caribbean S. W. HOCKEY, F.L.A.

Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture Library: St. Augustine; f. 1926, approx 21,000 bound vols; 78,000 unbound pamphlets and periodicals; Head of Library and Publications Dept Miss M. E. M. PRICE.

Trinidad Public Library: Knox Street, Port-of-Spain; f. 1851; 60,000 vols; Chair. Hon ALBERT GOMES; Librarian and Sec. C. N. COMMA; publ. *Annual Report*.

COLLEGES

Eastern Caribbean Farm Institute: Centeno, Arima; opened 1954. The Institute was built with funds provided by the Development and Welfare Organisation and by the Governments of Trinidad, Barbados and the Leeward Islands, and it receives students from those Colonies and British Guiana. It offers training in practical agriculture.

Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture: St. Augustine, Trinidad. Founded as the West Indian Agricultural College 1921 on the recommendations of a Committee appointed in 1919 by Viscount Milner. In 1924 its name was changed to The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture Incorporated by Royal Charter 1926.

President: Sir ERIC MACFADYEN, M.A., J.P.

Chairman of Governing Body: Professor Sir F. L. ENGLEDDOW, C.M.G., F.R.S., M.A., B.Sc.

Principal: G. A. C. HERKLOTS, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.

Dean and Registrar: G. G. GIANETTI, M.A., Dip. Agric. (ECON).

Bursar: J. SHIELDS, F.C.I.S.

Secretary: London Office: Mrs. N. H. YOUNG, M.B.E., 40 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2.

Library: *see above*.

Number of students: 93.

Publication: *Tropical Agriculture* (quarterly; General Editor: G. B. MASEFIELD, M.A., A.I.C.T.A.).

WINDWARD ISLANDS

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS consist of the four islands of Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, together with several smaller islands known as the Grenadines, which lie between St. Vincent and Grenada and are administered partly by these islands.

The four islands are grouped for administrative purposes under one Governor, who is normally resident in Grenada. The Government of each of the colonies is administered by a resident Administrator, subject to the instructions of the Governor. Each island retains its own institutions and there is no common Legislature, revenue nor tariff. Their present Constitutions date from 1951. In each colony there is a Legislative Council (elected by universal adult suffrage), presided over by the Administrator who has a casting vote only, and consisting of 2 official members and 11 unofficial members, of whom 3 are nominated and 8 are elected. There is also an Executive Council consisting of an official President, 3 *ex-officio* members, 1 official member nominated by the Governor and 4 unofficial members of whom 1 is nominated and 3 are elected.

Since 1954 some departmental responsibility has been assigned to elected members. New constitutions providing for the introduction of a ministerial system have been approved in principle.

There is a joint High Court for the Windward and Leeward Islands, consisting of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: C. M. DEVERELL, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

Chief Secretary: L. COOLS-LARTIGUE, O.B.E.

Attorney-General: C. F. HENVILLE, Q.C.

Principal Auditor: N. CATERALL

Financial and Economic Adviser: D. J. KIRKNESS (seconded from the Colonial Office).

Labour Adviser: (Vacant).

Assistant Secretary (Finance and Economics): K. A. AUGIER

Assistant Secretary (Administrative): H. M. CHRISTOPHER.

Executive Architect: M. V. SMITH.

Administrators: H. L. LINDO (Dominica), W. MACMILLAN (Grenada), J. K. R. THORP, M.B.E. (St. Lucia), A. F. GILES, M.B.E. (St. Vincent).

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of the Windward Islands and Leeward Islands was established by Order in Council in 1939, and as from January 1st, 1940 the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands and the Supreme Court of each of the Windward Islands ceased to exist.

The Court is presided over by a Chief Justice, and there are 3 Puisne Judges. In Grenada there are two jurisdictions of the Court: original and summary, in which latter monetary claims are limited to £50. Appeal from this Court lies in civil matters to the West Indian Court of Appeal or the Leeward Islands and Windward Islands Court of Appeal, and in criminal matters to the latter only, and from both to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: Sir DONALD JACKSON, Kt

Puisne Judges: Hons. W. A. DATE, K. L. GORDON, J. L. WILLS

Chief Registrar: G. C. RENWICK.

DOMINICA

This island at 15° N. lat., 61° W. long. is 305 sq. miles in extent, and roughly rectangular in shape, being approximately 29 miles long (N. to S.) and at the most, 15 miles in width. Dominica is of volcanic origin, consisting of a mass of recently formed sands and igneous rocks (volcanic) resting on an older volcanic core. The surface of the island is of a very rugged nature, with a generally cliffed coastline, and the soil, owing to its volcanic origin, is extremely fertile. There are extensive forests and a considerable production of timber for local use.

Climatic conditions are regarded as distinctly favourable. Average temperatures vary from 85° F. on the coast to 55° F. at an altitude of 4,500 ft., and rainfall, whilst being generally ample, is not too heavy. Winters are especially mild, but the summer months are often humid.

About one-fifth of the total area of the island is under cultivation—exploitation being limited to the volcanic soils. The chief agricultural pursuit is the growing of citrus fruit, particularly the lime, which besides producing edible fruit and juices, also yields various essential oils which are of value in pharmaceutical products. Banana production is expanding rapidly. About 4,000 acres are at present under cultivation, and in 1954 1,387,066 stems were exported. Oranges, cocoa, vanilla and coconuts are other crops. Production is mainly carried on from small-holdings owned and worked by peasant farmers, who supply both home needs and an export trade. Exports include bananas, lime juice and oil, copra, bay oil, vanilla, cacao, citrus fruit and rum.

Because of the mountainous nature of the island, settlements are found only on the coast. Total population (1955 estimate) was about 62,000 of which less than 2 per cent was white. Roseau (12,000 inhabitants) is the chief town and port.

R. D.

THE PRESS

Dominica Chronicle: (Bulletin Office) Queen Mary Street, Roseau, f. 1909; Catholic Democratic; Wed. and Sat.; Dir. Rev. F. HUYSMAN; London Office: 8 Red Lion Square, W.C.1

Dominica Herald: Roseau; f. 1955; Liberal; weekly; Manager J. CHARLES.

Government Gazette: Roseau; weekly.

BROADCASTING

See Grenada.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Branch in Roseau; Manager F. WILDE

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Dominica Co-operative Bank: Roseau; f. 1941; Pres. Hon. J. B. CHARLES.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: 360 St. James Street West, Montreal; Branch in Roseau; Manager R. H. JOHNSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Coconut and Copra Producers' Association: Pres. Lt.-Col. the Hon. C. C. STRONG, O.B.E.

Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association, The: Pres. I. N. SHILLINGFORD.

Dominica Banana Growers' Association: Roseau; Chairman Hon. R. B. DOUGLAS.

Dominica Chamber of Commerce: Roseau; Pres. J. O. AIRD.

Dominica Planters' Association: Roseau; Pres. I. N. SHILLINGFORD

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 102 miles of surfaced roads, 244 miles of secondary roads and 332 miles of tracks. Extensive road development is taking place.

SHIPPING

Vessels of the Alcoa Steamship Company, the Canadian National Steamship Company and the West Indies Navigation Company maintain services with the island. The main ports are Roseau and Portsmouth.

HEALTH

The Health Department and its auxiliary, the Public Health Engineering Unit, is under the control of the Senior Medical Officer, who is also Chairman of the Central Board of Health. This Board is responsible to the Government for the initiation and carrying out of public health measures.

There are 5 Government hospitals, with a total of 183 beds, and 19 dispensaries throughout the island.

EDUCATION

There are 47 primary schools with a total enrolment of 11,576 pupils; 4 secondary schools with 865 pupils; and 8 private or temporary schools with 850 pupils.

GRENADA

This island at 12° N. lat., 61° W. long., with its dependencies, the Grenadines (of which Carriacou is the largest island), has an area of about 152 sq. miles. Grenada itself covering 133 sq. miles is oval in shape, and is, like Saint Lucia, extremely picturesque. Much of the surface is mountainous. There is a very rugged central mass of volcanic peaks, with accompanying phenomena of crater lakes, hot springs, and gaseous vents—which point to dormant or very recent volcanic activity, and the island as a whole is built up of accumulated volcanic debris surrounding a central core. Climatic conditions are on the whole good, but rainfall is distinctly heavier than in some other parts of the West Indies; Saint George's (the capital) on the west—drier—coast, having an annual total of 70 in., and other more exposed parts as much as 200 in.

Grenada is known as the "Spice Island"—the chief product of this kind being nutmeg, though cloves and

vanilla are also grown. These three spices, together with mace (from nutmeg) are the chief exports, but sugar, cocoa, cotton, coffee, coconuts and citrus fruit are also significant and there is some subsistence agriculture and fishing.

Grenada is the seat of the Windward Islands Government, and the wealthiest of the Windward Group. Population at end-1954 was estimated as 86,589, with St. George's (4,000) the largest town and port.

R D.

THE PRESS

Government Gazette: Govt. Office, St. George's; weekly.

Torchlight, The: Cross Street, St. George's; f. 1955.

West Indian, The: Grenville and Granby Streets, St. George's; f. 1915, daily except Mon. and Fri.; Editor L. C. STEVENSON; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

BROADCASTING

Work begun in 1954 on the building of a broadcasting station in St. George's which will serve all four islands is now complete. The cost of the service is being initially financed from Colonial Development and Welfare funds.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3, Branch in St. George's, Manager W. SANDIFORD.

Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 8 Church Street, St. George's; f. 1932, cap. \$300,000; Managing Dir. and Sec. IRI BAIN, Chairman W. E. JULIEN, D.S.O.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office 360 St. James Street West, Montreal; Branch in St. George's; Manager E. C. RENWICK.

INSURANCE

The larger insurance companies have agents in Grenada and the other Islands of the group.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Grenada Chamber of Commerce, Inc.: P.O. Box 129, St. George's; f. 1921, incorporated 1947; 36 mems.; Pres. W. E. JULIEN; Sec. ALISTER HUGHES.

Grenada Coconut Growers' Association; Grenada Banana Co-operative Society; Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association; Grenada Tourist Trade Development Board (all in St. George's).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are approximately 472 miles of goods roads, of which about 234 miles have oiled surfaces.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are St. George's and Grenville on Grenada and Hillsborough on Carriacou. The chief lines serving the Island are the Harrison Line, the Canadian National Steamship Company and the Alcoa Steamship Company. The West Indies Navigation Company, recently-formed, also calls at Windward Island ports.

AIR LINES

British West Indian Airways Ltd. maintain a regular service with Grenada. The airfield is at Pearls, 23 miles from St. George's.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

HEALTH

Assistance is being provided by the World Health Organisation and U.N.I.C.E.F. in connection with an Insect Control Programme. There are 2 Government hospitals in Grenada, 21 district medical visiting stations and 3 main health centres. Carriacou also has a Government hospital and 3 medical visiting stations.

EDUCATION

Compulsory education is enforced in St. George's and 1 other area where school accommodation is considered adequate. There are 54 primary schools, of which 11 are Government, and the rest aided denominational; and 6 secondary schools (1 Government and 5 aided) with a total enrolment of 1,231.

SAINT LUCIA

This island at 14° N. lat., 61° W. long, is nicknamed "The Helen of the West Indies", owing to its picturesqueness. It is 238 sq. miles in extent and stretches some 27 miles from north to south, and 14 at its greatest width. Like its neighbours Dominica (approximately 80 miles to the north-west) and Martinique (French Windward Islands), Saint Lucia is of volcanic origin, its largest crater, Soufriere, being well known for its destructive eruption in 1766. (It should also be noted that there is another volcano named Soufriere in the adjacent island of Saint Vincent, q.v. below.) Saint Lucia is generally mountainous, reaching a culminating height of 3,145 ft., and is composed primarily of a central dome enlarged by a covering of later volcanic accumulations. The slopes of the higher ground are almost completely covered by forest and dense tropical vegetation. Climatic conditions are broadly similar to those of Dominica, but Saint Lucia (or at least parts of it) seems rather less affected by hurricanes.

The principal crop raised on the island is sugar-cane, there being three large plantations, together with numerous smallholdings. Bananas, cocoa, citrus and coconuts are important secondary crops; and furthermore there is a significant market gardening industry, the products of which, together with the crops detailed above, are largely exported. The chief industries are the manufacture of sugar and rum, edible oils, cigarettes and mineral waters, the processing of citrus fruit and cotton ginning. An oil factory at Soufriere ships refined and crude coconut oil to British Guiana, Barbados and Martinique, and has started the manufacture of soap.

The 1955 population was estimated at 86,219. Castries, the capital, has the finest natural harbour in the entire West Indies, enhanced by its relative immunity from hurricanes, and its population is 18,000 (1952 estimate).

R D.

THE PRESS

Voice, The: P.O. Box 104, Castries; f. 1885; Conservative; morning; Editor L. COZIER; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.

West Indian Crusader: Castries; weekly; Editor JOHN H. PILGRIM.

BROADCASTING

See Grenada.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E C.3; Branch in Castries; Manager E. R. C. BOYCE.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

St. Lucia Co-operative Bank Ltd.: Castries; incorporated 1937; cap. auth. \$150,000; Pres. C. A. BEAUBRUN; Manager and Sec. F. N. THEOBALDS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Lucia Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture; St. Lucia Agriculturists' Association Ltd.; St. Lucia Banana Growers' Association Ltd.; St. Lucia Coconut Growers' Association Ltd. (all in Castries).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There is a total of approximately 371 miles of roads, of which 106 miles are main roads, 96 miles are second-class roads, and 170 miles are unclassified roads.

SHIPPING

Vessels of the Canadian National Steamship Company, the Harrison Line, the Alcoa Steamship Company and other lines call at Castries.

AIR LINES

Air services with the other islands are operated by British West Indian Airways Ltd. Charter flights are operated by K.L.M. and British Guiana Airways. There are two airports, the Vigie and the Beane Field Airports.

HEALTH

The number of beds available in hospitals is 164. Fifteen dispensaries and a number of Health Outposts are also maintained.

EDUCATION

The number of primary schools is 50, with an enrolment of 15,240. There are 2 secondary schools, attended by 650 pupils. Adult education classes are organised by the Extra-Mural Department of the University College of the West Indies.

SAINT VINCENT

This island at 13° N. lat., 61° W. long. has an area of 150 sq. miles, and, like Dominica and Saint Lucia, is also rectangular in shape, being about 18 miles long (N. to S.), and 11 broad. Population in 1954 was 75,200 of which some 18,000 lived in Kingstown, the capital.

The island exhibits an old igneous basement, with volcanic accumulations above. Soufriere (not to be confused with the Soufriere of Saint Lucia) is a huge volcanic crater, and the highest point (4,048 ft.); its last major eruption was in 1812. The island as a whole is very rugged, level land being at a minimum.

Saint Vincent is the leading world producer of arrow-root, a semi-medicinal foodstuff derived from the plant of the same name; annual production averages 9-10 million pounds. Another important crop is Sea Island cotton, which grows well under the slightly damper climatic conditions of the island. Copra, coconuts, rum, sugar, cocoa and cassava are also produced, and about one-quarter of the whole area is cropped, ownership being vested in large estates. Efforts are being made to increase the acreage under cocoa and bananas. Small tenant-holdings of one acre or more number about 4,500 and, with a few large estates, account for 45,000 acres of cropped land.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Main exports are arrowroot, copra, bananas and cotton. In January, 1954, St. Vincent joined the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and was allotted an overall export quota of 1,500 long tons.

In outlook and ways of life, Saint Vincent is said to be more English than the other components of the British Windward group. A larger fraction of the population is European, some 2,400 Portuguese colonists having settled just over a century ago.

R.D.

THE PRESS

Challenge: Public Relations Dept., Kingstown; f. 1950, twice monthly. Editor the PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER; circ. 1,000.

Government Gazette: P.O. Box 114, Kingstown; f. 1868; Government Printer T. ROBERTS; circ. 300.

Vincentian, The: Lot 29, Long Lane, Lower Kingstown; f. 1919; Independent; weekly; Managing Dir. R. N. EUSTACE; Editor W. H. LEWIS; circ. 15,000; London Reps.: S. S. KOPPE AND CO. LTD.

BROADCASTING

See GRENADA.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3, Branch in Kingstown, Manager J. H. T. CHANDLER.

St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan bank: Kingstown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Vincent Chamber of Commerce: Kingstown.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 400 miles of roads of which 100 miles are "all-weather" roads.

SHIPPING

Vessels of the Canadian National Steamship Company, the Harrison Line, the Alcoa Steamship Company and the Caribbean Fruit Company call at Kingstown.

AIR SERVICES

A temporary service with amphibian aircraft is operated by the St. Vincent Government between Trinidad, Grenada, Carriacou, Barbados, St. Vincent and Dominica. The seadrome is at Villa Bay, about three miles from Kingstown.

HEALTH

The number of beds available for general, maternity and tuberculosis cases is about 190. Dispensaries are maintained by the Government in various parts of the island.

EDUCATION

In 1954 there were 42 Government and assisted primary schools with an enrolment of 16,249 pupils, 2 Government secondary schools and 1 grant-aided secondary school, with a total of 559 pupils. A number of private institutions also maintain primary schools.

BAHAMAS

GENERAL SURVEY

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

THE BAHAMAS consist of 22 inhabited islands and over 3,000 "cays" (reefs) and rocks, extending south-east from the coast of Florida over 600 miles into the Atlantic Ocean. The total land area is 4,400 sq. miles. The main islands of the Western group are Grand Bahama, New Providence and Andros; and of the Eastern group Great Abaco, Eleuthera, Cat Island, the Exumas, Acklins Island, Mayaguana, Great Inagua, Long Island and San Salvador or Watling's Island.

Structurally the islands are of coral formation covered by wind-blown deposits. Owing to the remarkable flatness of relief there are few streams, and the water supply is largely derived from wells. The climate is very agreeable. Average winter and summer temperatures are 74° F. and 80° F. respectively, and the average annual rainfall is 50 in. The rainy season lasts from May to October, while hurricanes of varying intensity can occur towards the end of the period.

Soils are generally thin, but in places relatively fertile. Only one-eighth of the total land area is cultivated, but in favourable conditions a considerable variety of vegetables and fruits are grown. Forests are widespread and timber is one of the most valuable exports. The forests are, however, of small value in relation to their extent.

W.B.F.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Bahamas were the first islands sighted by Columbus in his voyage from Spain in 1492. The Spaniards made no European settlement and transported the aboriginal inhabitants, some 40,000 Caribs, to work in the mines of Haiti. Very little trace of them remains to-day. In 1629, the Bahamas were included in a Royal Grant to Sir Robert Heath, and settlers from Bermuda began to pay occasional visits. In 1647, a company of "Eleutherian Adventurers" was formed in London to colonise the Bahamas, and despite the earlier Royal grant, was given the rights over the islands by Parliament. An Act authorising settlement was passed by Cromwell's Parliament in 1649 and permanent settlement began in 1666 when 250 people from Bermuda settled in New Providence. In 1670 a second Royal Grant of the islands was made, this time by Charles II to six of the Lord Proprietors of Carolina. From 1672 they appointed governors to New Providence whose main task was to suppress the pirates who had become virtual rulers of the island. The governors often became the pirates' first victims. In 1673, a governor was captured and deported to Jamaica, another in 1690 was imprisoned; those fortunate enough to keep their freedom left the inhabitants undisturbed by disciplinary administration.

The threat of foreign invasion was frequent. The Spaniards, for whom Columbus had claimed the Islands, continually resisted the British in New Providence. In 1680 and again in 1703 with their ally, France, they destroyed the settlement. The Governor was deported to Cuba and in the second attack the negro slaves were transported and the white settlers fled to Carolina. When a new governor arrived in 1704 he found New Providence uninhabited and returned to England. Nassau was re-established by

pirates within a few years. By 1718 their depredations had become so widespread that Britain undertook their suppression. Capt. Woodes Rogers, the famous seaman and adventurer, was sent as governor with full authority to restore order. One of his first measures was to execute eight pirate leaders. In 1729, the British Crown assumed direct control of the Bahamas, and a General Assembly was established. The comparative peace which followed Rogers's administration was broken in 1776 when Nassau was taken by a fleet of the rebellious American Colonies, it was evacuated within a few days. During the War of American Independence a number of loyalists from Georgia and Carolina emigrated to the Bahamas and introduced the cultivation of cotton. Spanish forces attacked the colony successfully in 1782 and held Nassau until repelled by a British expedition in the following year. The Treaty of Versailles, which was signed in 1783, confirmed Britain's title to the Bahamas and the islands have since remained in undisputed British possession. The major event in the colony's history during the nineteenth century was the abolition of slavery which brought about great economic and social change. Following the outbreak of civil war in North America, the colony experienced several years of considerable prosperity as a depot for vessels running the "blockade" imposed against the Confederate States. The colony's prosperity throughout its history, has depended on its trade with the United States.

The "Eleutherian Adventurers", who came to the Bahamas from Bermuda after the Parliamentary grant of 1647, brought with them the concept, and established the machinery of representative government in the new settlement. An administration by a governor, nominated council and elected senate was instituted. An elected House of Assembly was provided for in the Charter of 1670 but it was not created until 1729. The constitution, which set up representative though not responsible government, resembled those of the North American colonies prior to the War of Independence, and has remained basically unaltered until the present day.

During the second World War, the Bahamas assumed a certain strategic significance; a British garrison was re-established in 1942, the first since 1891; it was later relieved by Canadian forces which remained until March 1946. By the 1941 exchange agreement with the U.S.A. Great Exuma, an island 150 miles south of New Providence was leased for 99 years as a naval base. Since the peace, the base has been dismantled and the American forces withdrawn. During 1942-43 Oakes airfield was extended and Windsor airfield constructed to serve both the Imperial and U.S. governments. New Providence became a staging post on the trans-Atlantic ferry service, and served as a base for air patrol during the submarine campaign in the west Atlantic and Caribbean waters. The importance of the Island on the air and sea routes between North and South America, and between the West Indies and Britain, remains. The capital, Nassau is, moreover, a regular port of call for Canadian and American warships.

H.L.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Population. At the Census of December 1953 the total population of the islands numbered 84,853, with the following racial distribution: European 10,709; African

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

61,627; Mixed 12,371; Mongolian 144. Andros is the largest island of the group, but New Providence is the most populous, and contains the capital Nassau (population approximately 46,000). At December 31st, 1954 the total population was 92,598.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing. Some 30,000 acres of land are under cultivation; about 1,500 acres are grazing land and forests cover approximately 800,000 acres.

The main crops are vegetables and fruit. Tomatoes and akro are exported in quantity to the United States and Canada, and the canning of tomatoes and tomato juice is done locally. Fruit crops include pineapples, citrus fruit and bananas. There is a small livestock industry, but both meat and milk are imported to supplement local supplies. In 1954 there were 3,330 head of cattle, 22,200 sheep, 14,200 goats and 10,000 pigs.

The forested area in the Western Islands is estimated at some 800,000 acres, of which 700,000 acres are pine forest and approximately 100,000 acres sub-tropical broadleaf forest. The acreage under forests is mainly Crown property. Exploitation is limited to the islands of Grand Bahama and Andros, where the logs are sawn and exported in the form of lumber and pit props.

The fishing industry employs some 2,500 persons. Crawfish is exported to the United States. A small fish-processing plant has been established in Nassau. Formerly sponge collecting in the surrounding seas was a profitable occupation, but the industry has declined owing to a widespread disease in the sponge beds. However, there have recently been signs of recovery, and a small quantity of sponges, was harvested in 1954.

External Trade. As will be seen from the Table in the Statistical Section (which includes re-exports), the external trade of the Bahamas shows a large adverse balance. The value of domestic exports amounted in the period 1951-53 to £729,012, £926,275 and £1,045,260: while total imports for the same years were valued at £7,649,645, £8,819,016 and £8,797,396 respectively. Like Bermuda, the Colony depends on a flourishing tourist industry to correct its adverse balance. In 1954 the number of tourists visiting the Colony reached the record figure of 109,605. As a result of this trade and the remittances of individuals and companies, net dollar earnings in 1954 amounted to U.S. \$6,215,000 as compared with U.S. \$4,016,000 in 1953.

Revenue and Expenditure. Expenditure exceeded revenue in 1949, 1950, and 1953. Customs duties account for the bulk of the revenue, and in the period 1951-54 inclusive, amounted to: £1,212,315, £1,416,964, £1,443,668 and £1,700,808 out of total revenue collected of £2,044,385, £2,397,097, £2,610,678 and £3,095,541.

The Public Debt outstanding at December 31st, 1954 amounted to £1,211,000. Investments in sinking funds for the redemption of the Debt stood at £314,473 at the same date.

Development. In mid-1955 the Free Port Act for Grand Bahama was passed, which provides facilities for the establishment of a free port area of some 50,000 acres on Grand Bahama. The Act grants exemption from import and export duties over a period of 99 years, and from various taxes over a period of 30 years, to industries established in the free-port area. It also permits such industries to bring in skilled personnel, and unskilled labour subject to such labour not being available locally.

Communications. There are no railways in the Colony. In New Providence there are 168 miles of public motor roads and 39 miles of private roads. A limited mileage of roads, which may be used by motor traffic, is maintained on some of the Out Islands. In Eleuthera there are 60 miles of asphalted main roads and on Grand Bahama 65

miles. The roads in the other Out Islands are cart tracks.

The chief port is Nassau, although two other ports are in use: Mathew Town, Inagua, which handles export consignments of salt; while lumber and pit props are shipped from Hawksbill Creek, Grand Bahama.

The main airport in use is Oakes Airport, Nassau. Internal air services to the Out Islands are operated by a fleet of amphibian aircraft.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the present Constitution the Governor, who has the power of veto, is advised by an Executive Council of not more than nine members (three of whom are official and six are non-official with seats in the House of Assembly). There are a Legislative Council which forms an upper House, and consists of nine nominated members; and a lower House of Assembly, with 29 elected members representing the fifteen districts of New Providence and the Out Islands. The franchise is subject to a property qualification, as is also membership of the House of Assembly. Women have no vote.

Legislative Acts of 1939 and 1944 instituted and made permanent the secret ballot in New Providence; and this provision was extended to the Out Islands in 1946.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: The Rt Hon. The Earl of RANFURLY, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The RECEIVER-GENERAL.

Unofficial Members: R. T. SYMONETTE, R. R. A. FARRINGTON, C.B.E., A. R. BRAYNEN, E. A. P. DUPUCH, C. W. F. BETHELL.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: G. W. K. ROBERTS, C.B.E., J.P.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. H. PRITCHARD.

Deputy Speaker: F. H. CHRISTIE.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: K. M. WALMSLEY, O.B.E.

Attorney-General: L. A. W. ORR, Q.C.

Receiver-General and Treasurer: W. H. SWEETING

Postmaster: C. S. THOMPSON, M.B.E.

Solicitor-General: K. G. L. ISAACS.

Registrar-General: JAMES LIDDELL.

Directors of Departments: O. S. RUSSELL (Agricultural and Marine Products), R. BROADBENT (Civil Aviation), T. E. HUTCHINSON (Education), N. M. MACLENNAN (Medical Services), G. C. STUBBS (Public Works), A. K. COLE, O.B.E. (Supplies), K. R. INGRAHAM, O.B.E. (Telecommunications).

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice, and has a jurisdiction similar to that of a High Court of England. Appeals in all matters lie to the Privy Council. The principal magisterial courts (there are two) are each presided over by a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate, and appeal lies from these to the Supreme Court.

The Commissioners in charge of districts in the Out Islands, and Justices of the Peace also have Magisterial powers, and appeal from these Courts lies to the Circuit Magistrates.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES

Chief Justice: Hon. G. W. McL. HENDERSON.

Stipendiaries and Circuit Magistrates: M. J. THOMPSON,
(there is one vacancy).

THE PRESS

Herald, The: 538 East Bay Street, Nassau; weekly; organ of the progressive Liberal Party; circ. 4,500; Editor CYRIL ST. JOHN STEVENSON.

Nassau Daily Tribune: Shirley Street, P.O. Box 207, Nassau; f. 1903; Liberal daily; circ. 5,000; Editor ETIENNE DUPUCH; London Reps. JOSHUA B. POWERS LTD, 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Nassau Guardian: P.O. Box 258, Nassau; f. 1844; daily, circ. 5,460; also the *Weekend Guardian*; Editor WILLIAM G. MILLER; Gen. Manager FRANK B. HUTCHINSON.

Official Gazette: Nassau; weekly; published by the Government.

Voice, The: P.O. Box 185, Nassau; f. 1945; Liberal Democrat, weekly; circ. 1,600; Editor C. R. WALKER.
Other papers published in Nassau are *The Whip* and *Unity News*.

BROADCASTING

Local broadcasting services on a frequency of 1540 kc/s are operated by the Telecommunications Department. Three British Broadcasting Corporation programmes and one Voice of America programme are relayed daily. British Broadcasting Corporation recorded programmes are also used.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; Branch in Nassau (P.O. Box 357); Manager R. K. S. GONSALVES; sub-branch and 2 agencies Eleuthera Island.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office 360 St. James Street West, Montreal, f. 1869; 2 brs. in Nassau.

E. D. Sassoon Banking Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 1046, Nassau; cap. auth. £1,000,000, cap. p.u. £500,000; incorporated Bahamas 1950; Gov. Dir. Sir VICTOR SASSOON, Bt., G.B.E.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in Nassau.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Development Board: Nassau.

Bahamas Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 665; Nassau; f. 1935; 275 mems., Pres. D. C. ANDERSON; Hon. Sec. CHESTER THOMPSON; Manager Major H. PEMBERTON (Retd.).

TRADE UNIONS

The following registered trade unions were in operation in 1955: The Bahamas Trades and Labour Union, the Bahamas Taxi Cab Union, the Bahamas Typographical Union, The Bahamas Federation of Labour, The Bahamas Painters' Union, The Bahamas Masons' Union, The Union of Carpenters and Joiners, The United Brotherhood of

BAHAMAS

Longshoremen, The Grand Bahama Trade and Labour Union, The Nassau Transport Drivers' Union, The Bunini Building Trade and Labour Union, The Bahamas Plumbers' Union and the Bahamas Musicians' Union. Total membership figures will not be known until returns are made in June 1956. The Labour Board Act of 1946 provides for the establishment of a Labour Board to act as a conciliatory body in disputes, and to report and make recommendations to the Governor-in-Council.

A Labour Office which has functioned since 1943, is concerned in organising and supervising the arrangements for recruiting labourers for agricultural work in the United States.

TRANSPORT

(For other details see SURVEY).

SHIPPING

The following are the chief shipping lines calling at Nassau: Canadian National Steamships Line, Royal Mail Line, Pacific Steam Navigation Line, Florida Caribbean Line and the North Atlantic and Gulf Steamship Line.

AIR LINES

Bahamas Airways Ltd. (B.A.L.): P.O. Box 65, Oakes Field Airport, Nassau; operates services between Nassau and the Out Islands and charter flights when required.

The following foreign Air Lines also operate services to Nassau: British Overseas Airways Corporation, Mackey Airlines Inc., Pan American World Airways and Trans-Canada Air Lines.

HEALTH

The Medical and Public Health Service is administered by a Board of Health with the Chief Medical Officer as adviser. The Government medical staff in Nassau consists of the Chief Medical Officer, seven Medical Officers, an anaesthetist and an eye specialist. There are six District Medical Officers and eight unqualified medical practitioners in the Out Islands. In 1953 the Bahamas General Hospital in Nassau was completed. It provides accommodation for 210 beds, and the service of the Hospital is largely free. A programme for mosquito control has been arranged with the World Health Organisation, which has also been approached regarding a tuberculosis control campaign.

EDUCATION

The Board of Education is responsible for all education except that given in the secondary schools which are governed by separate Acts. Of the 180 primary schools 105 are Board schools and 25 are grant-aided, the remainder being private and denominational. Secondary education is provided by the Government High School, Queen's College (Wesleyan), St. Andrew's School, St. Xavier's College, St. Augustine's College (Roman Catholic), St. John's College (Diocesan), Bahamas Junior Academy (Seventh-Day Adventist) all in Nassau; by St. Vincent's Academy (Roman Catholic) in Harbour Island and by Long Island Christian Institute at Simms', Long Island. A Training College for teachers was established in 1950, and there is also a technical school. The number of children attending primary schools in 1954 was 21,366; those attending secondary schools and the technical school were 1,301 and 1,327 respectively. A school circulating library was instituted in 1951.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

BERMUDA

GENERAL SURVEY

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

THE COLONY OF BERMUDA is a group of small islands and reefs, over 300 in number, lying at 32° 15' N and 64° 31' E in the West Atlantic ocean. Bermuda is 670 miles from New York and approximately 2,700 miles from London. The total land area of the archipelago is about 21 sq. miles. Only twenty of the numerous islands are inhabited—the civil population was estimated in 1954 at 40,500 (15,500 white and 25,000 coloured). There is in addition a considerable military contingent in the islands. Hamilton, on Long Island, with a population of 2,800 is the chief town.

Formed of coral and wind-blown materials, the islands are possibly built upon the summit of a submarine volcano. Bermuda lies in the path of the Gulf Stream, and the climate is equable and healthy—the mean annual temperature being 70° F. The islands are remarkable for their lack of streams and wells, and the only water supply is derived from rainwater storage tanks.

W B F

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

The islands were visited by the Spanish navigator and historian d'Oviedo in 1515, who recorded that they had been discovered by Juan de Bermudez. No Spanish settlement was made, and the islands remained uninhabited. In 1527, the Bermudas were granted to Fernando Camelo by Philip II of Spain. In July 1609, the crew and colonists of Admiral Sir George Somers' flagship *Sea Venture* landed on the Bermudian islands, claimed them, and named them Somers Islands. The *Sea Venture* was one of nine vessels *en route* from Plymouth with settlers for Virginia when storms scattered and damaged the fleet. From Somers Islands two attempts were made to reach the mainland of America some 570 miles distant.

The second attempt made during May 1610, in two locally constructed vessels, reached Jamestown after fourteen days, only to find the settlement in a state of famine. The men returned to Somers Islands for supplies. The Virginia Company sought to make the link with the fertile islands permanent and were granted an extension of their charter to include them by James I. In 1612 a colony of 60 settlers under a governor, Richard Moore, was established. In the following year, the Virginia Company sold their rights over the islands to "the Governor and Company of the City of London for the plantation of the Somers Islands". The new administration transferred the seat of government from Smith's island to St. George, and forts were built to defend the harbour. In 1615, James I granted a new charter to this company with authority to call a general assembly provided its law-making was in accord with British statutes. During its first session in 1619, 32 bills were passed. The colony by this time numbered 1,500; the land had been divided into parishes, much ground cleared for agriculture, tobacco and potatoes being the main crops. The attitude of the colony during the Commonwealth induced the Long Parliament to prohibit its trade with Britain. During the mid-seventeenth century its administration deteriorated and in 1679 the colonists petitioned the Crown against the company. By

legal action under a writ of *quo warranto* the government of the colony passed to the Crown in 1684.

During the eighteenth century, the colonists built up a large fleet of merchantmen and engaged actively in the carrying trade to North America. They quickly recovered from the setback of the embargo over this trade imposed during the war with the thirteen colonies. In 1789, 40 new vessels were built. During the war between Britain and the U.S.A. 1812–15, Bermudian vessels carried important trade between the West Indies and Newfoundland. As with the West Indies, the Emancipation Act of 1834 was applied to Bermuda and the slaves freed. With the advent of the steamship in the nineteenth century, the colony's export trade in vegetables prospered, and encouragement was given to a developing tourist industry which has become of major importance in the islands' economy.

Details of the Constitution are given below under that Section. Mention should be made here, however, of the joint committee of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly which was appointed in April, 1947 to consider the petition of the Bermuda Workers' Association for a Royal Commission to investigate social, economic and political conditions in the colony. It reported in March, 1948. The committee recommended the abolition of plural voting, though not the deprivation of rights of those at present on the electoral roll. It reported against the adoption of universal suffrage though recommended an increase of the electorate by lowering the property qualification. It also recommended the appointment of a further committee to prepare a plan for a greater degree of responsible government for the colony. These recommendations were accepted by the Legislative Council with the amendment that rental values as well as property should be investigated as a basis for the franchise reform.

In April 1953, a select Committee of the Bermuda House of Assembly was appointed to consider the problem of race relations within the colony. (At the 1950 census, the population comprised 14,700 white and 22,000 coloured people). The committee, consisting of 5 white and 4 coloured members of the House of Assembly, presented a unanimous report which was debated in the House in February, 1954, and will now go before the Bermuda Legislative Council. The committee were of the opinion that racial tension had increased in the colony during the past ten years and that if the trend continued it would lead to serious difficulties. They made several recommendations, that consistent with the policy to maintain and improve efficiency in the government service there should be no colour bar, that in hospital appointments and administration the argument of maintaining standards should not be used to discriminate on the basis of race; that the segregation of patients in wards was unreasonable and that there should be equal training facilities and opportunity of employment for coloured nurses. In education the committee was satisfied that government funds were divided equitably and, mindful of the social difficulties which would result if the schools were integrated, recommended no alteration in the system until changes in social thinking invited reconsideration. In non-government and unaided organisations, it hoped that restrictions would gradually be modified and that the churches would give a lead in promoting better racial understanding.

The local defence of the colony was not provided for by the Crown in 1684. The colonial legislature maintained the

fortifications and raised troops. The first Imperial garrison was sent from the Bahamas in 1797. Since 1767, except for the period 1902-13, Bermuda has been the base for an Atlantic squadron. The indented coastline, and the curve of islands protect great lagoons and give excellent anchorage. The Imperial government, in 1809, purchased Ireland island for use as a naval dockyard. The establishments were built by slave labour, and from 1824 to 1863 by convict labour supervised by British technicians. They were supplemented in 1819 by a detachment of Royal Engineers. In 1869, a floating dock, 381 ft by 124 ft. and 74 ft. deep, then the largest in the world, was towed to the island from Britain. It was replaced in 1902 by another, 545 ft long, which was in constant use in the second World War; in 1944, 142 ships were docked. A second dry dock was towed from Alexandria in 1946. The Admiralty decided in 1950 to close the Bermuda dockyard as an economy measure and the floating dock was towed to Britain. In November 1952, the War Office prepared for the withdrawal of the British garrison, which was completed by April 1953. Bermuda's defence has since become the responsibility of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, since the islands are within the operational zone of the Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic. Even so, a British garrison of about 400 men was re-established in 1954 on the decision of Sir Winston Churchill after the Bermuda conference with President Eisenhower in December 1953. With the consent of the Bermuda House of Assembly, Morgan and Tucker and St David's islands were leased for 99 years to the U.S. as sea and air bases under the Anglo-American agreement of March 27th, 1941.

H.L.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

The economy of Bermuda rests almost entirely on a flourishing tourist industry and on accommodation, goods and services for the U.S. Forces. There were over 104,000 tourists in 1954, and the amount spent by visitors to the islands was estimated at about £8 million. Apart from the tourist trade, scope for economic activity is limited, and the inability of the islanders to meet their requirements of essential goods is reflected in the size of the visible adverse balance of trade. Exports and imports by value in recent years are shown in the Statistical Section and recorded re-exports and the distribution of trade between the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States are shown below. When the value of re-exports is deducted from the total, the "true" exports of the Colony are seen to be extremely small. Another peculiar feature of Bermuda's commerce is the high value of imports in proportion to the population. With a population of 40,500, the Colony imported £12.5 million worth of goods in 1954. While the need to maintain high standards in establishments serving the tourist trade is the chief cause of this high level of imports, Bermuda's

imports are larger than those of the Bahamas with a population more than twice as numerous as the former and with an approximately similar intake of tourists. Invisible items such as revenue from tourists, accommodation, goods and services supplied to the United States air bases (estimated in 1954 to be worth about £2 million), repairs to shipping, and United Kingdom capital investments in Bermuda bearing a low rate of interest, have hitherto generally covered the adverse balance. Local exports consist mainly of essential oils, cut flowers, plants and bulbs and fresh vegetables. The manufacture of mineral water concentrates, pharmaceutical products and brass electrical contacts for export is a new development, started since 1951. The United States is the largest supplier, and in most years the largest customer, in the external trade of the Colony.

Land resources are small, and the acreage available for agriculture tends to decrease with the growth of the population and the encroachment on land for building purposes. In 1954 it was estimated that only about 1,000 acres of land were used for agriculture, of which 908 acres were under crops. Less than 2,700 acres were grazing land, supporting approximately 1,400 head of cattle and about 1,500 pigs. Most of the agricultural holdings are less than ten acres, about four-fifths is cultivated by tenant farmers. Crops consist mainly of vegetables, some citrus fruit and bananas. Fishing is an important activity, the catch amounting in 1954 to over a million lb.

Revenue and Expenditure. In most years the Colony has a surplus of revenue over expenditure. The position was reversed in 1952 and 1954, when there were deficits of £63,018 and £413,130 respectively. Most of the revenue is derived from indirect taxes, and customs receipts are a particularly valuable source of revenue. Over the period 1951-54 these accounted for 73.59 per cent, 72.12 per cent, 67.89 per cent and 65.05 per cent, respectively, of total revenue collected.

Communications. The railway is no longer in operation. Road mileage maintained by the Public Works Department is approximately 128. In addition there is a considerable mileage of unsurfaced private roads. Motor traffic is now permitted, and a government bus service has been introduced since the closing down of the railway in 1947. In 1954 there were about 7,642 motor vehicles of various types.

The two ports are Hamilton and St. George. There is an international airport, while a small landing-pool for seaplanes is used by a local company for sightseeing trips.

RECORDED RE-EXPORTS

(Value in £'000)

1951	1952	1953	1954
1,313	1,425	2,281	3,044

TRADE WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(Value in £'000)

	1951		1952		1953		1954	
	Imports	Exports*	Imports	Exports*	Imports	Exports*	Imports	Exports*
United States . . .	3,855	36.0	4,256	38.0	5,254	67.0	5,267	73.0
United Kingdom . . .	3,325	2.8	3,247	4.1	2,645	9.8	2,520	85.0
Canada	1,191	3.1	1,004	3.0	1,085	2.4	1,097	2.2

* Domestic exports only.

In view of the local practice of attributing imports and exports to the country from or to which the carrying vessel proceeds, the above distribution of trade is not entirely accurate.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE CONSTITUTION

Representative government was introduced in the Colony in 1620. The present Legislature consists of the Governor, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of three official and four unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists of eleven nominated members (three official and eight unofficial). The House of Assembly has 36 elected members, four for each of the nine parishes. There are property qualifications both for voters and for members of the House of Assembly—in the case of the former the possession of freehold property of a value of not less than £60; and in the case of the latter the possession of freehold property of not less than £240. Women were enfranchised in 1944.

Executive Boards, usually under the chairmanship of a member of the House of Assembly, composed of unofficial members nominated by the Governor, control several government departments under the advice of the head of the department.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Lieut -Gen Sir JOHN WOODALL, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The COLONIAL TREASURER

Unofficial Members: H. D. BUTTERFIELD, C.B.E., J.P., M.C.P., N. H. P. VESEY, C.B.E., M.C.P., H. T. WATLINGTON, M.C.P.; J. E. PEARMAN

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The CHIEF JUSTICE.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Unofficial Members: 8.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Sir JOHN COX, C.B.E.

Deputy Speaker: Lt.-Col. J. C. ASTWOOD, O.B.E.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: A. G. T. CHAPLIN

Attorney-General: (Vacant).

Solicitor-General: J. B. PINE

Colonial Auditor: G. L. YOUNG, O.B.E.

Directors of Departments: (Agriculture) G. R. GROVES, (Civil Aviation) Wing-Comdr E. M. WARE, D.F.C., (Education) C. G. G. GILBERT, O.B.E., M.C., (Health Services) S. M. FRAZER, (Public Works) C. H. SMITH, O.B.E.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

There are two courts in Bermuda. The Supreme Court was established under the Supreme Court Act of 1905. It has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters and has unlimited civil jurisdiction. In addition Acts of Parliament of the United Kingdom have conferred on it certain admiralty and prize jurisdiction. The commonest type of offences tried in the Supreme Court involves dishonesty (i.e. offences against property, chiefly theft). The Court also hears civil and criminal appeals from the Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The last-named Court has jurisdiction over all petty offences, and has a limited civil jurisdiction.

There are two Magistrates in the Colony who exercise jurisdiction in criminal, civil and other cases conferred on them by law.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir J. TROUNSELL GILBERT, C.B.E., Q.C.

Assistant Justice: The Hon. Sir ALLAN C. SMITH, M.C.

Senior Magistrate: HENRY MARTIN GODET, J.P.

Magistrate: LEONARD MARCHANT MINTY, J.P.

THE PRESS

Bermuda Mid-Ocean News and Colonial Government

Gazette: Toddings Buildings, Hamilton; f. 1911; approx: circ. (weekdays) 6,219, (Saturdays) 8,144; Editor THOMAS A. BURTON; London Reps. S. S. KOPPE AND Co. LTD., 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Bermuda Recorder, The: Court Street, Hamilton, f. 1925; Independent; Editor A. B. PLAICE.

Bermudian, The: East Broadway, Hamilton; f. 1930; monthly; pictorial and resort magazine; circ. 6,820; Editor RONALD JOHN WILLIAMS.

Royal Gazette, The: Reid Street, Hamilton; f. 1928; morning; circ. 7,500; Editor E. T. SAYERS; London Office: 8 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.

Royal Gazette Weekly, The: Hamilton; f. 1947; circ. 7,500; Editor MARTIN DIER; London Office: 8 Red Lion Square W.C.1

BROADCASTING

The Bermuda Broadcasting Company Ltd. which operates two stations running daily radio programmes, is responsible to the Government. The studios of both stations are situated in Hamilton. Events covered by the British Broadcasting Corporation, such as race meetings and cricket fixtures, are transmitted by the Bermuda Broadcasting Company and in addition it relays many other B.B.C. programmes

FINANCE

Bank of Bermuda Ltd.: Hamilton; est. 1889, inc. 1890, cap. £125,000, res. (1953) £313,483; Manager H. J. TUCKER, C.B.E.; branches at St. George's and Somerset.

Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son Ltd.: Hamilton; f. 1858, Pres. Lieut-Col. A. T. GOSLING; Manager H. D. BUTTERFIELD, C.B.E.; branch at St. George's.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bermuda Chamber of Commerce: Hamilton; f. 1905, approx 400 mems; Pres EDMUND COOPER

Trade Development Board: Hamilton; Chair. Hon. N. H. P. VESEY, C.B.E., M.C.P.

During 1953 and 1954 there were the following registered trade unions

Bermuda Civil Service Association: 53 mems.

Bermuda Industrial Union: 1,114 mems.

Bermuda Union of Teachers: "Hermil", St. John's Road, Pembroke, f. 1919; 159 mems.

Teachers' Association of Bermuda: 51 mems

TRANSPORT

(For further details see SURVEY)

SHIPPING

The following are the chief shipping companies whose vessels call at Bermuda: Canadian National Steamship, Cunard Line, Furness Bermuda Line, Holland America Line, Montreal, Australia and New Zealand Line, New Zealand Shipping Company, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, Royal Mail Lines and Booth American Shipping Corporation.

THE BRITISH WEST' INDIES

AIR LINES

The following air lines operate services to Bermuda or maintain offices there: British Overseas Airways Corporation, Colonial Air Lines, Pan American World Airways Inc., Aéroviás Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. (AVIANCA), Compañía Cubana de Aviación, S.A., Trans-Canada Air Lines, Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) and Líneas Aéreas Españolas (Iberia).

HEALTH

The organisation and maintenance of the health services are the responsibility of the Medical and Health Departments, which are supervised by the Board of Health. This consists of non-officials appointed by the Governor, who is advised by the Director of Health. Each of the 9 Parishes runs a clinic, which is supported by the Parish Vestries.

There are 4 hospitals in Bermuda, of which 3 are Government-aided. The King Edward VII Memorial Hospital is fully equipped and provides 138 beds; the Cottage Hospital has 25 beds and the Mental Hospital 110; the Isolation Hospital provides facilities for 11 patients.

EDUCATION

The central administration of education is the responsibility of the Board of Education, which consists of a Chairman and 9 or 10 members, appointed by the Governor and usually chosen to represent the 9 Parishes; the Board is advised by the Director of Education. At present schools are not classified into primary and secondary schools, as many secondary schools have primary departments, and a reorganisation is not possible until the transport facilities are improved and the school building programme further advanced. There are, however, two main types of schools—vested and non-vested, the vested schools are administered by local authorities supported by Government aid and the non-vested schools are run directly by the Government.

BERMUDA

Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 13. In 1953 and 1954 there was a total of 8,330 and 8,770 pupils respectively. In 1954 there were 19 Government schools, attended by 5,684 pupils, 9 Government-aided schools with 1,802 pupils and 18 private schools which provide facilities for a further 1,284 pupils.

LEARNED SOCIETIES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Bermuda Agricultural Experiment Station: Paget East; f. 1898; Dir. G. R. GROVES; Veterinary Officer E. R. EARL, V.S., B.V.Sc.; Plant Pathologist I. W. HUGHES; Inspector of Produce T. A. HOLLIS; Horticulturist C. A. BAKER; Agricultural Assistant C. V. S. EARLY; Re-afforestation Officer G. S. G. SCOTT; Marketing Officer CARLYLE HOLLIS; publ. *Annual Report*, *Monthly Bulletin*, occasional special reports and bulletins.

Bermuda Art Association: Hamilton; f. 1946, 150 mems.; Pres. EMERSON BAINBRIDGE; Treas. and Sec Sir STANLEY SPURLING, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Bermuda Biological Station: St. George's West; f. 1903; the station is conducting research in marine biology and oceanography; Chancellor H.E. The GOVERNOR; Pres. Dr. GORDON A. RILEY; Dir. W. H. SUTCLIFFE, Jr.; publ. *Contributions of the Bermuda Biological Station*.

Bermuda Historical Society: East Broadway, Hamilton; 150 mems.; Sec. Mrs A. F. SMITH; publ. *Bermuda Historical Quarterly*.

LIBRARY

Bermuda Library: Hamilton; f. 1839, consists of reference and circulating departments and serves schools throughout Bermuda, 40,000 vols., Librarian Miss A. E. GOSLING, M.B.E.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

SINGAPORE, FEDERATION OF MALAYA, SARAWAK, BRUNEI, NORTH BORNEO

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

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GEOGRAPHICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

WITHIN the larger grouping of South-East Asia there are five Commonwealth territories—the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo, and the Sultanate of Brunei. These territories form an incomplete crescent around the southern gulf of the South China Seas, whose floor consists of a shelf about 100 ft. below sea level. This shelf, the Sunda platform, is a former land surface. At the close of the Ice Age (about 100,000 years ago), a vast amount of water which had been held locked in the great continental ice sheets was liberated, raising the sea level and drowning much of the region. Malaya and Borneo represent the upland zones of the former land which stretched into the Kra Peninsula, north Java, Cochin China and eastern Sumatra. Long ago the whole area was one of great mountain ranges and steep-sided valleys, such as one finds to-day in the island areas of Java and Sumatra to the south, but millions of years of heavy rains and powerful river-flow have worn away the summits and smoothed out the slopes. Streams no longer fall in mountain cascades, but meander placidly in broad, open valleys. Only rarely are steep slopes to be found. The generally smooth outlines are enhanced by a deep mantle of soil, produced by intense chemical weathering in a hot humid climate. A luxuriant equatorial vegetation further rounds off the natural landscape.

Only the higher summits are free from forest; along the coast, woodland and shrubs spread on to the beaches wherever these are sandy. Mangrove trees grow where coastal waters are muddy, and their roots help to consolidate new mud flats. The tree-trunks of the main Rain Forest, apart from a few buttressed varieties, are straight and would be bare but for the lanes which use them as gigantic pea-sticks. The forest floor is covered by grasses and shrubs, while 60 ft. above is a canopy of leaves. From the air one sees this canopy as a rolling surface through which the crowns of individual giant trees rise to heights of nearly 200 ft. Although the natural vegetation is so rich, the fertility of the soil is low—dead vegetation rots quickly away in this damp humid warmth and mineral plant foods are leached from the soil by the heavy rainfall.

The territories under consideration lie just to the north of the Equator between lat. 1° and lat. 8°, so close in fact, that there is little change of temperature as between "summer" and "winter". There is however a marked daily rhythm in weather. Four "seasons" may be distinguished, and these depend largely on wind direction. In the months of December to February powerful winds blow from the north-east, but during May-August winds are mainly from the south-east. This predominant pattern of easterly winds derives from South-East Asia's position in relation to the Trade Wind belts, which girdle the earth in low latitudes, and give steady winds from the east. Between the two "windy" seasons are periods of calm.

An exception to this general situation occurs in Malaya, which, lying between Asia and Australia, is subject to alternate influences from both continents. South-westerly winds occur between June and August, producing characteristic "Monsoon" conditions resembling to a lesser degree those of India.

Rainfall is mainly convectional, i.e., falling almost daily as heavy showers in the late afternoon. These showers occur especially in the calm seasons, and along the "front"

which forms when two different masses of air (from north and south of the equator respectively) come into contact. A distinct dry season occurs only in northern Malaya, and even then the term is purely relative. Elsewhere the four-fold seasonal pattern is—wet; very wet; wet; very wet—this region is one of the rainiest on earth. Annual rainfall totals of over 80 in. are commonplace, and amounts well over 200 in. are not unknown.

Temperatures remain fairly steadily at about 80° F., falling during the clear nights by a few degrees to rise again to a peak in the mid-afternoon. Factors of relief and exposure to one or other Trade Wind may be important, while temperature locally may be affected by the extent of forest clearance and by the incidence and violence of storms. Humidity is always high, and slight variations in this factor are liable, more than any other climatic element, to influence from time to time the local activities of plant or man.

Tides tend to be complex; they enter from both the Indian and Pacific Oceans, converging near Singapore. As is often the case in shallow seas, the tides here are considerably influenced by the strong seasonal winds. Coasts are flat and swampy. An enormous amount of material is continually being swept from the highlands by heavy rain and swollen rivers and is dumped at the river mouth into a shallow sea, where it forms mud-flats; these quickly evolve into salt-marsh, then fresh-water swamp, and finally become part of the continually advancing land surface. The best example of this process in South-East Asia is the large alluvial plain of eastern Sumatra which has covered part of the Sunda Platform. The waters of these shallow seas are very muddy and have a low salt content; both factors make them a poor home for the coral polyps, so reefs are typical only on the "outer" coasts of North Borneo. While this outline of the geographical situation is generally true for the whole of our area, Christmas Island and the Cocos-Keeling Islands¹ provide exceptions, lying as they do in the Indian Ocean. This group of islands is discussed separately in the more detailed accounts of the geography and economy which follow.

It is possible in these accounts to deal only with present-day conditions within the five territories and discussion of each cannot be equally full. Greater emphasis will therefore be given to Malaya and Singapore than to the territories in British Borneo. There are several reasons for this. Pan-Malaya (i.e., the Federation of Malaya and the colony of Singapore) has a slightly larger area than any other of the three and a disproportionately larger population; it is much more fully developed economically; and it contains Singapore. This city is unique in the east, and probably in the world; as a trade centre its influence is greater than its population of one million might suggest (compare for example the capital of Indonesia, Djakarta, which has a population twice this size). This influence, passing beyond the political frontiers of the Commonwealth, has enabled Singapore to become the only contender for the title of regional capital to this fragmented zone of South-East Asia.

¹ The Cocos-Keeling Islands were formally transferred to Australian Sovereignty on November 3rd, 1955.

THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The structural skeleton of the Malaya Peninsula consists of two series of granite ranges. Trending NNE. in the north and NNW. in the south the two systems meet in the latitude of Ipoh, forming the highest land in Malaya (some 7,000 ft. above sea level). These ranges pass northward into Thailand and southward to the east of Sumatra where their summits form the islands of the Lingga Archipelago. Coarse sandstones, limestones and shales form a second group of associated mountain and foothill zones. Harder quartzites and metamorphosed limestones in the "junction" zone between sedimentary and granitic rocks give rise to rugged topography, which contrasts with the mature rounded appearance of the granites. Away from the mountains Malaya tends to flatness. Many valleys are broad and marshy, while on the coastal plain, long belts of Freshwater Swamp Forest, standing some little way back from the beach, occupy a large arc of land from South Pahang, by way of Johore into Southern Kedah. This landscape is ripe for change, as the zone is becoming important for reclamation under Government and smallholders' schemes.

The pattern of upland and lowland, with the watershed lying well to the west, has considerable influence on the regional make-up of the peninsula. It also influences the pattern of drainage. Major streams tend to flow parallel to the main ranges in a generally north-south direction, making sharp turns before entering the sea. A large-scale example of this is the Pahang River. In some central areas, the ridges and vales are not unlike those of eastern England (though covered, of course, with a dense mantle of jungle), and a trellis-like drainage pattern, with alternating gorge and marshy flat, is characteristic.

A few patches of peaty soil occur in badly-drained areas, but most soils are heavily leached of their minerals and other constituents. Typical dense Rain Forest covers over 60 per cent of the land area, and thus remains untouched by modern economies. However, it seems likely that a good deal of it has been burnt-over by aboriginal shifting cultivators in the past. Small groups of these peoples still roam interior Malaya, and, with the even more primitive non-agricultural peoples (such as the Semang already referred to), they cause considerable concern to the authorities.

Malaya is relatively sheltered from south-westerly winds, but lies exposed to the north-east Monsoons which blow steadily from the China Sea from November to March. Heaviest rainfall coincides with the period of change of wind at the beginning and end of this period, except on the exposed east coast, where, for example at Trengganu, about half the annual total falls in the months of north-easterly winds. This side of the peninsula has the largest rainfall totals in the Federation, exceeding 125 in. per annum over a large area. Nevertheless, individual peaks in the eastern uplands have even greater amounts, though over much smaller areas.

Two types of activity dominate the Malayan economy, plantation agriculture, and mining for tin and coal. After experiments with several other crops plantation agriculture is now occupied largely with rubber production, and of the cash crops grown in the Federation rubber holds by far the most important place. Approximately 64 per cent of the planted area is put to rubber, and it accounts for just over 50 per cent of the Federation's exports. Some 290,000 persons find employment in tapping and curing the latex; most of these are Chinese, but there are a number from the Tamil region of southern India. The industry is divided between estates, owned for the most part by Europeans, and small holdings, all of which are owned by Asians. There are over 2,000 estates in operation, varying

in size from a few hundred to several thousand acres. They lie mainly in the western foothills where natural conditions are suitable, but the availability of emigrant labour and an excellent railway system are probably equally important factors in the choice of site.

In recent years the continued expansion of the synthetic rubber industry has provided a serious threat to the future of the natural rubber industry, and the Malayan Government has realised that increased efficiency and yields are necessary if it is to hold its position on a competitive market. In 1953 it was estimated that the average yield of rubber on estates was approximately 473 lb. per tapped acre, although actual yields on some farms were as low as 300 lb. per acre. To increase production replanting schemes are in progress and a high-yielding planting material is being used. According to recent reports it is possible to raise yields to 2,000 lb. per acre from the high-yielding clonal and bud grafted stock where soil conditions are ideal. However, at the present time only 727,755 acres of this stock have been planted by estates and 73,000 by smallholders. Many of the owners have in the past been discouraged from replanting as it is so costly, and while a number of estates have been able to finance adequate replanting plans, the majority of the smallholders found the financial burden too great. With this situation in mind the Malayan Government introduced a smallholders' replanting scheme in 1952, under which a cess of 4½ cents per lb. was levied upon all rubber exported, the smallholders' share being paid into a fund from which grants up to 500 Malayan dollars per acre have been made. This scheme has met with fair success, and in 1954 33,000 acres were replanted and applications for grants covering 60,000 acres were registered in 1955. Following the report of the Mudie Mission in 1954, legislation has now been passed providing for a fluctuating export duty related to the market price of the commodity and for financial assistance to the industry as a whole over the next eleven years to meet the cost of replanting with high-yielding material. In this way production costs will be greatly reduced and the position of natural rubber *vis-à-vis* the synthetic product will be considerably strengthened.

Other plantation crops grown in the Federation include oil palms, pineapples, coconuts and tea. At the end of 1954 there were 63 palm oil estates, the largest of these extending to 16,500 acres. Some 15,000 workers were employed, the majority of these being Tamils.

Before the war Malaya accounted for 27 per cent of the world production of pineapples and 80 per cent of the world export trade, but in 1945 most of the land formerly under production had reverted to jungle. The Federal Government is now re-establishing the pineapple canning industry and in 1954 exports had risen to the value of \$25,275,000.

Coconut plantations are to be seen almost everywhere in the Federation and especially they are found in low coastal plains and near the lower reaches of rivers. Competition from the low-cost peasant producers who farm approximately 450,000 acres of this crop as a side-line to their fishing or rice production is severe in slump years; it has been estimated that the smallholders account for 70 per cent of Malay copra production. The cultivation of the coconut is eminently suited to the soil of the territory, and yields of 1,600 per acre are by no means uncommon.

Like the pineapple industry, the tea industry in Malaya suffered through neglect and destruction during the war. It is mainly grown by estates but there are also Chinese smallholders. Approximately 8,700 acres are under tea, and production has increased from 301,870 lb. in 1946 to 4,590,000 lb. in 1954.

Of the food crops, rice is the most important, and is in fact the staple diet of most of the population. The wet padi depends on a highly developed system of water control, and

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

recently a drainage and irrigation department has been set up by the Government, which, in 1953, was responsible for the irrigation of 292,780 acres. Although it is the main food crop produced in the Federation it is still necessary to import large quantities, and the Federal Department of Agriculture is investigating the possibility of improving yields.

The Malay and Chinese frequently supplement their agricultural activities with fishing, and it has been estimated that persons primarily employed in this industry number over 60,000. In 1954, fish landings for east and west coasts amounted to 109,934 tons.

The Federation is one of the foremost tin producers of the world and in 1953 it accounted for approximately 32 per cent of the world output. At the end of 1954 there were 719 mines actually producing tin, 61 per cent European owned and 38 per cent Asian. The bulk of the worked deposits are alluvial, lying in the valleys of the foothill zones both to east and west of the central ranges. Exploitation has, however, been much more rapid on the western side. Here the alluvials are nearer the coast, consequently the import of labour, machinery and food, and the export of tin concentrates was less costly. Chinese capital pioneered the industry, and in the early stages most of the labour was imported from China. Chinese still form the bulk of the 40,000 labour force, but much of the capital is now British, especially where the highly mechanised technique of dredging is adopted. By this method an enormous dredger digs and sorts the alluvials, forming a large pit which, in this type of country, is always full of water. The dredger floats forward in the pond, filling in behind with discarded waste. Other means employed vary from the moderately costly gravel pumping to simple panning by hand. Of the total production of 60,690 tons of tin concentrates (1954), dredging yielded 52 per cent, and gravel pumping 37 per cent. Smelting is done in Penang and Singapore, the ore moving along a dense network of rail and roads which has grown up in the "Tin Belt" between Taiping and Kuala Lumpur, the Federal Capital.

There has been almost no prospecting for new ore-bearing land since 1948, and this lack of development is becoming a matter of grave concern to the industry of the country as a whole. The Government is fully aware of the need to locate new deposits before the old areas begin to fail, and prospecting parties in underdeveloped areas are now being protected by security forces wherever this may be necessary.

The prices of tin have to a great extent been controlled by artificial means since the end of the war. World production in 1954 at 194,500 long tons was 36,900 tons in excess of consumption, which is an unfavourably high differential. To meet this situation an agreement has been drawn up by the International Tin Study Group which provides that tin production should be correlated to consumption by restriction of output, and that a buffer pool stock of metal should be assembled and operated to keep the world price within laid-down high and low limits. These conditions should make for stability in the industry and a period of great expansion can be hoped for.

The only coalfield worked in Malaya is at Batu Arang in Selangor. In 1954 production was 124,468 tons from open-cast and 100,072 tons from underground mines. The future of the industry is threatened in the face of competition from imported fuel oil, and decline in the consumption of coal will undoubtedly continue with the widespread shift from coal to oil burning. In December 1954 the labour force employed had dropped to 1,224 from 2,043 in the previous year.

Iron-ore is the other chief mineral resource. The industry is handicapped by the situation of the ores, on the

stormy, relatively undeveloped eastern flank of the peninsula. Although the iron content of this haemetite ore is as high as 50-60 per cent (compare, for example, the best English ores—32 per cent) it is by nature a product in which weight is high in relation to value, and transport is costly. By 1952, the industry had reverted to its pre-war pattern, most of the 1 million tons production being exported to Japan, whose nationals founded the industry. Open-cast methods are adopted, and most of the labour is Chinese.

Other exploited mineral resources include gold (obtained mainly in Pahang), ilmenite, tungsten and manganese (worked as by-products), and bauxite. There is the possibility of further development of bauxite mining in conjunction with expanded refinery capacity in Australia.

SINGAPORE

Trade is the paramount *raison d'être* of the city and colony of Singapore. Founded in 1819 by the East India Company, the colony has something in common with the older Penang. Both are island situations. Penang saw its heyday with the once dominant land route across the Kra Peninsula, its rival depends on the sea routes of the Straits of Malacca. Each has attracted large numbers of Chinese traders who form the bulk of the population. But there is an enormous difference of scale. The entrepôt trade of Penang is \$191 million, as against \$3,027 for Singapore, and Singapore's population of just over 1 million is four times greater.

The island has an area of 230 sq. miles, about one-sixth of which is covered by the city. Of the rest, one-third is forested, by rain forest in the central area—the catchment zone for the city's water supply—and by swamp forest along the coast. The island is low-lying, consisting of denuded scarplands and plateau resting on a granite core.

Rubber and coconut plantations are important, but vegetable farming by Chinese (who use intensive methods to supply the urban market) is of greater economic significance. The 7,000 acres of land used in this way yield annually 25,800 tons of fresh vegetables.

There is little true manufacturing industry in the colony. Industrial activity is mainly concerned with processing, sorting or refining the materials which pass through in the course of trade. Tin is smelted on a small island in Singapore harbour. Coconut oil is extracted from imported copra, and rubber is sorted, milled and packed. Nearly all this industry is concerned with increasing the ratio of value to weight in order to reduce the cost of shipping these raw materials to the manufacturing countries overseas.

Fishing is an important native activity throughout South-East Asia. It is mainly inshore fishing using small boats or shallow-water traps. Only in Singapore has the good harbourage and availability of capital encouraged the growth of an off-shore fleet in any way comparable with those of temperate latitudes. This fleet is still in the early stages of development, but in 1952 it accounted for 40 per cent of the total catch. In 1950 the off-shore catch was negligible; hence this new activity was a real increase in the food supply of the colony, as the contribution of inshore fishing remained constant at about 3,500 tons. Food is one of the colony's major problems; her high population density (5,050 per sq. mile) is largely responsible for the Pan-Malayan rice deficit.

Singapore has become the world business capital for two commodities—rubber and tin. It deals with the marketing of these products not only from Malaya but from the other countries of South-East Asia. Its total trade currently amounts to some \$7,000 million, 22 per cent of this trade

being with the Federation from which there is a net import of \$229 million. No details are published of this trade, but undoubtedly rubber and tin concentrates bulk large on the import side. For the rest, entrepôt trade amounts to half the total value. Malaya, Indonesia and Thailand are the chief participants, and in each case imports exceed exports in the ratio 7 to 4. During the Korean crisis Singapore's general trade showed a considerable bias towards the export side, for tin and rubber were greatly in demand. Singapore retains this advantage in its trade with the U.S.A. thereby earning useful dollars. The United Kingdom, Europe, other Commonwealth territories and the U.S.A. dominate the general trade, but Japan, India, Pakistan and China (with Hong-Kong) are also represented.

The value of the rubber trade exceeds that of any other commodity. In the export list it is followed by tin, motor spirit, cotton textiles, spices, liquid fuel, rice and artificial silk goods. Rubber again leads the list of imports, followed by motor spirit, liquid fuel, rice, cotton textiles, artificial silk piece goods, iron and steel manufactures, machinery and spices. It should be noted that this analysis excludes trade with Malaya, and that the occurrence of a commodity high on each list probably indicates that it is important in the entrepôt trade.

Malaya and Singapore are well-developed territories by comparison with British Borneo. The relevant population densities are illuminating—

	<i>Density of Population per sq. mile</i>
Malaya	109
Singapore	5,050
Sarawak	13
Brunei	22
North Borneo	12

But the Pan-Malayan economy is far from stable; there is a great deal of dependence on rubber and tin, and the world demand for these shows rapid variations of great amplitude.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND AND THE COCOS-KEELING ISLANDS¹

Although they lie in the Indian Ocean, many hundreds of sea miles from Singapore, Christmas Island (11° S. lat., 106° E. long) and the Cocos-Keeling Islands¹ (12° S. lat., 97° E. long) are administered as part of the Colony. In geographical environment they present a striking contrast to the other British Commonwealth territories in South-East Asia.

Rising abruptly from oceanic depths to a maximum altitude of 1,170 ft. above sea level, the 64 sq. miles of Christmas Island lie mainly in a single plateau at about 650 ft. From the plateau, terraced cliffs of coral limestone fall to the sea, and although broken here and there by small valleys the coast offers no adequate natural harbour. A thin soil supports dense woodland which remains uncleared, due to the complete absence of aboriginal inhabitants and the total preoccupation of the present population with mineral exploitation. Bird guano, collecting in the valleys during an early and prolonged period of arid climate, has since reacted with the coral limestone sub-soil to form extensive deposits of lime-rich phosphates. These are mined at the northern and southern tips of this T-shaped island. Extraction began in 1900 with Chinese labour. By 1952, annual shipments had increased to 362,497 tons, and in that year the population

numbered 1,743, of whom 69 per cent were Chinese and 20 per cent Malays; there were also 86 Europeans.

The Cocos-Keeling group presents something of a contrast. Even more isolated than Christmas Island, 530 miles to the east, the group was also uninhabited until modern times. There are over a score of islands scattered irregularly around a lagoon seven miles in diameter. Some miles to the north of the atoll is the single island of North Keeling. All are low-lying and the "soil" of coral sand lying on the reef provides root-hold for a dense vegetation of coconut palms. Settlement began here in 1826, and has always been essentially agricultural. During the nineties of the last century the price of coconut products was high. These are the islands' only real wealth, and this period consequently saw the peak of prosperity, with annual receipts from copra rising as high as £25,000. With falling prices and typhoon damage the position has deteriorated. In 1946 the population numbered about 1,800, and with the failure of the copra trade their position became hopeless. Emigration has been encouraged, and by 1952 all but 400 of the Malaysians had left, mainly for North Borneo. The islands have certain strategic advantages: there is a relay station on the submarine cable, and an airfield on the route between Australia and South Africa. These are responsible for the relatively large European population, which numbered 123 in 1952.

SARAWAK

Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo are all situated in the north-western sector of the large island of Borneo, which has, as its physical core, a radial pattern of mountain ranges. The colony of Sarawak lies to the west of the central north-south range and to the north of a western limb of the radial system. Draining westward and northward, the rivers, with a remarkable rectilinear pattern, carry the colony's ample rainfall to the South China Sea. They pass through three types of country. Deep in the interior lie the mature mountain landscapes of old, mainly metamorphic rocks. Then comes a belt of undulating foothills, which in places rises to heights of 2,000 ft. Coal- and oil-bearing strata are amongst the sediments of more recent age which form this zone. Emerging on to the coastal plain of soft marine and fluvial deposits, the rivers flow sluggishly, to find their way to the sea through a maze of coastal bars thrown up by the violence of the north-easterly winds of the wet season, which takes place during the monsoon period of October to March. An abundant rainfall of 100 in. near the coast, and over 200 in. inland nourishes the dense vegetation characteristic of each zone. Inland wandering tribes of Dyaks, little disturbed by the coastal influences of civilisation, carry on a primitive shifting agriculture, and for them head-hunting was a sport of the very recent past.

Only along the coast and in narrow riverine strips has Sarawak been developed economically. River transport is still the only means of speedy contact with the interior, and three river-side towns are the centres of administration, trade and commerce. Kuching, the capital, and Sibu are ports and administrative centres, while Niri (an oilfield and surrounded by plantations) is populated largely by Chinese, who altogether comprise 27 per cent of the colony's people; 18 per cent are Malaysian; and 34.8 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively belong to groups known collectively as Sea- and Land-Dyaks. The total population is approximately 605,000.

Commercial agriculture is on a small scale, apart from five large rubber plantations. Management and labour in the rubber industry are poor, stock is inferior and in a period of falling prices, production is diminishing. Rubber exports, normally the highest in value, have given way to

¹ The Cocos-Keeling Islands were formally transferred to Australian Sovereignty on November 3rd, 1955.

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pepper, the produce of a few score acres. Sarawak is a potential producer of food for Malaya and Singapore, and land of suitable quality is available which might extend the acreage of wet padi for rice growing well above the present 200,000 acres. Dry rice, with lower yields, is cultivated under a shifting system on 500,000 acres of poor hill land each year. Sago is another important crop.

The forest and fishery resources of the colony are scarcely touched, while an adequate assessment of mineral resources, which include gold and bauxite, awaits survey reports.

In the north-eastern oil-field area the refinery of Lutong is fed by pipeline from the adjacent territory of Brunei. The export of this oil, crude and refined, inflates Sarawak's export trade to give it a favourable trade balance of \$60 million instead of what would otherwise be an actual deficit of \$5 million. Very little oil is now exploited within the territory.

BRUNEI

The Mohammedan Sultan of Brunei, whose ancestors once ruled most of the island of Borneo, now governs a state of about 2½ thousand sq. miles, split into two by a sector of Sarawak, which has a population of approximately 56,000. Smaller than its two neighbours, and with a proportionally longer coastline, Brunei is however more developed, and has a greater density of population. Nevertheless, 71 per cent of the land area is in forest, of which more than half is statutory forest reserve. The climate and natural vegetation correspond with those of Sarawak. Rubber, rice, sago, coconuts and vegetables are the main crops. Rubber occupies 30,000 acres and rice (both wet and dry) 9,060 acres. Crude oil follows rubber as a dominant export; firewood and natural gas (to Sarawak) are also important.

The oil occurs in Tertiary strata which underlie the soft sediments of the western part of Brunei, and exploration is now in progress to find whether the field extends under the adjacent shallow sea. With a production of 5 million tons of crude oil each year, the state is the largest Commonwealth producer after Canada. The oilfield has brought about the growth of a local population to a total (1952) of 12,000, rivalling the 10,500 of the capital, Brunei. The latter, situated on the Brunei river, is predominantly Malayan in population and physical character. Apart from its administrative centre, the town is built on piles in the river bed.

These urban populations provide a market for food; and whilst the local fishing industry provides for one basic need, two-thirds of the State's rice requirements have to be imported.

Oil is the main source of wealth, and in 1954 it accounted for \$262,206,468 out of a total export figure of \$264,460,260. The high import figures—in 1954 they amounted to \$111,666,395—include a considerable amount of equipment for the oilfield.

NORTH BORNEO

The colony of North Borneo, roughly triangular in shape and with a long indented coastline, covers 29,000 sq.

miles of the northern extremity of Borneo, and has a population of approximately 360,600. Coastal waters are deeper here than to the south—the territory marks the edge of the Sunda Platform. Otherwise the physical features and general landscape are comparable to those of Sarawak. The main mountain watershed, running from north to south, and dominated by Mount Kinabalu, divides the territory unequally into a larger eastern and a smaller western zone. In the west there are three narrow belts of scenery (mountain, foothill and downs) and a coastal plain. Hemmed in by mountains, the western part of North Borneo faces the China Sea and has lain open to maritime influence; here development has proceeded more rapidly; here too are the colony's only railways, and most of its made roads. The eastern area has only one advantage—that of long, slow-flowing streams suitable for motor launch traffic. Population densities of 31 and 6 persons per sq. mile respectively emphasise this general contrast between west and east.

There are four chief towns and ports, each with a good harbour. Jesselton is the capital, Tawau and Sandakan serve the east coast, and Weston, formerly one of the Straits settlements, deals with the trade of Brunei Bay and the Seria Oilfield. Chinese form a large proportion of the urban population, as traders, artisans and small-holders. The latter grow rubber, rice, coconuts, fruits and vegetables and raise pigs. Dusuns form the largest native group (35.5 per cent) and are agriculturalists concerned mainly with rice production, for which the colony is a deficit region. Most of the remaining indigenous people are fishermen, or casual farmers whose activities currently affect 11 per cent of the land area. A further 77 per cent of the territory is forested, and 26 per cent is commercially valuable. Forest output is for the time being small, but timber, firewood and charcoal have value as exports. Rubber is again the mainstay of the economy, with rice, copra, sago and pepper as other important commodities. \$2 million worth of tobacco is produced on an East Coast plantation, while in the humid area round Mount Kinabalu there is a considerable acreage in native smallholdings. Freshwater and in-shore fish are important in the diet. Experiments are being made in Kota Belud with a cattle ranch on 6,000 acres of rough grazing land. The Cocos Islanders transferred to the colony are mainly concerned with east coast turtle and pearl fisheries.

The Commonwealth Territories in South-east Asia are at different stages of development, yet have much in common. All are producers of basic, mainly agricultural, raw materials. Malayan tin and Brunei oil are exceptional, but important, contributions. Trade is vital to prosperity, and variations in world prices have rapid repercussions. Much of this trade passes through Singapore, but direct trade, especially with the United Kingdom, is increasingly significant. A special feature is the large contribution made to the total population by Chinese and Indian immigrants. Hence the development of good race relations is one pre-requisite of economic expansion, which will also depend on considerable investment of external capital.

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HISTORY

Britain's territorial interest in Malaya dates from 1786, when the Island of Penang was acquired by the East India Company as a naval station and a port of call on the trade route to China. A strip of territory on the mainland opposite Penang, known as Province Wellesley, was added in 1800. The town of Malacca, occupied for a time during the Napoleonic Wars, was ceded to Britain by Holland in 1824, and Singapore, most important of the three outposts which were known collectively as the Straits Settlements, was occupied by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. The international basis of the British position on the Straits was the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824 which, in addition to ceding Malacca, recognised Malaya as a British sphere of interest, and confined Dutch political interests to Sumatra and the islands south of Singapore.

Malacca was from the beginning of the British connection a quiet backwater. But Singapore and to a lesser extent Penang quickly became thriving sea-port towns with a polyglot Asian and European population amongst whom the Chinese were the most important element. Singapore's commanding position and its freedom from customs restrictions enabled a group of private traders, the "Straits merchants", to develop a lucrative trade with the islands of Indonesia and the independent states of South-East Asia which soon became an important British interest. In the eyes of the Home Government and the East India Company however the main importance of these settlements was the protection they afforded to the vital trade route through the Straits of Malacca and the South China Sea. After 1833, when its China monopoly came to an end and its trading activities in the Far East ceased, the Company itself no longer obtained any direct benefit from the Straits Settlements. But it continued to administer them, and to bear the cost of their administration, in the interests of British trade in general, and of the China trade in particular.

It was the safety of the China trade which prompted the acquisition of another island colony, Labuan, off the north coast of Borneo. This was occupied in 1846 to serve as a coaling station and a harbour of refuge half-way up the South China Sea, and as a centre for operations against the Dyak and Iban pirates who infested the area. At the same time a British Consul-General was established at the town of Brunei, whose Sultan claimed suzerainty over the whole of the north coast of Borneo. One of the moving spirits in this affair, Sir James Brooke, had come to the north coast in 1839 as a private adventurer and had established himself in Sarawak as a vassal of the Sultan. He was now appointed Consul-General and the first Governor of Labuan, and he seized the opportunity to make himself in 1846 an independent ruler in Sarawak. The colony of Labuan was administered by the Colonial Office, and in 1867 the Straits Settlements, which had become an unwanted burden on the Indian treasury, also passed under Colonial Office control. There was by then an ill-defined but very real British paramountcy over the coastline bordering the Far Eastern trade route, based on four trading settlements from Penang at the entrance to the Straits of Malacca to the North-west, to Labuan on the South China Sea to the East. It was from these four small settlements that the British position in Malaya and North Borneo developed.

In this early period the Straits Settlements had few direct interests in the Peninsula itself. The wealth of the

Singapore and Penang merchants came not from Malaya but from the China trade, and from the fact that Singapore was the centre of the commerce of South-East Asia. The Indian Government saw to it that no foreign power was allowed to maintain a foothold on the Straits of Malacca. The Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824, in addition to excluding Dutch influence from the Peninsula, also guaranteed the independence of Achin, in North Sumatra, on the other side of the Straits. Again, the Indian authorities intervened to prevent the west-coast states of the Peninsula falling under Siamese control, and after 1826 the states of Perak and Selangor were guaranteed by treaty against external invasion. At the same time, the East India Company, and after 1858 the India Office, always refused to allow their officials to interfere in the internal affairs of the Malay States, and vetoed the acquisition of additional territory or responsibility.

After the middle of the nineteenth century this policy of non-intervention was maintained with increasing difficulty, and though it was at first continued by the Colonial Office when they took over the Straits Settlements in 1867 circumstances soon forced the British Government to assume an increasing responsibility for the administration of some of the peninsular states.

In part this was due to the disintegration of government in some of the Malay States. There had been no strong Malay authority in the Peninsula since the overthrow of the Moslem Sultanate of Malacca by the Portuguese in 1511. After that date neither the Portuguese nor the Dutch interfered much in Malay affairs, but they controlled the sea-lanes and monopolised trade, so that the little Malay successor states of Malacca, left to themselves, tended to stagnate. This process was accelerated when British protection against Siam removed the last threat of external interference, and left the local Malay chiefs free to pursue their own internecine feuds with impunity. In the north the states of Kelantan, Trengganu, Perlis and Kedah were nominally under Siamese suzerainty. Kedah, and in the extreme south of the Peninsula Johore, whose ruler leaned on the advice of the Singapore merchants and officials, were relatively stable. But in all the other states the titular rulers were weak, and power was divided amongst a number of chiefs, all more or less independent and at odds with each other. From their stockades the chiefs controlled the rivers, the only means of communication. They lived on dues levied on the river traffic, and on what they could wring from the depressed peasantry. Otherwise their main occupation was a judicious mixture of trade and piracy. There was in practice no law save the arbitrary will of the local chief and civil war and widespread disorders were common.

This unsettled state of affairs was complicated by the presence of the Chinese tin-miners, who first began to push into the Malay States from the Straits Settlements in considerable numbers after about 1850. In Johore, where the Chinese worked pepper and gambier estates, the ruler was able to control this new development, and use it to lay the basis of his own prosperity. But in the tin states of Perak, Selangor and Sungai Ujong, the absence of any strong central authority to control the Chinese meant that they merely added another element of instability to the prevailing disorder. They brought with them their own clan feuds and secret societies, and groups of Chinese formed alliances with Malay chiefs already at odds with each

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other. In Larut, a coastal province of Perak, two groups of Chinese belonging to rival secret societies fought an irregular war against each other after 1862 for possession of the best tin-mining areas. Since the miners had the headquarters of their secret societies in the Straits Settlements, and since they were financed by groups of Chinese merchants domiciled there, these quarrels tended to spread to the British settlements. Between 1868 and 1873 there was increasing gang-warfare and violence amongst the Chinese communities of Penang and Singapore, and Chinese piracy developed, so that the British authorities were forced to intervene to maintain the security of their own territory, to protect trade, and to safeguard capital invested in the mining industry.

In part however British intervention in the Malay States was prompted by the need for a new policy to maintain British interests in the face of changed economic conditions and increased activity on the part of other European powers in South-East Asia. The Dutch began to extend their direct control over the native states of the outer islands of Indonesia, France embarked on a colonial adventure in Indo-China, and Germany, though she had not yet begun her quest for colonies, showed an increased interest in the activities of the numerous German merchants in the area. In the economic sphere the tariffs and blockades which accompanied the extension of Dutch and French control tended to diminish the area open to free trade. At the same time the opening of the Suez Canal, the introduction of the steamship as a freight carrier, and the extension of the European telegraph to Singapore intensified competition. The interests of the Straits merchants, anxious that their own hinterland at least should remain open to trade and investment on equal terms, and of the British Government, concerned to ensure that no other power should establish itself in the Peninsula, alike demanded some form of British intervention.

Between 1874 and 1888 therefore British Residents were established in the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan (a confederacy of small states behind Malacca of which Sungai Ujong was one), and Pahang. The juridical basis of the Resident system differed from state to state, but the following provisions, whether embodied in a formal treaty or implicitly accepted, were common to all four states.

1. The states agreed to accept British protection, and to have no dealings with foreign powers except through the British Government.
2. Great Britain guaranteed the states against attack from foreign powers.
3. It was agreed that the advice of the British Resident must be asked and followed on all subjects except those concerned with religion and Malay custom.

It was intended that the Residents should confine their activities to the giving of advice, and that no executive or administrative responsibility should fall on them or on the British Government. But in practice this was not possible. The Residents were expected to provide pensions for local chiefs whose independent rights of taxation were taken from them, to construct roads and public works, and to create from nothing a sound administrative and financial system so that the development of the states could proceed. They had neither time nor opportunity to educate the Malay chiefs and carry them with them, and were forced to take matters into their own hands.

From the beginning the Residents were in fact the chief executive officers of the states. At first too-precipitate action not always based on an adequate knowledge of local conditions led to a good deal of resentment, and there were risings in Perak (1875-76) and in Pahang (1891-92). As the states developed however the Sultans and their chiefs became reconciled to a system which gave them security

and an assured income without any of the burdens of administration.

The shifting of power from the hands of the Malay rulers was accentuated in 1895 when the four states were formed into a Federation. They then came under the control of a Resident-General at Kuala Lumpur, in Selangor, who acted under the authority of the Governor of the Straits Settlements in his capacity of High Commissioner for the Malay States. This made for increased efficiency of government and uniformity of development in the separate states, which were just on the threshold of a great tin and rubber boom necessitating the rapid extension of government services. But it also meant that control over policy, which had previously resided in the Residents, passed into the hands of the secretariat and the specialist departments at Kuala Lumpur, and the Federated Malay States became in effect a centralised union of states.

The political development of the Unfederated Malay States, as those outside the Federation were called, was somewhat different. The states in the north, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu, were transferred from the Siamese to the British sphere of influence by a treaty between Britain and Siam in 1909, and British officers were attached to them as "Advisers". Johore, which had always had special links with Singapore but was yet a strong and independent state, received an Adviser in 1914. The position of these Advisers was on paper the same as their fellows in the Federated states—their advice had to be asked and taken on all matters of administration. But for various reasons, though British control over policy was as strong as in the Federated Malay States, the Advisers seem usually to have confined themselves to the giving of influential advice, and never took over the executive government of the state.

The concern to prevent any other power establishing itself in an important strategic area, which was one of the motives for the British Government's intervention in the Malay States also gave rise in the 1880's to the acceptance of increased responsibilities on the north coast of Borneo. In this case however it was not necessary for Britain to interfere in the internal affairs of the area. Sarawak had successfully survived the death of its first "white raja" in 1868, and under his nephew Charles Brooke the state was consolidated and expanded at the expense of the declining Sultanate of Brunei. In north-east Borneo a private syndicate, which had secured the cession of a large area of land from the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu in 1872, secured a Charter as The British North Borneo Company in 1881. In 1888 Sarawak, Brunei, and the North Borneo Company's holdings were declared British protectorates, so that the whole of this coast came under British control so far as its external affairs were concerned. The Crown had however no internal jurisdiction, except for the extra-territorial rights granted to the British Consul in Brunei to try cases involving British subjects. In 1890 it handed over the colony of Labuan, which had been a complete failure, to the administration of the North Borneo Company. In 1906 the Consul-General in Brunei was replaced by a British Resident acting under the Governor of the Straits Settlements as High Commissioner for Borneo, and with exactly the same powers over the administration of the state as an Adviser in one of the Unfederated Malay States. At the same time the administration of Labuan was resumed by the Crown, and it became part of the Straits Settlements, which had by this time also acquired two dependencies in the Indian Ocean, the Cocos-Keeling Islands, taken over from Ceylon in 1886, and Christmas Island, annexed in 1888.

After the introduction of the Resident system the economic development of Malaya proceeded rapidly. Until the creation of the Federation this development was

mainly due to tin-mining, financed largely by Chinese capital and employing Chinese labour, and in a lesser degree to the planting of crops such as sugar and coffee. The year 1895 saw the beginning of a boom period, associated at first with large-scale European (largely British) investment in tin-mining, and the introduction of advanced mechanical methods. Between 1889 and 1904 tin exports, which had been 26,000 tons in the former year, doubled, and in the same period the revenue realised in the Federated Malay States from the duty on tin increased eight-fold. Even more important was the coming of the large European managed rubber estate, worked with imported Indian labour. The first rubber trees were introduced into the Singapore Botanic Gardens in 1877, but in 1897 there were still only 345 acres under rubber in Malaya. The great expansion of rubber came after 1905, with the development of the motor-car in the West. Under the impetus of rising prices, which jumped from 2s. 6d. per lb. in 1905 to a peak of 12s. 0d. per lb. in 1910, before falling gradually to around 3s., production soared from 200 tons in 1905 to 196,000 tons in 1920, when it was 53 per cent of world production. This spectacular progress was accompanied by the extension of government activities, the provision of posts, telegraphs and medical services, large-scale construction of roads and railways, and the opening of the new port of Port Swettenham. There was also a spectacular increase in population, which thanks largely to Indian and Chinese immigration nearly doubled between 1901 and 1920, thus increasing the importance of Malaya as a market for consumer goods, and emphasising the significance of the Straits Settlements, through which all this traffic flowed. Not only did their trade double itself between 1895 and 1905, and again between that date and 1920, but they acquired important secondary industries such as tin-smelting and rubber processing and packing.

This development was not however uniformly spread over the whole of Malaya, but was at first confined to the Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, where the bulk of the tin deposits were located and where the centralised administration gave greater assurance of stability to investors. The completion in 1903 of a north-south railway from a point opposite Penang to Singapore encouraged the development of rubber in Johore and South Kedah, and the latter state became an important rice grower. But the east coast states, particularly Kelantan and Trengganu which did not come under British influence until 1909, were difficult of access because of the terrain and the lack of harbours on their exposed coastline, and remained undeveloped.

The growth of population was similarly unevenly distributed between the various states and the different racial groups in Malaya. By 1921 the Chinese accounted for 35 per cent of the 3½ million total population of Malaya. The Indian accounted for 14 per cent, the Malays for 49 per cent. The importance of the Chinese was not however sufficiently indicated by their growth in numbers. They predominated in the Straits Settlements, Singapore being practically a Chinese city, and were about equal to the Malays in the Federated States of Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan taken as a whole. Only in the relatively undeveloped states of Johore and Kedah, and in the backward east coast states did the Malays retain a clear majority. Moreover, though the two main industries were by 1920 dominated by European capital, it was the Chinese who built up and controlled the distributing and retail trades and the secondary industries. The economic development of Sarawak and British North Borneo followed a similar, if less spectacular, course to that of Malaya. In both territories rubber became the mainstay of both trade and revenue, the rubber boom in the early nineteenth-hundreds coming just in time to avert a serious financial crisis

in North Borneo. Both territories enjoyed by 1920 favourable trade balances and revenue surpluses, and in both Chinese immigrants were becoming increasingly important in the commercial life of the country.

The whole of this political and economic structure was supported on the dual pillars of rubber and tin. Their exports paid for the administration, and for the importation of machinery, consumer goods, and about 60 per cent of the country's food, and provided the atmosphere of prosperity which reconciled the Malays of the Federated Malay States to the passing of political and economic control into the hands of the immigrant communities. The economic stringency of the early twenties and the depression of the thirties of the present century had therefore serious results for Malaya. First rubber, then tin suffered a reduction in prices, coupled with mounting production and accumulating stocks. Rubber fell from an average of around 2s. per lb. in 1919 to 8½d. in 1922, and tin from £302 per ton in 1920 to £162 in 1922. Restriction of rubber output under the Stevenson plan was only partially successful since the production of the Dutch East Indies was not affected, and the position had been only partly restored when Malaya was caught up in the world depression of the thirties. The depths of commercial recession were reached when rubber averaged 2½d. per lb. in 1932, a price below the cost of production of most European estates, and tin £120 per ton in 1931. Thereafter there was a slow but painful recovery, helped by international agreements for the restriction of production between the tin and rubber producing areas of the world. The trade of the Straits Settlements inevitably suffered not only from the recession in tin and rubber, but from the effect on its entrepôt traffic of the general contraction of world trade in the thirties. The external trade of Malaya as a whole, which reached a peak of \$2,266,526,000 in 1926, had fallen by 1932 to \$700,174,000. Thereafter there was a slow recovery, but in 1938 it was still only \$1,115,925,000.

Apart from the economic aspect of the depression, and the social problems arising from unemployment and a general fall in the standard of living, it also reacted on the political life of Malaya. Between 1921 and 1924 and again after 1930 government revenues shrank drastically. This was especially true of the revenues of the Federated Malay States, which were largely dependent on dues levied on tin and rubber exports. After 1928 they did not again cover a much reduced expenditure until 1934. The prosperous years 1910-18 had stimulated ambitious programmes of Government works entailing charges against future revenue, and it now became necessary to float loans in London to meet these commitments.

It was against this background of financial stringency that criticism of the existing machinery of government in the Federated Malay States developed after 1920. It was suggested that excessive centralisation had led the Secretariat at Kuala Lumpur to ignore the advice of the Residents and their District Officers, and that extravagance and over-expansion of the technical services had resulted. At the same time the rulers of the Federated States began to contrast their position unfavourably with that of the Sultans of the Unfederated States, who exercised far more control over the machinery of government, and were consistently consulted by their British Advisers. In Johore, for instance, though the technical officers were British, the administrative service was largely Malay, and the chief executive officer was the *mentri besar* or chief minister. The Sultan occupied a position of dignity and authority in the state, and the Adviser's right to insist that his advice be followed was rarely enforced against the Sultan's wishes.

The idea of limiting the powers of the Federal Secretariat and the Chief Secretary, and restoring to the individual

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Residents "the fullest control in State matters compatible with proper supervision and co-ordination" therefore became a live issue after 1922. In 1924 the Sultan of Perak, whilst on a visit to England, asked the Secretary of State to transfer to the States control over their own domestic affairs. Proposals on these lines were put forward by Sir Lawrence Guillemard (High Commissioner and Governor of the Straits Settlements) with the approval of the British Government in 1924, but these came to nothing. The desire to sustain the position of the Sultans and to safeguard the interests of the Malay community was a cardinal point of British policy, as it was enunciated by Mr. Ormsby Gore, who visited Malaya when Secretary of State in 1928, and by Guillemard's successor, Sir Hugh Clifford. The gulf between intentions and practice however remained. The brief return of prosperity between 1925 and 1928 quietened criticism of Federal administration, and strengthened the position of European and Chinese business interests in the Federated states. These interests transcended state boundaries. They demanded centralisation, efficiency and uniformity in government, and feared that any weakening of central control would injure their prosperity, and impair the confidence of investors in the credit and stability of the Federation.

Proposals for extensive de-centralisation produced by a new Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi in 1931, in the midst of the depression, therefore aroused considerable controversy. Broadly these envisaged the transfer of all Federal departments except such common services as railways to the control of the state governments, with the existing Federal heads of departments acting as advisory co-ordinators. At the same time the four State Councils were to be strengthened so as to deal with their new responsibilities, and it was hoped that ultimately the Residents would be able to reduce their executive activity, so that their functions would approximate to the Advisers in the Unfederated States. The opposition to these proposals was very widespread because they were envisaged by Clementi as part of a more ambitious re-organisation which would include the formation of a Customs Union for the whole of Malaya. He also hoped that with the approximation of conditions in the Federated States to those in the Unfederated States the way would be open for a Pan-Malayan Union in which all the states could join. When Sir Samuel Wilson, the Permanent Under-Secretary at the Colonial Office, visited Malaya in 1932 he was assailed with protests—from commercial interests in the Federated States, who feared the deterioration of government there; from the merchants of the Straits Settlements whose devotion to free trade made them view with horror a Customs Union with a protective tariff; from the Sultans of the Unfederated States who had no wish to be assimilated into a union; from leaders of the Chinese community, who were afraid that increased Malay authority in the Federated States would react adversely on them.

As result of this controversy the projected Customs Union and the wider scheme for the political assimilation of the Unfederated States were abandoned. In the Federated States there was a compromise. It was decided to proceed with the transfer of departments to state control, but the actual authority of the states was limited by the retention of financial control at the centre. Instead of the states controlling their own sources of revenue they received an annual block grant from the Federal Council, and expenditure was closely supervised by the Federal Treasurer. The implementation of these changes was spread over a much longer period than Clementi had envisaged, so that the effect of each instalment of decentralisation could be judged before the next step was taken.

As a result of this cautious procedure only a very limited amount of decentralisation had been achieved by the

outbreak of the Japanese War in 1941. The Chief Secretary at Kuala Lumpur was replaced in 1935 by a Federal Secretary with reduced powers. But only the Medical, Public Works and Prisons Departments passed fully under state control. Other developments were the strengthening of the State Councils to enable them to cope with their new responsibilities, and the increased employment of Malays in the Clerical services and the Malayan Civil Service (a Malay Administrative Service, for which only Malays were eligible had existed since 1910). At the same time programmes were set on foot to develop local co-operative and credit societies and marketing organisations, so as to enable the Malays to face the economic competition of the immigrant communities, and to free them from chronic indebtedness and dependence on Chinese marketing and handling rings.

At the same time as they grappled with the issue of decentralisation the governments of Malaya also became concerned with several problems connected with the Chinese community, which by 1931 made up 39 per cent of the 4½ million population of Malaya, including the Straits Settlements. The island of Singapore contained nearly half a million Chinese and only 140,000 inhabitants of other races. In general the governments of Malaya had always interfered as little as possible with the Chinese whose language few officials understood. The operation of Chinese custom was to a certain extent influenced by decisions relating to marriage and inheritance in the Straits Settlements' Courts, which applied the Law of England modified in the light of local conditions. But the most important administrative influence on Chinese life was that of the Chinese Protectorate, a department established first in Singapore in 1877, and later extended to the other Straits Settlements and the Malay States. The Protectors of Chinese were initially concerned to bring under control the secret societies which were associated with gang warfare, extortion and organised rioting. They tried also to mitigate the social evils which followed from uncontrolled immigration and the preponderance of males in the Chinese community—abuses in the labour traffic, or the "pig trade" as it was called, and the traffic in women and girls. In time however they developed considerable prestige as arbitrators in Chinese domestic disputes, and in dealing with claims for wages and conditions of work under the Labour Code. In the twentieth century, when his title became Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the "Protector", was at once the chief medium of contact between the Government and the Chinese community, and the main adviser of Government on social and political matters affecting the Chinese.

Before the first World War the existence of this large Chinese community interested more in the politics of China than those of Malaya caused little uneasiness. Even the Kuomintang, or Chinese Nationalist Party, was duly registered as a permitted society in 1912, since it was not directed against the Governments of Malaya. But in the 1920's, it extended its activities from the collection of funds for the support of the Kuomintang in China to the dissemination of anti-imperialist and anti-British propaganda, especially through the Chinese schools, which up to 1920 were not in any way supervised by Government. Its extremist or left-wing elements began to organise Communist youth parties and labour unions. It was therefore declared illegal. A difficult position was thus created when in 1927 the British Government recognised the Kuomintang as the Government of China. The British Foreign Office, after prompting from China, pressed the Colonial Government to cease treating the Kuomintang in Malaya as a prohibited society. This the governments of Malaya were very reluctant to do, not only because of the subversive activities of some Kuomintang elements in Malaya, but

because they feared that it would enable the Kuomintang to bring pressure on local Chinese, and because they were opposed on general grounds to the creation of an organised *imperium in imperio* in the country.

The position changed somewhat when Chiang Kai-Shek purged the Kuomintang in China of its Communist elements at the end of 1927 and the extremists in Malaya split off from the party, and became an independent underground movement, working both against the British Government and the Kuomintang for a Communist revolution. In 1931 the Malayan Governments therefore acquiesced in a compromise whereby it became legal for any Chinese in Malaya to be a member of the Kuomintang Party of China, so long as their activities were not directed against the Government, and so long as no Kuomintang branches and no party organisation were set up. These terms were extremely difficult to enforce, but in practice the existence of the Kuomintang in Malaya caused the British authorities no serious embarrassment until the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War in 1937. After this date it was frequently necessary to curb demonstrations and other activities of the Kuomintang directed against Japan and Japanese trade, since until December 1941 Britain was at pains to give the Japanese Government no cause for offence.

The position of the Communist Party in Malaya during this period was somewhat anomalous. It was concerned as a Chinese movement to foster opposition to Japan, and to support the National Salvation Movement which was launched after the reconciliation between the Kuomintang and the Communists in China in face of the Japanese menace. But it did not cease its attacks upon the British Government or its agitation in industry until the German attack on Russia in June 1941, and it was not until the end of December 1941, when the Japanese invasion of Malaya had been in progress for nearly a month, that a common war front, the Chinese Mobilisation Committee, was formed with the support of both the Communists and the Kuomintang, to support the Government. By then, though a Chinese contingent fought with great bravery in the defence of Singapore, it was too late for effective action.

On December 8th, 1941, on the same day as their declaration of war after the raid on Pearl Harbour, the Japanese bombed Singapore and landed troops on Malaya's east coast beaches at Kota Baharu (Trengganu), and at Singgora and Patani, just over the Siamese frontier. Within a week the long and painful 550-mile rearguard action down the peninsula to Singapore had begun. The capital ships *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse* had been sunk from the air, the main British prepared position in north Kedah had been broken, and the Japanese air forces had overwhelmed the obsolete planes which opposed them and secured command of the air. On January 9th, when Japanese troops were already on the northern boundary of Selangor, it was decided to fall back on Johore. Even this state however could not be held, and on the night of January 30th, 1942, the last defending units were withdrawn over the causeway into Singapore Island. But shorn of air cover the troops and the civilian inhabitants of the island were exposed to continuous bombing and shelling, as well as to the attack of a Japanese force which was thrown across the Johore Strait on February 8th. On February 15th, when the water supply had broken down and further resistance seemed useless, the Island surrendered. The occupation of Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo and Christmas Island quickly followed as the Japanese seized control of Indonesia.

For most of the inhabitants of Malaya and North Borneo the Japanese occupation period was one of painful insecurity and severe economic hardship. An initial Japanese "terror", directed mainly against the Chinese

community, was followed by a shortage of consumer goods and food, and a rapidly increasing inflation, so that the Japanese paper currency soon became worthless. In Malaya the Malay rulers and Malay administrative personnel retained their positions, and for lack of any practicable alternative accepted Japanese control, even in the states of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan and Trengganu which were nominally handed over by Japan to Siam. The only positive force in the country, apart from the Japanese, was the Malayan Peoples' Anti-Japanese Army (M.P.A.J.A.). This was a Chinese guerrilla force which maintained itself in jungle camps. Its Communist leaders made use of their existing underground connections to build up a supporting organisation in the towns and Chinese villages, the Malayan Peoples' Anti-Japanese Union, from which they drew supplies and information. In most areas the guerrillas were well-disciplined and thoroughly indoctrinated Communist formations. Their ultimate aim was the creation of a Communist republic, but they collaborated with British officers dropped by parachute or landed from submarines, through whom they received arms. Inevitably however there were also contingents of ruffians with no political or patriotic motive, who used the guerrilla techniques of levying contributions and protection money, and of eliminating Japanese collaborators, to cover robbery, extortion and private vengeance. Inhabitants of rural areas became accustomed to paying taxes to both the Japanese régime and the guerrilla forces. There was widespread bribery and corruption, and respect for government and law largely disappeared in a country in which individual ambition was centred on survival. The fact that the resistance groups were, with a few minor exceptions, entirely composed of Chinese, made for the growth of friction between them and the Malays, and this was aggravated by the Japanese who used the Malay police force against the guerrillas.

From the time when the news of Japan's surrender reached Malaya in mid-August 1945, until British troops began to arrive early in September, there was an interval of about three weeks. This time-lag enabled the Communist guerrillas and their under-cover supporters in the towns to consolidate their position, and to pay off old scores, under the pretext of eliminating "collaborators". The principal sufferers were Kuomintang Chinese, and others who had helped the Japanese or refused to subscribe to Communist funds, but there was some coercion of Malays which set off a series of reprisals, and sporadic inter-communal clashes occurred for several months. The organisation of Communist-controlled trade unions in this period was another development which was to be an important source of trouble in the future. For the moment however the M.P.A.J.A. who seem to have expected a Chinese occupying army, and to have been taken by surprise, offered no organised resistance to the British Military Administration. They were disbanded without incident during December 1945 and the first part of 1946, 6,800 men handing in their arms and receiving gratuities of \$350.

During the war years there had been a major revaluation in British colonial policy. The old concept of limiting the functions of government to the maintenance of law and order, and the provision of basic amenities like communications and public health, so that colonial government merely held the ring whilst external commercial forces shaped the development of colonial territories in their own interests, was abandoned. The policy worked out under the war-time Coalition Government, and implemented by the Labour Government which came to power in 1945, placed the interests of the local peoples first, and regarded their education for eventual self-government as its primary aim. As regards Malaya the Government's policy was defined in the House of Commons in December 1943: "the

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main object of H.M. Government as regards the political future of Malaya will be the development of its capacity for self-government within the Empire".

The first step towards this goal was a rationalisation of the constitution and administrative framework of Malaya and British Borneo. In April 1946, Singapore, with Christmas Island and the Cocos Islands,¹ became a separate Crown Colony, and a new constitutional unit, the Malayan Union, which included the Settlements of Penang and Malacca, was created by Order in Council. Sarawak and North Borneo (into which the old Colony of Labuan was again merged) became Crown Colonies in July 1946, only the state of Brunei retaining its status as a Protectorate. At the same time Mr. Malcolm Macdonald was appointed Governor-General of all these territories. In addition to bringing the whole area directly under British control, and enabling the British Government to exercise closer supervision over its development, this arrangement so far as it affected Malaya was part of a broader plan for establishing there a unitary state with wide citizenship qualifications which would enable the immigrant communities to associate themselves with the Malays in the working out of representative government. This project, and the Malayan Union itself, had however to be abandoned in the face of Malay opposition.

The juridical basis of the Malayan Union was a series of treaties concluded with the rulers of the nine peninsular States at the end of 1945 by Sir Harold MacMichael, the representative of the Secretary of State. These treaties gave to the Crown full power and jurisdiction within each state. They enabled the British Government to proceed with the elaboration of its proposals for a centralised unitary constitution and for a common citizenship, open to all who qualified by birth in Malaya or a period of residence there, and who were prepared to swear allegiance to Malaya. These proposals provoked widespread opposition amongst the Malay community, and on March 1st, 1946, the United Malays' National Organisation (U.M.N.O.) was founded in Kuala Lumpur under the leadership of Dato Onn bin Jaafar, with the aim of securing the withdrawal of the Union scheme. There was also severe criticism in the United Kingdom from retired colonial officials and other interested parties. Malay opinion was disturbed by the transfer of sovereignty from the hands of the Sultans, but its main concern was with the new citizenship proposals. These it was feared would result in a shifting of political predominance into the hands of the immigrant communities, who already controlled most of the country's economic resources, and who because of their wealth and better educational facilities would be better able to take advantage of representative institutions when these were introduced.

The British Government had no option but to bring into force the administrative arrangements of the Malayan Union to replace the Military Administration in April 1946. But faced with Malay opposition it took no action on the citizenship proposals, and initiated negotiations with the Sultans and U.M.N.O. to work out an acceptable alternative. This alternative was brought into force by the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1948. It involved the cancellation of the MacMichael treaties, the return of all executive authority in the states to the rulers, and the creation of a Federation of the nine Malay States and the two British settlements of Penang and Malacca, with a British High Commissioner at the head of the Federal Executive. Mr. Malcolm Macdonald's position as Governor-General was now constitutionally untenable, and he became Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia, serving and co-ordinating British

interests in the area in an advisory capacity, and reporting both to the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office.

The powers allotted to the Federal Government were defined in the Federation Agreement, and all residual authority was vested in the member states, so that the new Federation was in no sense a disguised union, as the old Federated Malay States had been. Since 1948 the British Advisers in the states have confined their activities to the giving of advice when it has been sought, and the actual executive head in each state has been the *Mentri Besar* or Chief Minister, acting in the name of the Sultan. At the same time the executive and legislative powers actually delegated to the High Commissioner and the Federal Executive and Legislative Councils were very wide, and in addition to obvious Federal powers such as defence, external affairs and communications they included the co-ordination and policy guidance of almost all the important state activities except the administration of Moslem Law and Custom. The Federal Legislative Council created in 1948 was composed of 26 official members and 50 nominated unofficial members, 14 of whom were Chinese and 22 Malay, but the number of Malays amongst the official members raised this latter total to 34. The Federation Agreement recorded the intention of the British Government and the Rulers to transform this Legislative Council, and the various State Councils, into elected assemblies "as soon as circumstances and local conditions will permit". In view of this the citizenship clauses of the Federation Agreement were doubly important, since Federal Citizenship was a condition of unofficial membership of the Legislative Council, and by implication of the right to vote at a future election.

The requirements for citizenship under the Federation Agreement were far less indulgent to non-Malays than had been those which had earlier provoked the opposition of U.M.N.O. An Indian or a Chinese born in Malaya did not qualify automatically for citizenship unless he were a British subject or unless both his parents had also been born in Malaya. Failing this he had to have resided in the country for eight out of the preceding twelve years (or for fifteen years if he had not been born in the Federation) and to show "an adequate knowledge" of either English or Malay with, in the case of the latter language, a literacy test). It was estimated that of the 1,952,682 Chinese in the Federation in 1949 only 375,000 became automatically Federal Citizens under these provisions.

The Constitution thus established, especially of course its citizenship clauses, was bitterly attacked by Chinese organisations in Malaya, from the Chinese Chambers of Commerce to the Communist Party. It was the British Government's opinion, nevertheless, that it provided a "stable basis for further political development". That development was however prevented for some time by the outbreak of a Communist insurrection.

At first after the re-occupation of Malaya the activities of the Communist Party and its associated organisations merged into the general unrest in the country. The Communists organised strikes and trade union activities, fomented discontent against the inevitable shortages of food and consumer goods, and high prices, and joined with other non-Malay bodies in protests against the Federation proposals. These included a "*hartal*" or stoppage of work which brought all business and transport to a standstill on October 20th, 1947, and a boycott of the new Singapore Legislative Council elections first held in 1947. By the beginning of 1948 however it was apparent that these under-cover activities would not be sufficient to overthrow the colonial government. Malaya's problems of economic and social rehabilitation were being gradually surmounted, the development of non-Communist trade unions was being fostered by the Government, and a

¹ See note on p. 790

powerful and increasingly articulate body of Malay opinion had rallied to U.M.N.O., refusing to have any connection with the Communist-affiliated Malay Nationalist Party. At the same time Malaya's tin and rubber production was recovering, and beginning to make a vital contribution to the dollar resources of the sterling area.

In February 1948 delegates from the Malayan Communist Party attended the Second Congress of the Communist Party of India, at Calcutta, at which a strong Russian delegation was also present. Apparently as a result of decisions taken at this conference there were outbreaks of violence in India, Burma, Indonesia and Malaya in the first half of the year. In Malaya these outbreaks took the form of the murder of anti-Communist Chinese leaders and of European planters, and of attacks on isolated police stations to provide captured arms for the Communists massing in the jungle. At the same time there was widespread intimidation of Chinese communities, especially the "squatters" living on the fringes of the cultivated areas, by the *Min Yuen*, the Communist organisation whose duty it was to provide the fighters in the jungle with food and money.

On June 18th, 1948, a state of emergency was declared in the Federation of Malaya, and soon afterwards this was also extended to Singapore. On the Communist side the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army issued a manifesto calling on all former comrades to take up arms against the British imperialists. It was clear by the end of 1948 that the Communists would not succeed in their objective of overthrowing the Governments of Malaya and Singapore, nor were they able to create "liberated areas", or seriously to disrupt rubber and tin production. But the Government security forces on their side were not able to deal effectively with the Communist terror. The Government's policy turned on the resettlement of the Chinese squatter communities outside the reach of the guerillas, so that they could be more easily denied supplies, and on the creation of a Malayan Home Guard to provide static defence for estates, mines and villages, so that the regular police and troops could be freed for active operations. This policy was developed under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Harold Briggs, appointed Director of Operations in April 1950. It was continued with energy and ruthlessness by Gen. (now Field Marshall) Sir Gerald Templar, who became High Commissioner with jurisdiction over military and civil affairs in January 1952, after his predecessor Sir Henry Gurney had been killed in a terrorist ambush. Throughout 1952 the numbers of terrorists killed and captured rose, and their attacks diminished. But a Communist directive captured at the end of 1952 but dated October 1st, 1951, made it clear that this diminution was as much the result of a change of policy on their part as of the Government's offensive against them. Communist military groups retreated deeper into the jungle, emerged only when engaged on specific missions, and then disappeared again to rest and re-organise, so that police and troops found it harder to make contact with them. At the same time the so-called Malayan "Politburo" began to devote more attention to under-cover work in the towns, the formation of youth cells, propaganda work, and activities in the trade unions. Communist terrorism was contained and damped down, but Communism survived as an organised force, so that sporadic violence and insecurity continued in the life of Malaya.

Though the Communist insurrection failed in its principal objective of gaining control of the country, it seriously retarded Malaya's post-war development. Its effect was least serious on production and trade. Thanks to the devotion of planters and miners, and their staffs, Communist terrorism failed to disrupt the production of rubber and tin. The desire of shopkeepers to limit their

stocks and thus their risk during the early years of the emergency caused some limitation of imports, but by 1951 this trade was again buoyant. Rubber and tin exports rose steadily, reaching their peak at the time of the Korean commodity boom in 1951; thereafter exports declined and prices fell. This however was due to a contraction of world demand, and had nothing to do with Communist terrorism. The same trends affected rubber exports from Sarawak and North Borneo. In the case of Sarawak however there was a saving feature in the continued development of the petroleum industry. The dollar earnings of these exports, the bulk of which have gone into the central pool in London, have been a vitally important element in the dollar resources of the sterling area.

Though the Emergency failed to halt production it imposed an increasingly onerous financial burden on the Federation Government. This burden rose from \$136 million in 1950 to nearly double that amount in 1953. With the revenue from exports falling with falling rubber prices this meant that in 1953 Malaya entered on a period of deficit financing. There were surpluses from the boom years on which to draw, and the British Government and the Governments of Singapore and Brunei made loans and grants to help meet the cost of the Emergency. In addition development schemes drawn up for Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei under the auspices of the Colombo Plan provided for the investment of some £60 million of outside capital in the area. Nevertheless financial stringency and pre-occupation with the military aspects of Malaya's security problems meant that development in the fields of education, food-production, and social services suffered.

The Emergency also had a detrimental effect on political and constitutional development. The broad lines on which it was hoped that development would proceed were clear. The main points included the introduction of the elective principle into the Legislative Councils, the holding of elections on a gradually widening franchise, the identification of leading non-official members of the Legislative Councils with the Executive government, and the development of widely based political parties able to operate such a system. But especially in the Federation of Malaya a government grappling with harrying problems of internal security was naturally loath to institute constitutional experiments, whilst Malay opinion had been exacerbated by the Chinese nature of the terrorist campaign and less inclined than ever to concede wider rights of citizenship to other communities. Furthermore, the Emergency Regulations and the fear of identification with subversive elements were two major factors which inhibited the growth of new political parties. In Singapore there was some development. Elections to 9 seats in the 22-member Legislative Council were held in 1947, and in 1951 the number of elected members was increased to 12. At the same time non-communal parties, the Labour and Progressive Parties, developed. But in the Federation such political organisations as developed before 1952 were with one exception communal organisations, such as UMNO (the Malay movement), MCA (Malayan Chinese Association), and the Malayan Indian Congress. The exception was a party founded in September 1951 by Dato Onn (who had been the leading spirit behind the formation of UMNO), called the Independence of Malaya Party (IMP). The IMP however failed to win any wide support amongst the Malay or Chinese communities (its chief followers being the more politically conscious Indians) and its failure to develop a policy with a wide social appeal was marked by the foundation of the Pan-Malayan Labour Party in June 1952.

The only constitutional developments were the introduction of the Member system in 1951 whereby nominated unofficial members of the Federal Legislative Council

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became the heads of some administrative departments as a prelude to some sort of cabinet government, and a slight widening of the basis of Federal Citizenship in 1952, which it was estimated would comprehend about 50 per cent of the adult Chinese population.

Towards the end of 1953 however the tide of constitutional development began to flow again, and bodies of enquiry were appointed to report on future development in Singapore and in Malaya. In Singapore a Commission under the chairmanship of Sir George Rendel recommended in February 1954 the transformation of the colony's Legislative Council into a Legislative Assembly with 25 elected members out of a total of 32. It also advocated the replacement of the old Executive Council by a Council of Ministers containing 3 official and 6 unofficial members. Of these one, the leader of the majority party in the Assembly, would be styled Chief Minister, and the other five would be appointed on his recommendation. The Council of Ministers was thus envisaged as a Cabinet; it would be the chief policy-making body in the government, and the principle of collective responsibility would apply to it. In the Federation of Malaya a Committee on elections and constitutional changes reported at about the same time, and made broadly the same kind of proposal, although the proportion of elected members in the Federation legislature would be smaller than that thought practicable for Singapore.

In both cases the reports were in general accepted by the British Government, and the elections for the two legislatures were held in 1955, those in Singapore in March, and

in the Federation in July. In Singapore the largest number of seats in the Assembly was secured by the Labour Party, led by Mr. David Marshall, who became Chief Minister. In the Federation of Malaya all seats save one were secured by an alliance made up by UMNO, MCA and the Malayan Indian Congress which had originally been formed by UMNO and the MCA to take part in the Kuala Lumpur municipal elections in 1952. As a result, the leader of the alliance, Dato' Sir Abdul Rahman, became Chief Minister and formed an administration. The programmes of both governments had in common a determined opposition to the activities of the Malayan communists, and the intention to work for complete self-government, and whilst agreeing to operate the new constitutions they announced that they would shortly ask for the British Government's approval to an extension of their powers which would give them complete internal autonomy. In pursuit of this objective, Mr. Marshall visited London in December 1955 and Dato' Abdul Rahman in January 1956 for discussions with the British Government.

The problems bequeathed to Malaya by her history are not however wholly or even principally, constitutional. The establishment of internal security, the allaying of inter-racial friction, and the achievement of higher living standards based on a stable economy, are all essential prerequisites for a free and independent Malaya. And in the struggle to achieve them, external factors such as the foreign policy of Communist China and the world market price of rubber and tin are as important as events in Malaya itself.

C.D.C.

MALAYA

I. THE COLONY OF SINGAPORE
 II. THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South-East Asia: Sir ROBERT SCOTT, K.C.M.G.

I. THE COLONY OF SINGAPORE
 STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

The total area of the Colony is 291.5 sq. miles. It consists of Singapore Island, 217 sq. miles in area and Christmas Island, 60 sq. miles in area.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

	1947 CENSUS TOTALS	1954 MID-YEAR ESTIMATES				
		Singapore City	Singapore Rural and Islets	Christmas Island	Cocos-Keeling *Islands	Totals
Chinese	727,863	646,589	244,961	1,435	19	893,004
Malaysians	114,654	88,612	54,231	396	446	143,685
Indians and Pakistanis	71,289	65,151	25,861	9	8	91,029
Europeans	8,718	11,045	6,077	89	130	17,341
Eurasians	9,012	9,642	1,760	—	—	11,402
Others	6,543	9,576	1,624	—	21	11,221
TOTALS	938,079	830,615	334,514	1,929	624	1,167,682

* The Cocos-Keeling Islands were formally transferred to Australian sovereignty on November 3rd, 1955.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES
 (per thousand of population)

	CRUDE BIRTH RATE	CRUDE DEATH RATE
1947	45.88	13.34
1952	47.53	11.20
1954	48.86	8.84

LABOUR

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS IN THE PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS
 (1954—estimated)

Transport and Communications	55,000
Commerce and Finance	100,000
Light Industries	82,000
Agriculture	30,000
Public Administration	60,000

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AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1954

CROP	UNIT	AREA (acres)	YIELD
Rubber . . .	tons	15,844	1,380
Coconuts . . .	million	7,750	15
Mixed Vegetables . . .	tons	3,370	13,000
Root Crops . . .	"	2,100	8,400
Tobacco . . .	"	500	314.5

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange. The currency is issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, and is the only legal tender in the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

The standard unit of currency is the Malayan dollar, which is on the sterling exchange standard and fixed at 2s. 4d.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (dollars)

	1952	1953	1954
Revenue . . .	210,561,686	238,518,828	207,297,072
Expenditure . . .	167,754,072	169,730,548	248,912,625

COST-OF-LIVING INDEX NUMBERS (1939 = 100)

	1953	1954
Higher Income Groups Standard . . .	235.9	233.0
Clerical Workers Standard . . .	332.8	315.1

EXTERNAL TRADE

ANALYSIS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1954* (millions of Malayan dollars)

COMMODITY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS†
Rubber	328.7	785.1
Tin	—	196.0
Motor Spirit	307.0	244.9
Liquid Fuel	162.2	50.4
Rice	94.6	23.1
Cotton Piece Goods	72.6	22.7
Artificial Silk Piece Goods	44.4	12.9
Spices	71.1	73.2
Iron and Steel Manufactures	43.9	6.9
Machinery (Non-Electric)	55.0	16.6
Other Commodities	1,150.6	6,225.0
TOTAL	2,330.1	2,054.3

* Not including trade with the Federation of Malaya.

† Including re-exports.

ANALYSIS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1954* (millions of Malayan dollars)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Indonesia	795.2	135.6
United Kingdom	340.7	270.2
Europe	222.1	391.3
Other British Commonwealth and Colonial Territories	189.9	315.0
U.S.A.	132.6	259.9
Japan	120.1	100.4
Thailand	136.5	56.2
Australia	84.9	137.1
India and Pakistan	48.2	84.3
Hong Kong	78.4	45.5
China	68.0	13.9
Other Countries	113.5	244.9
TOTAL	2,330.1	2,054.3

* Not including trade with the Federation of Malaya.

TRANSPORT**ROADS**

The Public Works Department maintains over 223 miles of bituminous roads and over 8 miles of gravelled-surface roads.

REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES

	1953	1954
Buses and other Commercial		
Passenger Vehicles . . .	2,506	2,580
Goods Vehicles	9,390	9,525
Private Cars	31,609	34,693
Motor Cycles	6,970	7,356
Bicycles	163,072	178,708

RAILWAYS

(See also under Federation of Malaya)

The Malaya Railway system also serves Singapore. The railway enters the Colony at the Johore Causeway and continues for sixteen miles to the terminal station near Keppel Harbour. There are four railway stations in the island.

AIR TRANSPORT

	1953	1954
Passengers Carried . . .	123,956	123,499
Freight Carried (tons) . .	3,994	4,330

SHIPPING**MOVEMENT OF MERCHANT SHIPS, 1954**

	ENTERED	CLEARED
Foreign-going Ships over 75 tons	6,188	6,184
Home-trade and Local-trade		
Ships over 75 tons	3,262	3,260
Ships under 75 tons and Native		
Craft	10,289	10,061

Cargo loaded and discharged amounted to 14,499,000 tons in 1954.

Sources *see* under Federation of Malaya.

THE CONSTITUTION

SINGAPORE was created a separate Colony by Order in Council of March 1946, and provision was made for it to be administered by a Governor with an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consisted of a Chairman (the Governor); four *ex-officio* members; two nominated official members; four nominated unofficial members; and two members elected by the nominated unofficials of the Legislative Council. The Legislative Council consisted of a President (the Governor), four *ex-officio* members; five nominated official members; four nominated unofficial members; and (from 1951) twelve elected members.

This Constitution was replaced in 1955, when the Singapore Colony Order in Council established the new Constitution recommended by the Rendel Commission. The

Legislative Council is superseded by a Legislative Assembly, which has a total membership of thirty-two, comprising twenty-five elected unofficials, three *ex-officio* members holding ministerial posts, and four nominated unofficials. It is presided over by a Speaker, who is appointed by the Governor. The Executive Council is replaced by the Council of Ministers, which consists of the three *ex-officio* members of the Assembly together with six of the elected members appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the leader of the majority party. It assumes responsibility for Government policy in all fields except external affairs, internal security and defence.

Following the recommendations of the Rendel Commission the island is divided into twenty-five electoral divisions, and registration of voters is automatic. Electors must be British citizens, twenty-one years of age and ordinarily resident in the Colony. The electoral registers

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

contain 299,850 names, of which the Chinese total 60 per cent, Malays 21 per cent, and Indians 11.5 per cent. The first Legislative Assembly elections were held on April 2nd, 1955.

Local administration of the municipal area is exercised by the City Council, which is composed of twenty-seven members under an official President nominated by the Governor after consultation with the Councillors. Of the twenty-seven members, nine are nominated by the Governor at his discretion and eighteen are elected from six wards in annual elections. Councillors serve for a period of three years, one-third retiring in December each year.

Local administration of rural areas, including the surrounding islands, is delegated to a Rural Board, composed of six official and twelve unofficial members. The Board administers directly such matters as water supply, markets, parks and a building inspectorate, while health and rural engineering are administered by the appropriate Government departments.

The Legislative Assembly has decided that an inquiry should be made into the desirability of decentralising the powers and functions of the City Council and Rural Board, with a view to setting up District Councils. These would replace the Rural District Committees which were first established in 1947.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor of Singapore: Sir ROBERT BLACK, K.C.M.G.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister and Minister of Commerce: DAVID MARSHALL.

Minister of Communications and Works: CHE ABDUL HAMID BIN HAJI JUMAT.

Minister of Education: CHEW SWEE KEE.

Minister of Health: A. J. BRAGA.

Minister of Labour and Welfare: LIM YEW HOCK.

Minister of Local Government, Lands and Housing: FRANCIS THOMAS.

Attorney-General: C. H. BUTTERFIELD, Q.C. (*ex-officio*).

Chief Secretary: W. A. C. GOODE, C.M.G. (*ex-officio*).

Financial Secretary: T. M. HART (*ex-officio*).

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: G. E. N. OEHLERS, O.B.E.

Nominated Members: G. A. P. SUTHERLAND, ONG PIAH TENG, M.B.E., R. C. H. LIM, FRANCIS THOMAS.

Ex-Officio Members: E. J. DAVIES, Q.C. (Attorney-General), W. A. C. GOODE, C.M.G. (Chief Secretary), T. M. HART (Financial Secretary).

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND OFFICIALS

Accountant-General's Office: Government Offices, Empress Place; Accountant-General D. A. F. SMITH.

Agricultural Department: Fullerton Building; Agricultural Officer T. E. COBB.

Attorney-General's Office: Government Offices, Empress Place; Attorney-General C. H. BUTTERFIELD, Q.C.

Audit Office: Government Offices, Empress Place; Deputy Auditor A. H. ARMITAGE.

Chinese Affairs Office: Chinese Secretariat Building, Havelock Road, Sec. R. N. BROOME, O.B.E., M.C.

Civil Aviation Department: Supreme Court Building; Director of Civil Aviation Gen. G. J. WARCUP.

Colonial Secretariat: Government Offices, Empress Place; Chief Secretary W. A. C. GOODE, C.M.G.

Criminal District and Police Courts: District Judge and First Magistrate F. A. CHUA.

Currency Office: Government Offices, Empress Place; Sec. to Board of Currency Commissioners J. M. H. HILL.

Customs and Excise Department: Customs House, Maxwell Road; Controller of Customs R. S. TUFNELL.

Education Department: Palmer Road; Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Education D. McLELLAN.

Foreign Exchange Control: Government Offices, Empress Place, Controller T. M. HART.

Forest Office: Fullerton Building; Forest Officer C. O. FLEMMICH.

Immigration Department: Palmer Road; Controller of Immigration Service M. C. COMPTON.

Imports and Exports Control: Fullerton Building; Controller of Imports and Exports W. H. WALKER.

Labour Department: Havelock Road; Commissioner D. I. GOODWIN.

Medical Department: Palmer Road; Director of Medical Services Dr. R. H. BLAND, O.B.E.

Public Relations Office: Assembly House, Empress Place; Officer G. G. THOMSON.

Registry of Births and Deaths: Fullerton Building, Registrar HAJI JAMIL BIN HAJI DZAFIR, B.E.M.

Social Welfare Department: Havelock Road; Director of Social Welfare T. E. SMITH.

Statistics Department: Fullerton Building; Registrar of Statistics E. J. PHILLIPS.

Trade Union Adviser: Chinese Secretariat Building; T. U. Adviser J. A. BRAZIER, M.B.E., J.P.

Telecommunications Department: Fullerton Building, Director of Telecommunications J. C. DALLOW.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Labour Front: f. 1949; holds ten seats in the Legislative Assembly; a non-racial party, aiming at the independence of Malaya.

The Progressive Party: f. 1948, holds four seats in the Legislative Assembly, a non-racial party which aims at a future confederation of Malaysia within the Commonwealth, to include the Federation of Malaya, Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

People's Action Party: f. 1955; holds three seats in the Legislative Assembly; led by young professional men who call for the immediate independence of a united Malaya.

U.M.N.O.-M.C.A.—Singapore Malay Union Alliance: holds three seats in the Legislative Assembly.

Democratic Party: f. 1955; two seats in the Legislative Assembly; sponsored by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to represent the interests of the Chinese merchants.

(The remaining seats in the Assembly were won by independent members.)

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The civil procedure of the Colony is governed by Rules of Court made under the Courts Ordinance, and criminal procedure is governed by the Criminal Procedure Code. The Courts Ordinance also provides for the constitution of the Supreme Court, District and Police Courts.

There were two Civil District Courts in 1954, and altogether thirteen Criminal Districts and Police Courts at the end of 1953. District Courts are presided over by District Judges, who are empowered to try civil cases in which the

amount in dispute does not exceed 500 dollars, and criminal cases in which sentences are less than two years' imprisonment and 1,000 dollars fine. Police Courts are presided over by a Magistrate, with powers which in general extend to the award of six months' imprisonment and 1,000 dollars fine.

More serious civil cases are heard in the High Court, which has unlimited jurisdiction and which is presided over by the Chief Justice or a Puisne Judge. Appeals from the High Court are heard by the Court of Appeal which is composed of three judges. Grave criminal offences are tried in the High Court at a monthly Assizes, presided over by a judge of the High Court with a jury of seven. An appeal lies from the High Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justice and two or more judges.

Chief Justice: JOHN WHYATT, Q.C.

RELIGION

Precise figures for the religious communities of Singapore and the Federation are not available. The majority of the Malaysians is Muslim. Three per cent of the Chinese population are Christian, and the remainder are followers of Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism. Of the Indian community, about 70 per cent are Hindu, 20 per cent are Muslim, 5 per cent Christian, and 2 per cent Sikh. The total strength of the Christian community (1955) is 133,605, of which 86,144 are Roman Catholics and 47,461 are Protestants.

The aboriginal inhabitants in the Federation are represented by a small number (32,000) of Negrito peoples—the Semang, the Saki, and the Jakun. These still follow their own traditional beliefs.

CHURCHES

Church of England—Diocese of Singapore: The Lord Bishop of Singapore Rt. Rev. H. W. BAINES, M.A., 4 Bishops-gate, Bishopsbourne, Singapore.

Archdeacons: Archdeacon of Singapore Ven. R. R. WOODS, M.A., 83 Cavenagh Road, Singapore.

Archdeacon of North Malaya Ven. A. C. DUMPER, St. John's Vicarage, Ipoh, Perak, Malaya.

Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar: Metropolitan The Most Rev. YOHANAN MAR THOMA, B.B., B.D., S.T.M., Tiruvalla P.O., Travancore, South India; Priests in Malaya: Vicar Rev. T. N. KOSHY, B.A., B.D., Kluang, Johore State; Asst. Vicars Rev. V. E. THOMAS, B.A., B.D., Kuala Lumpur, Selangor State, and Rev. P. C. JOHN, B.A., Sungei Patani, Kedah State.

Methodist Church: Resident Bishop RAYMOND L. ARCHER; Treas. Rev. HENRY LACY, 23-B Coleman Street, Singapore; Ministers in Malaya: Rev. P. LIM, Rev. ONG CHAIK GHEE, Rev. CHEW HOCK HIN, Rev. E. S. LAU, Rev. T. R. JONES.

Presbyterian Church: Minister Rev. R. M. GREER, M.A., B.D.; Orchard Road, Singapore; Asst. Ministers Rev. J. K. L. LU, Rev. YAP KOK HU.

Roman Catholic Church—Diocese of Malacca: Bishop The Rt. Rev. MICHEL OLCOMENDY, Bishops' House, 31 Victoria Street, Singapore.
Procurator: Rev. RENE GIRARD.

Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church: Bishop of Tranquebar The Rt. Rev. J. SANDEGREN, M.A., D.D., Tranquebar House, Trichinopoly, S. India; Pastor for Malaya Rev. V. DEVAVARAM, 21 Rozario Street, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor; Sec., Pastorate Cttee. for Southern Circle,

S. A. DAS, Post Office No. 266, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor; Sec., Pastorate Cttee. for Northern Circle, M. PETER, c/o Post Office, Sungei Patani, Kedah State.

MISSIONS

Missions in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya include:

Christian Missions in Many Lands: 417 New Bridge Road, Singapore.

Church of England Zenana Missionary Society: c/o St. John's Vicarage, Ipoh, Perak, Malaya.

Salvation Army: 207 Clemenceau Avenue, Singapore.

Seventh Day Adventists: 800 Thomson Road, Singapore, 140 Bukit Bintang Road, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Malaya.

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

The Bible Societies in Malaya: Joint Agency: 7 Armenian Street, Singapore, 6; Sec. IAN MORRISON.

The Malayan Christian Council: Chair. Rt. Rev. H. W. BAINES, 4 Bishops-gate, Bishopsbourne, Singapore; Sec. Rev. JOHN FLEMING, M.C.C. Office, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore; Treas. Rev. ROBERT M. GREER, B.D., 95 Cavenagh Road, Singapore.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Indian Daily Mail: 71 Selegie Road; f. 1940; Editor G. SARANGAPANY; circ. 7,000.

Singapore Free Press: Cecil Street; f. 1835; Proprs. The Straits Times Press Ltd.; Editor M. C. LIVINGSTON; circ. 15,000.

Singapore Tiger Standard: 23 Lim Teck Kim Road; f. 1950; Editor R. B. OOI; circ. 26,000.

Straits Times: 140 Cecil Street; Proprs. The Straits Times Press Ltd.; Editor A. KENNARD; circ. 75,000.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Chung Shing Jit Pao: 110 Robinson Road; f. 1946; morning; Managing Dir. TAN KOK CHOH; circ. 25,740.

Nanfang Evening Post: 45/49 Robinson Road; f. 1950; Chair. GEORGE E. LEE; Editor TSENG KWANG HSIUN; circ. 25,000.

Nanyang Siang Pau: 45/49 Robinson Road; f. 1923; morning; Chair. TAN LARK SYE; Editor CHAN SIM ENG; circ. 60,000.

Sin Chew Jit Poh: 128 Robinson Road; f. 1929; morning; Editor WANG SZE; circ. 46,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Melayu Raya: 380/382 Geylang Road; f. 1950; morning; Editor MELAN ABDULLAH; circ. 9,000.

Utusan Melayu: 185 Cecil Street; morning; Editor ZADHA ABDIN BIN HAJI ALIAS; circ. 22,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Kerala Bandhu: 79 Owen Road, evening and Sunday ed.. Independent; Editor V. P. ABDULLAH; circ. 6,000.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Malaya Nanban: 123 Serangoon Road; evening; Editor M. R. S. NAIDU; circ. 2,000.

Tamil Murasu: 71 Selegie Road; f. 1934; Editor G. SARANGAPANY; circ. 9,600.

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sunday Times: 140/146 Cecil Street; f. 1931; Editor R. BAXTER; circ. 85,000.

Sunday Tiger Standard: 23 Lim Teck Kim Road, f. 1950; Editor R. B. OOI; circ. 62,000

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Chung Shing Jit Pao: 110 Robinson Road, Editor FONG CHEONG FONG; circ. 8,000.

Nanyang Siang Pau: 45/49 Robinson Road; f. 1923; Chair. TAN LARK SYE; Editor CHAN SIM ENG, circ. 65,000.

Sin Chew Jit Poh: 128 Robinson Road; Editor WANG SZE, circ. 46,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Nayiru Murasu: 71 Selegie Road; Editor G. SARANGAPANY, circulation 5,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Utusan Zaman: 183 Cecil Street; Editor ZADHA ABDIN BIN HAJI ALIAS; circ. 2,1,000.

PERIODICALS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Colony of Singapore Government Gazette: P.O. Box 485; weekly (Friday).

Free Press Week-End: 140 Cecil Street, Editor L. A. M. RUSHTON; circ. 39,500.

Malayan Monthly: 140 Cecil Street, Editor E. L. S. JENNINGS, circ. 35,000.

Straits Budget: weekly, Proprs. The Straits Times Press Ltd.

Straits Times Radio Weekly: 140 Cecil Street, Editor V. J. STAINES, circ. 15,000

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Fung Sia (*Below-the-Wind Weekly*): 42 Cross Street, P.O. Box 428, f. 1945, Editor SHAPIN, circ. 3,000

Malayan Standard: 331 North Bridge Road, Propr. CHEW PENG YAM.

Nanyang Miscellany: bi-monthly.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Hiboran: 745 North Bridge Road; f. 1946, leading Malay fortnightly; Editor HARUN AMINURRASHID, Publ. ABDULLAH BIN ALLY, circ. 5,000

Hiboran Film: 745 North Bridge Road, f. 1954, weekly, Editor HAMZAH ABDUL MAJID HUSIN, Publ. ABDULLAH BIN ALLY; circ. 5,000.

Kenchana: 116 Arab Street, f. 1946, monthly, Editor HARUN AMINURRASHID, NAZ ACHNAS; Publ. AMIR HAJI OMAR, circ. 10,956

Moestika: 185 Cecil Street; monthly; Editor KAMAL UDIN

PUBLISHERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Peter Chong and Co.: 7-9 Robinson Road, P.O. Box 135; branches throughout Malaya; books, periodicals, magazines, etc.; Propr. PETER CHONG.

Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.: P.O. Box 1109, 32 Raffles Place; f. 1870; also booksellers and printers; Managing Dir. A. E. GLOVER.

G. H. Kiat and Co. Ltd.: 6-8 Robinson Road; f. 1918; books, periodicals, magazines, etc.; also booksellers and news-agents.

Malaya Publishing House Ltd.: 71-77 Stamford Road; text-books, books, periodicals, magazines, etc.; Managing Dir. FRANK C. SANDS

Marican and Sons: 74 Orchard Road; Manager M. M. IDRIS MARICAN.

People's Press: 23 Market Street; publishers in English, Tamil, and Chinese, Manager Partner V. P. ABDULLAH; Partners E. N. A. KADAR, A. SHUKOOR

MALAY LANGUAGE

Al-Ahmadiyah Press: 101 Jalan Sultan; religious books and periodicals, Propr. A. ARIFF

Masa: 167 Arab Street; Propr. TENGKU ABDUL BIN MOHAMMED.

Omar B. Ahmad Shukor, H.: 23 Baghdad Street, Arabic and Malay religious books, Manager HUSSIN B. H. SULEIMAN.

Publishing Company S.B.A.: P.O. Box 579; f. 1946; text-books, Manager INCHE SULAIMAN BIN AHMAD.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Commercial Press Ltd., The: 124 Neil Road, commerce and industry, school text-books and magazines.

Kian Wah Press: 520 North Bridge Road, Manager Y. K. YUEN.

Kookyu Press: 112 Cross Street, general publishers; Propr. NGAN KOOKYU.

Nanyang Book Co. Ltd.: 20 North Bridge Road; f. 1935; school text-books for Chinese schools, and magazines, Dir. Y. S. TAN

BROADCASTING

The Department of Broadcasting, Federation of Malaya and Singapore: set up April 1st, 1946; Headquarters, Singapore, Dir. H. W. JACKSON; Deputy Dir. F. N. LLOYD WILLIAMS; Dir. Federation of Malaya A. T. REID, broadcasts given in English, Malay, Chinese and Tamil.

Singapore Offices and Studios: Thomson Road Studios, Caldecott Hill, Transmitting Station: 13½ Mile, Jurong Road.

Kuala Lumpur Offices and Studios: Tanglin Hospital, Young Road; Transmitting Station: Kajang, Selangor

Penang Offices and Studios: United Engineers Building, Bishop Street, Transmitting Station: Glugor.

Malacca Offices and Studios, and Transmitting Station: Volunteer Headquarters, Banda Hilir.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The four stations are connected by a high-frequency relay system.

Licensing of broadcast receivers was re-introduced on May 1st, 1947, and by December 31st, 1954, the number of licences were: Federation of Malaya, 115,286, Singapore, 45,442.

The total number of broadcasting hours is 240 per week, of which over 24 hours are occupied by broadcasts to schools.

FINANCE

BANKING

The following banks operate in Singapore and/or the Federation:

American Express Co. Inc.: Adelphi Hotel, Coleman Street, Singapore; Asst. Manager J. P. NEWMARK.

Ban Hin Lee Bank Ltd.: Head Office, 43 Beach Street, Penang; br. office, 52A Circular Road, Singapore, Manager KHOO ENG CHEANG.

Bank of Canton: (incorporated in Hong Kong), br. in Singapore, 18 Chulia Street; Manager HOOI YIP BENG.

Bank of China: Head Office, Peking; br. office in Singapore, Battery Road, P.O. Box 96, f. 1936, brs. in Kuala Lumpur and Penang; Chair. NAM HAN CHEN; Gen. Manager KUN YIN PIN, Manager (Singapore) S. C. LU.

Bank of East Asia: (incorporated in Hong Kong); br. in Singapore, 24/25 South Canal Road, cap. auth. H.K. \$50,000,000, p.u. H.K. \$10,000,000, Manager S. K. WONG.

Bank of India: (incorporated in Bombay 1906), br. in Singapore, 132/136 Robinson Road, cap. auth. Rs. 5,00,00,000, p.u. Rs. 2,50,00,000, Manager V. G. GUPTA.

Banque de l'Indochine: Head Office, 96 boulevard Haussmann, Paris; br. office, d'Almeida Street, Singapore; Manager R. AUBRUN.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, The: Head Office, 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; br. office, Battery Road, Singapore; f. 1858, brs. in Ipoh, Klang, Kuala Lumpur, Kuantan, Penang, Petaling Jaya, Taiping, Seremban, Alor Star, Teluk Anson, Butterworth, Sitiawan, Tanjong Karang, Changi, Seletar; cap. p.u. £3,500,000, res. £5,000,000; Manager G. A. P. SUTHERLAND.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: 59-61 Robinson Road, Singapore; f. 1950; cap. auth. £5,000,000, p.u. £2,564,250, Chair. KO TECK KIN, Managing Dir. LEE CHEE SHAN, 3 brs.

Eastern Bank Ltd.: Medeiros Building, 18 Cecil Street, Singapore; f. 1928, cap. p.u. £1,000,000, res. £1,500,000; Manager D. A. RAMSAY.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., The: Head Office, Hong Kong, brs. 21 Collyer Quay and Orchard Road, Singapore, also Cameron Highlands, Ipoh, Johore, Kuala Lumpur, Malacca, Muar, Penang, Sungei, Patani, Teluk Anson, cap. p.u. H.K. £25,000,000; res. H.K. £7,687,500; Chair. Hon. C. BLAKER, M.C., E.D.; Manager (Singapore) J. A. D. MORRISON.

Indian Bank Ltd. (incorporated in India 1907); Head Office, Madras, cap. p.u. Rs. 57,79,175; res. Rs. 76,50,000; dep. (1954) Rs. 24,84,64,579; agent in Singapore S. NARASIMHAN; brs. in Kuala Lumpur and Penang.

MALAYA

Indian Overseas Bank Ltd. (incorporated in India 1937); Head Office, Madras; brs., 1 Collyer Quay, Singapore, P.O. Box 792, also in Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Penang and Malacca; Chair. Hon. M. Cr. M. MUTHIAH, Manager in Singapore K. SUBRAMANIAM.

Industrial and Commercial Bank: 117/119 Cecil Street, Singapore, f. 1953; Chair. TAN KIM CHEONG, Managing Dir. Y. K. HWANG.

Kwantung Provincial Bank Ltd.: 19/25 Cecil Street, Singapore, P.O. Box 150, Manager Dr. CHEN CHEONG-LOK, Sub-Manager Y. H. YOUNG.

Kwong Lee Banking Co. Ltd.: 76 South Bridge Road, Singapore; Manager LAM TIN YUE.

Kwong Yik (Selangor) Banking Corp., Ltd. (incorporated in Selangor); 91 High Street, Kuala Lumpur, Chair. CHEONG YOK CHOY, J.P.; Managing Dirs. CHEONG YOK CHOY, J.P., LIEW WENG CHEE, CHEW KAM CHUAN; agencies in Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Ipoh, Seremban.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd.: 18 South Canal Road, Singapore; f. 1920; cap. p.u. \$1,604,950, Chair. K. C. EU; Managing Dir. EU KENG LOON.

Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.: Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3, brs., Raffles Place, Singapore, P.O. Box 400, also Ipoh, Kota Bharu, Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lipis, Kuantan, K. Trengganu, Penang, cap. auth. £3,000,000, sub. £2,220,000; p.u. £1,470,000; res. £1,750,000; Manager (Singapore) S. KIRK.

National City Bank of New York: Head Office, 55 Wall Street, New York; br., Union Building, Singapore; R. P. NEWELL.

Nationale Handelsbank N.V. (until July 1950 was Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank); 1 Cecil Street, Singapore, f. in Singapore 1901; Manager H. VAN DER WIJCK.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij N.V. (*Netherlands Trading Society*); Head Office, Amsterdam, br. office, Cecil Street, Singapore, P.O. Box 493, f. 1858, Manager C. I. C. DE HAES.

Oriental Bank of Malaya Ltd. (incorporated in the Federation of Malaya); 9 Foch Avenue, Kuala Lumpur, P.O. Box 243, brs. Klang, Seremban and Jaffna (Ceylon); Managing Dir. EDWIN T. NICHOLAS.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp., Ltd.: China Building, Chulia Street, Singapore, f. 1932, brs. throughout Malaya, Sarawak, Indonesia, and in Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Rangoon, cap. auth. \$40,000,000, p.u. \$10,000,000, Chair. LEE KONG CHIAN; Vice-Chair. LEE CHOON SENG, Manager TAN CHIN TUAN.

Oversea Union Bank Ltd.: Meyer Chambers, Raffles Place; Singapore; f. 1949, Managing Dir. Y. C. LIEN.

Sze Hai Tong Banking and Insurance Co. Ltd.: 57 Chulia Street, Singapore; f. 1906; p.u. \$2,000,000; res. \$4,000,000; Manager YAP PHENG GECK; Chair. LEE WEE NAM.

United Chinese Bank Ltd.: Bonham Building, Singapore; f. in Singapore 1935; cap. p.u. \$1,000,000; res. \$1,400,000; Manager GOH. CHENG. SAN.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: (incorporated in Calcutta); br. in Singapore, 3 Collyer Quay; cap. auth. Rs. 8,00,00,000, p.u. Rs. 2,00,00,000; Manager C. R. SONALKAR.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

In spite of the various controls operating in respect of trade generally, banking continues to show a steady increase and reflects the increased trade of the Colony. Financial transactions are now possible through banking channels in respect of private trade of the Colony.

INSURANCE

Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.: 66/72 Chulia Street, Singapore, P.O. Box 76, f. 1923; all types except life; Managing Dir. LEE LEUNG KI; Manager NG. AIK HUAN; agencies throughout Federation of Malaya, Sarawak, British North Borneo, and Brunei.

Eastern United Assurance Corp. Ltd.: Head Office, 16-D Cecil Street, Singapore; f. 1913; cap. auth. \$5,000,000, issued, fully p.u. \$750,000; Board of Dirs. DATO S. Q. WONG (Chair.), The Hon. EE YEW KIM, LOKL WAN THO, LEE CHIM TUAN, J.P., Dr. S. C. YIN, J.P., M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., TAN HOON SIANG, B.A., F. S. CABLE, Dr. H. T. WEE, J.P., M.B., CH.B.; 6 agents in the Federation of Malaya.

Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 28 Chartered Bank Chambers, Singapore, P.O. Box 403; life insurance; Inspector P. NADARAJAH.

Overseas Assurance Corp. Ltd.: 5 Malacca Street, Singapore, P.O. Box 442, f. 1920, auth. cap. \$5,000,000, issued \$650,000; Gen. Manager YONG NYUK LIN; brs. throughout Malaya and S E. Asia.

The following insurance societies are represented in Singapore and the Federation:

American Foreign Insurance Association.

American International Assurance Co. Ltd.

British Equitable Assurance Co. Ltd.

British Traders' Insurance Co. Ltd.

China Underwriters Ltd.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co. Ltd.

Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.

Insurance Office of Australia Ltd.

Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. Ltd.

Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.

National Employers' Insurance Co.

New Zealand Insurance Co. Ltd.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd.

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.

Ocean Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.

Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.

Royal Exchange Assurance.

Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

United States Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Singapore Chamber of Commerce: Fullerton Building; Chair. I. G. SALMOND; Secs. Gattay and Bateman.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: 94 Robinson Road; Pres. J. JUMABHOY, O.B.E.; Sec. J. M. DURAI RAJ.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: Sec. Miss S. C. WANG, 47 Grange Road.

TRADE UNIONS

The Ordinance providing for the registration of trade unions was passed in 1941, and in 1947 the Registry of Trade Unions became part of the Labour Department. Twenty new unions, seventeen of employees and three of employers, were established during 1954, making a total of 181 registered unions with a membership of 81,741. Many of these are affiliated to the Trade Union Congress, established in 1951.

Registration provides protection for the union and its members from liability for damages in respect of restraint of trade, and insistence on properly kept accounts provides protection for members against wrongful expenditure of the union's funds by union officials. For those industries which possess inadequate negotiating machinery of their own, the Wage Councils Ordinance of 1953 provides for minimum wages and conditions of employment to be laid down by wage councils.

A Trade Union Adviser acts for both the Governments of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya.

Trade Union Adviser, Federation of Malaya and Singapore: J. A. BRAZIER, M.B.E.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Singapore Island has 400 miles of well-built roads, 225 miles of which are maintained by the Colony Public Works Department, and 175 miles by the City Council's civil engineer.

RAILWAYS

The Malayan Railway system, which is owned by the Government of the Federation of Malaya, also serves Singapore. There are sixteen miles of metre-gauge track and four railway stations in the Colony.

SHIPPING

Port facilities in Singapore consist of the ocean harbour, owned by the Singapore Harbour Board, the Outer and Inner Roads, and the oil depots, operated and maintained by the oil companies. Shipping lines operating services are as follows:

American President Lines Ltd.: Union Building, Singapore, P.O. Box 198; f. 1923; Managing Dir. S. P. HEALEY.

Barretto Shipping and Trading Co. Ltd.: 51 Robinson Road, Singapore, P.O. Box 35; ship brokers and shipping agents; Managing Dir. FRED J. BARRETTO.

East Asiatic Co. Ltd.: Head Office 2 Holbergsgade, Copenhagen, Denmark; local office: 12 Raffles Quay, Singapore; brs. in Penang, Kuala Lumpur, Klang, Ipoh, Teluk Anson, Seremban; shipping and estate agents; Manager: K. G. LOMMER.

Islay, Kerr and Co. Ltd.: 11A Collyer Quay, Singapore, 1 Downing Street, P.O. Box 271, Penang; shipping agents for British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Dirs. A. G. HOBSON (Singapore), P. N. RITCHIE (Penang).

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij N.V.: 31 Beach Street, Penang, P.O. Box 100; f. 1890; shipping lines to Indonesia, Japan, China, Australia, South Africa, South America; Manager L. MEIJER.

Messageries Maritimes: 66 The Arcade, Singapore, P.O. Box 385; inc. 1851; ship owners; Manager F. CROSNIER.

Nederland Line, Royal Dutch Mail, Ltd.: Head Office: Amsterdam; local office Borsumy Building, 41 Robinson Road, Singapore; agents in Penang, Malacca, Port Swettenham; Manager C. H. VAN DER ZANDEN.

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O. Box 596, Ocean Building, Singapore; f. 1890; Chair. F. L. LANE; Managing Dir. W. H. MCNEILL.

AIRWAYS

Malayan Airways Ltd.: Head Office: Ocean Building, Collyer Quay, Singapore; scheduled services are operated between Singapore and the main cities of the Federation as well as to Indo-China, Sumatra, Thailand, North Borneo and Sarawak.

Foreign companies with air services operating in Singapore include:

British Overseas Airways Corporation: Head Office: Airways House, Brentford, Middlesex, England; branch office: Raffles Hotel, 86 Bras Basah Road, Singapore.

Cathay Pacific Airways: Head Office: 1 Connaught Road, Central, Hong Kong; branch office: Ocean Building, Collyer Quay, Singapore.

Garuda Indonesian Airways: Head Office: 15 Djalan Nusantara, Djakarta; branch office: Union Building, Collyer Quay, Singapore.

Air-India International: Head Office: New India Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, India; branch office: Adelphi Hotel, Colemann Street, Singapore.

K.L.M.—Royal Dutch Airlines: Head Office: 1 Plesmanweg, The Hague, Netherlands; branch office: K.P.M. Building, 1 Finlayson Green, Singapore.

Pan-American Airways Inc.: Head Office: 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, U.S.A.; branch office: Mansfield & Co., Ocean Building, Singapore.

MALAYA

Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.: Head Office: Shell House, Carrington Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; branch office: Raffles Hotel Building, 86 Bras Basah Road, Singapore.

Thai Airways Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Airways House, 6 Larn Luang Road, Bangkok, Siam; branch office: Sime Derby & Co., 5 Malacca Road, Singapore.

HEALTH

There have been no cases of indigenous malaria for several years and the major problem confronting the health departments is the high incidence of tuberculosis.

Public health services are provided by the Colony Medical Department, the City Council Health Department and the Rural Board, supplemented by the hospitals and facilities of other voluntary agencies. Hospitals in the Colony have approximately 2,200 beds, three-quarters of which are provided by the Government. There are in addition dispensaries and a large clinic operated by the Royal Singapore Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

In 1954 public expenditure for health and medical services amounted to approximately \$39 million. Under the Ten Year Medical Plan adopted by the Colony in 1948 it is hoped to double the capacity for hospital in-patients and to increase clinical resources. Provision of 600 beds in district or cottage hospitals has been scheduled for 1958-60.

EDUCATION

Singapore has English, Chinese, Malay and Indian primary schools, and English and Malay secondary schools. The Government maintains the Malay schools and its own English schools and aids the others.

In 1954 158,500 were enrolled in registered primary schools and 21,900 in secondary schools. Gross public expenditure on education in 1954 was estimated at \$38 million.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

II. THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

The area of the States which together form the Federation of Malaya is approximately 50,680 sq miles.

POPULATION

(excluding transient categories)
(in thousands)

	1940	1947 (Census)	1954 (Est.)
Malaysians	2,173	2,427,834	2,936,619
Europeans	17	9,607	15,925
Chinese	1,756	1,884,534	2,251,950
Indians and Pakistanis .	687	530,638	704,590
Eurasians	11	10,061	12,338
Others	49	45,412	61,166
TOTAL	4,693	4,908,086	5,982,588

YEAR	BIRTHS	DEATHS
1940	185,711	92,380
1952	244,624	75,020
1953	249,365	70,795
1954	257,855	71,883

MIGRATION*

	IMMIGRATION				EMIGRATION			
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1949	1952	1953	1954
Europeans and Americans	2,399	3,589	3,174	3,491	1,517	1,948	1,901	2,686
Malaysians	31,873	136,883	110,316	124,052	30,981	127,175	101,881	135,189
Chinese	32,845	34,387	31,888	30,888	41,991	39,936	33,462	29,748
Eurasians	†	90	180	129	†	68	102	109
Indians and Pakistanis .	20,866	37,803	39,197	24,053	21,477	24,786	19,872	24,287
Siamese	15,046	†	†	†	12,920	†	†	†
Other Races	477	21,661	21,110	17,688	387	20,353	19,441	15,771
TOTAL	103,506	234,413	205,865	200,301	109,273	214,266	175,859	207,790

* Statistics for the Kelantan section of the Malayan-Siamese border were not compiled prior to January 1949.

† Prior to January 1st, 1950, Eurasians were included in Other Races.

‡ As from January 1st, 1950, Siamese are included in Other Races.

LABOUR

About 250,000 persons are self-employed in peasant agriculture or fishing, while the majority of the remaining working population is engaged in the rubber industry. Mid-year 1955 employment figures are as follows:

Rubber Plantations and Estates . . .	281,390
Coconut, Oil Palm and Tea Plantations . . .	26,028
Tin Industry	37,515
Bus Companies	6,320
Civil Government—Labourers	62,661
Armed Forces—Labourers	4,938
Miscellaneous Undertakings	68,305

Except for bus companies these figures apply only to "labourers" as defined in the Labour Laws of the territory, i.e. all types of Asian manual labourers, both skilled and unskilled.

AGRICULTURE

AREA UNDER AGRICULTURAL CROPS
(thousand acres)

ITEM	1940	1950	1952	1954
Rubber	3,412	3,358*	3,613	3,728
Oil Palm	78	96	100	109
Coconut	601	485	485	500
Rice	786	931	831	846
Food Crops	110	87†	74	96
Fruits	185	176	164	187
Spices	67	56	53	56
Miscellaneous	76	51†	66	60
TOTAL	5,315	5,240§	5,395	5,582

* 1949 figures for smallholding acreage. † Includes some 1949 figures.

‡ Incomplete.

§ Incomplete, and including some 1949 figures.

PRODUCTION

YEAR	RICE Tons	RUBBER Tons	PALM OIL Tons	PALM KERNEL Tons	COPRA Tons	COCONUT OIL Tons	COPRA CAKE Tons	TEA Tons	PINE- APPLE* (CANNED) Tons
1940	331,336	544,315	57,972	9,611	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	703	n.a.
1950	435,840	692,585	53,171	13,442	149,478	72,800	47,819	n.a.	561,976
1951	442,780	603,880	48,274	11,771	160,042	86,397	55,661	1,645	606,014
1952	341,020	582,646	45,095	11,248	154,365	81,185	51,581	n.a.	13,851
1953	441,000	572,792	49,098	12,669	151,796	79,459	50,422	4,187,272	18,205
1954	408,170	583,036	53,950	14,471	164,159	96,800	61,568	4,590,330	23,717

* Fruit grown in the Federation, but canned in factories in the Federation and Singapore, to 1951 production is given in cases, not weight.

n.a. Not available.

LIVESTOCK
(in hundreds)

ANIMAL	1940	1948	1952	1953	1954
Oxen	2,877	2,359	2,648	2,792	2,784
Buffalo	2,170	2,029	2,367	2,428	2,468
Goats	3,000	1,744	2,712	2,887	2,717
Sheep	315	193	250	263	272
Pigs	5,994	3,575	2,909	3,061	3,987
Horses	4	9	7	6	7

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

INDUSTRY

MINING

YEAR	TIN-IN-CONCENTRATES Tons	IRON ORE Tons	COAL Tons	GOLD (RAW) Troy Ozs.	ILMENITE* Tons	CHINA CLAY (Kaolin)
1940 . .	80,651	1,962,463	781,509	35,689	2,555	408
1948 . .	44,815	641	375,460	10,212	13,566	923
1949 . .	54,910	8,390	386,898	13,617	19,718	1,173
1950 . .	57,537	498,903	415,777	18,436	24,915	1,435
1951 . .	57,167	846,803	302,539	17,018	42,693	1,719
1952 . .	56,838	1,055,506	314,922	19,806	22,498	1,128
1953 . .	56,254	1,062,678	286,364	18,283	26,570	1,241
1954 . .	60,690	1,212,780	224,540	20,955	44,745	1,352

* Exports.

FINANCE

Currency and Exchange Rate: The standard currency is the Malayan dollar, with a value of 2s. 4d., and divided into 100 cents.

FEDERAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (‘000 Malay dollars)

	1947	1952	1953	1954
Revenue .	268,661	725,076	620,220	307,454
Expenditure .	285,553	672,135	790,376	377,710

COST OF LIVING

	BASE = 100	DECEMBER 1954	MARCH 1955
European . .	1939	292	294
Clerical:			
Malay . . .	1939	378	375
Chinese, Indian and Eurasian	1939	375	372
Labour:			
Malay . . .	Jan. 1949	124	123
Chinese . .	Jan. 1947	107	107
Indian . . .	Jan. 1947	111	110

EXTERNAL TRADE

BALANCE OF TRADE (‘000 Malay dollars)

YEAR	IMPORTS (c.i.f.)			EXPORTS (f.o.b.)			BALANCE
	Foreign*	From and via Singapore	Total	Foreign*	To and via Singapore	Total	
1947 . .	321,462	288,782	610,244	481,366	353,384	834,750	224,506
1953 . .	895,020	556,341	1,451,361	920,663	677,511	1,598,174	146,813
1954 . .	808,883	509,176	1,318,059	931,622	693,792	1,625,414	307,355

* Not handled at Singapore.

IMPORTS BY COMMODITIES (millions of Malay dollars)

	1953		1954	
	Foreign*	From and via Singapore	Foreign*	From and via Singapore
Food	338.9	229.3	242.8	178.7
Beverages and Tobacco	52.9	31.6	45.7	30.3
Crude Inedible Materials (except fuels)	75.5	26.0	106.2	30.7
Mineral Fuels	75.3	32.3	83.1	32.0
Animal and Vegetable Oils	3.2	1.6	2.0	1.7
Chemicals	38.5	23.7	46.3	26.6
Manufactured Goods	141.4	105.1	132.7	111.7
Machinery	120.2	52.6	100.6	48.1
Miscellaneous	49.1	54.2	49.5	49.4
TOTAL	895.0	556.4	808.9	509.2

* Not handled at Singapore.

PRINCIPAL GROSS EXPORTS BY COMMODITIES

	1947		1953		1954	
	Tons	Million Malay Dollars	Tons	Million Malay Dollars	Tons	Million Malay Dollars
Rubber	711,591	586.8	596,244	896.0	612,059	903.2
Tin Metal	29,177	113.8	35,072	220.3	37,286	220.9
Tin-in-Concentrates	—	—	27,141	162.5	3,532	183.0
Palm Oil	42,846	19.2	49,804	30.9	50,431	31.5
Palm Kernels	3,584	0.9	12,613	5.8	13,940	5.3
Copra	10,373	3.0	15,595	8.9	15,253	7.8
Coconut Oil	25,449	13.6	58,232	54.9	60,968	55.5
Pineapple (Canned)	2,611	2.4	17,394	19.1	21,556	25.2
Timber	42,549	3.8	133,411	20.0	116,380	17.7

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY SELECTED COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION, 1954

	IMPORTS (Malay Dollars)	EXPORTS (Malay Dollars)
Commonwealth Countries:		
Australia	48,322,082	17,603,122
South Africa	6,160,153	8,616,894
Canada	2,139,775	25,836,300
Hong Kong	28,202,490	3,413,427
India	24,624,167	44,931,385
United Kingdom	260,571,884	181,889,225
Non-Commonwealth Countries:		
Belgium	12,040,352	6,251,265
Burma	21,635,495	14,141,271
China	19,155,976	5,569,966
Indonesia	133,869,184	6,321,931
Netherlands	22,156,447	30,532,686
Thailand	120,488,875	25,023,226
U.S.A.	16,195,801	200,681,246

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Total road mileage is approximately 6,354, of which 2,270 are Federal roads and 4,084 are State roads; 4,100 miles are metalled surfaced, ground or sealed with bitumen, 308 miles are metalled surface waterbound and 882 miles are hard surface waterbound.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE MALAYAN RAILWAY (‘000 Malayan dollars)

	1952	1953	1954
Total Railway Revenue .	—	58,513	59,565
Total Railway Expenditure	—	50,680	51,679
Number of Locomotives .	188	189	191
Number of Passenger Cars .	293	298	320
Number of Freight Cars .	5,029	5,122	5,877
Length of Track (km.) .	1,839	1,962	2,042

SHIPPING ENTRANCES AND CLEARANCES (vessels over 75 tons)

MONTHLY AVERAGES	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	With Cargo	In Ballast	With Cargo	In Ballast
1947 . .	31	7	33	2
1954 . .	93	9	101	27

Sources: Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture,
Federation of Malaya.
Monthly Statistical Bulletin of the Federation of
Malaya
Malayan Statistics External Trade of Malaya.
Singapore Year Book.
Federation of Malaya Year Book
U N Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East,
1954

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Federation of Malaya came into existence in February 1948 as a result of: (a) the Federation of Malaya Agreement between the British Government and Their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States of Johore, Pahang, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Perak Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan and Trengganu; (b) the State Agreements between the British Government and Their Highnesses the Rulers of the Malay States; and (c) the Federation of Malaya Order in Council.

The State Agreements provide that the Rulers shall enjoy the prerogative, power and jurisdiction which they enjoyed prior to the Japanese occupation, while the British Government has complete control of the defence and of the external affairs of the Federation. Each Malay Ruler undertakes to govern his State subject to the provisions of a written constitution.

The Federation of Malaya Agreement establishes, under the protection of Great Britain, a Federation which consists of the nine Malay States and the Settlements of Penang and Malacca. The Agreement provides for a High Commissioner, a Federal Executive Council and a Federal Legislative Council.

The responsibilities of the High Commissioner include: protecting the rights of the Malay States and Settlements and the powers of the Rulers; safeguarding the financial stability and credit of the Federal Government; and looking after the special position of the Malays and the legitimate interests of other communities. In discharging these responsibilities the High Commissioner is empowered to

give appropriate directions to the government of any State or Settlement, and on certain financial matters he has powers to make general orders for the whole of the Federation. He also has reserve powers to reverse the decision of the Federal Legislative Council on any issue which he considers involves public order or good government.

The composition of the Executive Council was originally 3 *ex-officio* members, not fewer than 4 official members and not fewer than 5 or more than 7 unofficial members, of whom at least 2 in the former case and 3 in the latter case were to be Malays. To-day the Executive Council consists of 3 *ex-officio* members and a Council of Ministers. It is presided over by the High Commissioner.

The Legislative Council originally totalled 75 members. It consisted of 3 *ex-officio* members, 11 representatives of States and Settlements, 11 official and 50 unofficial members, these last two categories being nominated by the High Commissioner. In 1951 the "Member" system was introduced into the Legislative Council. Under this system, nine of the nominated official members were made responsible for various departments and functions of government with the following portfolios: Home Affairs, Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Forestry, Health, Education, Industrial and Social Relations, Lands, Mines and Communications, Works and Housing, Railways and Ports, and (in 1953) Local Government and Town Planning. All "Members" of the Legislative Council were members of the Executive Council. In 1953 a Speaker was appointed to preside over the Legislative Council.

The Federation Agreement did not provide for any elected element in the Legislative Council, and in 1953 a

committee was appointed by the High Commissioner to examine the constitutional changes which elections would entail. The committee submitted their recommendations, which were subsequently discussed by the High Commissioner and the Rulers. In April 1954 the proposals for elected representation on the Legislative Council were accepted by the Secretary of State as the basis of the new constitution, which came into force in 1955. There is now an elected majority of 6 in a Council of 98 members, excluding the Speaker. The composition of the Council is as follows: 3 *ex-officio* members, 11 State and Settlement representatives, 22 representatives of scheduled interests, 3 representatives of racial minorities, 7 nominated reserve members, and 52 elected members. "Members" with portfolios, now known as Ministers, sit on the Executive Council.

There is in each State a State Executive Council and a Council of State. The Council of State may pass laws on all subjects not reserved for the Federal Legislative Council and on all matters relating to Muslim religion and Malay custom. The Ruler is advised by a Chief Executive Officer, or Menteri Besar, who is also the State's representative on the Federal Legislative Council. Each Settlement has a Settlement Council, with legislative powers similar to those of the State Councils, and a small Nominated Council. The Chief Executive Officer on the Settlement Council is the Resident Commissioner. Elections to the legislatures of the State and Settlement Governments were introduced during 1954 and 1955.

Elections to the Federal Government were held for the first time in July 1955, and the total poll was over eighty per cent of the electorate. All adult citizens have the right to vote; there is a common electoral role for all races, and candidates are elected directly by individual territorial constituencies.

THE GOVERNMENT

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The High Commissioner, Sir DONALD MACGILLIVRAY, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

Ex-Officio Members: The CHIEF SECRETARY; The ATTORNEY-GENERAL; The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Ministers

Chief Minister and Minister of Home Affairs: Tunku ABDUL RAHMAN.

Minister for Transport: Colonel H. S. LEE.

Minister for Natural Resources: Dr. ISMAIL BIN DATO ABDUL RAHMAN.

Minister for Education: DATO ABDUL RAZAK BIN DATO HUSSAIN.

Minister for Health and Social Welfare: LEONG YEW KOH.

Minister for Labour: V. T. SAMBANTHAN.

Minister for Local Government, Housing and Town Planning: INCHE SULEIMAN BIN DATO ABDUL RAHMAN.

Minister for Agriculture: INCHE ABDUL AZIZ BIN ISHAK.

Minister for Works: INCHE SARDON BIN HAJI JUBIR.

Minister for Posts and Telecommunications: ONG YOKE LIN.

Minister for Economic Affairs: O. A. SPENCER.

Secretary for Defence: A. H. P. HUMPHREY.

FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Ex-Officio Members: The CHIEF SECRETARY; The ATTORNEY-GENERAL; The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

State and Settlement Members: The Presidents of the nine Councils of State and the two representatives of the Settlement Councils (*see* Councils of State below).

Appointed Members:

For Scheduled Interests: Commerce: C. THORNTON, C.B.E., F. G. POOLEY, LEUNG CHUNG LING, O.B.E., J.P., CHEW BOON EE, SOK UBALDULLA; Planting: Tuan HAJI SHEIKH AHMAD AL-HAJ BIN SHEIKH MUSTAPHA, C.B.E., J.P., H. A. CAMPBELL, C.B.E., S. N. KING, G. M. KNOCKER, YAP KIM HOCK, YONG SHOOK LIN, C.B.E., J.P.; Mining: D. T. WARING, C.B.E., J. T. CHAPPEL, C.B.E., J.P., CHOON KHOON LIN, WOO KA LIM; Agriculture and Husbandry: Raja MUSA BIN Raja MAHADI, HAJI ALI BIN HAJI ISMAIL; Trade Unions: P. P. NARAYANAN, INCHE ABDUL KARIM BIN ABDUL RAHMAN, G. LEO, K. V. THAYER.

For Racial Minorities: Aborigines: DATO HAJI MOHAMED EUSOFF BIN MOHAMED YUSOFF, C.B.E., J.P.; Sinhalese: DATO SIR CLOUGH THURASINGHAM, C.B.E.; Eurasians: G. SHELLEY.

Nominated Members: O. A. SPENCER, A. H. P. HUMPHREY, O.B.E., Colonel H. S. LEE, S. M. YONG, M. N. CUMARASAMI, K. L. DEVASER.

Elected Members: There are 52 elected members out of a total of 98

COUNCILS OF STATE AND SETTLEMENT COUNCILS

COUNCIL OF STATE, KEDAH
(Area, 3,660 sq. miles)

President: The Hon. Tunku ISMAIL BIN Tunku YAHYA, C.B.E. (The Menteri Besar).

COUNCIL OF STATE, NEGERI SEMBILAN
(Area, 2,580 sq. miles)

President: The Hon. INCHE SHAMSUDIN BIN NAIN (The Menteri Besar)

COUNCIL OF STATE, JOHORE
(Area, 7,330 sq. miles)

Acting President: DATO WAN IDRIS BIN IBRAHIM, (The Menteri Besar)

COUNCIL OF STATE, PERLIS
(Area, 310 sq. miles)

President: Tuan MOHAMED RAZALI BIN HAJI MOHAMED ALI WASI (The Menteri Besar).

COUNCIL OF STATE, TRENGGANU
(Area, 5,050 sq. miles)

President: DATO PERDANA MENTRI DI-RAJA CHE KAMARUDDIN BIN HAJI IDRIS (The Menteri Besar).

COUNCIL OF STATE, KELANTAN
(Area, 5,720 sq. miles)

President: Tengku MOHAMED HAMZAH BIN Tengku ZAINAL-ABIDIN, O.B.E., Tengku Sri Maha Raja (The Menteri Besar).

COUNCIL OF STATE, PAHANG
(Area, 13,820 sq. miles)

President: Tengku PANGLIMA PERANG Tengku MUHAMMAD IBNI AL-MARHUM AL-SULTAN AHMAD, M.B.E. (The Menteri Besar).

COUNCIL OF STATE, PERAK
(Area, 7,980 sq. miles)

President: Tuan HAJI ABDUL WAHAB BIN ABDUL AZIZ, DATO PANGLIMA BUKIT GANTANG (The Menteri Besar).

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

COUNCIL OF STATE, SELANGOR
(Area, 3,160 sq. miles)

President: Raja Sir UDA BIN Raja MOHAMMED, K.B.E.,
C.M.G. (Mentri Besar, Selangor).

SETTLEMENT COUNCIL, MALACCA
(Area, 640 sq. miles)

President: G. E. C. WISDOM, C.M.G. (The Resident Commissioner).

Representative on the Federal Legislative Council: GOH
CHEE YAN, M.B.E., J.P.

SETTLEMENT COUNCIL, PENANG
(Area, Penang Island, 110 sq. miles, Province
Wellesley, 290 sq. miles)

President: R. P. BINGHAM (The Resident Commissioner)
Representative on the Federal Legislative Council: Dr.
LIM CHONG EU.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Chief Secretary: Sir DAVID WATHERSTON, K.B.E.

Attorney General: M. J. P. HOGAN, C.M.G., Q.C.

Financial Secretary: C. J. THOMAS, C.M.G.

Federation Establishment Officer: A. J. GRACIE.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs: D. GRAY.

Accountant General: J. H. NEWBIGGING (Acting).

Commissioner of Prisons: O. V. GARRATT, O.B.E.

Chief Social Welfare Officer: J. C. McDOWALL.

Registrar of Statistics: H. FELL.

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Malay National Organisation (U.M.N.O.): The
Malayan communal party, first established in 1946 as a
focus of resistance to the Malayan Union; aims at
achieving an independent and sovereign State of
Malaya.

Malayan Chinese Association (M.C.A.): f. 1949 primarily to
protect the interests of the Chinese community; strives
for an independent State of Malaya (including Singa-
pore) within the British Commonwealth.

Independence of Malaya Party: f. 1951 by members of all
communities; aims at establishing a sovereign, inde-
pendent State of Malaya within a period of not more
than nine years from the date of its foundation; its
programme includes free elementary education, im-
proved social services and minimum wages for all
workers.

Pan-Malayan Labour Party: f. 1952; aims at national
independence, and democratic control of the economic
resources of the community; its programme includes
free and compulsory education, guaranteed prices for
food producers and improved social services.

Party Negara: f. 1954; aims to promote national unity on
an inter-communal basis, to uphold the position of the
Malay Rulers and to work for the gradual transfer of
power by constitutional means; Leader Dato Sir ONN
BIN JAAFAR.

Triple Alliance Party: f. by the U.M.N.O., M.C.A. and the
Malayan Indian Congress; aims to establish an indepen-
dent Malaya, and to work for certain constitutional
reforms; strongly criticises the High Commissioner's
powers of veto; opposes union with Singapore; 51
seats in the Legislative Council; Leader Tunku
ABDUL RAHMAN.

Pan-Malayan Muslim Party: 1 seat in the Legislative
Council.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Since January 1st, 1949, when the Courts Ordinance,
1948, came into force, the Judicial Department has taken
full responsibility for all the magistrates' courts. The
Judicial Department, therefore, now consists of the
Supreme Court (which is a Court of Record, including the
High Court and the Court of Appeal), the Sessions Courts,
and the Magistrates' Courts. The Sessions Court is pre-
sided over by a President, who is a member of the
Colonial Legal Service and is a qualified barrister or
solicitor. The Magistrates consist of officers from the
administration seconded to the Judicial Department for
varying periods up to three years.

Chief Justice: Sir CHARLES MATHEW, K.C.M.G., Q.C., Kuala
Lumpur.

RELIGION

(See *under* Singapore)

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Malay Mail: 25 Pudu Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1896; after-
noon; Editor F. M. HUTTON.

Penang Gazette and Straits Chronicle: 216 Penang Road,
Penang; f. 1833 (oldest English language newspaper
east of Suez); afternoon; Editor TEOH THYE MOH;
circ. 3,000.

Straits Echo and Times of Malaya: 216 Penang Road,
Penang; f. 1903, morning; Editor TEOH THYE MOH;
circ. 8,000 (see *Penang Gazette and Straits Chronicle*).

(NOTE.—The Ipoh edition of this newspaper is
identical in format and content except that its name is
reversed to *Times of Malaya and Straits Echo*. It is
distributed from Ipoh. *Penang Gazette and Straits
Chronicle*, *Straits Echo and Times of Malaya*, and *Sunday
Gazette* are all under one proprietorship.)

CHINESE LANGUAGE

China Press: 62 High Street, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946;
morning; Editor SUNG YUNG CHENG; circ. 9-10,000.

Kin Kwok Jit Pao: 21 Panglima Road, Ipoh; f. 1940;
morning; Editor CHONG YOUN HING; circ. 9,000.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh and Penang Sin Poh: 2 and 4 Chulia
Street, Ghaut, Penang; f. 1910 (*Penang Sin Poh* f.
1896); morning; Editor LONGFELLOW W. LIU; circ.
12,000.

Sing Pin Jih Pao: 8 Leith Street, Penang; f. 1939; morning;
Editor WONG YING MAN; circ. 10,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Nesan: 37 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1924;
morning; Propr. M. R. N. MALAYANDI; Editor M.
ALAGIRISWAMY; circ. 10,500.

Sevika: 7 Union Street, Penang; f. 1945; afternoon; Editor
T. S. KANAGASUNDRUM; circ. 2,000.

(This newspaper bought over, in September 1947, the
newspaper *Muyarchi*, which it now prints with identical
format and content, but retains the original name; the
circulation of *Muyarchi* is 2,000.)

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

MALAYA

MALAY LANGUAGE

Majlis: 157 Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1930; afternoon; Editor A. SAMAD HAMAD; circ. 3,000.

Warta Negara: P.O. Box 471, 34 Argyll Road, Penang; f. 1945; morning; Editor ABDUL WAHAB ZAIN; circ. 6,000.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Pardesi Khalsa Sewak: 143 Brickfields Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1936 as weekly (changed to daily 1942); Editor TARA SINGH; circ. 5,000.

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sunday Gazette: 216 Penang Road, Penang; f. 1930; morning; Editor TEOH THYE MOH; circ. 8,000 (see *Penang Gazette and Straits Chronicle*).

PERIODICALS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Federation of Malaya, Government Gazette: P.O. Box 1043, Kuala Lumpur; fortnightly.

Malayan Forester, The: Department of Forestry, Kuala Lumpur; Editor G. E. IRONSIDE.

Malayan Nature Journal, The: P.O. Box 750, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1940 by the Malayan Nature Society; Editor J. L. HARRISON; circ. 600.

Planter, The: I.S.P. Building, P.O. Box 262, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1920; Incorporated Society of Planters' monthly; Editor REX DUNCAN; circ. 1,500.

Scouting: Boy Scouts' Association, Kuala Lumpur; Editor E. M. F. PAYNE; circ. 6,000; (also published in Chinese and Malay).

Young Malaysians: 15 Perak Road, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; fortnightly; Publisher and Editor RICHARD SIDNEY; circ. 12-13,000.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Farmers' News: P.O. Box 1037, Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Information Services; Editor SIEW KHAI WYE; circ. 48,000.

Hsin Loo Pao: P.O. Box 1037, Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Information Services; Editor SIEW KHAI WYE; circ. 90,000.

New Path News: P.O. Box 513, Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Psychological Warfare Department; Editor C. C. TOO; circ. 50,000.

Overseas Chinese Weekly: 25 Old Market Square, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; weekly; Editor LIM SHUA CHUAN; circ. 12,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Majallah Guru: Malay School, McAlister Road, Penang; f. 1924 by the Malay Teachers' Association; monthly; Editor MOHAMED NOOR BIN AHMAD; circ. 7,000.

Panduan Raayat: P.O. Box 1037, Brockman Road, Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Information Services, Kuala Lumpur; Editor CHE RAMLY BIN HAJI TAHIR; circ. 50,000.

Pengasah: Kota Bahru, Kelantan; Editor CHE MOHAMED ADNAN BIN MOHAMED ARIFFIN; circ. 400.

Suara Umno: Johore Bahru; Editor SYED JA'AFFER BIN HASSAN ALBAR; circ. 1,500.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Janabahari: P.O. Box 1037, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; weekly; produced by Information Services, Federation of Malaya; Editor V. D. PITCHAI PILLAI, B.A., D.P.ED., L.T.; circ. 25,000.

Solai: Messrs. Solai & Co., Kuala Lumpur; monthly; Editor K. L. RAMANATHAN; circ. 2,000.

PUBLISHERS

Penang

George Town Printers: 5 China Street Ghaut; Dir. LOH YEW MUN; Manager CHOONG ENG CHUAN; Sec. V. G. H. LUMBERG.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh Press Ltd.: 2 and 4 Chulia Street Ghaut; f. 1910; Managing Dir. ONG KENG SENG; Manager CHEAH SENG TIN.

Moti Printing Works, The: 18 Penang Street; Manager H. K. MORTIWALLA.

National Press, The: 46-48 Prangin Lane; Managing Dir. TAN CHENG TIT; Manager TAN JIP CHEOH.

Persama Press: 83-85 Acheen Street; religious books and periodicals.

Perak

Al-Zainiyah: 66A Assam Kumbang, Taiping; religious books and periodicals.

Caxton Press Ltd.: 130 Belfield Road, Ipoh; Manager W. A. RODE.

Peter Chong and Co.: 120 Belfield Road, Ipoh; f. 1921; educational, religious books, booksellers; Gen. Manager PETER CHONG.

Selangor

Caxton Press Ltd.: Head Office: 4 and 6 Market Street, Kuala Lumpur, brs. in Ipoh and Klang.

Charles Grenier and Sons: 27 Old Market Square, Kuala Lumpur; Manager T. R. MARKS.

Commercial Press Ltd., The: 117 High Street, Kuala Lumpur; Managing Dir. YUEN J. FOON.

Economy Printers, The: 27 Mountbatten Road, Kuala Lumpur; Partners R. K. PARNIKER and EE KAH EU.

Loyal Press, The: 33 Mountbatten Road, P.O. Box 162, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1933; Manager OOI PHEEH CHENG.

Malayan Printers: 83 Campbell Road, Kuala Lumpur; Manager and Propr. A. JOSEPH.

Peter Chong and Co.: 31 Ampang Street, Kuala Lumpur; educational books; Propr. PETER CHONG.

Negri Sembilan

Bharathi Press: 23-24 Jalan Tuan Sheikh, Seremban; Propr. RAMA SINNIH; Manager M. R. N. MUTHURENGAM.

Malay Press, The: 198 Tong Yen Road, Kuala Pilah; Malay story books.

Peter Chong and Co.: 68 Birch Road, Seremban; Manager K. M. K. PILLAY.

BROADCASTING

(See under Singapore.)

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

FINANCE

(See under Singapore.)

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce (Perak Branch): Chartered Bank Chambers, Ipoh, P.O. Box 136; Chair. W. G. SCOTT; Sec. EVATT & Co.

F.M.S. Chamber of Mines: 1 Post Office Road, P.O. Box 88, Ipoh; f. 1914; Pres. J. T. CHAPPEL, C.B.E., J.P.; Vice-Pres. D. T. WARING, G.C.B.; Sec. G. E. PEARSON; no. of mems., 81 companies, 152 individuals.

Malacca Chamber of Commerce: 98 Cross Street, Malacca; Sec. C. F. GOMES & Co.

Penang Chamber of Commerce: 17 China Street, Ghaut, Penang; f. 1795; Chair. E. CHAPLIN; Sec. EVATT & Co.

Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 2 Penang Street, Penang; f. 1903; Pres. SAW SENG KEW; Sec. LEE BOON JIN; 530 mems.

Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 35-37 Hale Street, Ipoh; f. 1908; Pres. LAU PAK KHUAN; Vice-Pres. CHEONG CHEE; 1,000 mems.

Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce: Chinese Assembly Hall, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. Hon. Col. H. S. LEE; Sec. HENRY T. WONG.

Selangor Indian Chamber of Commerce: 49 Batu Road, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. V. A. MOHD. HUSSAIN; Sec. K. S. GILL.

TRADE UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS' UNIONS

After the liberation in 1945 trade unions on modern lines began to be formed. The growth, both in the number of trade unions and their individual membership, was rapid, and by April 1946 it was decided that a Trade Union Adviser to act for the Governments both of Singapore and of the Federation of Malaya (then Malayan Union) was necessary.

There are 240 registered trade unions of employers and employees, consisting of 140 Civil Servants' Unions, 93 Industrial Workers' Unions and 7 Employers' Unions (1955). The total membership is 109,846, of which 72 per cent are Indian, 12 per cent Chinese and 14 per cent Malays. Many trade unions are affiliated to the Malayan Trade Union Council, which was established in 1950.

Trade Union Adviser, Federation of Malaya and Singapore: J. A. BRAZIER, M.B.E.

TRANSPORT

(See also Statistical Survey.)

ROADS

There are 6,200 miles of metalled roads in the Federation of which 2,200 are maintained by the Federal Public Works Departments and the rest by the States and Settlements Public Works Departments. Between 1955 and 1959 the Federal Works Department is to spend \$126 million on trunk roads and \$60 million on other metalled roads. Proposed new roads are to run from Gemas to Rompin and from Bahan to Menkuang. A new 29-mile road was opened in June 1955, reducing the journey from Kuala Lumpur to Kuantan by 68 miles.

RAILWAYS

Malayan Railways: Kuala Lumpur; the main line runs from Singapore 488 miles northwards to Prai, opposite Penang Island; short branch lines run to the coast at Port Dickson, Port Swettenham, Telok Anson and Port Weld; a longer branch line (99 miles) runs northwards from Bukit Mertajam to connect with the State Railway of Thailand at the frontier; the East Coast Line runs northwards from Gemas in Johore to Tumpat on the north-east coast of the peninsular (327 miles); Gen. Manager J. O. SANDERS, C.M.G.

SHIPPING

The principal ports in the Federation are Port Swettenham, Penang and Prai; Malacca is now only an occasional port of call for ocean vessels. Services to and from the United Kingdom are provided by the main shipping companies on the Far Eastern service.

AIRWAYS

Federation Air Service: Malayan Railway Headquarters, Kuala Lumpur; serves thirteen small towns in the Federation; owned by the Government and operates under the management of the Malayan Railway Administration.

Malayan Airways Ltd.: Head Office: Ocean Building, Collyer Quay, Singapore; serves the eight main airports in the Federation (Kuala Lumpur, Ipoh, Taiping, Penang, Alor Star, Kota Bharu, Kuantan and Malacca)

International air transport serving Malaya is centred in Singapore.

HEALTH

The major tropical diseases are not so widespread in the Federation as they are in many other equatorial countries. There is a high incidence of malaria, but in recent years this has been declining. Other diseases common to the territory include tuberculosis, yaws and dysentery.

The Federal Government have an over-all responsibility for public health, and the States and Settlements have most of the executive authority. In 1953 there were 70 Government hospitals with nearly 20,000 beds. All hospitals have out-patients departments, and there are also small dispensaries situated in many of the smaller towns, and travelling dispensaries operating on the main roads.

National medical services are largely free to all residents. Expenditure in 1954 on public health and medical services amounted to \$55 million.

EDUCATION

There are Malay, Chinese, Indian and English primary schools in the Federation. Some are maintained by the Government, some are non-profit-making schools to which the Government gives financial aid, and some are private schools entirely dependent on their own resources. Secondary courses are only offered by English and Chinese schools. Vocational training is available in four post-primary technical schools. In 1954 there were over 800,000 pupils receiving primary and secondary education, of whom over 700,000 were in Government and aided schools.

The sections on RESEARCH INSTITUTES, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS and UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES which follow are applicable to both THE COLONY OF SINGAPORE and THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA.

RESEARCH INSTITUTES

Institute for Medical Research: Kuala Lumpur, Malaya; f. 1900.

Director: J. W. FIELD, C.M.G., M.D.

DIVISION OF BACTERIOLOGY

Senior Bacteriologist: R. GREEN, M.C., D.S.C., B.S., D.T.M.

Bacteriologists: J. P. F. WHELAN, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., R. BHAGWAN SINGH, M.B., B.S., D.T.M.

DIVISION OF BIOCHEMISTRY

Senior Biochemist: I. A. SIMPSON, PH.D., B.S.C., F.R.I.C.

Biochemists: Miss E. B. CHEEK, B.S.C., R. S. YOUNG, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O. MOD. (S.C.).

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY

Entomologists: J. A. REID, A.R.C.S., M.S.C., R. H. WHARTON, B.S.C.

DIVISION OF MALARIA RESEARCH

Senior Malaria Research Officer: T. WILSON, M.C., D.P.H., D.T.M., D.T.H.

Malaria Research Officers: J. F. B. EDESON, A.R.C.S., B.S.C., M.B., CH.B., L. H. TURNER, M.B.E., M.D., D.T.M. & H.

DIVISION OF NUTRITION

Senior Nutrition Officer: (Vacant)

Nutrition Officer: P. W. G. TASKER, M.B., B.S.

DIVISION OF PATHOLOGY

Senior Pathologist: A. T. H. MARSDEN, M.D., B.S.

Pathologist: C. E. GORDON-SMITH, M.B., CH.B.

SCRUB TYPHUS RESEARCH UNIT¹

Head of Unit: J. R. AUDY, PH.D., M.B., B.S.

Zoologist: L. HARRISON, A.R.C.S., M.S.C.

DIVISION OF SEROLOGY AND LYMPH STATION

Officer-in-Charge: R. GREEN, M.D., D.S.C., B.S., D.T.M.

I.M.R. BRANCH LABORATORY, PERAK

Pathologist: J. A. CHELLIAH, L.M.S.

I.M.R. BRANCH LABORATORY, TAMPIN

Malaria Research Officer: J. F. N. EDESON, A.R.C.S., B.S.C., M.B., CH.B.

Entomologist: R. H. WHARTON, B.S.C.

I.M.R. BRANCH LABORATORY, PENANG

Senior Pathologist: S. R. SAVOOR, M.B., B.S.

Medical Officer: Mrs J. M. SCOTT, M.B., CH.B.

Rubber Research Institute of Malaya: Kuala Lumpur, Malaya; est. 1925; consists of laboratories and an Experiment Station of over 2,000 acres, research and advisory service on rubber production for Malaya and co-operating countries, library of 12,000 volumes; number of senior scientific staff 30.

Director: C. E. T. MANN, M.S.C., F.I.R.I.

Deputy Director: C. G. AKHURST, B.S.C., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.T.A.

Secretary: H. S. BLACKLIN.

Publications and Advisory Organisation: D. R. REX-WORTHY, B.S.C., F.R.I.C.

Statistician: D. R. WESTGARTH, M.S.C.

Senior Smallholders' Advisory Officer: L. R. DAVIDSON, B.S.C.

HEADS OF DIVISIONS

Botanical: E. D. BAPTIST, M.S.C., PH.D., A.R.C.S., D.I.C.

Chemical: W. G. WRENN, B.S.C., A.R.C.S., D.I.C., A.I.R.I.

Pathological: A. NEWSAM, PH.D.

Soils: G. O. OWEN, M.S.C.

Publications: *Journal of the R.R.I*, *Planters' Bulletin*, *Reports of the R.R.I*, *Planting Manuals*.

Forest Research Institute: Kepong, Selangor, Malaya; consists of 483 acres of experimental plantations, an arboretum of over 250 different species, a small coniferetum, a nursery, a museum, a herbarium of over 43,000 sheets of tree species, a large bark collection, a wood collection of about 6,200 specimens, and a library of 2,550 vols.; branches in Silviculture, Forest Mensuration, Forest Botany and Ecology, Timber Research, Entomology, Chemistry and Wood Identification, the Timber Research Laboratory deals with timber mechanics, seasoning, preservative, plywood and glue, and wood-working; Chief Research Officer F. H. LANDON.

Attached to the Institute is a Forest School training 60 Malay forest subordinates each year, courses in timber identification held annually.

World Health Organisation Epidemiological Intelligence Station: 8 Oxley Rise, Singapore, 9, operated by League of Nations 1925-42; taken over by World Health Organisation since April 1st, 1947, responsible for administration of International Sanitary Regulations and Conventions, serves territories in E. Africa, Asia, and W. Pacific and Indian Ocean borders, library of 1,000 vols., Dir. W. W. YUNG, M.D.; Sec. A. G. MENON, publ. *Weekly Fasciculus*.

LIBRARIES

Penang Library: Farquhar Street, Penang, Malaya, f. 1817; 15,000 vols., Chair The Hon. R. P. BINGHAM, Librarian Mrs. PATRICIA LIM, Hon. Treas. TAN PHOCK KIN.

Raffles Library: Singapore: *see under* MUSEUMS.

Ipoh Town Library: Town Hall, Ipoh, Perak, Malaya.

Carnegie Free Library: Jalan Doctor, Kota Bharu, Kelantan, Malaya, f. 1938, Pres. The Hon. The British Adviser, Kelantan, Librarian The Chief Education Officer, Kelantan; Hon. Treas. CHE ABDUL AZIZ BIN IDRIS, 1,936 vols.

MUSEUMS

Curator of Museums, Federation of Malaya: G. de G. SIEVEKING

National Museum of Malaya: Damansara Road, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya, a small temporary National Museum has been opened on the site of the Selangor Museum, destroyed by Allied bombing during the war, collections cover a small selection of zoological, archaeological and ethnographical material, but the bulk of the collections cannot be shown; the building includes

¹ Attached to the Institute and sponsored by the Colonial Research Council.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

an air-conditioned archives room; Curator G. de G. SIEVEKING; Ag. Archivist Mrs. E. F. S. BUXTON; Curator of Zoology: (Vacant); Chief Clerk: (Vacant).

Perak Museum: Taiping, Perak; f. 1883; galleries of historic antiquities, Perak archives, ethnography, zoology, geology and economic products; the library is being transferred to the National Museum, Curator G. de G. SIEVEKING.

Raffles Museum and Library: Singapore; f. 1844; anthropology, archaeology, and zoology of Malaya; library contains fiction and non-fiction lending sections and a reference section; the museum and library are departments of the Government of Singapore but are now under separate administration; the archives section is the official depository of works under the Printers' and Publishers' Ordinance of the Colony of Singapore; the Museum is also the headquarters of the Royal Asiatic Society; 90,000 vols; Dir. M. W. F. TWEEDIE, M.A., C.M.Z.S.; Librarian L. M. HARROD, F.L.A.

Other museums include the Malacca Settlement Museum, the Negri Sembilan Museum and the Penang Museum, all of which were founded in 1954.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES

UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

SINGAPORE

Founded 1949

(Formerly Raffles College and King Edward VII College of Medicine)

Chancellor: The Rt. Hon. MALCOLM MACDONALD, P.C., M.A., LL.D., D.LITT.

Pro-Chancellors: Sir DONALD MACGILLIVRAY, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. Sir HAN HOE LIM, C.B.E., LL.D., M.B., CH.B., Dr. Dato HAJI MOHAMED EUSOFF, C.B.E., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor: Sir SYDNEY CAINE, K.C.M.G., B.SC. (ECON.).

Chairman of the Council: The Hon. Dr. Dato Haji MOHAMED EUSOFF BIN MOHAMED YUSOFF, C.B.E., J.P.

Registrar: MAURICE BROWN, LL.B.

Bursar: LIM CHEE POE, A.A.C.A.

Librarian: EARNEST H. CLARK, B.A.

The main library contains 197,000 vols., including 130,000 in the Chinese Library; the library of the Medical Faculty contains 26,500 vols.

Number of students: 990 men, 230 women, total 1,220.

DEANS:

Faculty of Arts: Prof. ERNEST H. G. DOBBY, B.A., PH.D.

Faculty of Science: Prof. JOHN C. COOKE, M.A.

Faculty of Medicine: DESMOND W. G. FARIS, C.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

SERDANG, SELANGOR, MALAYA

Founded 1931

Principal: O. M. LEE, M.I.BIOL., A.I.MECH.E., F.L.S., F.G.S.

Teaching staff of 2 senior lecturers, 2 assistant lecturers, and 3 agricultural assistants.

FEDERAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE

KUALA LUMPUR, SELANGOR, MALAYA

Founded 1954

The College was formally opened in 1955. It has facilities for 750 students and is equipped for teaching physics, chemistry, metallurgy, electrical and structural engineering, soil mechanics and hydraulics. Students from British Borneo and Singapore as well as from the Federation are to be accepted.

SULTAN IDRIS TRAINING COLLEGE

TANJONG MALIM, PERAK, MALAYA

Founded 1922 by the amalgamation of two older colleges, the Malacca Training College and the Matang Training College

There are seven Malay Practising Schools associated with the College.

Principal: R. A. GOODCHILD, E.D., M.A., DIP.ED.

Vice-Principal: ZAINAL ABIDIN BIN ALI, E.D.

Librarian: A. D. BAKER, B.A.

The library contains 2,599 vols.

Number of Instructors: 29.

Number of students: 420 men.

Publication: *Chendera Mata*, a Malay magazine published twice yearly.

SARAWAK

(Capital: Kuching)

THE CONSTITUTION

In 1946 the Rajah of Sarawak renounced his powers of administration, and by an Order in Council the State became a British Colony on July 1st of that year.

The Constitution grants legislative and financial jurisdiction to the Council Negri, consisting of 25 members, 14 of whom are official members appointed from the Sarawak Civil Service and 11 of whom are unofficial members representative of the several peoples inhabiting the country. The Governor in Council appoints the unofficial members, and these remain in office for a period of three years. In addition to the 25 members there are 4 standing members on the Council. Furthermore, the Constitution Ordinance provides that a native of Sarawak who was a member of the Council Negri prior to the enactment of the Ordinance, and who is not a member of the Council under the provisions of the Ordinance, shall be deemed to be a member of the Council; he shall have the right to vote in the Council and to attend all its meetings.

The Council Negri has the power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of the country and no public money may be expended or any charge whatsoever made upon the revenue of the country except with the consent of that body.

The Constitution Ordinance also provides for a Supreme Council composed of not less than 5 members, a majority of whom shall be members of the Sarawak Civil Service, and a majority of whom shall be members of the Council Negri.

All powers conferred upon the Rajah or the Rajah in Council by any written law enacted prior to the Cession of Sarawak to the British Crown are vested in the Governor in Council. In the exercise of his powers and duties the Governor shall consult with the Supreme Council, except in making appointments to the Supreme Council and in cases (a) where he considers that by doing so he would materially prejudice the British Government, or (b) in which the matter is, in his opinion, too unimportant, or (c) where the matter is too urgent to admit of their advice being given by the time within which it may be necessary for him to act.

Sarawak is divided for administrative purposes into five Divisions, each in charge of a Resident. Each Division is sub-divided into a number of Districts, administered by District Officers, assisted by District Advisory Councils.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir ANTHONY ABELL, K.C.M.G.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL

The Chief Secretary; The Financial Secretary; ABANG HAJI MUSTAPHA, O.B.E. (Datu Bandar); H. EARNSHAW, O.B.E. (Director of Education); D. C. WHITE, O.B.E. (Resident); TAN KUI CHOON; G. E. STRICKLAND, Q.C. (Attorney-General); J. C. H. BARCROFT (Senior Resident); J. H. ELLIS (Deputy Chief Secretary).

COUNCIL NEGRI

Official Members: The Chief Secretary; The Financial Secretary; Residents of the Five Divisions; The Secretary for Native Affairs; The Secretary for Chinese Affairs; ABANG HAJI MUSTAPHA, O.B.E. (Datu Bandar); Attorney-General; Director of Education; Director of Agriculture; Director of Public Works.

Unofficial Members: ABANG HAJI ADBULRAHMIN, ONG HAP LEONG, O.B.E., M. SOCKALINGAM, TAN KUI CHOON, A. T. WEDGWOOD, KHOO PENG LOONG, PENGHULU JUGAH ANAK BARIENG, PENGHULU BARAT, JACK BRODIE, TEMONGGONG TAMA WENG AJANG, M.B.E., CHIA CHIN SHIN.

Standing Members: Datu ABANG HAJI ZIN, M.B.E.; Datu ABANG YAN, M.B.E.; ABANG MUSTAPHA; Datu ABANG OPENG, ABANG AHMAT, ABANG BUN HAJI DAUD.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Chief Secretary: R. G. AIKMAN.

Financial Secretary: C. J. THOMAS, C.M.G.

Development Secretary: B. A. ST. J. HEPBURN.

Senior Residents: J. C. H. BARCROFT, J. O. GILBERT.

Residents: W. P. N. L. DITMAS, J. C. B. FISHER, J. R. OUTRAM

Accountant-General: H. M. COCKLE.

Director of Agriculture: R. W. R. MILLER.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs and Protector of Labour: D. B. PETHERICK.

Director of Education: H. EARNSHAW, O.B.E.

Director of Public Works: C. F. BIRT.

Director of Medical Services: W. G. EVANS, O.B.E.

Director of Lands and Surveys: F. R. K. KITTO.

Director of Geological Surveys: F. W. ROE.

Attorney-General: G. E. STRICKLAND, Q.C.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Apart from Imperial legislation the law of Sarawak is mainly to be found in local ordinances and native customary law. Chinese customary law is recognised to a certain extent, but only in so far as such recognition is to be found in a local ordinance.

Where Sarawak law cannot be applied the Courts enforce the common law of England, subject to such qualifications as local circumstances and native custom render necessary.

On 1st December, 1951, the Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Courts) Order in Council came into force. This established one Supreme Court of Judicature, consisting of a High Court and a Court of Appeal, for the Colonies of Sarawak, North Borneo and the State of Brunei. The Court of Appeal has its headquarters in Kuching, but sits as may be required in other places of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei.

The lower Courts, presided over by magistrates, consist of the District Court (Civil and Criminal), the Court of Small Causes (Civil), the Police Court (Criminal) and the

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Petty Court (Civil and Criminal). One legally qualified magistrate sits at Kuching, and the remainder are administrative officers.

There are in addition Native Courts constituted under the Native Courts Ordinance, consisting of the District Native Court, the Native Officer's or Chief's Court and the Headman's Court. An appeal lies from the District Native Court to the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class sitting with a Native Officer or Chief and two assessors. There is a further appeal to the Supreme Court, in which the Judge sits with the Secretary for Native Affairs and with two assessors who must be Native Officers or Chiefs. As a general rule Native Courts are competent to try cases in which all the parties are natives.

Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei:
E. H. WILLIAMS

RELIGION

Of the indigenous population the Sea Dyaks, or Iban, are by far the most numerous, and although many of them have been converted to Christianity or Islam a great many still retain their traditional beliefs. Very briefly, the Iban believe in an indefinite number of spiritual beings or "gods" termed *petara* without whose sanction no decision or action of any importance is undertaken. There are also beliefs in *antu* or spirits which are supposed to fill earth, air, sea and sky, and these are the adversaries or helpers of men. Both *petara* and *antu* are propitiated by the killing of animals and by offerings of food.

Numerically the Chinese are the second most important group and a large proportion of these are followers of Buddhism.

Missionary enterprise in Sarawak began over a hundred years ago, and there are now Christian Missions throughout the country. The Roman Catholic Church has a Vicar Apostolic in Kuching (Rt. Rev. Mgr. GIOVANNI Vos).

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Chinese Daily News: 19 Rock Road, Kuching, f. 1945; English, daily.

Co-operation in Sarawak: Information Office, f. 1952; English, Malay, Iban, monthly.

Miri Weekly: Miri, f. 1954, Chinese, the only publication in the northern part of Sarawak.

Pedoman Ra'ayat: f. 1950; Malay, monthly; edited by the Information Officer.

Pembrita: f. 1950, Iban, monthly; edited by the Information Officer.

Sarawak Gazette: f. 1870; English; monthly.

Sarawak Tribune: 19 Rock Road, Kuching; f. 1945; English; daily, Editor D. LAW.

Sarawak Vanguard: Kuching, f. 1952; Chinese, daily.

Sio Hwa Daily News: 11 Island Road, Sibü; f. 1952; Chinese.

Ta Tung Daily News: 7 Island Road, Sibü; f. 1948; Chinese.

Utusan Sarawak: Kuching, f. 1949; Malay; bi-weekly.

BROADCASTING

Radio Sarawak was officially opened on June 7th, 1954. It has a single transmission on medium and short wave bands, and programmes are broadcast in English, Malay, Chinese and Iban. By the end of 1954 total daily programme output had reached nearly six hours. The World News is relayed daily from the B.B.C. in English, Chinese and Malay and a local bulletin of home news from British Borneo has just begun.

FINANCE

By virtue of the Currency Ordinance, 1951, Sarawak and British North Borneo notes and coins are being withdrawn from circulation and have now ceased to be legal tender. With effect from January 1st, 1953, only the notes and coins issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, are legal tender in Sarawak. At the end of 1954 there were \$30,310,956 of Malayan currency in circulation and \$754,267 of Sarawak currency. Revenue in 1954 amounted to \$43,800,621 and expenditure to \$33,264,706.

Banking facilities are provided by the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, in Kuching, Sibü and Miri, and the Oversea Chinese Banking Corporation in Kuching. There are also four Chinese Banking Trading Banks in Sarawak. The Sarawak Co-operative Central Bank Limited was registered in October 1953. It receives and invests funds from member Societies, acts as an agent for supplying them with various essentials and makes loans.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Important agency houses are the leading European companies and several Chinese firms. These import proprietary articles for which they are the sole distributors and they also carry on a certain amount of export trade.

Twenty-five new Co-operative Societies with a membership of 1,125 were registered during 1954, making a total of 137 Societies in Sarawak.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are approximately 107 miles of hard surfaced roads, 62 miles of gravelled or metalled roads, 106 miles of dry weather earth roads and 195 miles of dry weather tracks.

SHIPPING

The Sarawak Steamship Co.: Kuching, operates a weekly service between Kuching and Singapore and maintains regular coastal services.

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Ocean Building, Singapore, maintains regular steamship services between Singapore and the ports of Kuching, Sibü and Miri.

AIRWAYS

There are two airports, one at Kuching and one at Sibü. **Malayan Airways Ltd.:** Head Office: Ocean Building, Singapore; operates five services weekly between

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Singapore, Kuching, Sibu and Labuan; also operates an internal service five times weekly between Labuan, Brunei, Anduki and Lutong.

HEALTH

Principal diseases include malaria, yaws and trachoma. There are 660 beds in Government hospitals, of which 100 are reserved for mental cases. Draft plans for a Mental Hospital have already been approved and it should be ready for occupation some time in 1956.

There are 23 static dispensaries where 176,106 patients were treated in 1954, and 16 travelling dispensaries where 58,842 patients were treated.

Total Government expenditure on medical services in 1954 was £3,219,526.

EDUCATION

At the end of 1953 there were 512 schools in Sarawak, 32 of which provided secondary education. The total

BRUNEI

enrolment in 1954 rose to 52,788 pupils as compared with 49,072 in 1953; the largest increase was among Chinese children, but there were appreciable increases in Malay and other native children.

Post primary education is provided by the Higher Primary and Secondary classes at Batu Lintang and the Higher Primary sections of the Aided Schools where the Government gives assistance with fees in the case of a very promising pupil. Secondary education however is still mainly provided by Christian Missions.

There is a Teacher-training Centre at Batu Lintang, where teachers are trained for all types of school.

Estimated Government expenditure on education in 1954 was \$1,042,137.

MUSEUM

Sarawak Museum: Kuching; f 1886; anthropological and ethnological collections; houses the Sarawak Public Library; Curator and Government Ethnologist TOM HARRISSON.

BRUNEI

(Capital: Brunei Town)

THE CONSTITUTION

Supreme authority is vested in the Sultan in Council. He presides over a State Council of 12 members, including the British Resident. Any enactment of legislation requires the assent of the Council, and any important questions of policy are referred to it.

General administrative functions are carried out by the British Resident under the supervision of the Governor of Sarawak as High Commissioner. By a Treaty of 1906, the Resident's advice must be acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Mohammedan religion. There are Assistant Residents at Kuala Belait and at Headquarters. The State is divided into four administrative districts, in each of which there are Malay District Officers who are responsible to the Resident. European Officers are generally in charge of the Public Works, Medical, Agricultural, Forestry, Police, Customs and Education Departments.

THE GOVERNMENT

STATE COUNCIL

President: H.H. The Sultan Sir OMAR ALI SAIFUDDIN, K.C.M.G.

British Resident: J. O. GILBERT.

Duli Pengiran Bendahara: Pengiran MUDA HASHIM.

Duli Pengiran Pemancha: Pengiran ANAK HAJI MOHAMED ALAM, O.B.E.

State Treasurer: D. H. TRUMBLE, O.B.E.

Chief Kathi: Pengiran HAJI MOHAMED SALLEH.

Pengiran Maharaja Laila: Pengiran MUDA KAHAR.

Pehin Orang Kaya Di-Gadong: AWANG HAJI MOHAMED YUSOFF.

Wireless Engineer: Pengiran MOHAMED BIN Pengiran PIUT, M.B.E.;

HAJI IBRAHIM BIN MOHAMED JAHFAR, O.B.E.

GEORGE NEWN AH FOOTI.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

British Resident: J. O. GILBERT

State Agricultural Officer: HAMIDON BIN AWANG DAMIT.

Officer in Charge of Audit: HANAFIAH BIN ABDULLAH.

State Treasurer: D. H. TRUMBLE, O.B.E.

State Education Officer: H. J. PADMORE.

State Engineer: G. T. MYLES.

State Forest Officer: B. E. SMYTHIES.

State Medical Officer: E. C. VARDY.

Chief Police Officer: A. C. FATELL.

Superintendent of Posts and Telegraphs: KONG EN CHOI.

State Electrical Engineer: E. RAJARATNAM.

Wireless Engineer: Pengiran MOHAMED BIN Pengiran PIUT, M.B.E.

Chief Kathi: Pengiran HAJI MOHAMED SALLEH.

State Surveyor: (Vacant).

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The judicial system was created by the Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei (Courts) Order in Council, 1951, and the Courts Enactment, 1951. The courts administering civil and criminal law in the State are: the Supreme Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, consisting of the

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Court of Appeal and the High Court; and Courts of Magistrates of the First, Second and Third Class.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the Chief Justice and as many Puisne Judges as may from time to time be appointed. Not less than three Supreme Court Judges constitute the Court of Appeal. One Supreme Court Judge constitutes the High Court, which has unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil matters other than the annulment of marriages solemnised between Christians in the United Kingdom or any British Colony, and matters concerning Mohammedan marriage, religion and divorce. It has unlimited criminal jurisdiction.

Courts of Magistrates: The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$500 and original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed two years and the maximum fine does not exceed \$5,000. The Courts of the Second and Third Class Magistrates have civil and criminal jurisdiction in suits involving smaller sums and terms of imprisonment.

In addition, there are the **Courts of Kathis** which deal solely with questions concerning Mohammedan religion, marriage and divorce, and which may impose a fine not exceeding \$50. Appeals lie from these Courts to the Sultan in Religious Council.

Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei: E. H. WILLIAMS.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Borneo Bulletin: P.O. Box 69, Kuala Belait; f. 1953; English weekly; Saturday; circ. 5,500.

Salam: P.O. Box 69, Kuala Belait; free staff newspaper published by the British Malayan Petroleum Co. Ltd.; English and Romanised Malay editions, the latter being the only Malay language newspaper in Brunei; weekly; Saturday; circ. 4,805 (Malay edition), 3,750 (English edition).

There is one publishing firm:

Brunei Press, The: P.O. Box 69, Kuala Belait; f. 1953.

BROADCASTING

There are no broadcasting services in the State, but provision for broadcasting is included in the State's Five Year Development Plan and it is hoped that a scheme will be launched in 1956.

FINANCE

The Malayan dollar, valued at 2s. 4d. sterling, is the currency of the State. In December, 1954 the currency in circulation was estimated at \$43,313,193. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has branches at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait; during 1954 Savings Bank facilities were added to the services provided.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade in Brunei is largely conducted by the agency houses, including both European and Chinese companies, and by Chinese merchants. There are no trade unions. The British Malayan Petroleum Company, the largest industrial concern in the State (employing about 5,000 workers), has organised welfare committees which meet once a month; elected members discuss with the management such subjects as working conditions and grievances. These welfare committees are to be replaced in the future by a Labour Force Committee with broader powers of discussion and representation from management.

TRANSPORT

ROADS AND RAILWAYS

Apart from the road between Brunei and Kuala Belait, most of the internal communications in the State are by river transport. One of the main features of the Development Plan for Brunei State is the construction of an adequate road system. At present there are approximately 75 miles of all-weather bitumen or concrete-surfaced roads, 14 miles of metalled roads and 71 miles of earth roads. Some 67 miles of road have been built and maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. This firm maintains the only railway, a line eight miles long.

SHIPPING

The main ports are Brunei Town and Kuala Belait. A number of Straits Steamship coaster-type vessels ply regularly between Kuala Belait and Labuan; native craft also operate from Kuala Belait carrying local produce and merchandise up and down the Belait river and on short coastal voyages. The British Malayan Petroleum Company also maintains a fleet of vessels. The Straits Steamship Company provides, in addition to shuttle services between Labuan and Brunei and other ports in Brunei Bay, a regular service between Singapore and Brunei.

The State operates a thrice-weekly motor launch service for mail and passengers between Brunei Town and Labuan.

AIR

During 1954 **Malayan Airways Ltd.** extended their North Borneo service to include the two airfields, Brunei and Anduki. Construction of an airport at Berakas, three miles from Brunei, began in 1953 and is now almost completed. Anduki airfield is maintained by the British Malayan Petroleum Company. Sea-planes, landing in the Brunei and Belait rivers, provide a further method of air communication.

HEALTH

Tuberculosis, helminthic infections and malaria are three of the more prevalent diseases. A T.B. clinic was established in 1954. There are 2 general hospitals (150 beds in Brunei Town and 30 beds in Kuala Belait), 2 out-station dispensaries, 13 urban and rural ante-natal clinics, and 4 river and 2 road travelling dispensaries. There is also a general hospital belonging to the British Malayan Petroleum Company. In 1954 a total of 2,311 in-patients and 27,860 out-patients received attention.

EDUCATION

In 1954 the following schools were in existence:

	<i>Schools</i>	<i>Pupils</i>
Malay vernacular	35	3,175
Chinese	7	2,150
English (Mission)	4	1,608
English (Government)	2	248
Trade School (British Malayan Petroleum Co.)	1	131

The total enrolment in primary schools in 1954 was 6,951. Until 1954 there was no secondary education, but there are now facilities for junior secondary schooling for 230 pupils. Facilities for modern secondary education are planned. The approximate total expenditure on education in 1954 was \$1,551,565 (an increase of 50 per cent on 1953).

NORTH BORNEO

(Capital: Jesselton)

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution of North Borneo, which became a Crown Colony in July, 1946, is regulated by the North Borneo Letters Patent, 1946, as amended by the North Borneo (Amendment) Letters Patent, 1950. These instruments provide for the appointment of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief and the establishment of a Legislative Council and an Executive Council. The two Councils, formed under the 1950 Amendment, replaced the Advisory Council with the aid of which the Governor had administered the Colony since July, 1946.

Legislative Council consists of the Governor (as President), 3 *ex-officio* members, 9 official members and 10 nominated members

The Executive Council consists of 3 *ex-officio* members, 2 official members and 4 nominated members.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir ROLAND E. TURNBULL, K C M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The CHIEF SECRETARY; The ATTORNEY-GENERAL; The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Official Members: R. G. P. N. COMBE, M.C. (Resident, West Coast), H. O. E. SYKES (Acting Resident, East Coast)

Nominated Members: P. LEE TAU SANG, O.B.E., J. MITCHELL, C.B.E., R. B. LUTTER, O. K. K. MOH'D YASSIN BIN HAJI HASHIM, M.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The CHIEF SECRETARY; The ATTORNEY-GENERAL; The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Official Members: R. G. P. N. COMBE, M.C. (Resident, West Coast); H. O. E. SYKES (Acting Resident, East Coast); J. E. LONGFIELD, O.B.E. (Resident); O. K. K. TAM-BAKAU, M.B.E.; R. M. WOOD (Director of Public Works); J. L. GREIG (Director of Agriculture); I. R. BARNETT-SMITH (Commissioner of Trade and Customs); J. M. WILSON (Director of Education); A. M. GRIER (Development Secretary).

Nominated Members: J. C. BRYANT, O.B.E.; P. LEE TAU SANG, O.B.E.; J. MITCHELL, C.B.E.; CHAN TIAN JOO O.B.E.; B. S. WILLIE, M.B.E.; CHUNG CHAO LUNG; G. S. SUNDANG, M.B.E.; O. K. K. MOH'D YASSIN BIN HAJI HASHIM, M.B.E.; O. K. K. MOHAMED UGI BIN ALI; R. B. LUTTER.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Chief Secretary: R. N. TURNER.

Financial Secretary: A. N. GOODE.

Development Secretary: A. M. GRIER.

Senior Resident: R. G. P. N. COMBE, M.C.

Attorney-General: C. E. PURCHASE, Q.C.

Directors of Departments: (Agriculture) J. L. GREIG (Education) J. M. WILSON, (Lands and Surveys) D. K. INGLE, (Medical Services) L. J. CLAPHAM, (Posts and Telegraphs) R. W. STEPHENS, (Public Works) R. M. WOOD.

Commissioner of Labour and Welfare: (Vacant).

Commissioner of Trade and Customs: L. R. BARNETT-SMITH

Commissioner of Police: J. B. ATKINSON.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The Application of Laws Ordinance, 1951, provides that (except insofar as other provision is made by written law in the Colony) the Common Law of England and the doctrines of equity, together with statutes in force in England when the Ordinance became valid, shall be in force in North Borneo. The basis of the criminal law is the Indian Penal Code, with certain modifications.

The courts administering civil and criminal law throughout the Colony are:

The Supreme Court of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, comprising the Court of Appeal and the High Court. The High Court sits chiefly in Jesselton, but also visits various districts on circuit. Five sessions of the Court of Appeal were held at Jesselton during 1954.

Magistrates' Courts, comprising Courts of the First, Second and Third Class. There are 26 Magistrates of the First, 9 of the Second and 14 of the Third Class. None are full time Magistrates and all are drawn from the Administration.

Native Courts number 35 in the Colony, and adjudicate in all cases where native custom has been breached. These Courts are distinct from the Magisterial Courts.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei: E. H. WILLIAMS.

RELIGION

The majority of the native peoples follow their traditional beliefs, the two largest groups being the Dusuns and the Muruts. There is, however, a considerable proportion of Muslims, particularly among the coastal communities and including the Bajaus, the Bruneis, and the Malays. The Chinese non-Christians are Confucianists. In the 1951 Census a total of 29,092 persons (or less than 10 per cent) declared themselves to be Christians. Roman Catholic, Church of England, Lutheran and other missions are active in the Colony. The Roman Catholic Vicar Apostolic at Jesselton is the Rt. Rev. Mgr. GIACOMO BUIS (P.O. Box 289).

THE PRESS

DAILIES AND PERIODICALS

North Borneo News and Sabah Times: P.O. Box 71, Sandakan; f. 1954 as an amalgamation of the *Sabah Times* (North Borneo's first English daily newspaper), and the *North Borneo News*; daily; editor T. J. BROOKE.

Hua Chiau Jit Pao (*Overseas Chinese Daily News*): P.O. Box 139, Jesselton; Chinese; founded before the war, the first newspaper to be printed daily in the Colony.

Kinabalu: review of recreational and sporting activities in the Colony; quarterly.

Api Siang Pao (*Jesselton Commercial Press*): Jesselton; f. 1954.

BROADCASTING

Radio Sabah, an experimental station, provides regular lunchtime broadcasts including news items in Chinese, Malay and English. Transmissions are planned and produced by the Information Office. There are at present some 2,750 licence holders. The small power of the station does not give a Colony-wide coverage except during daylight hours and even then is subject to seasonal variation. A Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme includes plans for the construction of a new transmitting station.

FINANCE

The Malayan dollar, valued at 2s. 4d. sterling, is the currency of the Colony. There is also in circulation a small quantity of British North Borneo Chartered Company notes and coins, although these ceased to be legal tender in 1953. Currency in circulation in 1954 totalled \$40,000,000.

BANKING

There are branches of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China at Jesselton and Sandakan, and of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Jesselton, Sandakan and Tawau.

TRADE UNIONS

Trade Unionism is still in its infancy in the Colony. The Commissioner of Labour and Welfare is the Registrar of Trade Unions for the Colony and contact is maintained with the Trade Union Adviser in Kuala Lumpur. Three trade unions have so far been registered with a total membership of about 500 workers. None of these organs has affiliations with any metropolitan or international organisations.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 172 miles of metalled roads with bitumen sealed surface; 52 miles of other metalled roads; 213 miles of earth roads and 587 miles of bridle paths.

RAILWAYS

The total length of the railways is 116 miles. The line is of metre gauge and runs from Jesselton serving part of the west coast and the interior. In 1954, passenger miles amounted to 6,130,302 and freight ton miles to 1,578,232; revenue for the year totalled \$1,209,484.

General Manager: H. G. FOLLENFANT, O.B.E., T.D.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Labuan, Sandakan, Jesselton, Kudat, Tawau and Lagad Datu.

The shipping lines listed below run regular services to and from the Colony. Local services are maintained by a fleet of seven coastal steamers and numerous small craft to all ports in the Colony, Brunei and Sarawak. In 1954, 14,249 vessels entered and cleared the ports of the Colony.

American Mail: From U.S.A. ports.

Australian West Pacific Line: From Japanese and Australian ports.

Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.: From Japanese and Australian ports.

Hong Kong Transportation Co. Ltd.: Ocean tugs and lighter service between Labuan and Singapore

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.: Weekly service from Hong Kong.

Netherlands Royal Dutch Mail: From United Kingdom and other European ports.

Royal Inter-Ocean Line: From Australian, Indonesian and Thailand ports.

Royal Rotterdam Lloyd: From United Kingdom and other European ports

Straits Steamship Co.: Weekly cargo, passenger and mail service from Singapore.

AIR

There are three civil airports, at Jesselton, Sandakan and Labuan, the last-named being of international standard. External services are provided by:

Cathay Pacific Airways: Twice weekly from Hong Kong.

Garuda Indonesian Airways: Once a week from Djakarta.

Malayan Airways Ltd.: Six times weekly from Singapore.

Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.: Once a week from Australia.

An internal service linking the main towns has operated

since 1953 and is run by Malayan Airways under a special arrangement with the Government. During 1954 there were 8,529 movements of aircraft at the three main airfields.

HEALTH

The principal diseases are malaria, pulmonary tuberculosis, acute respiratory disease, bowel infections and skin complaints. There are two general hospitals (100 beds), two out-station hospitals (32-45 beds) and 11 dispensaries. In addition there are 12 dispensaries in outlying districts under the supervision of District Medical Officers. Health centres, specialising in maternity work and child welfare are maintained at Jesselton, Sandakan and Tawau, and there are 20 subsidiary rural health clinics. There is a mental hospital at Sandakan and a leprosy settlement on Berhala Island with accommodation for 60 patients.

LIBRARIES

The Secretariat maintains a reference library and there are reference and lending libraries at the headquarters of the Education Department and at the Information Office, Jesselton. A number of branch libraries have been organised by the Information Office in the smaller towns.

EDUCATION

The following schools are in existence:

		<i>Post</i>	
		<i>Primary</i>	<i>Primary Secondary</i>
Government . . .	68	2	—
Government-aided . . .	47	—	1
Unaided	112	—	1

115 of the schools are Chinese. The primary school course is of six years, with Malay, Chinese or English as the medium of instruction. Secondary schooling is either a five-year course (English Mission school) or a three-year course (Chinese middle school). The two Government post-primary schools are the Trades School (21 pupils) and the Teachers' Training College (89 students). No secondary technical or post-secondary education is provided. The total enrolment of pupils in 1954 was 24,105, of whom 1,607 were receiving secondary and 22,498 primary education.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND MEDITERRANEAN

SYNOPSIS OF SUBJECTS

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GIBRALTAR

GEOGRAPHICAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY

World Position. The rocky promontory of Gibraltar, extending some $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from north to south and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in width, and comprising an area of $2\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles, (1,360 acres including recent reclamation), is situated on the Mediterranean near the southern extremity of Spain in latitude $30^{\circ} 7' N.$ and longitude $5^{\circ} 21' W.$ Gibraltar is not the southernmost point of the European mainland—this title belongs to the Spanish territory of Cape Tarifa, some 20 miles to the south-west, but it commands the entrance to the Mediterranean, being only 14 miles distant from the African Coast at Point Almira.

Physical Features. Structurally, Gibraltar consists of a detached rocky ridge, rising to a maximum elevation of 1,396 ft., which is linked to Spain by a low sandy plain forming the frontier. The ridge is bordered on the East by a precipitous rock face, but on the western flank the ground drops more gradually in conformity with the slope of the rock measures. At its southern end the ridge falls abruptly to the plateau of Windmill Hill (370 ft.) and Europa Flats (130 ft.). The component rocks consist mainly of beds of limestone dipping at high angles to the west, overlaid by shales, grits and mudstones, and considerably complicated by disturbances indicating a diversified geological history not yet fully interpreted. Structure is certainly by no means as simple as the term "The Rock" suggests. Final severance of Europe at this point from the African continent is regarded as fairly recent in geological time, but again the precise interpretation of the undoubted structural links between Spain and North Africa is by no means agreed. The famous Genista caves (a natural formation in the limestone) have yielded much of valuable geological and anthropological interest.

Vegetation. Soils, where they exist, are sandy; but over much of the area bare rock is exposed. Despite the thinness and scantiness of the soil cover, natural vegetation is surprisingly rich. Some 400 species of plants have been identified, the Gibraltar Candytuft being found nowhere else in Europe. Xerophytic trees and shrubs, (i.e. those adapted to dry conditions) occur on the lower western slopes, especially the aloe, prickly pear and geranium. Among fauna native to Gibraltar are foxes, badgers, wood pigeons and partridges, which mainly inhabit the rocky crags. There are also the controversial Barbary apes—opinion differs as to whether they are native or were introduced from abroad. If native, they are the only monkey inhabitants existing under natural conditions in Europe.

Climate Climatic conditions are those known as "typically Mediterranean". The meteorological station (at 49 ft. above sea-level) records an annual average precipitation of 35.3 in., of which 33.3 in. falls between October and March. Winter is thus the rainy period but is typically mild, the average temperature (October to March) being $58.4^{\circ} F.$ Lack of cloud in the summer gives rise to high temperatures—the average between June and September is 71.4° , and the day maximum during August exceeds $80^{\circ} F.$ Some mitigating effect is felt from the sea—in Seville, further to the north, temperatures of over $100^{\circ} F.$ are not unusual.

Population. At the 1951 Census the population (consisting mainly of descendants of Italian and Spanish settlers) totalled 22,848. Births in 1951 totalled 396 and

deaths 280, giving a crude birth rate of 17 per thousand and a death rate of 12 per thousand. An estimate of the population at the end of 1953 gave the figure of 24,736.

The town itself is situated on the western shore, facing the Atlantic. Lack of space between the sea and the steep slopes necessitates a series of roads parallel to the sea. To the south of the town are the dockyards, and to the east the Admiralty harbour, enclosing 440 acres of deep water. There are defensive excavations on the rocks above the town, and in tunnels below. Also underground are the fresh-water storage tanks, replenished by rainfall.

The predominant religion is Roman Catholicism but there are also an Anglican Cathedral and four Anglican churches.

Economic Considerations. Gibraltar's economy is largely determined by her status as a port enjoying the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. In 1954, vessels with a total tonnage of just over 8,131,395 were cleared. The greater part of Gibraltar's activity is concerned partly with this transit traffic, and with the supply of fuel to ships.

Though there are import duties on a few articles, export duties are restricted to oil fuels—thus Gibraltar is something of a "free port", though less so (owing to sterling restrictions) than its neighbour, Tangier. Local industries are less significant than the transit trade, but fish is canned for export and various commodities are manufactured for home consumption—chiefly tobacco, roasted coffee and macaroni. The colony is dependent on imports for most of its supplies. Meat from Spain, and fruit, poultry and eggs from Morocco are sold in the market.

Chief sources of the colony's revenue are port-dues, rent from crown property in the town and customs duties. Annual revenue and expenditure have fluctuated since the war but both have increased rapidly. The figures in 1953 were Revenue, £1,029,319, Expenditure, £914,261. Exports and imports have markedly increased in volume since the war but there is inevitably an excess of imports over exports. The registered labour force of Gibraltar totalled 20,500 in 1952, most of the workers being affiliated to one of the 13 trade unions. Well over half the working population, (approximately 8,500 men and 500 women) are Spanish residents who cross the frontier daily, and of the remainder 7,400 are permanent residents of Gibraltar and 350 are British expatriates. The majority are employed by Service Departments, the Colonial Government and the City Council, a much smaller number find employment in local industries. In addition to the harbour facilities the colony has an airstrip, dealing primarily with mail. Its short east-west length together with the pronounced local eddies of wind sometimes make landing hazardous. British European Airways operates a daily airmail service in the summer and five times weekly in winter, whilst a direct airmail service between Gibraltar and Tangier is operated by Gibraltar Airways. Gibraltar is also linked by road with La Linea on the Spanish mainland.

Gibraltar is thus a complex unit, and rather an anomaly. Although it has no inherent material resources, this comparatively barren rock supports a population of over 23,000, crowded into one sector; and owing to its geographical position it can claim significance out of all proportion to its size.

J.B.T.

HISTORY

There is evidence of British interest in Gibraltar as early as the seventeenth century—its value as a strategic base was discussed by Pepys—after the abandonment of Tangier in 1684. The squadron which was sent against the Bey of Algiers in 1687 was based on Gibraltar; and during the early wars against Louis XIV, when Britain and Spain were allied members of the League of Augsburg, the base was used freely by the British squadron. The accession of Philip V ended the friendly relations and Britain had either to find an alternative base or take possession of the fortress.

During the war of the Spanish Succession the combined fleets of Britain and Holland, under the command of Sir George Rooke, were instructed to capture either Cadiz or Gibraltar. When the attack on the former failed the fleets, assisted by a land force of 2,000 men under the command of Prince George of Hesse-Darmstadt, besieged Gibraltar and secured its surrender in July, 1704. The Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, formally gave Britain possession of Gibraltar and of Port Mahon in Minorca; a covering clause gave Spain preference if the possession of Gibraltar was ever alienated. The Treaties of Seville in 1729 and Vienna in 1731 in effect confirmed Britain's title to Gibraltar, but Spain never accepted the loss. In the autumn of 1704, a Franco-Spanish force, under the command of the Marquis of Villadarios, supported by a powerful French squadron, failed to take the base after a six-month siege. Again in 1720 Spain planned its reconquest, but the design of the Marquis of Leda, leading a Spanish fleet ostensibly for the relief of Ceuta, was countered by timely reinforcements from Minorca.

During the following half-century, Gibraltar served as a secure rear base to Minorca which, though vulnerable on its landward side, provided from 1708 a base for the squadrons covering Toulon. The strategic value of Gibraltar appeared less important and Britain made several proposals for its restoration to Spain. It was suggested in 1712 that Philip of Spain, in return, should accede to the Quadruple Alliance, and in the offer of 1721 that the fortress should be exchanged for Florida. But the Spanish king rejected reciprocal exchange as a basis of negotiation and again sought allies for the reconquest of Gibraltar. An unsuccessful attack was made in 1727 and after a five-month siege the Spanish forces withdrew.

In 1757, Pitt reverted to the policy of exchange, being anxious to secure Spain's friendship against France and the recovery of Minorca, which had been temporarily lost. Public opinion, however, stimulated by the heroic defence of the Fortress in 1727, valued its possession highly and this factor seems to have influenced subsequent policy.

During the Maritime war of 1778–83, when the British navy was over-extended in American and Indian waters and Minorca had been lost a second time, Gibraltar endured its severest siege, which lasted three years and seven months. The garrison, under its indomitable commander Elliot, was twice starved almost to surrender. Three times it was relieved in January, 1780 by Admiral Sir George Rodney; in April, 1781, by Admiral Darby, who found that the ordinary means of subsistence in the garrison had long been exhausted; and finally by Lord Howe in February 1783. Throughout the siege the garrison had shown great heroism and resourcefulness in defence. Elliot, who had been appointed Governor in 1777, had reported then on the ruinous condition of the fortifications, which had not been strengthened since 1727, and had asked for reinforcements and for authority to take in a reserve of supplies, but without success.

In the negotiation of the peace treaty, France offered

Martinique and Guadeloupe to Britain, proposing that Britain should return Gibraltar to Spain and that Spain should cede San Domingo to France. The Cabinet favoured the proposal but Parliament refused to discuss it. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1783, Spain yielded her claim to Gibraltar in return for Minorca and Florida.

The strategic value of Gibraltar was fully realised during the campaigns against the Directorate and Napoleon Britain, militarily unprepared for the conflict, was compelled by 1795 to withdraw from the Mediterranean, retaining Gibraltar as an outpost. The re-establishment of naval supremacy by 1798, and the victories of Cape St Vincent and Camperdown, which averted the threat of direct invasion, allowed a counter-offensive in the Mediterranean with Gibraltar supporting the thrust to Aboukir Bay. Its usefulness as a supply base became increasingly evident, particularly in 1805, and it served as an observation base countering Villeneuve's fleet. After the defeat of the French fleet, Gibraltar played a significant part, second to Lisbon, in supporting and provisioning the Peninsular Campaign. It became, with Malta and Heligoland, a point through which the "Continental System" could be successfully breached. In 1807 exports through Gibraltar amounted in value to £750,000, in 1808 to £1,370,000 and in 1812 to £2,420,000. The acquisition of Malta and later Cyprus underlined the strategic value of Gibraltar as a link in the chain of Mediterranean bases. Its importance as a commercial coal station increased dramatically with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869.

The evolution of warships and naval armament and the German challenge to British sea power towards the end of the 19th century prompted reconstruction of the Mediterranean fortresses. Gibraltar was converted into a first-class naval base with docks capable of taking the largest battleships. Anti-torpedo breakwater defences and efficient coaling yards were constructed. The work was begun in 1893 and completed before 1914. During the first World War it was particularly important as a supporting base for the Allied navies in the anti-submarine campaigns in the Atlantic and Mediterranean and as an assembly point for convoys.

By 1938, under pressure of recurrent international crises, it was recognised that the fortress was ill prepared against modern land and air attack. Steps were taken to enable the essential work of the base to continue under bombardment. Vast extensions of the underground galleries were tunnelled; by 1942, Gibraltar was equipped with underground workshops, hospitals, kitchens, accommodation for thousands of men, and subterranean roadways for tanks and lorries. Underground storage for food, fresh water, petrol and ammunition was also constructed. The debris from the excavations was used to lengthen the air-strip to 1,800 yards and to fill the sea on the exposed side of the defences. The entire fortress was protected by formidable anti-aircraft batteries.

During the second World War, Gibraltar filled in new measure its role as a naval base and, in addition, gave vital support in November 1942 to the allied invasion of North Africa, as an aircraft refuelling station. The base was directly attacked in September 1940 by French planes from Morocco; and in the critical months of 1941–42 a combined assault on the fortress seemed imminent. The civilian population had been evacuated to the United Kingdom in 1940 and their repatriation and housing became the colony's first peace problem. Under the N.A.T.O. Mediterranean Command, Gibraltar is now a base available to the Western powers. Between 1951–53 Spain agitated anew for the restoration of Gibraltar, but there is no evidence of change in British policy.

H.L.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

CONSTITUTION

The Crown colony is administered in accordance with the Gibraltar Letters Patent 1950 and the Royal Instructions dated February 28th, 1950 by a Governor, who is also the Commander-in-Chief, assisted by an Executive Council of 4 *ex-officio* and 3 unofficial members. The Executive Council was originally set up by the 1922 Letters Patent. A Legislative Council defined by an Order-in-Council of February 3rd, 1950 was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh on November 23rd of that year. It consists, under the presidency of the Governor, of 3 *ex-officio* members, 2 members nominated by the Governor (of whom at least 1 must be unofficial) and 5 elected members. Nominated and elected members hold their seats normally for 3 years. Election is by proportional representation. The franchise is given to all adult British subjects ordinarily resident in Gibraltar for a continuous period of 12 months, though provision is made for the registration of electors who may be resident in neighbouring Spanish territory during part of the qualifying period. At the first elections, held in November 1950, 7,200 votes were polled out of a total electorate of 13,500. From the 5 members elected to the Legislative Council, the Governor nominated 3 Gibraltarians to serve on the Executive Council; in the Legislative Council the two nominated members were also Gibraltarians. Reserve powers enable the Governor to legislate if he considers it expedient and upon reporting the circumstances to the Secretary of State.

The City Council. In 1830 the first Charter of Justice was given to the City and a Magistracy established. On December 1st, 1921, the creation of the City Council gave the inhabitants of Gibraltar some representation in the management of municipal affairs. The City Council was reconstituted on August 1st, 1945, when provision was made for an unofficial majority.

GOVERNMENT

Governor: Lt.-Gen. Sir HAROLD REDMAN, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Deputy Fortress Commander: Brig. G. LUCAS, C.B.E.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: H.E. The GOVERNOR.
Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the FINANCIAL SECRETARY.
Nominated Members: H. J. COELHO, (one vacancy).
Elected Members: J. A. HASSAN, M.V.O., J.P., A. R. ISOLA, Q.C., J.P., A. J. RISSO, A. W. SERFATY, J.P., J. E. ALCANTARA.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: H.E. The GOVERNOR.
Ex-Officio Members: The DEPUTY FORTRESS COMMANDER, the COLONIAL SECRETARY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the FINANCIAL SECRETARY.
Unofficial Members: J. A. HASSAN, M.V.O., J.P., H. J. COELHO, S. P. TRIAY, Q.C.
Clerk of the Council: E. H. DAVIS.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: J. D. BATES, C.V.O.
Financial Secretary: J. HAYWARD, O.B.E.
Chief Assistant Secretary: (Vacant).
Principal Auditor: K. A. W. JOHNSON.
Director of Education: Miss O. GIRALDI, O.B.E.
Director of Labour and Welfare: S. JACOB.
Attorney-General: D. W. CONROY, Q.C., T.D.

Commissioner of Lands and Works: C. McGRAIL.
Chief Medical Officer: K. EDMUNDSON.
Commissioner of Police: A. L. ABRAHAM, M.V.O.
Captain of the Port: Commdr. G. B. NASMYTH, R.N.R., F.R.G.S., F.R.MET.S., J.P.
Colonial Postmaster: E. A. CANOVAS.
Royal Navy: Rear-Admiral R. S. FOSTER-BROWN.
Royal Air Force: Air Commodore G. G. BARRETT, C.B.E.

CITY COUNCIL

Elected Members: Hon. J. A. HASSAN, M.V.O., J.P. (Chair), O. L. CHAMBERLAND (Vice-Chair.), Hon. J. E. ALCANTARA, E. J. ALVAREZ, J.P., Mrs. D. G. ELLICOT, A. MONTEGRIFFO, Hon. P. G. RUSSO, C.B.E., J.P.
Nominated Members: Dr. J. J. J. GIRALDI, O.B.E., Col. D. M. ELEY, Wing Commdr. J. B. HOLGATE, D.F.C., A.F.C., R.A.F., Capt. J. C. STOPFORD, O.B.E., R.N., C. J. GOMEZ, M.B.E.
Ex-Officio Members: Dr. K. EDMUNDSON (Chief Medical Officer).

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT OF GIBRALTAR

Chief Justice: H. J. M. FLAXMAN.
Stipendiary Magistrate: S. W. WELDON.
Attorney-General: D. W. CONROY, Q.C., T.D.
Registrar, Supreme Court: E. PIZZARELLO, I.S.O.

RELIGION

	Per cent of Population (1951 Census)
Catholic	87.9
Church of England	7.54
Church of Scotland	0.48
Methodist	0.23
Hebrew	3.01
Hindu	0.54
Other Religions	0.3

Catholic: Bishop of Gibraltar (to be appointed); St. Mary's Cathedral, Main Street.
Church of England: Bishop of Gibraltar, Rt. Rev. F. W. T. CRASKE, B.A.
Church of Scotland: (St. Andrew's Presbyterian), Gibraltar, Chaplain Rev. A. R. R. TORRIE, M.A., D.C.F.; St. Andrew's Manse, 29 Seud Hill.
Methodist: Rev. JOHN F. JACKSON; Epworth House, Prince Edward's Road.
Hebrew: Managing Board of Hebrew Community; Pres. D. BENAÏM, O.B.E.

THE PRESS

Calpense, El (*The Calpean*) (in Spanish): College Lane, Gibraltar; f. 1868; daily; Editor ARTHUR PARRAL.
Gibraltar Chronicle: 2 Library Gardens, Gibraltar; f. 1801; daily; English; Editor E. F. E. RYAN.
Gibraltar Directory and Guide Book: 27 Hospital Ramp (P.O. Box 131), Gibraltar; f. 1873; annual; Editor B. R. MILES.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Gibraltar Gazette: f. 1948; publ. by Colonial Secretariat; Fridays; circ. 500.

Gibraltar Post: 1 College Lane; London Office: 69 Fleet Street, E.C.4; Editor M. K. FEATHERSTONE.

Quarterly Official Directory of the Colony and Garrison: 2 Library Gardens; Jan., April, July, Oct.; Editor E. F. E. RYAN.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank Ltd. D.C.O.: 83/89 Irish Town; Manager G. D. THOMAS.

Crédit Foncier d'Algérie et de Tunisie: 206-210 Main Street, Gibraltar; Head Office, Paris; London Office, 62 Bishopgate, E.C.2; f. 1880; Manager (Gibraltar) HERBERT SANÉ (acting).

A. L. Galliano: 46 Main Street; est. 1855; private bank and correspondents for Midland Bank Ltd.; Partners Mrs. LUISA GALLIANO, J. J. GALLIANO, and F. L. GALLIANO.

INSURANCE

Rock Fire Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 2 Crutchett's Ramp, Gibraltar, P.O. Box 260; f. 1841; share cap £10,000; gen. res. £10,000; Chair. EDWARD B. COTTRELL, C.B.E., J.P.; Sec. ADOLPHUS J. RUSSO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Trades Unions and Trades Disputes Ordinance provides for the compulsory registration of trade unions and the appointment of a Registrar of Trade Unions.

Registrar of Trade Unions: The Director of Labour and Welfare.

TRANSPORT

The chief shipping company is:

M. H. Bland and Co. Ltd., Cloister Building, Gibraltar; f. 1810; Chair and Managing Dir Sir GEORGE GAGGERO, O.B.E., J.P.; Dirs. E. H. WATTS, J. L. CABEDO, J. J. GAGGERO; Alternate, DAN LUKE, A. R. ISOLA, J.P.; mail, passenger and cargo service between Gibraltar and Tangier; steamship agents, salvage and towage contractors, engineers and ship repairers, bunker coal suppliers, aviation, travel and insurance agents.

There is a ferry service of twin-screw motor vessels between Gibraltar and Algeiras; seven sailings daily each way except on Saturdays and Sundays. The ferry boats

GIBRALTAR

are under the direction of **Vapores Pynta de Europa:** Waterport, Gibraltar; owner CARLOS DE LAS RIVAS MONTERO.

In addition, many long distance liners call at Gibraltar.

AIR TRANSPORT

Gibraltar Airways Ltd.: Cloister Building; also Bland House, Tangier; f. 1947, services between Gibraltar and Tangier twice daily; aircraft: DC3 Pionairs; Chair. Sir GEORGE GAGGERO, O.B.E., J.P.; Deputy Chair. LORD AMHERST, M.C.; Dirs. J. L. CABEDO, M.A., A. CARO, J. J. GAGGERO, A. C. PING.

The following airlines have branch offices in Cloister Building:

British European Airways Corporation (B.E.A.C.).

Hunting-Clan Air Transport.

Malta Airlines, The.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 15 years. There are (Jan. 1956) six secondary, one technical and 16 primary and infant schools with a total of 3,417 pupils. There is a fully representative Board of Education which is responsible for all schools.

Board of Education: Chair. W. A. GRACE, M.A. (Director of Education); Members. Rt. Rev. R. FITZGERALD, D.D. (Roman Catholic Bishop); Very Rev. H. M. LLOYD, M.A. (Dean of Gibraltar); D. BENAÏM, O.B.E. (Pres., Managing Board, Hebrew Community); The Command Education Officers (Navy and Army); CHARLES GAGGERO, O.B.E., MANUEL GARRO, B.A.; Sec. Miss O. GIRALDI, O.B.E.

LEARNED SOCIETY

Calpe Institute, The: Main Street; f. 1944; British Council Centre to foster cultural, educational and recreational facilities in Gibraltar; Pres. H.E. The GOVERNOR; British Council Rep W. G. INGHAM; Librarian Miss M. R. IMOSI; Hon. Accountant J. A. D. BARTON.

MUSEUM

Gibraltar Museum: Ordnance House, Bomb House Lane, founded 1930; controlled by a Committee of Management comprised of members of the Navy, Army and civil community; the Museum contains an important collection of pottery from Ur of the Chaldees and exhibits of local archaeological and geological interest. Curator M. McEWEN.

MALTA

GEOGRAPHICAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY

THERE are five separate islands forming what might be described as a "Maltese archipelago"; Malta itself (95 square miles), Gozo (26 square miles), Comino (1 square mile) and two uninhabited islets, Cominotto and Filfla. Gozo is situated seven miles to the north-west of Malta, with Comino between. The whole group lies some 60 miles off the southern coast of Sicily, to which it is connected by a submarine ridge; and the nearest African coast (in Tunisia) is about 180 miles distant and that of Tripolitania (due south) about 220 miles.

Structure. Malta and Gozo have a simple geological structure, which consists essentially of almost horizontal beds of limestone (mainly Miocene in age), separated by a layer of blue clay. The upper limestone bed is resistant, but has been worn away in many areas, and now forms a capping only in the north-west. The blue clay series is important in that it is impervious and consequently, at its junction with the porous upper limestone just mentioned there is a water-table that gives rise to a number of springs. Below the blue clay lies a second series of porous limestone, and this continues below sea level. Hydrostatic pressure from sea water acting through the rock produces a second and main water-table at sea level—a matter of considerable importance to the islands. Since much of the rock surface is permeable, there is little surface water on the islands, and supplies for agriculture must be sought in wells, occasional springs, or artificial cisterns. As however the lower limestone is also porous to sea water, undue lowering of the main water-table by excessive consumption in wells allows inflow from the Mediterranean, and well-water becomes contaminated. This has now become a serious problem in parts of Malta where demands for water are greatest—e.g. round Valletta—and from time to time suggestions have been put forward that sewage effluent should be used for agriculture.

The whole rock structure is very slightly tilted, producing a somewhat high and bold coastline in the west, with frequent cliffs, that are succeeded immediately inland by a range of low hills. From the highest point (786 ft.) there is a gradual drop to a more low-lying coastline on the east. Fracturing of the rocks followed by local subsidence has produced a number of depressions or valleys, several of which, partly occupied by the sea, produce deep water harbours, the largest of which is the remarkable Grand Harbour of Valletta.

Climate. Climatically, Malta experiences the normal Mediterranean régime of hot, almost rainless summers, and rainy, generally mild winters. Annual rainfall averages 20 inches, with January, February the wettest months. No month is quite without rain, and in winter downpours of considerable intensity occur, with sleet or even a few snowflakes—though the coldest month has an average temperature of 53°. Summer temperatures vary between 78° and 88° F., and an unpleasant feature of this season is high humidity near the coasts. Another drawback is exposure to the sirocco—a scorching, dust-laden wind from North Africa—but in the main, the climate of the islands is genial and very similar to that of lowland Italy.

Though the islands are fairly low-lying, their surface is surprisingly broken, with soil occurring mainly as dis-

continuous patches or strips, interspersed with areas of bare limestone rock. Terracing is practised on a very considerable scale, giving much of Malta (especially in the centre and south) the aspect of a series of low walls. Fields are small, and often totally enclosed, so that the principal open spaces are now those used as airfields.

Agriculture. A wide range of Mediterranean crops is grown, some for local consumption, some for export. Wheat, barley and vines are in the first category: vegetables (especially potatoes and tomatoes) and fruit are exported. Malta, lying farther south even than some parts of North Africa, has a rapid growing season, hence early vegetables are produced for sale at high prices in Britain. There is a small wine industry, but quality is far from outstanding.

Pasture is not widespread, and dairy cattle are few; but goats are more numerous—though their milk can be the carrier of "Malta fever", a moderately severe disease which is endemic to the island. There is some fishing, but mainly because of the deep water that surrounds the islands on all but the north-east side, this activity is less significant than might be expected.

Economy. The islands possess few industrial raw materials, but there is a home lace industry catering for foreign buyers. The economy of Malta is however overwhelmingly influenced by the presence of British garrisons—chiefly the main Naval base at Valletta, but also large Army, Air Force and Fleet Air Arm stations. Over 20,000 Maltese work in the Naval Dockyards, and the presence of Servicemen with their families provides a source of livelihood for many Maltese in catering and associated activities.

The Maltese islands are in consequence far from being self-sufficient in food, and there are considerable imports of wheat, flour, tinned foods, meat and wine. Of recent years the value of imports has been five to ten times that of exports but this figure is partially misleading in view of the presence of the non-Maltese garrisons. Nevertheless, there is a considerable economic problem confronting the island—that of maintaining a rapidly growing native population upon markedly restricted resources.

Population. In 1955 Malta had a total (Maltese) population of some 330,000 giving a density of nearly 3,500 to the square mile. Birth-rates average 25.30 per thousand, and death-rates 20 per thousand, giving an annual excess of 8,000 births. Already water-supplies are severely strained, and the problem of supporting this expanding population has become a major issue. Some emigration takes place to the Americas (chiefly the U.S.A.) and to Australia, and there are also colonies of Maltese in some Mediterranean towns, especially Alexandria and Tripoli. A strongly developed family sense among many Maltese tends sometimes to inhibit emigration, or leads to temporary emigration only. The acute demographic and financial difficulties of Malta have recently led to a serious proposition that Malta should be more closely linked to the United Kingdom, possibly under the administration of the Home Office more or less like an English county and at the time of writing this question is under discussion in London.

Ethnically, the Maltese population is said to be of Punic origin—i.e., to derive from Tunis and Algiers, the ancient Carthage—but there are many other racial elements, mainly from Italy and other Mediterranean countries. The Maltese language is most probably of Semitic origin,

having certain affinities to Arabic, but also possesses some loan-words from Italian. Until 1934 Italian was an official language. In religion, the island is strongly Roman Catholic, and religious influence on culture, daily life and political activities is considerable.

W.B.F.

HISTORY

On September 5th, 1800, the French, then in occupation of Malta, surrendered to General Pigot. They were compelled to do so by the combination of a Maltese revolt and blockade of the island by British and Neapolitan squadrons. The Knights of St. John, to whom the island had been granted in full sovereignty by Charles V in 1530, had retained control until June 1798, when the Knights of the Order had surrendered the fortress to Napoleon's armies. The French might have gained the loyalty of the Maltese, but for their anti-clerical policy, against which the people revolted in September 1798, in January 1799 they petitioned Nelson to give them British protection and assistance in ousting the French, they also invited Captain John Ball, in command of the blockading squadron, to preside in their national assembly, and petitioned the King of Naples, to whom sovereignty of the island had reverted on the fall of the Order, to transfer possession of Malta to Britain. With the capitulation of the French in Valletta, however, the Maltese understood that sovereignty reverted to the Maltese people, and that they freely offered it to Britain under certain conditions, which they interpreted to include the grant of a representative legislative assembly. From this derives the political opposition to the constitutions they received from Britain in the 19th and early 20th centuries. By Article X of the Treaty of Amiens (1802) Britain returned the island to the Knights of St. John, whose Grand Master was then Czar Paul I; but as suspicion of France remained, forces were retained in the island and when hostilities were resumed Malta served as a British base. In 1813 Sir Thomas Maitland was appointed Governor. Britain's possession of Malta was confirmed at the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

The Crown colony was administered during the 19th century by military governors, except during the few years (1847-51) of Richard More O'Ferrall's appointment. In 1835, a nominated Advisory Council was appointed, 2 of whose 7 members were Maltese. A partly elected Legislative Council was granted by Letters Patent on May 11th, 1849, of its 18 members, 8 were to be elected; of the official members 5 were to be Maltese. The Maltese, who from 1832 had been agitating for a fully representative national assembly, continued their agitation at the council meetings, causing recurrent crises by bloc resignation. By Letters Patent dated December 12th, 1887, they were granted a majority of 14 in a council of 20 members, three of the elected members were included in the executive council. The tension between the Maltese and the Government did not diminish and gradually the opposition in the Council was controlled by rescinding substantial parts of the Constitution. On 3rd June 1903, the 1887 Constitution was replaced by the political system of 1849.

During the first World War, the Maltese remained deeply loyal to Britain. Squadrons of the allied navies conducted their anti-submarine offensive from the base at Valletta. Malta was of value also as a military transit camp and supply base. After the war, distressed economic conditions and political discontent produced disorder and rioting. The island was granted a large measure of self-government in 1921, but again in the years which followed the political powers granted to the Maltese were gradually revoked owing to recurrent domestic political crises. Twice the constitution was suspended, in 1930 owing to a deadlock

on religious policy and in 1933 as a result of the pro-Italian sympathies of the Maltese ministry. In 1936 self-government was withdrawn and full authority re-invested in the Governor. The subsequent demonstrations of discontent were met by renewed efforts from the central Government to solve Malta's political dilemma. That of an island which cannot be economically or financially self-sufficient, which has become an important strategic base and which has a politically conscious civilian population. Letters Patent of February 14th 1939 re-established representative government with a partly elected Legislative Council (10 elected, 8 official and 2 nominated members); the Executive Council was to be composed of 5 official and 2 or more nominated unofficial members. The outbreak of the second World War postponed further constitutional development. During the war, and in particular during the siege and aerial bombardment of their island, the Maltese served again with loyalty and heroism. The island was awarded the George Cross in April 1942; and in 1943 the Maltese were promised the restoration of self government. The Current Letters Patent came into force in 1947.

The Maltese have not accepted the present Constitution as final. Their government's proposal, in 1953, for the transfer of Maltese affairs from the Colonial Office to the Commonwealth Relations Office with demands for eventual dominion status were answered by the Colonial Secretary's counter-proposal that Malta should come within the jurisdiction of the Home Office. Negotiations between the two governments were re-opened in 1955 and in October a round-table conference was held in Valletta. The Maltese Government proposed integration with the United Kingdom, involving the representation of Malta at Westminster by three M.P.s elected in exactly the same way as United Kingdom M.P.s. The conference recommended British approval of this proposal, subject to its prior acceptance by the Maltese people. It was also suggested that the authority of the Maltese Parliament should be extended to all matters other than defence and foreign affairs. Responsibility for Maltese affairs in London should be transferred to the Home Secretary, who should have a representative in Malta. Important issues should be dealt with by advisory committees in Malta and London.

A referendum on these issues was held in Malta in February, 1956 and the integration proposals secured the support of about 75 per cent of those who voted.

Malta's position in the Mediterranean has made it important in both European and Middle East strategy. The magnificent harbour at Valletta is protected by massive fortifications built by the Knights of St. John against Saracen attack. Malta is the base of the Mediterranean fleet, its naval dockyard the main industry of the island, it is an important coaling station for merchantmen and an entrepôt of trade in transit. At the outbreak of the second World War it was ill-prepared in air defence and the exploits of the three Gladiators based on the island in 1939 are now part of the island's history. In 1952 the North Atlantic Council announced the formation of an Allied Mediterranean Command, subordinate to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, with its headquarters at Malta. Even in the atomic age the island's strategic importance is maintained.

H.L.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

THE MALTESE ISLANDS form a group in the Mediterranean Sea. The length of Malta is about 17 miles by 9 miles in breadth. Its area is 94·876 square miles; that of Gozo 25·899 square miles, and that of Comino about 1 square mile. The whole group covers about half the area of the Isle of Man.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

The island is highly cultivated. Besides the products for home consumption, early potatoes, onions, cumin seed, and oranges are exported. The chief manufactured goods exported are buttons, gloves, and smoking pipes.

A large number of the inhabitants are employed in connection with the trade of Valletta as a coaling station and port of call.

The capital, Valletta, has a population of 19,145 (estimated, December 31st, 1954), and its suburb, Floriana, 5,817. The population of the "Three Cities" is: Senglea, 4,367; Cospicua, 8,345; Vittoriosa, 3,710. The former capital, Mdina, has, with its suburb Rabat, a population of 14,880.

Victoria, the chief town of Gozo, has 6,512 inhabitants.

POPULATION, EXCLUDING SERVICE PERSONNEL (Est. Dec. 31st, 1954)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Malta	139,553	148,470	288,023
Gozo and Comino	13,413	14,516	27,929
TOTAL POPULATION	152,966	162,986	315,952

FINANCE

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
	£	£
1938-39	1,343,014	1,353,761
1944-45	3,379,902(a)	3,693,034
1945-46	4,007,473	3,362,380
1946-47	4,890,747(b)	4,540,262
1947-48	5,233,878(c)	4,739,082
1948-49	5,309,097(d)	4,969,037
1949-50	5,557,243	5,910,628
1950-51	5,720,191	5,802,106
1951-52	6,146,661	7,211,766
1952-53	7,851,465	7,217,268
1953-54	7,695,372	7,204,909
1954-55	8,202,216	8,374,927

Includes grants by H.M. Government in aid of administration: (a) £154,500; for commodity subsidies. (b) £900,000; (c) £450,000; (d) £300,000.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORTS

YEAR	FROM U K.	OTHER COMMONW'LTH COUNTRIES	FOREIGN COUNTRIES	TOTAL	BULLION AND SPECIE
	£	£	£	£	£
1939	1,190,327	373,867	2,575,855	4,140,049	27,416
1946	6,628,774	1,911,523	4,413,116	12,953,413	72,906
1947	6,771,271	1,707,168	5,912,293	14,390,732	25,154
1948	7,579,290	1,917,741	6,680,583	16,177,614	34,721
1949	6,970,447	2,190,314	6,150,992	15,311,753	51,388
1950	7,058,159	3,167,951	6,532,722	16,759,832	72,700
1951	8,562,189	1,504,506	9,575,510	19,642,205	58,077
1952	8,239,735	2,049,817	10,066,464	20,356,016	100,222
1953	7,371,949	2,447,902	10,351,655	20,171,506	79,512
1954	7,437,262	2,544,066	10,330,838	20,312,166	95,239

EXPORTS

YEAR	To U.K.	OTHER COMMONW'LTH COUNTRIES	FOREIGN	SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT STORES	TOTAL	BULLION AND SPECIE
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1939. .	142,254	13,894	503,494	—	659,642	170
1945. .	37,545	2,530	114,036	446,463	600,574	2,500
1946. .	101,214	18,869	130,261	457,114	707,458	—
1947. .	289,886	47,046	244,111	425,677	1,006,720	—
1948. .	263,058	88,082	401,027	504,651	1,256,818	360
1949. .	202,080	33,610	309,509	492,302	1,037,501	—
1950. .	477,252	122,982	507,381	554,595	1,661,210	450
1951. .	353,175	217,107	663,706	663,706	2,086,876	955
1952. .	438,710	109,729	703,962	2,127,782	3,380,183	619
1953. .	439,425	156,975	460,625	1,799,755	2,856,780	—
1954. .	372,409	118,654	784,547	1,603,799	2,879,389	—

TRANSPORT

STEAM SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED
(tons)

YEAR	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	With Cargo	In Ballast	With Cargo	In Ballast
1946 British . .	315,542	94,284	190,692	222,109
Foreign . .	215,829	67,801	166,327	116,840
1947 British . .	451,626	273,958	111,254	531,325
Foreign . .	315,649	236,928	93,786	487,932
1948 British . .	418,914	278,099	133,306	563,707
Foreign . .	526,711	329,466	248,090	608,087
1949 British . .	570,584	295,200	570,562	293,184
Foreign . .	612,884	263,308	599,896	276,296
1950 British . .	466,556	461,297	479,761	449,669
Foreign . .	672,044	373,083	700,345	345,502
1951 British . .	489,273	471,252	406,036	542,313
Foreign . .	639,959	459,171	454,897	638,386
1952 British . .	525,713	614,839	391,767	757,730
Foreign . .	712,857	398,608	367,484	735,220
1953 British . .	608,788	604,755	282,420	933,418
Foreign . .	889,954	489,045	433,852	954,484
1954 British . .	556,074	518,950	219,466	854,746
Foreign . .	787,988	400,060	374,157	908,529

Source: Malta Government Office, Malta House, London

THE CONSTITUTION

A Council of Government, appointed by the Governor, was granted in 1835; a Council of Government, partly elected, was constituted by Letters Patent in 1849 and reconstituted in 1887, the Letters Patent being amended in 1898 and 1903. Under further Letters Patent of April 1921 the Council of Government gave place to a Legislature composed of two Houses, a Senate and a Legislative Assembly.

SUSPENSION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution was suspended by the Governor from 1930 until 1932, and again suspended in November 1933, the Senate and Legislative Assembly being dissolved and the Government dismissed. The reason given for this suspension was, in the first case, clerical interference in State affairs, and, in the second, that the Nationalist Government were evading the provisions of the Letters Patent, chiefly by encouraging the teaching of Italian

in the elementary schools and enforcing it as a subject for civil service examinations. Excessive public expenditure was also alleged.

During this suspension of the Constitution the Governor assumed full powers. He was assisted by a Nominated Council, and was directly responsible to the Colonial Office.

The continued suspension of the Constitution was challenged in unsuccessful cases before the Maltese Courts. Appeal made to the Privy Council was cut short by the passing of an Act of Parliament.

THE 1936 LETTERS PATENT

The Constitution was finally revoked by Letters Patent dated August 12th, 1936, and promulgated in Malta on September 2nd, 1936. They provide for an Executive Council consisting of five *ex-officio* members (the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser, the Treasury Counsel, the Treasurer and the Secretary to the Government), and not less than three members nominated by the Governor.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE 1939 LETTERS PATENT

The Letters Patent, dated February 14th, 1939, which came into operation on July 21st, 1939, and the instructions to the Governor dated July 25th, 1939, provide for an Executive Council consisting of five *ex-officio* members (Lieutenant-Governor, Legal Secretary, Attorney-General, Treasurer, Secretary to the Government), and of such nominated members as the Governor may appoint. They also provide for a Council of Government composed of the five *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council, three official members, two unofficial members, nominated by the Governor, and ten elected members.

THE 1947 LETTERS PATENT

New Letters Patent came into force in September 1947 and provide a form of government which in its dyarchical structure is unique in colonial constitutions. The Imperial Government, represented by the Governor, retains legislative authority on matters dealing with the defence of the colony, the three Services, immigration, currency, treaties and foreign relations. He is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of the Maltese Prime Minister and other ministers, by a Nominated Council of the Lieut-Governor the Legal Secretary and the 3 senior officers of the three Services; and by a Privy Council of the Executive and Nominated Councils sitting together. A Maltese Legislative Assembly of 40 members is elected by universal suffrage on a system of proportional representation, and legislates for the "peace, order and good government of Malta". Elections were held on October 25th, 1947 and the new legislature was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester on November 10th, 1947.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

According to the Letters Patent, the English language and the Maltese language are the official languages of administration, and the latter of all Courts of Law. Provision has been made by Ordinance for the use of the English language in any proceedings where a party or an accused person is not Maltese-speaking. If the proceedings cannot be followed in English they are translated by an interpreter.

English and Maltese are the languages of instruction and study in elementary as well as in secondary schools. In the secondary schools and the university Italian is on the same footing as any other foreign language.

Maltese is the language of general intercourse in the Islands.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE GOVERNOR

H.E. Major-General Sir ROBERT EDWARD LAYCOCK,
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (1954).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: D. MINTOFF, B.Sc.,
B.E. and A., M.A. (Oxon.), A. and C.E.

Minister of Works and Reconstruction: JOSEPH ELLUL
MERCER.

Minister of Emigration and Labour: E. C. TABONE.

Minister of Education: Miss AGATHA BARBARA

Minister of Industry and Commerce: F. BONACI.

Minister of Health and Social Services: A. V. HYZLER, M.D.,

Minister of Justice: JOS. CASSAR, LL.D., B.A.

Minister of Posts and Agriculture: J. J. COLE.

NOMINATED COUNCIL

The Governor.

Lieutenant-Governor: TRAFFORD SMITH, C.M.G. (*ex-officio*).

Legal Secretary: A. M. I. AUSTIN (*ex-officio*).

Air Officer Commanding, R.A.F.: Air Vice-Marshal V.
REYNOLDS, C.B.E.

General Officer Commanding, Garrison: Major-Gen. B.
DAUNT, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Flag Officer: Rear-Admiral J. F. SALTER, D.S.O.

Clerk to the Council: Lieut-Colonel V. G. VELLA, C.V.O.,
O.B.E., E.D.

The Privy Council consists of the Executive Council and Nominated Council sitting together.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 40 members, five representing each of the eight electoral divisions.

Speaker: N. LAIVIERA.

Clerk to Legislative Assembly: V. A. DILLON, M.B.E.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Attorney General: Prof. ANTH. J. MAMO, O.B.E., LL.D., B.A.

Commissioner for Gozo: E. G. MONTANARO

Commissioner of Inland Revenue: Notary V. GATT, LL.D.

Commissioner of Police: G. CACHIA, L.P.

Secretary to the Prime Minister: CARMEL THAKE, C.B.E.

Electoral Registrar and Principal Electoral Officer: C. A.
GILBERT.

Comptroller of Industrial Organisations: M. GAUCI.

Controller of Fisheries: J. AXIAK.

Postmaster-General: A. C. CROCKFORD.

**Public Relations Officer and Officer-in-Charge Tourist
Bureau:** A. A. CASTILLO.

Auditor: E. FIORINI LOWELL

Chief Govt. Medical Officer: Prof. J. GALEA, M.B.E., M.D.,
D.P.H.

Treasurer: E. CUSCHIERI, C.B.E.

Statistician: A. WIRTH.

Manager of Water and Electricity: A. A. FALZON, O.P.E.

Collector of Customs: A. CAMILLERI

Directors of Departments: J. P. VASSALLO (Education),
(Vacant) (Emigration), S. Mizzi (Trade and Industry),
Major F. E. AMATO GAUCI, M.B.E., B.Sc. (Labour), J.
ZAMMIT (Printing Office), G. J. RANSLEY (Prisons), J.
MIFSUD (Public Lotto), Dr. J. SCICLUNA, LL.D. (Public
Registry), S. MANGION, A. and C.E. (Public Works),
J. G. BORG CARDONA (Social Welfare), R. BIASINI
(Agriculture).

REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Commissioner-General in London: EDWARD ELLUL, 39
St. James's Street, S.W.1

Commissioner for Malta in Australia: Capt G. STIVALA,
O.B.E., 108 Queen Street, Melbourne.

POLITICAL PARTIES

STATE OF PARTIES IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(after General Election of February 26th-28th, 1955)

Malta Labour Party	23
Nationalist Party	17
Progressive Constitutional Party	0

—
40

Malta Labour Party: proposes that Malta should become an integral part of the British Isles, with representatives in the British Parliament, but retaining her own Legislative Assembly. This process would take place over

THE MIDDLE EAST,

a period of 20 years. The full rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic Church would be safeguarded. Leader DOMINIC MINTOFF.

Nationalist Party: advocates Dominion status for Malta. Leader Dr. G. BORG OLIVIER.

Progressive Constitutional Party (P.C.P.): Central Office: 4 St. Paul Street, Valletta; f. 1953 when it broke away from the Constitutional Party. The P.C.P. stands to maintain Malta's autonomy, working hand in hand with Britain and the Commonwealth. It aims at the curtailment of Reserved Matters in the Constitution and underlines the need for long-term financial aid for the economic and social development of the islands. Any constitutional agreement reached with the British Government would be subject to the maintenance of Maltese rights embodied in the Declaration of Rights of 1802. Leader Hon MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E.; Hon. Sec. ANTHONY MONTANARO.

Workers' Party: is prepared to work for the transfer of Malta's affairs to the Home Office or the Commonwealth Relations Office, whichever may be more favourable. The party did not contest the 1955 elections. Leader Sir PAUL BOFFA

JUDICIAL BENCH

Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal: His Hon. Mr. Justice Sir L. A. CAMILLERI, LL.D.

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice A. J. MONTANARO-GAUCI, C.B.E., K.M., LL.D.

The Hon. Mr. Justice W. H. HARDING, LL.D., B.LITT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice T. E. GOUDER, LL.D.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. V. CAMILLERI, LL.D.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. CARUANA COLOMBO, LL.D., B.LITT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice A. MAGRI, LL.D., B.LITT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice J. FLORES, LL.D., B.L.

Registrar, Superior Courts: Dr. G. VELLA, LL.D.

Registrar, Courts of Judicial Police: Dr. L. PACE, LL.D.

Registrar, Courts of Gozo: Dr. V. BORG GRECH, LL.D.

RELIGION

The great majority of the population profess the Roman Catholic faith

Archbishop of Malta: His Grace Mgr. M. GONZI, K.B.E., D.D., B.LITT., J.C.D., G.C.O.J.

Vicar-General: His Lordship Mgr. E. GALEA, D.D., B.LITT., J.C.D., K.O.J., Titular Bishop of Tralles in Asia

Bishop of Gozo: His Lordship Mgr. J. PACE, S.T.H.D., J.C.D., PH.D., K.O.J.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Il-Berqa: 341 St. Paul Street, Valletta; f. 1932; national Maltese; Editor A. ZAMMIT.

Bulletin, The: Lux Press, St. Joseph Road, Hamrun; f. 1944; Editor ANTHONY MICALLEF.

Times of Malta: 341 St. Paul Street, Valletta, f. 1935; national English; Editor T. W. HEDLEY.

MALTA

BI-WEEKLIES

Lehen is-Sewwa: St. Joseph Institute, Hamrun; London Agents African and Colonial Press Agency, Ltd., 8 Red Lion Square, W.C.1; f. 1928; Maltese organ of Catholic Action; Wed. and Sat., Editor Rev. Fr. S. BARTOLI GALEA, LIC.D.

Lloyd Maltese: 166 Brighella Street, Hamrun, f. 1840, English, Maltese, official organ for the activities of the Chamber of Commerce, Editor M. B. FLERY.

Malta Government Gazette: Govt. Printing Office, Valletta; f. 1813, Tues. and Frid.

Is-Sebh: Mayfair House, Old Bakery Street, Valletta; f. 1954, organ of the Labour Party under the leadership of Mr. MINTOFF, Editor MICALLEF STAFRACE

WEEKLIES

Patria: Universal Press, Gzira, f. 1947, organ of the Nationalist Party under the leadership of Dr. BORG OLIVIER, Editor Not. PH. SALIBA, LL.D.

Sunday Times of Malta: 341 St. Paul Street, Valletta, national English, Editor The Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E.

Torch, The: Mayfair House, Old Bakery Street, Valletta; f. 1944; official organ of the General Workers' Union; Editor R. G. MILLER, M.B.E.; circ. 8,000

FORTNIGHTLIES

Forward-Il Quddiem: 341 St. Paul Street, Valletta; f. 1955; official organ of the Constitutional Party under the leadership of the Hon. MABEL STRICKLAND, O.B.E.

Gannett: St. Joseph Road, Hamrun, f. 1945, humorous, Editor C. SATARIANO

Ghawdex: St. Joseph Street, Hamrun, f. 1945, Maltese organ of the Church in Gozo, Editor Fr. A. XERRI.

MONTHLIES

Commercial Courier: The Exchange, Kingsway, Valletta; f. 1947; organ of The Malta Chamber of Commerce, Editor S. NICHOLAS VIRTU.

Journal of the Federation of Malta Industries: 67 South Street, Valletta, f. 1948, Editor C. ZAMMIT MARMARA, M.B.E.

Melita Christi: St. Joseph Institute, Hamrun, Editor Rev. Fr. E. GALEA BALZAN

Retailer, The: St. Joseph Street, Hamrun; f. 1949, organ of the General Retailers' Union, Editor A. AQUILINA.

Teacher, The: St. Joseph Institute, Hamrun, official organ of Malta Union of Teachers, Editor P. MICELI

QUARTERLIES

Il-Malti: St. Joseph Institute, Hamrun, f. 1924, organ of the Assn. of Maltese Writers, Editor Chev. Dr. Jos. GALEA, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Lehen il-Malti: St. Joseph Road, Hamrun; f. 1931, Maltese literary, Editor Prof. J. AQUILINA, LL.D., B.A., PH.D.

FINANCE

BANKING

National Bank of Malta: Exchange Buildings, Valletta; incorporating, in 1946, the Anglo-Maltese Bank (f. 1808) and the Bank of Malta (f. 1812); p.u. cap. £1,000,000; brs. in important centres of Malta and

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Gozo; correspondents throughout the world; Gen. Manager S. M. DEMARIA; Manager E. MONTANARO-GAUCI.

Sciclunas Bank: Palace Square, Valletta; affiliated with the National Bank of Malta; f. 1830; Manager CHAS. J. LOWELL.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: 233 Kingsway, Valletta; Manager W. G. WHICKER; 10 brs.

Commercial Exchange Bank: 58 Merchants Street, Valletta; est. 1880; Managers W. COPPINI and J. COPPINI.

B. Tagliaferro and Sons: 106 St. John Square, Valletta; est. 1812; Managing Dir. CHARLES SANT FOURNIER.

COMMERCE

Federation of Malta Industries: 67 South Street, Valletta; f. 1946; 165 mems.; Pres. C. ZAMMIT MARMARA; Hon. Sec. JOS. CASSAR.

Malta Chamber of Commerce, The: Exchange Buildings, Valletta; f. 1848; 697 mems. (July 1955), Pres. LOUIS VELLA; Hon. Sec. FREDERICK DARMANIN.

Malta Trade Fair Corporation: 87 Old Mint Street, Valletta; f. 1952; Pres. ANTH. GRIXTI; Gen. Sec. E. G. SOLER.

TRANSPORT

Malta Airlines, The: Head Office: 285 Kingsway, Valletta; comprises Malta Airways Co. Ltd. and Air Malta Co. Ltd., in association with B.E.A.; services to Catania-Naples - Rome - Nice ^{and} London - Tripoli - Benghazi - Cairo; Chair. and Managing Dir. Lt.-Col. R. STRICKLAND, T.D.; Managing Dir. L. DE GIORGIO; Gen. Manager J. T. CROSSEY.

OTHER AIRLINES

British European Airways (B.E.A.) and British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.) have branch offices at the Phoenicia Hotel, The Mall, Valletta and at 285 Kingsway, Valletta.

HEALTH

There are 8 hospitals in Malta and 6 in Gozo, with a total of 2,625 and 484 beds respectively; there are also 43 District Medical Officers and 38 Health Visitors.

EDUCATION

Elementary education is compulsory in Malta and is carried on mainly in free Government Schools, which are Roman Catholic. There are 112 Primary and 6 Secondary Government Schools and 72 private schools (of all kinds).

LIBRARIES

Gozo Public Library: Vajringa Street, Victoria, Gozo; f. 1853; 20,872 vols.; amalgamated with the Royal Malta Library 1948; Junior Librarian PAUL M. CASSAR.

Royal Malta Library: Valletta; f. 1555; Librarian HANNIBAL P. SCICLUNA, M.B.E., HON.M.A. (OXON), F.S.A., L.P.

Royal University Library: Valletta; 26,000 vols.; Librarian J. CASSAR PYLLICINO, A.L.A.; Asst. Librarian S. ELLUL.

MUSEUM

Museum: Valletta; f. 1905; Dir. Capt. CHARLES ZAMMIT.

UNIVERSITY

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF MALTA

ST. PAUL STREET, VALLETTA

Founded by Pope Clement VIII in 1592; raised to University status by decree of Grand Master Pinto in 1769.

Chancellor: H.E. The GOVERNOR.

Vice-Chancellor and Rector Magnificus: Dr. J. A. MANCHÉ, M.D., B SC.

Secretary: A. CAMILLERI.

Registrar: L. M. PACE.

Finance Officer: G. SOLER.

Library (*see above*)

Number of teaching staff 63, including 29 professors

Number of students 390.

DEANS

Faculty of Arts: Prof. JOSEPH AQUILINA

Faculty of Science: Prof. PHILIP FARRUGIA

Faculty of Engineering and Architecture: Prof. J. TERRENI.

Faculty of Medicine: Prof. G. P. XUEREB.

Faculty of Laws: Prof. VICTOR CARUANA.

Faculty of Theology: Prof. SERAPHIM M. ZARB

CYPRUS

GEOGRAPHICAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY

THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS, some 3,572 sq. miles in area, is situated in the north-eastern corner of the Mediterranean Sea, closest to Turkey (which is easily visible from its northern coast), but also under 100 miles from the Syrian coast. Its greatest length, including the long, narrow peninsula of Cape Andreas, is 140 miles.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Cyprus owes its peculiar shape to the occurrence of two ridges that were once part of two much greater arcs running from the mainland of Asia westwards towards Crete. The greater part of these arcs has disappeared, but remnants are found in Cyprus and on the eastern mainland, where they form the Amanus Range of Turkey. In Cyprus the arcs are visible as two mountain systems—the Kyrenia Range of the north, and the much larger and imposing Troödos Massif in the centre. Between the two mountain systems lies a flat lowland, open to the sea in the east and west and spoken of as the Mesaoria. Here also lies the chief town, Nicosia.

The mountain ranges are actually very different in structure and appearance. The Kyrenia Range is a single narrow fold of limestone, with occasional deposits of marble, and its maximum height is 3,000 ft. As it is mainly porous rock, rainfall soon seeps below ground, and so its appearance is rather arid, but very picturesque, with white crags and isolated pinnacles. The soil cover is thin. The Troödos, on the other hand, has been affected by folding in two separate directions, so that the whole area has been fragmented, and large quantities of molten igneous rock have forced their way to the surface from the interior of the earth, giving rise to a great dome that reaches 6,000 ft. above sea-level. As it is impervious to water, there are some surface streams, rounder outlines, a thicker soil, especially on the lower slopes, and a covering of pine forest.

CLIMATE

The climate in Cyprus is strongly "Mediterranean" in character, with the usual hot dry summers and warm, wet winters. As an island with high mountains, Cyprus receives a fair amount of moisture, and up to 40 in. of rain falls in the mountains, with the minimum of 12 to 15 in. in the Mesaoria. Frost does not occur on the coast, but may be sharp in the higher districts, and snow can fall fairly heavily in regions over 3,000 ft. in altitude. In summer, despite the nearness of the sea, temperatures are surprisingly high, and the Mesaoria in particular can experience over 100° F. A feature of minor importance is the tendency for small depressions to form over the island, giving a slightly greater degree of changeability in weather than is experienced elsewhere in the Middle East.

Relatively abundant rainfall together with high average temperatures were in the past responsible for a heavy incidence of malaria in the island. After the second World War, however, an energetic campaign was waged against mosquitoes, and Cyprus is now entirely free from the disease.

ECONOMIC LIFE

The presence of the Troödos Massif has had important effects on economic life. In the first place, the occurrence of surface streams offers scope for small-scale irrigation

projects—the building of small dams and storage basins—which have been greatly extended within the last twenty years. Secondly, the deep soil, rich in iron and other mineral salts, that weathers from the igneous rocks, provides excellent conditions for the growing of carobs, specialised seed stocks, tobacco and vines. Thirdly, among the igneous rocks of the Troödos occur deposits of copper (whence the name of Cyprus—from *cuprum*), iron, asbestos and chromium, all of which are commercially exploited. In addition, the contact of molten rocks with other strata has produced special deposits: marble, greatly used in building and sculpture, and coloured earths, amber and green, which are exported for use as pigments. Finally, the cool summer climate of the mountains, together with a pleasant wooded countryside, considerable natural beauty, and many monuments of historical interest, have fostered the growth of a tourist traffic that now draws visitors from adjacent countries. This in turn provides a market for the embroidery work in linen and silk that is carried on by many women as a home occupation.

Easy accessibility by sea has also led to the growth of another curious but important industry—the making of buttons from vegetable ivory imported from Africa. Other Cypriot products—gypsum, marble, tobacco, wine, and mules—can reach outside markets unusually cheaply. In Haifa, for example, gypsum from Cyprus is cheaper than the home-produced article, and Cypriot wine can undersell that of France. In the past, access by sea was something of a disadvantage, as pirates abounded, particularly off the coast of Asia Minor. Hence many villages are not placed on the sea-coast, as would be expected, but lie some distance inland, on defensible sites in hills. One result of this is that the fishing industry, though active, is less developed than might be expected in an island.

The economy of Cyprus is based on its unusually diversified agricultural industry. The main activity is the cultivation of grain cereals in the fertile central plain. A variety of other crops, potatoes, grapes, cotton, fruit, olives, almonds, harvest beans, carobs, citrus and tobacco are also produced.

One problem in Cyprus concerns the relationship between animal herding (chiefly of goats) and cultivation. The goats were held to be in large part responsible for severe agricultural losses, progressive deforestation, and soil erosion, since the animals grazed widely over forest and semi-cultivated land, and their omnivorous appetites destroyed growing vegetation. A scheme designed to reduce grazing by goats and to provide an alternative livelihood for their herdsmen in forest preservation and in re-afforestation, is now being implemented.

The mining of cupreous and iron pyrites, asbestos and chromite has been developed and its increasing importance to the economy of Cyprus is apparent from the fact that the value of mineral products exported in 1954 amounted to £9,575,621, representing 59 per cent of the total value of all exports in the Colony; comparative figures for 1953 were £7,783,515 and 50 per cent. There are also several tobacco, soap and footwear factories, and a newly established cement industry. Cyprus exports mainly to Germany, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.; and imports wheat, machinery, woollen and cotton pieces goods from the United Kingdom, Australia, Italy and the U.S.A.

During the first half century of British administration, the population of Cyprus almost doubled, revenue was

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increased, a stable currency established, and imports and exports increased in value six-fold; the production of cereals trebled, the mining industry developed and measures of re-afforestation, water conservation and irrigation undertaken. The Cyprus Ten Year (1946-56) Development programme entails expenditure of nearly £7½ million of which nearly £2 million will come from the U.K. Colonial Development and Welfare Funds. It is being applied mainly to the improvement of agriculture, communications and industry.

W.B.F.

HISTORY

The island of Cyprus occupies an important position in the Eastern Mediterranean. It lies 240 miles north of Egypt, 60 miles west of Syria and 40 miles south of Turkey. In 1954, the total civilian population was estimated at over 517,000 of which about 80 per cent are Greek speaking, though the island has never formed part of a Greek Kingdom. There were, in ancient times, several Greek settlements in Cyprus as well as settlements from other areas. The Greek-speaking Cypriots belong mainly to the Autocephalous Church of Cyprus, an independent branch of the Eastern Orthodox Church. About 18 per cent of the present population are Muslims of Turkish origin, and the remaining 2 per cent include Armenians and Maronites.

In its early history, Cyprus was conquered in turn by the Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians, Romans and Arabs, and by the Byzantine Empire, whence it received its religion. Richard Cœur de Lion took possession of Cyprus in 1191 and then turned it over to the Knights Templars in return for contributions to the Crusades. The Templars, unable to control the island, returned it to Richard. He then gave it to Guy de Lusignan, who had been driven from his Kingdom of Jerusalem by Saladin. The Lusignan dynasty ruled Cyprus for three centuries, receiving the support, from time to time, of the fleets of European rulers. In 1489, the widowed queen of Cyprus, a Venetian, confided the island to Venice, to receive in return the protection against the advance of the Turks of the most powerful maritime force then existing in the Mediterranean. Under the Venetians, Cyprus enjoyed great commercial prosperity, but by the sixteenth century the power of Venice had greatly declined and in 1570 Cyprus was taken by a Turkish fleet. Ottoman rule continued for three centuries during which the population and prosperity of the island diminished, until it held an almost entirely agricultural community of about 180,000. As the power of the Ottoman Empire itself declined, during the nineteenth century, the expansionist policy of Russia in the Near East became more evident, particularly during the Greek war of Independence, the Mehemet Ali crisis of 1833, during the Crimean war, and again during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78. The Treaty of San Stefano, at the end of that war, which gave Russia considerable power in the Balkans, was rejected by the Great Powers, and a different settlement for the Near East was eventually negotiated at the Congress of Berlin in 1878. But the Sultan had meanwhile concluded a defensive alliance with Britain, on 4th June 1878, and by the "Convention of Defensive Alliance between Great Britain and Turkey with respect to the Asiatic provinces of Turkey" which is better known as the "Cyprus Convention", Britain was to occupy and administer Cyprus and from it to defend the Sultan if Russia retained possession of Batum, Ardahan and Kars, and if at any time the Ottoman Asiatic possessions were threatened. The Sultan retained sovereignty of Cyprus and was to receive a money payment for the lease. The British administration of

Cyprus continued on this basis for 46 years. At the outbreak of war in 1914, the Sultan joined the Central Powers. According to international law, the outbreak of hostilities between two powers terminates any bilateral agreement which they may have signed. Britain was thus left in friendly occupation of the territory of an enemy country; and the juridical anomaly was resolved by the annexation of Cyprus by Order in Council of November 5th, 1914. In the following year, Britain offered Cyprus to Greece on condition that Greece gave Serbia her immediate and complete military support. The Greek Government rejected the proposal and the offer lapsed. The British annexation of Cyprus was confirmed by the Treaty of Lausanne which came into force on August 6th, 1924, and was specifically recognised by Turkey under Article 20 of the Treaty.

Until 1880, when it was transferred to the Colonial Office, Cyprus was administered by the Foreign Office under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, and until 1882, authority was vested in a High Commissioner assisted by an Executive Council and a nominated Legislative Council. In 1882, the dependency was granted a partly elected Legislative Council; 12 elected members were to sit with 6 official members; 3 of the elected were to be voted by the Muslim inhabitants and 9 by the non-Muslim. The Constitution was one of the early instances of communal representation in council as an alternative to representation of territorial constituencies. By Letters Patent of March 10th, 1925, the island was constituted a Crown Colony: its High Commissioner was appointed Governor; the Executive Council was increased to 7 nominated members, and the Legislative Council was increased to 24 members, 9 official and 15 elected. Twelve of the elected were to be chosen by the non-Muslim electorate, and 3 by the Muslim.

Under British administration, the prosperity of Cyprus was renewed, but the Cypriots remained politically dissatisfied. Long before 1878, the Ethnarchy, or Church Leadership, had led the movement for liberation from Turkish rule, and when an independent Greek Kingdom was established in 1830-32, the movement became identified with the idea of union with Greece. *Enosis* gathered power during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Cypriots had expected the same policy to be applied to their island as had been adopted towards the Ionian Islands, which had been placed under British protection in 1815 and ceded to Greece in 1864. Resentment in Cyprus deepened when Britain continued to levy the annual tribute, which was applied to the reduction of a Turkish debt to Britain, after the grant of Crown Colony status and until 1927. In the main, the *Enosis* movement, though violent in its language, pursued a peaceful policy until 1931 when the activities of the leaders of the Ethnarchy led to violence. Riots broke out, property was destroyed and some lives were lost. Following the disturbances, two bishops and eight other Cypriots were exiled, and the Legislative Council, with its elected majority, had to be suspended. Authority was reinvested solely in the Governor and restrictions were imposed on the right of assembly and on the freedom of the press. The tension eased slowly and in 1933 a nominated advisory council of 4 official and 10 non-official members was appointed. The antipathy towards Britain lessened with the aggressions of Mussolini and the growth of Cypriot reliance on British protection. In 1936, the restrictive laws which had been imposed were relaxed but legislation continued to be promulgated by the Governor alone, although plans were maturing for the re-establishment of a representative council. During the second World War, the organisation of political parties was permitted and municipal elections were held. The most powerful party and the one most successful at the 1946 municipal elections was the communist AKEL. It

supports Enosis, having repudiated its original policy of independence for Cyprus. But the Greek Orthodox Ethnarchy remains in control of the movement, and it is the personality of Archbishop Makarios, the elected head of the Ethnarchic Council, which gives it inspired leadership.

In October 1946, the Colonial Secretary suggested that steps should be taken for the greater participation of Cypriots in the internal government of their island: a consultative assembly was to be called to discuss and recommend a new constitution. This assembly was convoked by the Chief Justice of Cyprus in 1947 and although originally planned to consist of 40 nominated representatives of all groups in the island, the right-wing Enosists refused the invitation to participate, and it met eventually as a body of 18 members, (8 left-wing Greek, 6 Turkish and 4 other Cypriots). A demand for full responsible government was immediately presented by the Greek representatives and forwarded as a memorandum to the Secretary of State. The Minister in reply, in May 1948, offered the Cypriots a legislative assembly of 26 members, 4 of whom were to be officials and 22 elected—18 in the general electoral register and 4 in the Turkish communal register. The only subject excluded from discussion by the legislature would be the status of Cyprus within the British Commonwealth. The Governor's consent would be required for the introduction of money bills, and bills affecting defence, external affairs, the special interests of minorities or any bill amending the Constitution. It was also proposed that 3 Greek members of the legislature, and 1 Turkish, should sit with 4 official members in the Executive Council to discuss the formulation of policy. Since their request for responsible government had been rejected, the Greeks refused to discuss the alternative proposal and left the consultative assembly. The remaining members accepted the proposal by 11 votes to 7; but this was considered unrepresentative and, although the proposal remained open, the assembly was dissolved. Throughout the discussions on constitutional affairs in 1947-48 as well as in 1954, when Lord Munster re-affirmed the constitutional proposals of 1948, it was clear that the United Kingdom did not contemplate any change in the island's sovereignty: the reasons given were strategic—that without Cyprus, the United Kingdom would be unable to carry out her military obligations in Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Cyprus is not an ideal base, particularly to-day, while its people remain politically restless. It is dependent for its supplies on imports, and Famagusta, though a fair harbour, has certain disadvantages. During the first World War, it proved to be of no great strategical importance, in the second World War, however, it regained significance when the Germans in 1941 thrust across the Mediterranean to Crete and when Rommel, in 1942, threatened Alexandria. With the withdrawal of British troops from the Suez Canal Zone in 1954, Cyprus has become the focus of further strategic attention, as an alternative Middle East headquarters. On this point, the Enosists have offered a compromise: if union with Greece were granted, the United Kingdom might retain military bases on the island. But British policy must take into account the attitude of Turkey, to whom she is allied in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, and Turkey is opposed to the cession of Cyprus because she regards its defence as vital to Turkish security; and there is concern for the Turkish minority on the island.

In August 1954, the Greek representative at the United Nations presented a formal request to the U.N. Secretary General for the inclusion of the Cyprus question on the Agenda of the U.N. General Assembly which was to meet for its ninth session in September 1954. In December, the U.N. General Assembly's First (Political) Committee

adopted a New Zealand resolution that it did not for the time being appear appropriate to adopt a resolution on the question of Cyprus. The U.K. delegate, while supporting the resolution, stated that his action did not imply acceptance of the General Assembly's competence in the matter. Her Majesty's Government maintain that the status of Cyprus is covered by Article 2 (7) of the Charter which states that the United Nations have no powers to discuss a question which lies entirely within the domestic jurisdiction of a member government. Greece planned a second appeal to the United Nations in the summer of 1955, and meanwhile, agreed to attend a conference on defence in the Middle East, including Cyprus, together with Turkish and British representatives.

The conference met in London in September 1955, and the United Kingdom again put forward proposals for the constitutional development of Cyprus which in her view would give the island the fullest measure of internal self-government compatible with the strategic requirements of the international situation. The constitution would provide for an Assembly with an elected majority, a proportionate quota of seats being reserved for the Turkish community. All departments of the Cyprus Government would be progressively transferred to Cypriot Ministers responsible to the Assembly, except those concerned with foreign affairs, defence and public security which would be reserved to the Governor. A proportion of ministerial portfolios would be reserved for the representatives of the Turkish community. A Cypriot Chief Minister to head the new Cypriot Administration would be chosen by the Assembly with the approval of the Governor. The Greek delegation was unable to accept the proposals and re-affirmed the policy of self-determination for Cyprus. The Turkish Foreign Minister, on the other hand, re-emphasised the security aspect of Turkey's interest in Cyprus and pointed out that a change in the status of Cyprus would be a modification of both the Treaty of Lausanne and of the system of security established under it. The conference ended in deadlock, in a serious deterioration in the relations between Greece and Turkey and in the consequent weakening of N.A.T.O.'s position in the Eastern Mediterranean.

On September 21st, 1955, the U.K. won a moral victory in the Steering Committee of the U.N. General Assembly when it decided, by 7 votes to 4 (with 4 abstentions) not to recommend the Assembly to consider the Cyprus question. This second appeal to the United Nations contrasted with the first, when the Steering Committee agreed by 9 votes to 3 to include Cyprus on the Assembly's agenda; undoubtedly, the changed policy of the U.S.A., who abstained in the voting on the first appeal, was of great importance. In 1955, the United Kingdom was supported by the U.S.A., and by Norway, France, New Zealand, Luxembourg and Chile; Russia, Poland, Mexico and Egypt voted for the inclusion of Cyprus on the Agenda; China, Siam, Ethiopia and Haiti abstained.

The breakdown of the London conference was followed by a wave of terrorist activities in Cyprus. There was evidence that Archbishop Makarios had enlisted the support of the Communists, particularly of the Communist mayors of Famagusta and Larnaca, in connection with the calling of a general strike on September 29th. The Communists are following an opportunist policy, outwardly supporting *Enosis*, for they would gain no public support otherwise, but in the knowledge that the success of *Enosis* would bring them under the authority of a government which has already outlawed Communism in Greece. To maintain order, British Commandos from Malta and reinforcements from the United Kingdom were sent to Cyprus. In October Field-Marshal Sir John Harding was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief, in succession to Sir

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Robert Armitage. Sir John Harding stated that his first aim was to restore law and order, his second to improve the economic and social conditions of Cyprus, and his third to prepare the way for constitutional reforms. Four hours after his arrival in Nicosia on October 3rd, 1955, he communicated with Archbishop Makarios and arranged to meet him for discussions. Negotiations continued throughout the winter of 1955-56 and early in 1956, when the Secretary of State for the Colonies joined in the discussions it looked as though it might be possible to reach agreement. But the negotiations broke down; and on March 9th the United Kingdom Government announced that Archbishop Makarios had been deported to the Seychelles, on the grounds that

he was too much identified with the terrorism in the island and that his removal was necessary in the interests of law and order.

H.L.

STATISTICAL SURVEY AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Cyprus is 3,572 sq. miles, of which approximately 2,300 sq. miles are cultivable land. The civilian population at the end of 1954 was 517,000, representing a density of 145 per sq. mile.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

	BIRTH RATE (per thousand of mean population)	DEATH RATE (per thousand of mean population)	INFANT MORTALITY RATE (per thousand live-births)
1950	30.0	8.2	63.4
1951	29.3	8.4	60.5
1952	26.8	7.6	58.8
1953	26.6	7.0	47.1
1954	27.0	7.2	52.2

EMPLOYMENT

The mid-1954 potential working population was 303,000, of which 260,000 were gainfully employed. Approximately 143,000 were engaged in agriculture, 47,000 in manufacturing and professional services, 25,000 in the distributive trades and 14,000 in public administration.

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF THE MAIN CROPS

	AREA (acres)		Unit	PRODUCTION	
	1953	1954		1953	1954
Wheat	181,963	181,768	bushels	2,526,413	2,664,186
Barley	140,347	139,193	"	3,297,061	3,439,869
Oats	9,871	8,272	"	209,798	156,268
Broad Beans	8,034	8,158	tons	3,413	3,714
Vetches	47,491	41,764	bushels	289,431	256,831
Cowpeas	3,514	3,645	tons	378	420
Haricot Beans	5,790	4,523	"	1,911	1,587
Lentils	3,545	4,681	"	981	1,492
Louvana	2,274	1,598	"	771	537
Potatoes	13,306	13,057	"	54,033	71,760
Cotton	8,909	7,741	"	1,363	1,557
Cumin	4,220	2,652	"	774	488
Aniseed	205	201	"	39	49
Sesame	2,910	2,322	"	198	151
Tobacco	2,433	4,579	"	447	745
Onions	1,776	1,442	"	7,538	5,937
Grapes	87,608	89,510	"	89,300	74,511
Raisins	—	—	"	6,497	6,691
Wines and Spirits	—	—	gallons	3,933,575	3,481,425
Olives	—	—	tons	13,562	7,888
Olive Oil	—	—	"	2,379	1,263
Carobs	—	—	"	48,357	47,250
Citrus Fruits	—	—	cases	1,180,962	1,188,838

LIVESTOCK

	1952	1954
Horses	4,180	3,715
Donkeys	44,253	47,737
Cattle	30,257	34,718
Sheep	311,718	361,337
Goats	163,126	182,041
Pigs	32,117	35,025

INDUSTRY

The most important industry in the economy of Cyprus is mining. Practically all the minerals are produced by seven mining companies and are for the most part exported. (See Export table under EXTERNAL TRADE)

FINANCE

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE

The unit of currency is the Cyprus pound, which is equivalent to the pound sterling. It is divided into 1,000 mils. Currency in circulation on December 31st, 1954 amounted to just over £6,803,186 in notes and approximately £615,195 in coins.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
(£)

	1953	1954
REVENUE.		
Customs	3,213,533	3,848,692
Excise	1,224,611	1,318,870
Licences	173,904	198,936
Income Tax	3,362,056	2,816,724
Estate Duty	56,884	33,432
Immovable Property Tax	87,342	49,256
Stamp Duty	199,794	230,327
Fees of Court or Office	433,890	817,381
Interest on Government Moneys	264,432	298,364
Other Revenue	562,003	489,565
TOTAL	9,578,449	10,101,547
Grant-in-aid from H.M. Government for Earthquake Relief	—	500,000
EXPENDITURE:		
Administration	272,751	280,272
Agriculture	238,890	296,313
Customs and Excise	213,071	284,735
Education	832,505	1,014,403
Forests	175,267	207,047
Inland Revenue	70,663	204,131
Judicial	58,854	74,131
Lands and Surveys	132,378	170,014
Medical	453,977	553,687
Pensions and Gratuities	282,437	356,262
Police	450,300	583,521
Public Debt Charges	376,163	385,868
Public Works	737,294	798,412
Cost of Living Allowances	523,355	248,147
Long-Term Loans and Advances	1,087,200	1,355,000
Earthquake	507,809	510,309
Other Expenditure	2,283,524	3,257,945
TOTAL	8,696,538	10,580,197

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

RETAIL PRICE INDEX (Base Jan. 12th, 1950—100)

END-OF-YEAR	FOOD	CLOTHING AND TEXTILES	FUEL AND LIGHT	ALL ITEMS
1950	109.4	115.7	104.9	106.8
1951	127.4	128.8	113.4	119.7
1952	130.6	118.8	114.7	122.8
1953	134.0	116.2	113.1	127.7
1954	135.4	115.6	119.3	133.6

EXTERNAL TRADE

SUMMARY OF TRADE (£'000)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE
1938	2,267	2,386	+ 119
1948	15,422	5,679	-9,743
1949	11,013	8,243	-2,770
1950	13,474	11,059	-2,415
1951	19,249	15,294	-3,955
1952	20,375	18,100	-2,275
1953	21,219	15,414	-5,805
1954	23,571	16,973	-6,598

ANALYSIS BY COMMODITIES (£'000)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1951	1952	1953	1954	1951	1952	1953	1954
Food	4,655	3,826	3,144	2,831	4,306	4,983	4,971	4,876
Beverages and tobacco	288	434	426	408	617	827	739	629
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	968	753	914	950	9,124	11,112	8,523	10,238
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	1,451	1,910	1,958	2,139	93	118	149	263
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	487	547	408	470	57	21	27	44
Chemicals	1,395	1,295	1,397	1,526	16	41	51	21
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	5,575	5,934	6,378	6,980	294	165	106	144
Machinery and transport equipment	2,862	3,862	4,162	5,521	173	230	227	246
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,442	1,657	2,132	2,433	368	300	372	286
Other miscellaneous items	126	157	299	306	246	303	249	225
TOTAL	19,249	20,375	21,219	23,571	15,294	18,100	15,414	16,973

EXPORTS OF MINERALS (tons)

	1951	1952	1953	1954
Asbestos	15,088	18,187	9,200	18,163
Chrome Ore or Concentrates	12,453	13,274	8,138	9,006
Cupreous Concentrates	104,745	115,500	81,085	93,610
Cement Copper	1,030	2,175	2,252	3,060
Copper (metallic)	22,451	26,396	21,372	26,838
Cupreous Pyrites	99,060	146,672	129,915	125,370
Iron Pyrites	614,864	633,270	565,183	687,954
Gypsum (calcined)	2,471	11,792	7,420	6,877
Gypsum (raw)	19,840	41,510	94,719	91,662
Terra Umbra	6,225	3,417	4,899	4,999
Yellow Ochre	441	448	586	437

ANALYSIS BY MAIN COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND DESTINATION
(£'000)

IMPORTS	1953	1954	EXPORTS	1953	1954
United Kingdom	10,101	11,211	United Kingdom	4,830	5,309
Italy	1,430	1,252	Germany	3,732	5,319
Australia	1,240	952	U.S.A.	900	712
U.S.A.	1,147	1,012	France	829	785
Germany	812	1,064	Egypt	792	744
Netherlands	747	933	Italy	775	741
Iraq	573	448	Netherlands	658	593
France	539	873	Israel	451	257
India	454	503	Greece	147	85
Sweden	454	511	Sweden	188	296
Belgium	366	492	Denmark	122	283
Portugal	271	456	Sudan	200	177

THE CONSTITUTION

The island of Cyprus is administered under the Letters Patent of November 12th, 1931, in which it is stated that legislative authority, subject to the power of the British Government to disallow local legislation or to legislate for the Colony by Order-in-Council, is entrusted to the Governor. The Governor is President of the Executive Council, whose function is to advise him on new legislation, on the exercise of the power reposed in him, and on major policy.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into six districts, Nicosia, Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos and Kyrenia. The Government is represented by a Commissioner in each of these districts except Kyrenia, which comes under the supervision of the Commissioner for Nicosia.

Village affairs are managed by Village Commissions appointed by the Governor: each one consists of a headman and four elders. For the six big towns and for ten of the most important villages there are Municipal Corporations; each has a Municipal Council composed of a Mayor with 6 to 12 Councillors elected by a general vote of the male population over the age of 21. In addition each District has a District Council with the Commissioner of the District as Chairman. These Councils are advisory bodies consulted by the Commissioners on questions affecting the rural population.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Field-Marshal
SIR JOHN HARDING, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The GOVERNOR (President).

The DEPUTY GOVERNOR

The ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

MEHMED SOUBHI KIAMIL KANAAN BEY.

JOHN CLERIDES, C.B.E., Q.C.

COMMISSIONERS

Nicosia and Kyrenia: W. F. M. CLEMENS, M.C.

Larnaca: I. M. G. WILLIAMS, O.B.E.

Limassol: R. C. ROSS-CLUNIS.

Famagusta: B. J. WESTON.

Paphos: O. F. MUFTIZADE, M.B.E.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Deputy Governor: G. E. SINCLAIR, O.B.E.

Administrative Secretary: J. W. SYKES, C.V.O.

Attorney General: CRITON TORNARITIS, Q.C.

Financial Secretary: A. F. BATES.

Director of Agriculture: W. ALLAN, C.B.E.

Director of Audit: W. J. D. COOPER

Commissioner for Co-operative Development: W. G.
ALEXANDER, M.B.E.

Director of Education: G. F. SLEIGHT, O.B.E.

Director of Information Services: L. G. DURRELL.

Commissioner of Labour (vacant)

Director of Medical Services: W. W. DILL-RISSELL.

Commissioner of Police: G. H. ROBINS, M.B.E.

Director of Public Works: D. McVEAN.

Director of Welfare Services: W. CLIFFORD

POLITICAL PARTIES

Even before the administration of Cyprus by Great Britain resulting from the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1878, the demand for union with Greece was strongly favoured by the Greek inhabitants of the island. *Enosis*, meaning union with Greece, is considered by the various Cypriot political parties as their main aim, and the desire for union with Greece provides the common link between the Left, represented by the Communists and the Right, led by the Church. The Ethnarchic Council claims to be the authentic and sole representative of the people, but there is a staunchly pro-British Turkish community, numbering 90,000 people.

THE LEFT WING

National Liberation Front: This is the co-ordinating body of the Left-Wing parties and claims a total membership of 30,000, it comprises

The Reform Party of the Working People (AKEL).

Pancyprian Labour Federation (PEO).

Small Shopkeepers' Federation (PEM).

Youth Organisation (AON).

Farmers' Union (EAK).

THE RIGHT WING

The Right-wing nationalists are organised under the **Ethnarchy** (the Cyprus Holy Synod), at the head of which is Archbishop MAKARIOS, who was elected to the throne by the Right-wing vote. In the Right-wing camp are:

The Cyprus Confederation of Workers (New Trade Unions, (SEK).
Cyprus National Party (KEK).
Pancyprian Agrarian Union (PEK).

There are also several young men's and women's unions, graduates' associations, etc.

THE TURKS

The Turks (numbering 90,000) continue to rely on British rule in Cyprus to protect their minority rights and foresee in *Enosis* the complete loss of these safeguards.

Turkish Minority Defence Organisation (KATAK).

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Law and justice throughout the Island of Cyprus are administered by the Courts of Justice Laws, 1953.

Supreme Court. This Court consists of a Chief Justice and two or more puisne judges, with appellate jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over the decisions of all other courts, and original jurisdiction (a) as a Colonial Court of Admiralty under the Imperial Act of 1890, (b) in matrimonial causes, and (c) to issue prerogative orders and exercise the powers of the High Court of Justice of England. On hearing appeals the court is composed of two or three judges, or as the Chief Justice may determine.

Assize Courts. There are six Assize Courts established in the island, with unlimited criminal jurisdiction and power to order compensation up to £500. These courts are composed of a judge of the Supreme Court, sitting with a President of a District Court and a District Judge, or with two District Judges. This bench of three is nominated by the Chief Justice whenever a sitting is to be held.

District Courts. There are six District Courts, consisting of a President and such District Judges and magistrates as the Chief Justice may direct, established in each of the six districts. The District Courts exercise original civil, and criminal jurisdiction, the extent of which depends on the bench constituting the court.

In civil matters a President and one or two District Judges sitting together have unlimited jurisdiction. A President or a District Judge, sitting alone, has jurisdiction up to £200, and a Magistrate up to £50. The limit of jurisdiction of any President sitting alone may be increased to £500, and of any Magistrate to £100 by order of the Governor. Any member of the court can, even in an action beyond his jurisdiction, settle issues or make an order without disposing of the action on its merits, or give judgment when the defendant fails to appear or admits the claim. The decisions of Magistrates are subject to appeal to the President of the District Court.

In criminal matters, the jurisdiction of a District Court is exercised by its members sitting singly, and is of a summary character. A President has power to try any offence punishable with imprisonment up to three years, or with fines up to £500, or with both, and may order compensation up to £300; a District Judge has power to try offences punishable with imprisonment up to one year, or with fines up to £200, or with both; and a Magistrate has power to try offences punishable with imprisonment up to six months, or with fines up to £50, or both, and may order compensation up to £50.

Subject to these limits of punishment, which the members of the court cannot exceed, a President, a District Judge or a Magistrate may also try any offence punishable with imprisonment, or fine exceeding his jurisdiction if the Attorney-General, and the person accused, consent. In

addition, members of a District Court have power to hold a preliminary inquiry into an offence not summarily triable, and to commit the accused person for trial by an Assize Court.

The jurisdiction above described may be exercised over Cypriots and non-Cypriots, but the law states that it does not confer any jurisdiction upon the courts it establishes to hear any matrimonial cause where either party is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church, and the marriage was celebrated in accordance with its rites, or where either party is a member of the Moslem faith, and the marriage was contracted in accordance with the Moslem Sacred Law or to hear any other matter which, under the principles of the Ottoman Law previously enforced in the colony, was cognisable by an ecclesiastical tribunal, or which is within the jurisdiction of the Turkish Family Courts pursuant to any enactment in force for the time being.

The Law Courts apply the local laws, the Common Law and the rules of equity, and any statutes of the Imperial Parliament applicable to the colonies in general or to Cyprus in particular, unless modified by local law. The Family Law of the various religious communities, which had received legal recognition under the Turkish rule, is expressly preserved. There are two Turkish Family Courts—one for Nicosia, Kyrenia and Famagusta, and another for Limassol, Paphos and Larnaca. Their jurisdiction is over persons of the Moslem faith in matters of marriage, divorce, maintenance, registration of Vakfihs and administration of infants' estates.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: SIR ERIC HALLINAN.

Puisne Judges: C. N. ZANNETIDES, M. ZEKIA.

Presidents, District Courts: N. G. PIERIDES, V. R. DERVISH, G. S. VASSILIADIS, L. E. ZENON.

District Judges: G. J. THEOCHARIDES, V. DERVISH, A. S. STAVRINIDES, M. MICHAELIDES, D. D. KACATHIMIS, A. M. ATALIDES, N. K. PATTICHIS, CH. K. PIERIDES, J. P. JOSEPHIDES, S. EVANGELIDES, B. H. EKREM.

RELIGION

Of the inhabitants in Cyprus the Greeks (about 80 per cent) are members of the Orthodox Church of Cyprus, and the Turks (about 18 per cent) are members of the Islamic Faith. Other religious communities in Cyprus include Armenians, Roman Catholics, Maronites and members of the Church of England. The census of 1946 gave the following figures:

Greek Orthodox . . .	361,199
Muslim (Turkish) . . .	80,361
Armenian Apostolic . . .	3,686
Maronite . . .	2,083
Roman Catholic . . .	1,014
Church of England . . .	654
Others . . .	930
TOTAL . . .	449,927

The Orthodox Church of Cyprus: The Autocephalous Orthodox Church of Cyprus, a part of the Eastern Orthodox Church, enjoys the privilege of independence with the right to elect its own Archbishop.

Archbishop of Nova Justiniana and all Cyprus: Archbishop MAKARIOS.

Islam: Most of the adherents in Cyprus are Sunnis of the Hanafi Sect. The religious head of the Moslem community is the Mufti.

The Mufti of Cyprus: MUDERRIS DANA.

Armenian Apostolic Church: The majority of Armenians in Cyprus (approximately 4,000) are members of the Armenian Apostolic Church; the remainder (approximately 300) are Protestants.

Armenian Prelate: Bishop GHEVONT TCHEBEYAN.

Catholic Church: The Catholic Church in Cyprus is of the Maronite Rite. Cyprus forms a diocese with part of the Lebanon, where the Archbishop resides. The Latin Rite is also represented in Cyprus.

Representative of the Latin Rite: The Rev. Father CARMEL MERCIÉCA, O.F.M.

Head of the Maronite Rite in Cyprus: Rt. Rev. ELIA FARAH.

Church of England: Cyprus comes within the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Jerusalem and the East.

Representative in Cyprus: The Rt. Rev. D. N. GOLDIE.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Cypriot and Cyprus Post, The: P.O. Box 402, Nicosia; f. 1936; English; Independent; Proprietor G. B. PUSEY.

Cyprus Mail: P.O. Box 344, 170 Ledra Street, Nicosia; f. 1945; English; Independent; Editor VICTOR BODKER.

Democratis (Democrat): P.O. Box 130, Nicosia; f. 1945; Greek; official organ of A.K.E.L.; Editor FIFI IOANNOU.

Eleftheria (Liberty): Nicosia; f. 1906 as bi-weekly, f. 1936 daily; Greek; National Liberal; Editor D. TH. STAVRINIDES.

Esperini-Protevoussa (Evening Mail) Nicosia; f. 1948, evening; Greek; Right-wing, supporting agrarian interests; Editor N. C. PARTICHIS.

Embros (Forward) P.O. Box 588, Nicosia; f. 1953; Greek; Independent Democratic; Editor S. K. ANGELIDES.

Ethnos (Nation). P.O. Box 349; Nicosia; f. 1947; morning; Greek; organ of Right-wing National Party; Editor VIAS MARKIDES.

Halkin Sesi (Voice of the People). P.O. Box 339; Nicosia; f. 1942; morning; Turkish; Independent Turkish Nationalist; Editor Dr. M. FAZIL KUCUK.

Hur Soz (Free Speech) P.O. Box 156, Nicosia; f. 1946; morning; Turkish; Independent Turkish Nationalist; Editor FEVZI ALI RIZA.

Memleket (Country). Nicosia; f. 1950; Turkish; Independent; favours union with Turkey; Editor MUZAFFER AKTUĞLU.

Neos Democratis (New Democrat): P.O. Box 540, Nicosia; f. 1948; Greek; Democratic Left Wing; Editor ST. JACOVIDES.

Phos (Light): 9 Scoutaridou Street, Nicosia, f. 1950; Editor THASSOS KORFIOTIS.

Türk Sözü (Voice of the Turks): Nicosia; f. 1948; morning, Turkish; Right-wing Turkish Nationalist; Editor IRFAN HUSSEIN.

WEEKLIES

Alitheia (Truth): Nicosia; f. 1951; Greek; Pan-Cyprian; Liberal; Editor ANTONIOS PHARMAKIDES.

Anexartitos (Independent): P.O. Box 227, Nicosia; f. 1938; Progressive; Editor L. M. TSIMILLIS.

Bozkurt (Grey Wolf): P.O. Box 324, Nicosia; f. 1951; Turkish; Independent; Editor DJEMAL POGAN.

Chronos (Time): Limassol; f. 1924; twice weekly; Greek; Independent; political and financial; Editor DEM. M. DEMETRADES.

Cyprus Gazette: Nicosia; f. 1878; English; published by the Cyprus Government.

Democratis (Democrat): P.O. Box 588, Nicosia; f. 1947; Greek; politics, literature, sport; published by the People's Publishing Co., Ltd.; Editor MINOS PERDIOS.

Drassis (Action): P.O. Box 47, Limassol; f. 1947; twice weekly; Greek; organ of Cyprus Agrarian Progressive Party; Editor JOHN PELAGHIAS.

Eleftheros Typos (Free Press): 7-8 Liberty Street, Nicosia; f. 1946 as a daily, weekly since 1948; Greek, Left-wing; Editor THALIS PAPADOPOULOS.

Ephimeris (Newspaper). Nicosia; f. 1946; Greek; anti-Communist; Editor POLICARPOS S. IOANNIDES.

Ergatiki Phoni (Labour Voice): P.O. Box 266, Limassol; f. 1946; Greek; farmers' organ; Editor CHR. A. MICHAELIDES.

Ergatis (Worker): Nicosia; f. 1947; Greek; Trotskyist; propr. G. CHIMARITUS.

Kypriaki (Cypriot): Nicosia; f. 1953; pro-Enosis; Editor ODYSSEUS TSANGARIDES.

Laikon Vima (People's Tribune): P.O. Box 32, Limassol; f. 1944; Greek; weekly; political (Independent) and literary; Editor EVELTHON G. PITSILLIDES.

Paphos: P.O. Box 22, Ktima, Paphos; f. 1931; Greek; Left-wing; Editor L. PHILIPPOU.

Paratiritis (Observer): P.O. Box 143, Limassol; f. 1925; Independent; weekly, Nationalist and pro-Enosis; Editor PANOS A. PHASOULIOTIS.

Phoni Tis Kyprou (Voice of Cyprus): P.O. Box 49, Nicosia; f. 1893; Greek; Conservative and pro-Enosis; Editor J. K. PAVLIDES.

Phoni ton Agrotou (Voice of the Farmers): Nicosia; f. 1951; official organ of Right-wing Pan-Cyprian Farmers' Union (P.E.K.); Editor S. PROTOPAPA.

Sports: Limassol, f. 1946; Greek; sports news; Propr. TH. CONSTANTINIDES.

Ta Grammata (Letters): Limassol; f. 1944, Greek; Communist; Editor PLOUTIS SERVAS.

Ta Nea (The News): Nicosia; f. 1950; organ of the "Cyprus Patriots"; pro-Enosis; Editor PHANOS JOANNIDES.

Vatan: 11 Eski Saray Street, Nicosia; f. 1952; Turkish; Right-wing Turkish Nationalist; Editors AHMET GAZIOĞLU and ALTAN YAVUZ.

PERIODICALS

Agonistis (Fighter). Nicosia; f. 1943; fortnightly; Greek; Right-wing Nationalist; Propr. and Editor P. BISTIS.

Agrotiki (Agrarian). Nicosia; f. 1950; monthly; Greek; agrarian and nationalist; Editor MELIS ZACHARIADES.

Apostolos Varnabas (St. Barnabas): Nicosia; f. 1939; monthly; Greek; ecclesiastical; Editor, the Exarch.

Countryman: Nicosia; f. 1945; monthly; English, Greek and Turkish; published by the Cyprus Government; edited by the Director of Agriculture.

Cyprus Medical Journal: P.O. Box 93, Nicosia; f. 1947; monthly; English and Greek; Editor Dr. H. SHELLEY.

Cyprus Trade Journal: P.O. Box 262; Nicosia; f. 1953; monthly; official organ of the Cyprus Federation of Trade and Industry; English and Greek; Editor COSTAS MONTIS.

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Egitim (Education): Nicosia; f. 1947; monthly; Turkish; educational; Editor RESHAD KIAZIM.

Ekdromikos (Excursionist): 89 Kykko Avenue, Nicosia; f. 1946; monthly; Greek; sport, tourist information; produced by Nicosia Excursionist Assn.; Editor L. M. MARATHEFTIS.

Gencilik (Youth): Nicosia; f. 1951; Turkish; social, intellectual and cultural monthly; Editor HAMI T. ÖZSAROUHAN.

Hermis: Nicosia; f. 1950; every two months; Greek; educational; Editor EFTHYVOULOS ANTHOULIS.

Kinematographos (Cinema): Nicosia; f. 1951; Greek; film review; Editor POENOS ARGERINOS.

Kypriaka Grammata (Cyprus Letters): 5 Santarofa Street, Nicosia; f. 1935; monthly; Greek; literary; Editor NICOS KRANIDIOTIS.

Kypriakai Spoudai (Cyprus Studies): P.O. Box 34, Nicosia; f. 1936; annually; Greek; bulletin of Etaireia Kypriakon Spoudon (Society of Cyprus Studies); popular art, folklore, history, archaeology, etc.

Kypriaki Epitheorisis (Cyprus Review): P.O. Box 419, Nicosia; f. 1945; monthly, English and Greek; published by the Information Office, Cyprus Government.

Mathitiki Estia (Pupil's Home): Nicosia; f. 1950, quarterly; Greek; organ of the Panyprrian Gymnasium students, Editor Dr. COSTAS SPYRIDAKIS.

Morphosis (Education): Nicosia; f. 1944; monthly; Greek; educational; Editor CHR. P. EXADAKTITOS.

PRESS AGENCIES

Cyprus Newspapers and Periodicals Agency: Ariadne Street, Nicosia.

General Press Agency: P.O. Box 288, 4 Nicocles Street, Nicosia; f. 1934; POULIAS AND KONIARIS Ltd.

BROADCASTING

Cyprus Broadcasting Service: Nicosia; Controller J. C. R. PROUD.

The Cyprus Broadcasting Service, established in October 1953, operates on two medium-wave frequencies; an additional transmitter is expected to be operating some time in 1956. Programmes are in English, Greek and Turkish.

The number of wireless licence holders in the Colony is approximately 70,000.

FINANCE

BANKS

Agricultural Bank of Cyprus, Ltd.: Nicosia; brs. Larnaca, Limassol, Famagusta, Paphos; an Agricultural Mortgage Bank; Chair. J. M. ANNETT; p.u. cap. £50,000; cash £12,025; investments £15,000; loans £220,000.

Bank of Cyprus, Ltd.: Head Office: Phaneromeni Street, Nicosia; brs. at Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, Paphos, Kyrenia, Morphou and Lefka; Chair. D. SEVERIS; Gen. Manager GEORGE S. GARANIS, O.B.E.; (December 1953) p.u. cap. £475,200; reserves £416,000; current, deposit and other accounts £5,842,059; cash £1,130,680; investments £96,469; advances, loans, etc. £4,477,694.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: Head Office: 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3; brs. at Nicosia, Famagusta, Limassol, sub-br. at Larnaca, Paphos and 7 agencies; Chair. JULIAN S. CROSSLEY; (April 1954) p.u. cap. £9,276,875; current, deposit and other accounts £455,527,000; cash £62,506,316; investments £118,243,761; advances, etc. £157,278,648.

Co-operative Central Bank Ltd.: Nicosia; Chair. LEUKAS GREGORIOU; (1954) cap. issued £441,724; deposits, £611,775; loans £2,000,000.

Ionian Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 25-31 Moorgate, London, E.C.2; brs. at Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca, Limassol, Paphos and Kyrenia; Chair. A. H. REID, C.B.E.; Cyprus Manager H. J. COOPER; (December 1954) auth. cap. £1,000,000; p.u. cap. £600,000; res. £400,000; current, deposit accounts, etc. £10,307,536; cash £1,414,205; investments £1,891,262; loans, etc. £6,653,218.

National Bank of Greece and Athens: Head Office: Athens, Greece; brs. at Nicosia, Famagusta, and Limassol; London Office: Old Jewry, E.C.2; Chair. and Governor COSM. J. ELIASCO; (December 1954) cap. and reserves Dr. 301,656,800; deposits, current accounts, etc. Dr. 4,181,663,850; cash, treasury bills and balances abroad Dr. 564,517,150; investments Dr. 384,375,900; advances Dr. 4,560,094,550.

Ottoman Bank: Head Office: Bankalar Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul, Turkey; br. at 5 Kyrenia Street, Nicosia and 12 others throughout Cyprus, London Office: 20-22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4, Chair. Rt. Hon. LORD LATYMER, (December 1953) p.u. cap. £5,000,000; deposits, current accounts, etc. £84,079,549; cash £10,547,785; investments £14,035,691; advances £38,394,776.

Turkish Bank of Nicosia: Law Courts Square, Nicosia; brs. Famagusta, Larnaca; Chair. Dr. TAHSIN S. GOZMAN; Gen. Manager I. ORHAN; (December 1954) cap. p.u. £55,740; current accounts, deposits £396,277; cash £77,234; investments £1,635; loans, advances £302,144.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Most of the large British Insurance Companies are represented in Cyprus.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

Association of Cyprus Industries: P.O. Box 55, 232 Ledra Street, Nicosia, f. 1941; Chair. D. N. DIMITRIOU, O.B.E.; Vice-Chair. G. SCHIZA, J. E. POULIAS, O.B.E.; Sec. TH. TAVERNARIS.

Cyprus Chamber of Commerce: P.O. Box 55, 232 Ledra Street, Nicosia; f. 1927; Chair. J. M. SCHISA; Vice-Chair. E. PANTELIDES; Sec. TH. TAVERNARIS.

The Chamber has a branch in Limassol and corresponding secretaries in Famagusta, Larnaca and Paphos, who are authorised to issue certificates on behalf of the Chamber.

Cyprus Federation of Trade and Industry: 223 Ledra Street, Nicosia; P.O. Box 262; a Chamber of Commerce and a Federation of Industries; Chair. C. P. MANGLIS; Vice-Chair. PETER MANTOVANI, Sec. C. MONTIS; brs. at Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca, Paphos; membership 592; publ. *Cyprus Trade Journal*.

ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPLOYERS

Cyprus Building Contractors' Association: Kykko Buildings, Ledra Street, Nicosia.

THE MIDDLE EAST

New Limassol Master Bakers' Association: 95 George VI Street, Limassol.

New Limassol Master Tailors' Association: 108 St. Andrew Street, Limassol.

Nicosia Master Tailors' Association: P.O. Box 183, 111 Tricouppi Street, Nicosia.

TRADE UNIONS

Cyprus Workers' Confederation (New Trade Unions). 124 Ledra Street, Nicosia; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL PISSAS; a nationalist dominated group, affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and to the Greek Confederation of Labour.

Pancyprian Federation of Labour: 23 Patriarchou Gregoriou Street, Nicosia; a Communist-dominated group, affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions.

There are in addition independent Trade Unions without any political orientations, unregistered Trade Unions whose membership is restricted to persons in the civil employment of the Crown, and the Turkish Trade Unions, few in number, whose membership is restricted to persons belonging to the Turkish community.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 759 co-operative societies in Cyprus, of which 475 are credit societies and savings banks. Total membership of the movement is just over 120,000. Credit societies are available to every farmer for short-term credit, supply of agricultural requirements and, in some cases, the pooling of produce for sale.

TRANSPORT

AIR LINES

Cyprus Airways: Head Office 18 Homer Street, Nicosia; f 1047; associated with BOAC and BEA, regular services throughout the Middle East, to Europe and the U.K.

Other airlines operating through Cyprus include the following:

Air Ceylon: Head Office 3 Lotus Road (P.O. Box 692), Fort, Colombo, 1, Ceylon.

Air France: Head Office 2 rue Marbeuf, Paris 8^e, France; Cyprus Office Amathus Navigation Co. Ltd., 19 Evagoras Avenue, Nicosia.

Air Jordan: Head Office P.O. Box 274, Amman, Jordan; Cyprus Office Amathus Navigation Co. Ltd., 19 Evagoras Avenue, Nicosia.

Air Liban: Head Office Rue des Capucins, Beirut, Lebanon; Cyprus Office Amathus Navigation Co. Ltd., 19 Evagoras Avenue, Nicosia.

B.E.A. (British European Airways Corporation): Head Office Keyline House, Northolt, Middlesex, England; Cyprus Office: Hull Blyth and Co. (Cyprus) Ltd., Metaxas Square, Nicosia.

B.O.A.C. (British Overseas Airways Corporation): Head Office: Airways House, Great North Road, Brentford, Middlesex, England; Cyprus Office: Hull Blyth and Co. (Cyprus) Ltd., Metaxas Square, Nicosia.

D.H.Y. (Devlet Hava Yolları—Turkish State Airlines): Head Office: Umum Muduru, Ankara, Turkey.

El Al (Israel Airlines): Head Office 31 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; Cyprus Office: Louis Tourist Agency, 155 Ledra Street, Nicosia.

CYPRUS

M.E.A. (Middle East Airlines): Head Office Parliament Square (P.O. Box 206), Beirut, Lebanon, Cyprus Office: Hull Blyth and Co. (Cyprus) Ltd., Metaxas Square, Nicosia.

Misrair, S.A.E. (Egyptian Air Lines): Head Office. Almaza Airport, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt; Cyprus Office: A. L. Mantovani and Sons, Larnaca.

S.A.S. (Scandinavian Airlines System): Head Office. Bromma Airport, Stockholm 40, Sweden; Cyprus Office Amathus Navigation Co. Ltd., 19 Evagoras Avenue, Nicosia.

Sabena (Société Anonyme Belge d'Exploitation de la Navigation Aérienne): Head Office. 13 rue Bréderode, Brussels, Belgium; Cyprus Office: Amathus Navigation Co. Ltd., 19 Evagoras Avenue, Nicosia.

Skyways Ltd.: Head Office: Berkeley Street, London, W.1; Cyprus Office 8 Heraclion Avenue, Nicosia.

T.A.E. (National Greek Airlines): Head Office 12 Merlin Street, Athens, Cyprus Office Amathus Navigation Co. Ltd., 19 Evagoras Avenue, Nicosia.

ROADS

The island has an admirable network of asphalt roads (739 miles), linking all important centres, as well as some 1,990 miles of gravel roads. Buses run from Nicosia to the main towns and most villages, and there are taxi services between the principal towns.

SHIPPING

Famagusta is the main port of the island and has a natural harbour. There is open-roadstead accommodation at Larnaca and Limassol. The harbours of Paphos and Kyrenia offer good anchorage to small vessels and fishing craft.

A number of British and foreign cargo vessels call regularly at Cyprus on voyages between Continental and Mediterranean ports. These include vessels of the Aktiebolaget Transmarin, Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab, Aktieselskab, Ellerman and Papayianou, Ellerman's Wilson, Furness Withy, General Steam Navigation, Golden Cross, John Bruce, Johnston Warren, Moss, Nordenfjeldske Steamship Services, Prince, Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, Svenska Orient Linien, Westcott and Laurance lines. Many of these have accommodation for a few passengers. Cargo and passenger vessels are run between Cyprus and neighbouring countries of France, Greece, Italy and Turkey by the Adriatica Società Anonima di Navigazione, Hellenic Mediterranean Lines, Ltd., Turkish State Lines, and the Cyprus Shipping Co. Ltd. Numerous other ships call at irregular intervals.

HEALTH

Although Cyprus is a sub-tropical region the pattern of disease is much more akin to that of north Europe. Bilharzia and hookworm, prevalent in certain of the neighbouring countries, do not exist on the island and since the anti-malaria campaign in 1949 no primary case of malaria has been reported.

General hospitals are maintained by the Government in all the principal towns, the Nicosia hospital, with 191 beds, being the specialist centre. New hospitals are under construction at Limassol, Famagusta and Paphos, with 80, 60 and 50 beds respectively. There are in addition two sanatoria, a mental hospital, a leper settlement and an isolation hospital. Thirteen small rural hospitals, maintained by local subscription and Government subsidy are

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

situated at various village centres throughout the island. Infant welfare centres, organised either by voluntary associations, municipalities or the Government, function in all the principal towns and many of the larger villages.

EDUCATION

Education is not compulsory in Cyprus but over 90 per cent of the children of school age attend the elementary schools. Each section of the community has its own schools and instruction is given in the mother tongue. English is taught in the two top classes of the Greek and Turkish schools. In the year 1953-1954 there were 495 Greek schools with an enrolment of 56,860, 214 Turkish schools with an enrolment of 13,171, and 16 other schools with an enrolment of 1,509. The curriculum and administration of the elementary schools are controlled by the Government, and the cost of running them is shared between the Government and the Town School Committees and Village Commissions.

The most important group of secondary schools in Cyprus is made up of the Greek Classical Gymnasiums and the Turkish Orta Okuls and Lycée. The Gymnasiums are recognised by the Greek Government as being equivalent to Gymnasiums in Greece, and graduates from the sixth class are admitted to the University of Athens without further examination. The Orta Okuls and the Lycée follow courses approved by the Turkish Government, and graduates of the Lycée are admitted to certain institutions in Turkey (other than universities) without further examination.

There are in addition grant-aided and public-aided secondary schools, for which, in return for the money spent, the Government lays down certain conditions regarding fees and the terms of appointment offered to teachers.

Although only about a quarter of the children leaving elementary schools enter secondary schools, yet these are all overcrowded and in 1953 the number of pupils enrolled was four times as large as the enrolments in 1939.

In addition to the elementary and secondary schools there are certain other schools, run by the Government, which train boys of secondary school age in technical subjects. There is the Apprentices' Training Centre in Nicosia, which accepts boys from all communities for a five-year course in engineering, and a technical school at Lefka for Turkish pupils.

Facilities for post-secondary education in Cyprus are provided by the Teachers' Training College at Morphou and the Mistresses' Training Centre in Nicosia.

LEARNED SOCIETY

Etaireia Kypriakon Spoudon (*Society of Cyprus Studies*)

P.O. Box 34, Nicosia; f. 1936, aims: the collection, preservation and study of material concerning all

periods of the history, dialect and folklore of Cyprus, and the organisation of popular art there; the Society maintains a Museum of Cypriot Folk Art; Pres. Dr. K. SPYRIDAKIS; Vice-Pres. K. MYRIANTHOPOULLOS; Sec. and Librarian G. PAPACHARALAMBOUS; Treas. N. CLERIDES; 250 mems.; publ. *Kypriakai Spoudai* (Cyprus Studies) 1937.

LIBRARIES

Cyprus Public Library: Nicosia; f. 1926 as a private institution with a Government grant, reorganised 1938; now run by the Municipality; Librarian M. BISTIS.

Library of Phaneromeni: P.O. Box 237, Nicosia; f. 1934, 16,000 vols.; Librarian CONSTANTINE HADJIPSALTIS.

Library of the Archbishopric: P.O. Box 50, Nicosia; f. 1821; 5,000 vols.; Librarian The Rev. Deacon DOROTHEOS TOMAZOU.

Library of the Cyprus Museum: P.O. Box 448, Nicosia; f. 1883, incorporated in Dept. of Antiquities (Dir. A. H. S. MEGAW) 1934; 5,000 vols.; Librarian D. Y. DANIEL.

Library of the Pan-Cyprian Gymnasium: P.O. Box 34, Nicosia; f. 1927, 23,500 vols.; Librarians G. N. ROSSOS, H. ELIADON.

MUSEUM

Cyprus Museum, The: P.O. Box 448, Nicosia; f. 1883; inc. in Dept. of Antiquities 1934 (Dir. A. H. S. MEGAW); Curator P. DIKAIOS.

The Cyprus Museum displays (1) pottery from the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods to the Roman Age, and a small collection of medieval pottery; (2) terracotta figures of the first millennium B.C.; (3) limestone and marble sculpture from the Archaic to the Roman Age; (4) jewellery from the Bronze Age, and especially the Mycenaean period (1400-1200 B.C.) to early Byzantine times, and coins from the sixth century to Roman times; (5) miscellaneous collections, including inscriptions (Phoenician, Cypriot and Greek), bronzes, glass, alabaster, bone, etc. An interesting feature is the room of reconstructed tombs. Extensive reserve collections are available for students. Medieval objects are temporarily housed in annexes.

An archaeological library is housed in the Cyprus Museum building and is open to students.

Publs. *Guide to the Cyprus Museum* (in English and Greek), *Report of the Department of Antiquities, Annual Report of the director of Antiquities*.

ADEN COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

GEOGRAPHY

ADEN consists of a Colony (75 sq. miles), and a Protectorate (113,000 sq. miles) together with the islands of Perim (5 sq. miles) Kamaran (22 sq. miles) Socotra (1,400 sq. miles) and the Kuria Muria group. Aden lies at the southern end of the Arabian peninsula, approximately between long. 43° and 56° E., with Perim Island a few miles due west, in the strait marking the southern extremity of the Red Sea; Kamaran Island some 200 miles north of Perim; Socotra and the Kuria Muria groups in the extreme east, the former at the entrance to the Gulf of Aden, the latter near the coast of Oman. Aden has land frontiers with the Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and Oman, but none of these frontiers is fully delimited, and actually in some instances a matter of dispute. Atlases still show considerable variation in the precise boundaries of all four territories, or sometimes do not indicate them at all. The Colony of Aden is the small district immediately adjacent to Aden port, near the entrance to the Red Sea: the Protectorate comprises an Eastern and a Western portion, in both of which are Arab Sultanates and Sheikhdoms protected and subsidised by the British Government.

Physically Aden Colony and Protectorate comprise the broken and dislocated southern edge of the great plateau of Arabia. This is an immense mass of ancient granites, once forming part of Africa, and covered in many places by shallow, generally horizontal layers of younger sedimentary rocks. The whole plateau has undergone downwarping in the east and elevation in the west, so that the highest land (over 10,000 ft.) occurs in the extreme west, near the Red Sea, with a gradual decline to the lowest parts (under 1,000 ft.) in the extreme east. The whole of the southern and western coasts of Aden were formed by a series of enormous fractures, which produced a flat but very narrow coastal plain, rising steeply to the hill country a short distance inland. Percolation of molten magma along the fracture-lines has given rise to a number of volcanic craters, now extinct, and one of these, partly eroded and occupied by the sea, forms the site of Aden port.

An important topographic feature is the Wadi Hadhramaut, an imposing valley running parallel to the coast at 100–150 miles distance inland. In its upper and middle parts, this valley is broad, and occupied by a seasonal torrent: in its lower (eastern) part it narrows considerably, making a sudden turn south-eastwards and reaching the sea. This lower part is largely uninhabited, but the upper parts, where alluvial soil and intermittent flood water are available, are occupied by a farming population.

The details of climate in Aden are simple to state, but extremely difficult to explain. Rainfall is everywhere scanty, but relatively more abundant on the highlands and in the west. Thus Aden town itself has 5 in. of rain annually, entirely in winter (December–March), whilst in the lowlands of the extreme east, it may rain only once in five or ten years. In the highlands a few miles north of Aden town, falls of up to 30 in. occur, for the most part during summer, and this rainfall also gradually declines eastwards, giving 15–20 in. in the highlands of Dhofar. Ultimately, to the north and east, rainfall diminishes to almost nil, as the edges of the Arabian Desert are reached. Why the coast should have most rain in winter, and the hills, a few miles away a maximum in summer has not been fully elucidated—there are theories (and no more) to

explain this anomaly, but they are too involved to discuss in the space here. Temperatures are everywhere high, particularly on the coastal plain, which has a southern aspect: mean figures of 76° F. (Jan.) to 89° (June) occur at Aden town, but maxima of over 100° are common.

Except on the higher parts, which have a light covering of thorn scrub (including dwarf trees which exude a sap from which incense and myrrh are derived), and the restricted patches of cultivated land, the territory of Aden is devoid of vegetation. Cultivation is limited to small level patches of good soil on flat terraces alongside the river beds, on the floor and sides of the Wadi Hadhramaut, or where irrigation from wells and cisterns can be practised. The most productive areas are Lahej, close to Aden town; two districts near Mukalla, (about 300 miles east of Aden) and parts of the middle Hadhramaut. Irrigation from cisterns hollowed out of the rock has long been practised, and Aden town has a famous system of this kind, dating back many centuries.

In itself this largely barren land has little to commend it, and could support relatively few inhabitants; it is due both to the ingenuity of its people and to the development schemes now in progress that the difficulties of the environment do not seriously impede its economic prosperity.

W.B.F.

HISTORICAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY

ADEN COLONY

Aden possesses the only good harbour on the main ocean trade route between Egypt and India. Its importance as a commercial entrepôt, serving Europe via the Red Sea, declined in the fifteenth century with the discovery of the Cape route to the east, but with the Napoleonic campaign in Egypt in 1798, Aden assumed strategic importance in Britain's plan of containment. In 1799 Britain occupied the island of Perim. Shortage of water compelled a withdrawal to the mainland where friendly relations were established with the Sultan of Lahej with whom later in 1802 a commercial treaty was concluded. However, the need to possess a base in these waters under the British flag doubled with the coming of the steamship. Negotiations began for the purchase of the island of Socotra, which in 1834 was temporarily occupied by the East India Company, they might have succeeded had not the relations with the Sultan suddenly deteriorated in 1837 following the plunder near Aden of a wrecked Indian vessel flying the British flag. The incident was followed by the despatch by the East India Company of a British force from Bombay, under the command of Captain Haines of the Indian navy, which, on January 16th, 1839, captured Aden. By the peace treaty, the Sultan was guaranteed an annual sum of 6,000 dollars and Aden became part of the British Empire, administered by the government of Bombay. The Sultan did not finally abandon his efforts to regain Aden until 1857 when permanent peace was established with Britain. Perim Island was ceded in the same year. The Kuria Muria Islands had already been acquired in 1854 from the Sultan of Oman. With the opening of the Suez Canal and the revival of the Red Sea route, Aden, which had been a free port since 1853, increased in importance.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

In the twentieth century with the partial replacement of coal by oil, Aden, closely linked to the Persian Gulf area may enhance its historic position as a fuelling station by serving the two great airfields as well as the harbour. Aden's strategic value is also based on plentiful supplies of fresh drinking water from the artesian wells at Shaikh Othman ten miles inland, territory which was purchased in 1882. It is, moreover, the main distributing centre of local trade.

In 1932, the administration of Aden passed to the Governor-General of India in Council; in April 1937, it was invested in a separately appointed governor, who was also commander-in-chief, and who was assisted by an Executive Council. Crown Colony status had in fact been granted two years previously by the Government of India Act 1935. A Legislative Council for Aden, granted in 1944, was inaugurated in 1947. It is composed, under the presidency of the Governor of 4 *ex-officio*, 4 official and 8 nominated unofficial members. The Governor of Aden also administers Perim and the Kuria Muria Islands, and, since 1949, the Island of Kamaran in the Red Sea, which was taken from Turkey in 1915 and its position left undefined by the treaty of Lausanne in 1923. The detribalised Arabs of Aden Colony have accepted British administration; those who wished have been free to return to their tribe in the interior. The elective principle was introduced in local government by the Townships Ordinance 1945 and the first elections were held in 1949.

In November 1952 work began on the construction of an oil refinery and port at an estimated cost of £50 million, for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. The oil refinery is designed for a through-put of 5 million tons of crude oil a year. Until it is in operation, crude oil from the Persian Gulf is carried to the U.K. for refinery, then the required oil shipped back the 4,000 miles to Aden to fill bunkers. The oil port is planned to accommodate four 32,000 ton tankers at a time. For the construction work the contractors have employed 2,500 British, American and European technicians and 10,000 Arabs and Indians. In the construction, 110,000 tons of steel have been used, 1.5 million tons of rock quarried, 2 million cubic yards of earth moved and some 6 million cubic yards of sand pumped ashore to reclaim 200 acres of land. The products of the refinery will include bunker oil for ships of which some 4,500 call at Aden every year. The bunkering installation at Aden harbour will be supplied by 2 pipelines conveying over 2 million tons of bunker oil a year. Petrol, kerosene and diesel oil are also being produced for the markets of the Red Sea and Indian Ocean. Over 100 tanks are being constructed, some holding 7 million gallons of crude oil. About one and three-quarter million gallons of refined oil a day will be applied to industrial and municipal use. It is expected that a permanent personnel of 250 British and 1,500 Arab and Indian employees will be required, and housing estates are being built to accommodate them.

There is no agriculture in the colony, the only local products are salt, and dried and salted fish. Aden is an important entrepôt of trade. skins, hide, coffee, cotton, piece goods, cotton yarns, dates, grain, pulse and flour, sugar, tea, spices, tobacco and gum are the cargos in transit. Small factories produce soap, soft drinks, aluminium household equipments, cigarettes and printed cloth for local demand. The main occupation of the people is at the port. The population of Aden Colony (area 75 sq. miles), which in 1839 was 500, numbered 130,000 in 1952, of which about 58,000 were Arabs and 10,000 Indians, 4,000 Somalis, 700 Jews and 366 Europeans. Under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act, the Colony was granted £300,000 which is being applied to housing (there are 250,000 squatters huts in this colony), the development of civil aviation facilities and a new hospital.

ADEN PROTECTORATE

Behind Aden and stretching some 600 miles along the coast, are the territories of 23 Arab States, whose rulers, between 1882-1914, entered into protective treaty relations with the British government and acknowledged the authority of the Governor of Aden as Governor of the Protectorate. Many of the States have since entered into closer treaty relations, and, while retaining independent control in the internal affairs of their respective territories, the rulers accepted the advice on administration offered by British Agents and Political Officers appointed by the Governor. Britain guarantees protection to the States and they agree not to cede territory to foreign powers.

The Eastern Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Makalla, and the Kathiri State of Sai'un), the Mahra Sultanate of the Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Belhaf and the Bir'Ali, and the Sheikhdoms of Irqa and Haura. In 1954 the total population of the area was estimated at 350,000. The Qu'aiti Sultan first concluded a protectorate treaty with Britain in 1888. In 1918 following an agreement between the Qu'aiti and the Kathiri Sultans, the latter accepted the protectorate treaty as extending to his State. Both Sultans agreed by further treaties, signed in 1937 and 1939, to accept the advice of a British Agent in all matters except those concerning the religion and custom of Islam. The British Agent for the Eastern Protectorate is stationed at Makalla in the territory of the premier chief, the Qu'aiti Sultan of Shihr and Makalla. Both he and the Kathiri Sultan are constitutional rulers, the former being assisted by a state council. Close co-operation exists between the two states in constitutional and in economic matters.

In 1949 an advisory treaty was concluded with the Wahidi Sultan of Belhaf. The Mahra Sultan of Qishn and Socotra signed a treaty of protection with Britain in 1866 and by it the Island of Socotra and the Abd Alkuri and Brothers Islands came within the protectorate.

The Western Protectorate comprises 18 states, whose population in 1954 was estimated at 450,000. Five of the States, in 1944 and 1945, agreed by advisory treaties with Britain to accept the advice of the Governor of Aden on administrative affairs—the Fadhlī, the Lower 'Aulaqi and the Lower Yaf'i Sultans, the Sherif of Beihan and the Emir of Dhala. In 1952 similar treaties were signed by the Upper 'Aulaqi Sheikh and the Audhali Sultan; and a joint advisory and protectorate treaty was accepted by the newly elected Sultan of Lahej. The British Political Officers and the Arab Assistant Political Officers for the Western Protectorate are under the supervision of a British Agent whose headquarters are in Aden. The tribes of the Protectorate nominate their chiefs who subsequently have to receive recognition from the Governor of Aden.

In January 1954, the Governor convened a meeting of the rulers of the Western Protectorate and proposed a federation of their States. The plan was accepted in principle, though some rulers feared colonisation. The proposal was that two federations should be formed, one for the Eastern and one for the Western protectorate. A High Commissioner exercising the powers now held by the Governor would be at the head of each federation. A council of rulers of the States which had joined the federation would be formed and an executive council and a legislative council. The federal administration would deal with education, public health, communications, customs and postal services. All other matters would continue to be dealt with, as at present, either by the State rulers or by the High Commissioners. The proposal was intended as a framework for discussion with the rulers and if agreement is reached, recommendations will be submitted to the Secretary of State. But Britain has no intention of

THE MIDDLE EAST

forcing federation. British interests in this area of South Arabia are almost exclusively concerned with the security of Aden and the maintenance of the friendship of the Arabs of the region.

The British Government has done a great deal to help the people of the Protectorate. Some 1,400 tribes of the ancient country of the Hadhramaut were persuaded in 1937 to make peace after centuries of war. Since then, the economic development of the territory has rapidly progressed. The Western Protectorate has maritime plains and a high plateau broken by mountains, ravines and valleys; some of the valleys are very fertile. The greater part of the Eastern Protectorate is desert and barren mountain, but again, there are some fertile valleys. The total area, including the island of Socotra, is 112,000 sq. miles; the total estimated population in 1954 was 800,000. An allocation of £500,000 has been provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Funds for the Protectorate. The major project under development is the Abyan Scheme of irrigation and land utilisation in the Western Protectorate; 50,000 acres of land have been irrigated and by 1953-5 some 22,000 acres were under cotton. The scheme is administered by the Abyan Board, a partnership between states, Government and tenant farmers. Other developments schemes are for communications, social services and surveys. In the Hadhramaut, under a loan scheme financed by the Governments of Qu'aiti and Kathiri states, 500 diesel pumps have been sold to the farmers during the last five years. They are to draw water from the wells in the territory, a task which for centuries had been carried out by camel and donkey. Sorghum and bulrush millet are two of the most important crops grown in the Protectorate, and wheat, barley and dates are also cultivated. It exports coffee, skins, hides, lime, Hamami tobacco, cattle, ghee, sheep, goats, fish and cotton; and imports grain, flour, rice, dates, sugar, sesame oil, tea, kerosene, spice, cotton cloth and piece goods, tobacco, cigarettes, soap and glassware.

The total revenue of the Protectorate for the period April 1954 to March 1955 is estimated at £17,422; the total expenditure will amount to £573,180; the balance will be met by U.K. grants and the contribution from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. In addition, the U.K. will meet the cost of defence, including the R.A.F. and Aden Protectorate levy establishments. Besides the security forces maintained by the U.K. Government there are tribal guards in the Western Protectorate partially supported by the States, and the Makalla Regular army maintained by the Qu'aiti state.

Relations between the Protectorate and the neighbouring State of the Yemen have usually been delicate. Frequent encroachments led to the demarcation of frontiers which were accepted in a convention signed with the Ottoman government in March 1914. During the first World War, the Turkish troops from Yemen occupied the greater part of the Protectorate, and though in 1919 most of the chiefs resumed their treaty relations with Britain, the Imam of Sanaa, who exercises the principal religious authority in Yemen and is the most powerful of the Chieftains, maintained his claim to the entire territories. He sought to enforce it by occupying the Amiri district including the Radhfan tribes and parts of Hanshab, Subeihi and Upper Yafa'i territory, and the Audhali plateau. He also occupied territory not then within the Protectorate, the district of the Beidha Sultan. Britain continually repelled the Imam's advance and in 1928 he was compelled to withdraw from most of the Amiri territory. The Anglo-Yemenite treaty of peace and friendship was signed in February 1934, and was to be valid for 40 years; the two powers agreed to respect the *status quo*, and to negotiate for the classification of frontiers: Britain

ADEN COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

recognised the independence of the Yemen and the Imam agreed to evacuate the remainder of the Amiri district. In 1950 they agreed further to set up a frontier commission and to exchange diplomatic missions. Despite the treaties and exchange of notes the possibility of frontier friction remains.

H.L.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

The area of Aden Colony is 75 square miles (exclusive of Perim and the Kuria Muria Islands) and the estimated population in 1954 was 150,000. Aden Protectorate is approximately 112,000 square miles (including Socotra) and it is divided into Western and Eastern Areas, the populations of these are estimated at 450,000 and 350,000 respectively.

LABOUR

The principal occupations in the Colony are those connected with the port and with the oil refinery. In the Protectorate over 90 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

ACREAGE AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

1953-54

	Acres	Tons
Sorghum	60,500	15,100
Bulrush Millet	20,000	3,500
Wheat	3,500	2,400
Barley	7,000	4,700
Sesame	5,100	1,000
Cotton (long staple)	22,000	23,514 bales*

(* 1 bale = 380 lb)

ACREAGE AND YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

1953-54

	Acres	Tons
Sorghum		
lift irrigated	2,310	3,042
ram/flood irrigated	20,000	5,000
Bulrush Millet	5,000	1,250
Wheat	2,530	1,780
Dates	12,000	8,000

LIVESTOCK IN ADEN PROTECTORATE

1954

Camels	60,000
Cattle	62,200
Goats	800,000
Sheep	185,000
Donkeys	5,500

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

FINANCE

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE

The currency in circulation is the East African shilling, issued by the East Africa Currency Board. The subsidiary coins are 50 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent. In the Protectorate the Maria Theresa dollar is used extensively.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

British Government expenditure in the Protectorate for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 amounted to £359,051 and £387,569 respectively.

Aden Colony	Revenue (£)	Expenditure (£)
1953-54	2,477,636	1,765,395
1954-55 *	2,319,879	2,318,332

* Estimates.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

SUMMARY OF TRADE (£)

	1953	1954
Imports . . .	61,165,331	64,883,735
Exports . . .	41,254,524	44,347,635

ANALYSIS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1954

	Unit	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
		Volume	Value (£)	Volume	Value (£)
Alcoholic Beverages . . .	Gallons	462,015	217,616	8,595	10,298
Cement	Cwt.	792,259	242,226	26,896	11,093
Coffee	"	124,999	2,846,600	151,878	2,944,977
Grain, Pulse, Flour . . .	"	826,938	1,475,963	531,091	867,606
Iron and Steel	Tons	18,574	2,572,612	3,135	267,024
Iron and Steel Manufactures	"	18,646	1,847,540	851	178,427
Machinery (Apparatus) . .	"	5,767	1,216,016	239	100,531
Oil:					
Fuel	"	3,757,384	24,472,753	111,334	949,236
Kerosene	Gallons	1,390,508	118,046	124,642	14,006
Petrol	"	1,855,419	51,664	1,463,451	129,816
Skins, Raw	No.	3,982,351	808,644	5,203,390	1,196,901
Sugar	Cwt.	494,179	863,599	208,292	591,000
Cotton Piece Goods . . .	Yards	72,976,016	5,489,227	69,619,603	3,530,092

* Aden Colony.

THE MIDDLE EAST

ANALYSIS BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN AND
DESTINATION, 1954

(£)

	Imports	Exports
<i>Commonwealth Countries:</i>		
Aden Protectorate	3,316,791	1,538,578
India	5,798,848	140,472
Singapore	3,126,341	30,483
United Kingdom	13,044,988	2,678,561
<i>Non-Commonwealth Countries:</i>		
Bahrein	2,913,281	232,888
Ethiopia	2,714,330	2,057,217
France	2,757,674	542,733
Germany	1,190,739	256,119
Italy	2,859,059	1,349,150
Japan	3,573,666	416,268
Kuwait, Muscat and Oman	7,731,767	317,340
U.S.A.	2,692,227	471,812
Yemen	2,718,041	3,172,338

Sources:

Annual Report for 1954, Department of Agriculture,
Aden Protectorate.

Trade Bulletin, Colony of Aden (monthly).

Information transmitted by H.M. Government to the
United Nations, 1954.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, the administrative control of the Aden Settlement was transferred from the Government of India to the Colonial Office on April 1st 1937, from which date Aden assumed the status of a Crown Colony. The colony is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief. The Governor is aided by an Executive Council in the administration of the colony. Under the provisions of the Aden Colony (Amendment) Order, 1944, a Legislative Council was set up. It consists of the Governor as President, four *ex-officio* members, not more than four official members, and not more than eight unofficial members. The management of the port is under the control of the Board of Trustees, which was formed in 1888, and Aden is a free port without Customs tariff. Township authorities for the towns of Aden and for Sheikh Othman were constituted under the Townships Ordinance, 1945.

The interests of the Western Aden Protectorate are represented by a small group of British political officers and Arab assistants, with headquarters at Aden. They give advice to the local rulers on the administration of their areas, since the British Government does not administer the Protectorate directly. The chiefs of the tribes have control over their subjects, and some of them employ, for internal security, tribal guards, who are under the joint control of the British Agent and the chiefs. There are now State Councils in Lower Yafai, Amiri, Lower Aulaqi, Shu'eibi, Fadhlī, Dathina, Beihan, and Upper Aulaqi, and a Legislative Council in Lahej. In the Eastern Aden Protectorate the principal states, Qu'aiti and Kathiri, are administered by their constitutional rulers, and have State Councils.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir TOM HICKINBOT-
HAM, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.

ADEN COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

ADEN COLONY

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The GOVERNOR.

The CHIEF SECRETARY.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

R. P. ERRINGTON, (Chairman, Aden Port Trust).

G. W. I. SHIPP (District Commissioner).

L. JACKSON (Development Commissioner and Director of
Public Works).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The AIR OFFICER COMMANDING,
Aden, the CHIEF SECRETARY, the ATTORNEY GENERAL,
the FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Official Members: G. W. I. SHIPP (District Commissioner),
L. JACKSON (Development Commissioner and Director
of Public Works) (two seats vacant).

Unofficial Members: R. P. ERRINGTON, KHAN BAHADUR
MUHAMMAD SALIM ALI, J. R. KYNASTON, C.B.E.,
SELIM MENAHEM BANIN, ABDUL JAWAD HASSANALI,
O.B.E., MUHAMMAD ALI BASHRAHEEL, VITHAL KRISHNA
JOSHI, MUHAMMAD ALI MAQTARI.

WESTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

Adviser and British Agent: G. K. N. TREVASKIS, O.B.E.

Abdali: Sultan SIR ALI BIN ABDUL KARIM, K.B.E.

Amiri: Amir SHAAFUL BIN ALI.

Fadhli: Sultan ABDULLAH BIN OTHMAN.

Lower Yafa'i: Sultan 'AIDRUS BIN MUHSIN.

Haushabi: Sultan FEISAL BIN SARUR.

Upper Yafa'i Confederation: Sultan MUHAMMAD BIN SALIH
Mausatta: Sheikh AHMED BUBAKR ALI ASKAR and
Sheikh HUSSEIN SALIH MUHSIN ASKAR.

Dhubi: Sheikh ABDULRAHMAN BIN SALEH (a minor);

Mafhlahi: Sheikh QASIM 'ABDULRAHMAN.

Hadhrami: Sheikh MUHAMMAD MUHSIN GHALIB

Shaib: Sheikh YEHIA BIN MOHAMED SAQLADI.

Quteibi: Sheikh SEIF BIN HASSAN.

Alawi: Sheikh SALIH SAYID.

Aqrabi: Sheikh MUHAMMAD FADHL BA ABDULLAH.

Audhali: Sultan SALIH BIN HUSSEIN, C.B.E.

Upper 'Aulaqi: Sultan 'AWADH BIN SALIH BIN ABDULLAH.

Lower 'Aulaqi: Sultan NASR BIN AIDRUS BIN ALI BIN
ABDULLAH

Beihan: Amir SALIH BIN HUSSEIN.

EASTERN ADEN PROTECTORATE

Resident Adviser and British Agent: Colonel J. E. H
BOUSTEAD, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Quai'ti: Sultan SIR SALIH BIN GHALIB AL QU'AITI, K.C.M.G.

Kathiri: Sultan HUSSEIN BIN ALI AL KATHIRI.

Wahidi: Sultan NASR BIN ABDULLAH AL WAHIDI.

Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra: Sultan ISA BIN
AFRAR

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

ADEN COLONY

Chief Secretary: E. D. HONE, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

Financial Secretary: P. A. P. ROBERTSON.

Attorney General: J. V. M. SHIELDS, O.B.E., Q.C.

Chief Accountant: S. J. WALTON

Director of Education: J. A. HARTLEY.

Commissioner of Police: S. L. VINCENT, M.V.O.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Commissioner for Trade: B. LEWIS.
Labour Commissioner: C. SPENCER-COOKE.
Director of Medical Services: Dr. J. A. GLYNN.
Postmaster-General: J. HUDSON-DAVIS.
Development Commissioner and Director of Public Works:
L. JACKSON.
Public Relations Officer: N. J. V. WATT.
Commissioner, Kamaran Island: Lt.-Col. R. G. W. E.
ALBAN, O.B.E.

ADEN PROTECTORATE

Deputy British Agents: E. S. KENNEDY (West); A. WATTS (East).
Director of Agriculture: Major J. L. CONGDON.
Fisheries Officer: P. D. PROUDE.
Health Adviser: N. L. CORKHILL.
Commandant, Government Guards: R. F. TRING, O.B.E.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice within the Colony is entrusted to the Supreme Court, a Court of Small Causes for certain specified civil cases, and Magistrates' Courts for criminal cases. Appeals from the Supreme Court, formerly made to the High Court at Bombay, are now made to the Court of Appeal in Nairobi. The Governor has power to legislate for the Colony, subject to such laws as those of the Indian Statutes applicable in 1937 which have not since been repealed. The rules of Common Law and Equity prevailing in England are applied. The law of the Protectorate is largely tribal custom, but in certain chiefdoms the Sharia (Muslim Law) is recognised, especially in the Qu'aiti State of Shuhr and Makalla, which State alone also has certain published decrees.

Judge of the Supreme Court: RALPH A. CAMPBELL.

THE PRESS

WEEKLIES

Aden Chronicle: Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden; English, Editor MUHAMMAD ALI LUQMAN; circ. approx. 2,000

Al Bath: Aden; Arabic; circ. 1,500.

Al Janoob al Arabi: Aden; Arabic; circ. 2,500.

Al Nahdha: P.O. Box 200, Aden; f. 1949, Arabic, Editor A. R. GIRGARH; circ. approx. 3,000.

Al Qalam al Adani: Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden; Arabic; f. 1952; Editor M. A. LOKMAN; circ. approx. 1,500.

Fatat al Jezirah: Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden; f. 1940; Arabic; specially concerned with Yemen, Aden, and East African coast, Editor MUHAMMAD ALI LUQMAN, circ. approx. 2,500.

Samachar: Aden; Gujarati; circ. 500.

MONTHLY

Evening Glow: Aden; English; circ. 500.

BROADCASTING

Aden Broadcasting Service was inaugurated in August 1954 and transmits daily in Arabic.

FINANCE

BANKS

Bank of India Ltd.: Head Office: Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay; br. at Aden; cap. auth. Rs. 5,00,00,000; sub. Rs. 5,00,00,000; p.u. Rs. 2,50,00,000; res. Rs. 3,52,00,000; dep. Rs. 60,38,16,230; Chair. Sir COWASJEE JEHangIR, C.B.E., K.C.I.E.; Gen. Manager D. R. THOM.

British Bank of the Middle East: Head Office: 51 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.3; br. at Aden; (Dec. 1954) p.u. cap. £1,500,000; dep. £43,158,575; cash £16,119,931; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord KENNET, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; br. at Aden; (Dec. 1954); p.u. cap. £3,500,000; res. £5,000,000; dep. £180,134,217; Chair. VINCENT A. GRANTHAM; Sec. H. E. FAULKNER.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.: Head Office: 2-3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.3; brs. at Crater and Steamer Point; (Dec. 1954) p.u. cap. £1,000,000; res. £1,500,000; curr. and dep. accounts £33,294,778; cash £5,835,711; investments £13,312,273; advances £11,223,331; Chair. Sir EVAN MEREDITH JENKINS, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Aden Manager K. W. ARTON.

National Bank of India, Ltd.: Head Office: 26 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; brs. at Aidros Road, Camp, Aden and Crescent, Steamer Point, Aden; f. 1863; (Dec. 1954) p.u. cap. £2,851,563, res. £3,104,687; Chair. J. K. MICHIE

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Many of the large British Insurance Companies are represented in Aden

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Aden Chamber of Commerce: Old Legislative Council Chamber; f. 1886, Pres. J. R. KYNASTON, O.B.E.; Sec. Mrs. D. NEWMAN.

Aden Merchants' Association: Crater; f. 1932; Pres. Sheikh ALI OMER BAZARA, Secs. SORABJEE P. PATEL, A. A. SAFFI.

There are no marketing or co-operative organisations, but the recently established Co-operative and Marketing Department supervises the marketing of produce

TRANSPORT

AIR LINES

Aden Airways: Head Office: 2-4 Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden; internal services and services throughout Arabia, to Egypt and the Sudan.

Other companies operating services include the following

Air India International: Head Office: New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, India; Aden Office: Mitchell Cotts and Co., Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden

B.O.A.C.: Head Office: Airways House Brentford, Middlesex, England, Aden Office: 2-4 Esplanade Road, Crater.

Ethiopian Air Lines: Head Office: Jijiga Building, Churchill Road (P.O. Box 1755), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Aden Office: Immediate Transport Co., Steamer Point, Aden.

THE MIDDLE EAST

Misrair: Head Office: Almaza Airport, Heliopolis, Cairo, Egypt; Aden Office: Mitchell Cotts and Co., Esplanade Road, Crater, Aden.

Airfields, for internal transport and for the use of transit services, are maintained by the Royal Air Force.

ROADS

There are no railways in the Colony or in the Protectorate and communication is mainly by road. The Colony has just over 76 miles of roads of which nearly 58 are bituminous macadam surfaced. In the Protectorate roads are very rough and are infrequently repaired.

SHIPPING

The vessels of the principal steamship companies call regularly at Aden. Small powered craft and coastal steamers make occasional calls to Makalla and Shihr in the Protectorate.

HEALTH

Aden Colony

Pneumonia, dysentery and tuberculosis are some of the most common diseases in the Colony, but figures for these have been decreasing in recent years. There are 360 beds in the Civil Hospital, 72 in the Mission Hospital, 50 in the Maternity Clinic and 31 in the Infectious Diseases Hospital. In 1954 the Civil Hospital in-patients numbered 5,025 and the out-patients 129,697. There are 3 Government and 2 private dispensaries. Total expenditure on medical and allied services in 1954 was £239,444.

Aden Protectorate

In the Protectorate malaria, dysentery and tuberculosis are the most prevalent diseases. A Health Adviser is

ADEN COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

responsible for health services in both Areas. Organised health services exist in the West in Fadhlī, Lower Yafā and Lahej, and in the East in the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States. Elsewhere States contribute in varying degrees towards services provided by the British Government. There are 3 hospitals, with approximately 50 beds, 57 rural health units and 10 mobile doctor units.

EDUCATION

Aden Colony

Education in Aden Colony is under the control of a Director, who also advises in the Protectorate. In 1954 there were 3,820 pupils in Government schools, 2,650 in grant-aided schools and 1,500 in recognised private schools. The Government maintains 10 primary schools, 2 intermediate schools and two colleges, Aden College and a Technical College, both providing secondary education for boys. The Government also provides a two-year course of teacher training for girls.

Education expenditure in the Colony for the year 1953-54 amounted to £129,403.

Aden Protectorate

In the Protectorate it is hoped to build up self-supporting State Departments of Education, responsible for organising village schools, central primary schools and, in the case of the larger States, intermediate schools. In the Western area there are now approximately 30 aided primary schools and a secondary school at Lahaj in Abdali State; in the Eastern Area there are over 50 primary schools and a secondary school near Makalla. There are in addition a number of Koranic schools throughout the Protectorate.

Expenditure on education in 1954 amounted to nearly £66,000.

ISLAND TERRITORIES

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HONG KONG

GEOGRAPHICAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY

CONTRARY to what is often imagined, Hong Kong Colony consists not merely of the single Hong Kong Island itself, but also includes the island of Lantau, the Kowloon Peninsula, and a further small expanse on the Asiatic mainland leased from China including Miro Bay, Deep Bay and adjacent islands, which are known collectively as the New Territory. Hong Kong Island is however the nucleus of the Colony, situated at the Eastern outlet of the Chu Kiang estuary 91 miles south of Canton. The Colony occupies an area of 396 square miles between latitudes $22^{\circ} 9'$ and $22^{\circ} 17' N$, and longitudes $114^{\circ} 5'$ and $114^{\circ} 18' E$.

Physical Features. Hong Kong owes its "mature" type of landscape to the combined action over a long period of surface weathering, erosion by streams and fluctuating sea levels. Much of the terrain (island and mainland) is upland, deeply eroded to give a rugged topography. The highest point is 3,130 ft. (in the New Territory). Hong Kong Island itself consists of a long mountain ridge dominated by Victoria Peak (1,770 ft). Erosion still continues at a rapid pace, due to the high rainfall and the fluctuating but generally high temperatures, which produce chemical and physical changes in the rocks. Material worn from the upland areas is washed down to the coast, where it forms small alluvial plains which steadily push further out to sea year by year. Such alluvial tracts form almost the only lowland in Hong Kong colony. A rise in sea level since the Ice Age has led to the "drowning" of lower sections of the river valleys, thus producing a long indented coast, which is characteristic both of Hong Kong and adjacent regions of China.

The rocks of Hong Kong consist mainly of granite, forming part of a single granitic structure extending from eastern China as far as Thailand. Smaller expanses of sands and limestones, remnants of a former more extensive structure, are also present. Soils are mainly of a loam character—some inclined to be sandy, others more clayey. Because of their acidity they are not naturally suited to heavy cultivation and considerable liming is necessary.

Climate. The climate of Hong Kong is sub-tropical, with prevalence of seasonal monsoons. The south-west summer monsoon, with winds blowing from sea to land, brings the highest rainfall (16.3 in. in June, on average) and the highest temperature ($82^{\circ} F$. in July). Atmospheric humidity is as high as 90 per cent in this period—a distinctly unpleasant feature. The north-east winter monsoon with winds originating from the interior of China, brings cooler, drier conditions and February, the coldest month, has a temperature of $58^{\circ} F$. and rainfall of only 1 inch. Annual rainfall totals 108 in., but varies locally with elevation and aspect. A characteristic of the climate is the occurrence of violent typhoons. Most of the former natural vegetation of sub-tropical forest and grasses has now been cleared.

Population. The population of Hong Kong is overwhelmingly Chinese. The total is affected by migration rather than by births and deaths, but in 1950 was estimated at 2,360,000, of which 13,000 were of British origin. Population is densest around the harbour area of the straits between Hong Kong Island and Kowloon.

Victoria, the capital settlement (with a population exceeding a million), is the commercial centre, built largely on land reclaimed from swamp. The city is healthier than its site and its population density (of 80,000 inhabitants per sq. mile) might suggest. Water supply on the island comes from reservoirs, supplemented from the New Territories. Outside the harbour area of Victoria and Kowloon, which lie on opposite sides of the straits a mile apart, the population is less dense, but there are several flourishing market towns in the New Territory. The site of the harbour offers many advantages including space for manoeuvre, safe sheltered moorings and opportunities for dock construction, it is in an excellent position in relation to world trade routes and has a productive and accessible hinterland. Low customs dues and the prestige which has grown with settled Government also attract shipping to Hong Kong.

Economic considerations. The economy of Hong Kong is governed by its status as a port dealing principally but not exclusively with transit traffic trade from China, South-East Asia and the industrial nations of the world. Europe, North America, and to some extent the Middle East and India. Other economic activities include engineering, manufacturing, mining, agriculture and fishing. About one-fifth of all imports and exports consist of textiles and associated goods. Other articles of trade include oils, chemicals, minerals and metals. The only duties imposed are on the import of alcohol, tobacco, medicines and hydrocarbon oils. In 1954 total imports were valued at 3,435 million Hong Kong dollars and exports at 2,417 million Hong Kong dollars. This adverse balance on visible trade is offset by invisible trading—insurance, etc. As regards imports, China with 22 per cent of the total is currently the largest trading partner. Some 13 per cent of the imports are from Japan, 12 per cent from the United Kingdom and 6 per cent from the U.S.A. China and Indonesia each take about 18 per cent of Hong Kong's exports and Malaya 14 per cent, while in 1954 the British Commonwealth took 24 per cent. Hong Kong is visited by shipping lines operating across the Pacific and is in direct communication with Europe, South Africa, Australia and the Americas via the Pacific seaboard, Panama Canal, and Suez routes. Hong Kong acts as the port for Southern China, since Canton is inaccessible to vessels over 5,000 tons. Industrial products are chiefly cotton yarn and cement. Shipbuilding is carried on, and light metals, plastics and knitted goods are manufactured. Iron ore is mined within the colony—though production is normally less than 200,000 tons, almost all being exported to Japan. Agriculture is restricted to rice and vegetable cultivation; and pigs, poultry and some cattle are kept. Fish is important as an article of diet, and between 1948 and 1950, 26,000 metric tons were landed.

Communications. The Colony has about 430 miles of roads including links to the road system of China. There are 19 miles of electrified tramway and also a railway from Kowloon to Canton—operation of this latter depending on relations with China. The airport handles frequent services to all parts of the world.

International Role of Hong Kong. Although a British Colony for more than a century, the significance of Hong

Kong lies in its contribution to world trade, and in its relations with China. By no means an insignificant producer, Hong Kong is nevertheless *par excellence* a depot, concerned in handling goods produced and consumed elsewhere; and owing to the special political conditions prevailing has become a principal outlet for southern China. Overwhelmingly Chinese, with a temporary and numerically insignificant population of European merchants and officials, Hong Kong cannot be regarded as a British Colony in the normal sense of that word. Its future is inevitably bound up also with developments in China.

I.B.T.

HISTORY

In ancient times, most of China south of the Yangtse, including the area which is now the Crown Colony of Hong Kong, was inhabited by the Maan tribes. Little is known of them until they began to absorb Chinese culture from the North, about the third century A.D., but by the end of the Sung dynasty, in the thirteenth century A.D., the area had become an integral part of China.

For many centuries there was little contact with the rest of the world. Arabs reached Canton in the seventh century, but it was not until the sixteenth century that seafaring Europeans penetrated into Chinese waters in their quest for trade. Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch and English adventurers made contact with the China coast, at first entirely without official support; although Queen Elizabeth I appears to have written a letter, probably never delivered, to the Emperor of China. The Portuguese founded a settlement at Macao and in 1681 the East India Company bought a house there and began regular trade with Canton. During the eighteenth century these pioneers were followed by the French, Dutch and Americans, and their trade, regulated by the Chinese themselves, prospered.

Attempts were made, in 1793 by Lord Macartney and in 1816 by Lord Amherst, to establish official relations with the Manchu Court in Peking, but these came to nothing and the traders, in particular the East India Company who had an official monopoly until 1831, continued to make their own arrangements, independent of Government backing. There were many relatively trivial matters affecting day-to-day trading activities which were in need of regulation, but there was no one empowered to negotiate for the foreign traders as a body. In 1834 Lord Napier was appointed H.M. Chief Superintendent of Trade, with headquarters in Canton, but died soon after his arrival. Captain Charles Elliot, R.N., succeeded him and spasmodic negotiations with Chinese officials took place over the next five years.

Meanwhile the increase in trade had brought with it an increase in opium traffic, as opium from India was used by many of the western traders to pay for the Chinese goods, and was taken ashore by local smugglers. Chinese officials often turned a blind eye, but in 1839 the Chief Commissioner, Lin Tse Su, decided to suppress the opium traffic and representatives of British firms who were working as middlemen in Chinese factories were imprisoned. This and other, mostly minor, grievances on both sides led to local hostilities.

In January 1841 Captain Elliott announced a provisional agreement with the Chinese, which would end hostilities and which involved "the cession of the island and harbour of Hong Kong to the British Crown", but this agreement was never ratified and was later denounced by both the Chinese and the authorities in London, and hostilities were renewed. Sir Henry Pottinger succeeded Captain

Elliot as British representative and negotiations began again.

The Treaty of Nanking of August 1842, and a supplementary agreement of 1843, ended the war: the island of Hong Kong, 32 sq. miles in area, was ceded in full sovereignty to the British Crown; four Chinese ports in addition to Canton were opened to western trade; a fixed tariff, for the trade which affected foreigners, was established; and Britain was granted partial jurisdiction over her subjects in China and the right to participate in any further trading privileges which might be negotiated with China by other foreign powers. The treaty granted most of the concessions sought by British traders; and thereafter the authority of the Superintendent of Trade over British merchants in the Far East could be more efficiently maintained, because a British court of law could be, and was, established on the island. It was hoped that Hong Kong would become a great emporium comparable to Singapore or Bombay. Sir Henry Pottinger was appointed first Governor but retained his office as Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade, in which capacity he remained responsible to the Foreign Office. The Governors continued in this dual role until 1859, when the first regular diplomatic representative was sent to China, in accordance with the Treaty of Tientsin, concluded in the previous year.

Tremendous problems confronted the early administrators, whose troubles included two severe typhoons in 1841, fever among the population, difficulty in organising an efficient police force and consequent insecurity, and piracy on neighbouring waters. There was confusion in the titles to land because property rights which had been granted in 1841 were not given legal recognition until after the ratification of the Treaty in 1843. Hong Kong was declared a free port, but much of the trade with China continued to pass through Canton and the four treaty ports. A form of economic blockade was imposed by China which, until an agreement was signed with the Imperial Maritime Customs in 1886, hindered the local junk trade. Taxation to make the colony self-supporting (except in defence) aroused opposition and a demand for some measure of self-government. But these problems were overcome and the history of Hong Kong, from the day it became a British Crown Colony, is the story of its development as a centre of trade and commerce. Within the first few years roads, markets, schools, hospitals and churches were built; and every encouragement was given to merchants to build business premises. A start was made with the opening of shipbuilding yards, eventually to become a major industry, and commercial relations with other parts of China, including Shanghai, and with Siam and the United States were established. As time went on, the port and harbour of Hong Kong became the centre of its existence; above all a centre of trade and commerce, but also a transit centre for the emigration of Chinese labourers to many parts of the world.

The territory of the Colony was enlarged by the cession in 1860 of the peninsula of Kowloon and Stonecutters Island and, by the ninety-nine year lease of 1898, of the New Territories, mainland regions lying behind Kowloon, and surrounding islands. The total land area of the Colony was thus increased to 391 sq. miles.

Meanwhile the population increased in a phenomenal manner. At the first census after 1842, there were 3,650 villagers and fishermen living on land and about 2,600 on boats in the harbour. By April 1844 the population had reached 19,000 largely by the influx from the mainland of labourers who saw the prospect of work. By 1855, it was estimated at 72,000 and by 1861 at 120,000. By 1882 overcrowding had begun to be a serious problem and a Sanitary Commissioner was sent out. As a result of his report

THE, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

a Sanitary Board was set up, but only after an outbreak of bubonic plague was the problem of sanitation and housing tackled seriously.

The Chinese community in Hong Kong was in 1843 made subject to British police magistrates in the matter of law and order, but left in free possession of its social customs. English Common Law and the statutes which were in force in England in April, 1843 formed the basis of the legal system of the Colony; and a large volume of legislation for the improvement of education and health was passed before the turn of the century.

Commercial development was encouraged by the introduction of the steamship, by the easier relations with China which prevailed after 1886 and by the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, which brought Asia and Europe, in terms of trade, so much closer together. The volume of shipping in Hong Kong harbour increased from less than 2,000,000 tons in 1868 to over 5,000,000 tons in 1878.

Meanwhile the development continued. Reclamation schemes began in 1851, banking facilities, both Chinese and western, multiplied, telegraphic links with other countries were established, building of every description continued, and Hong Kong soon took on the appearance of a modern town. Every encouragement was given to the local business community and to business men from Britain, and both took advantage of it. Chinese merchants played a more and more active part in commercial life, building wharves and warehouses and investing heavily in real estate.

From the start, there was an emphasis on the wish to make Hong Kong a centre not only of trade but also of education. A Board of Education was established in 1845 and schools took high priority at every stage; in 1847 the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, dedicated to foster contact between east and west, was founded; the Hong Kong College of Medicine for the Chinese, later (in 1908) to expand into Hong Kong University, was founded in 1887, and served both the Chinese in Hong Kong and also many thousands from the mainland.

Hong Kong was not much affected by the 1914-18 war, but felt the repercussions of the depressions of 1921 and 1929-30 and in 1935 abandoned the silver standard for a managed paper currency.

International events in the Far East since 1918—the Chinese revolution, the setting-up of a Nationalist government in 1928, the Sino-Japanese war, the war in the Pacific in 1941 and the establishment of a Communist government in Peking in 1949—have of course had their effect on Hong Kong's economic development and strategic importance. During the Chinese revolution and the internal struggles which followed the establishment of the Nationalist Government, and even more so after the Japanese invasion of China in 1937, many thousands of Chinese from the mainland flocked to Hong Kong.

Administrative and social problems increased, but in spite of these and the periodical trade depressions Hong Kong continued in reasonable prosperity between the wars, and relations with China were good.

Victoria harbour, with its seventeen square miles of sheltered anchorage, has always been of potential strategic as well as of commercial significance; and on December 8th, 1941, the day after the attack on Pearl Harbour, Japanese planes based on Canton and powerful army and navy units attacked Hong Kong. The garrison repelled the first assault but surrendered, after heavy fighting on Christmas Day. The Japanese occupation lasted three and a half years, during which the population fell by two-thirds. In August, 1945, two weeks after the capitulation, the British Pacific fleet re-entered the harbour. Military government was established and was replaced on May 1st, 1946, by a civil administration.

Between 1937 and 1941, during the Sino-Japanese war, the population had risen to over one and a half million. After 1946 many Chinese returned to the Colony, and some 390,000 refugees from the Communist régime sought shelter there. In May, 1950, the population of Hong Kong reached 2,360,000, and in 1954 about two and a half million. The housing of the refugees, who have settled in flimsy shacks crowded near the industrial centre of the town, is Hong Kong's most serious social problem. It was estimated in 1952 that new housing was required for 250,000 people, but the problem was aggravated when, in December 1953, fire devastated the largest squatter area in Kowloon, leaving 60,000 people homeless, and in the following year further fires destroyed the homes of another 42,000 people. Otherwise, Hong Kong has made a remarkable recovery and many new commercial enterprises, including a scheme for airport development estimated to cost over £6,000,000, are under way.

There has been pressure, especially since 1946, for constitutional change. The then Governor, Sir Mark Young, put forward a scheme for a fully representative municipal council and proposed that the official element in the Legislative Council should be reduced. His recommendations were accepted in principle by the Secretary of State, but the consultations with influential groups in Hong Kong, which he advised, postponed action. In 1949 new proposals from the colony were forwarded to London with the unanimous support of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. They urged among other things that the establishment of a municipal council should be deferred but that elected members should be included in a newly constituted Legislative Council. After much consideration, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Governor, decided that such major constitutional changes were inopportune at the time (1953); but there can be little doubt that changes will take place before long.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: about 391 sq. miles.

Population: estimated at about 2,500,000 (end of 1954).

Registered births (1954) 83,317.

Registered deaths (1954) 19,283.

The overwhelming majority of the population is Chinese. The non-Chinese minority of permanent residents includes 9,500 persons of United Kingdom or Commonwealth origin (excluding service personnel and their dependants), 850 Portuguese, 300 United States and 80 Dutch.

LABOUR**INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES IN REGISTERED FACTORIES OR WORKSHOPS**

	ESTABLISHMENTS	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
1950	1,752	57,596	34,390	91,986
1951	1,961	62,192	33,015	95,207
1952	2,088	63,093	35,033	98,126
1953	2,208	65,047	35,729	100,776
1954	2,494	72,011	43,442	115,453

AGRICULTURE**LIVESTOCK**

(Summary of Recent Surveys)

Cattle and Buffaloes (working animals)	.	.	8,970
Dairy Cattle	.	.	2,300
Pigs	.	.	47,860
Poultry	.	.	322,800
Ducks	.	.	107,000
Geese	.	.	1,200
Turkeys	.	.	1,300
Goats	.	.	200

INDUSTRY**MINERAL PRODUCTION (1954)**

Clay	.	.	.	.	6,063.0 tons
Iron	.	.	.	.	90,800.0 "
Lead	.	.	.	.	368.3 "
Graphite	.	.	.	.	1,840.0 "
Wolfram (WO 65 per cent)	.	.	.	.	60,335.4 lb
Molybdenum	.	.	.	.	193.7 "

FINANCE

The unit of currency is the Hong Kong dollar.

HK\$1 = 1s. 3d.

HK\$1 = US\$0.17½.

Hong Kong has been a part of the sterling area since 1941.

CURRENCY CIRCULATION

(as at December 31st, 1954)

Bank Note Issue	.	.	.	.	HK\$727,490,640
Government \$1 Note Issue	.	.	.	.	HK\$26,891,500
Subsidiary Notes and Coin	.	.	.	.	HK\$16,469,783

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(April 1st-March 31st)	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1951-52	HK\$308,564,248	HK\$275,855,951
1952-53	484,590,446	441,749,658
1953-54	396,881,967	355,407,771
1954-55 (estimate)	389,480,000	388,262,050

EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

(Value in HK\$)

	1952	1953	1954
Pigs	97,267,867	69,722,385	89,701,070
Eggs	51,733,561	56,739,668	50,460,492
Rice	217,983,592	318,907,436	86,973,521
Sugar	54,705,405	107,461,653	58,430,630
Tobacco	55,222,583	58,091,058	51,509,393
Raw Cotton	169,310,469	155,192,471	227,550,511
Cotton Yarn and Thread	114,926,501	41,246,012	44,883,763
Cotton Piece Goods			
(unbleached)	51,177,763	33,005,499	43,728,123
Cotton Piece Goods			
(bleached)	84,724,799	92,464,661	81,241,545
Artificial Textiles	83,679,001	80,886,061	98,982,900
Woollen Piece Goods	37,079,088	31,456,171	74,746,067
Furnace Fuel Oils	43,965,040	45,265,670	51,725,815
Watches and Watch			
Movements	90,078,748	96,384,121	85,146,795
Plants, seeds and flowers	47,497,841	59,826,228	64,426,452
Sulphate of Ammonia	87,497,066	40,821,277	110,540,295

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

(Value in HK\$)

	1952	1953	1954
Eggs	16,900,751	18,194,268	10,750,853
Coal-Tar Dyestuffs	34,414,779	61,181,230	99,866,136
Cotton Yarn and Thread	159,937,070	114,413,678	102,608,472
Cotton Piece Goods			
(unbleached)	54,846,717	38,267,488	46,000,873
Cotton Piece Goods			
(bleached)	184,574,948	174,828,561	160,977,855
Artificial Textiles	29,947,462	15,871,306	35,866,053
Enamelware	65,116,266	46,468,246	61,437,309
Electric Torches	40,060,995	35,933,549	45,264,319
Bristles	35,164,898	13,090,537	19,804,245
Plants, Seeds and Flowers	55,402,072	50,771,056	53,973,310
Sulphate of Ammonia	94,827,676	52,073,556	109,405,473

DIRECTION OF TRADE—IMPORTS

	1952	1953	1954
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
United Kingdom	470,383,589	474,353,929	369,370,054
Malaya	163,898,046	177,485,292	161,609,904
India	100,890,058	53,452,419	53,359,614
Pakistan	90,050,596	116,396,534	67,752,131
Canada	78,537,160	58,582,539	55,148,962
Australia	54,778,457	55,688,825	63,028,360
Other Commonwealth Countries	155,208,518	114,644,471	113,370,161
China	830,265,921	857,136,042	691,845,761
Japan	482,207,870	384,079,187	464,537,320
U.S.A.	221,068,994	224,909,213	281,051,186
Thailand	204,657,603	289,797,495	131,174,127
Italy	125,611,504	77,542,231	31,829,455
Germany	118,897,323	212,744,708	155,572,923
Switzerland	109,876,733	105,205,291	104,550,499
Netherlands	108,180,743	119,191,463	84,436,429
Other Countries	504,979,369	551,460,001	606,782,339
TOTAL:	3,779,487,484	3,872,669,640	3,435,419,225

DIRECTION OF TRADE—EXPORTS

	1952	1953	1954
	HK\$	HK\$	HK\$
United Kingdom	83,365,573	119,255,160	162,165,696
Malaya	417,553,708	337,188,222	330,540,133
Other Commonwealth Countries	198,045,853	262,365,305	315,347,845
Indonesia	528,004,683	371,995,621	224,642,245
China	520,032,173	540,348,259	390,786,609
Thailand	243,089,963	206,719,599	130,182,846
Formosa	207,434,504	105,779,717	79,864,733
Japan	123,628,482	221,586,463	114,649,954
South Korea	22,570,635	52,458,084	170,133,476
U.S.A.	113,489,875	62,369,410	70,000,948
Macao	88,854,587	88,197,739	63,796,056
Other Countries	352,940,028	365,457,635	364,905,060
TOTAL:	2,899,010,064	2,733,731,224	2,417,015,601

TRANSPORT

CARGO DISCHARGED AND LOADED AT VICTORIA (1953)

	DISCHARGED Tons	LOADED Tons
Ocean-going Vessels	3,043,990	1,372,669
River Steamers	25,663	34,519
Junks and Launches	379,568	115,610

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

THE CONSTITUTION

The Government of Hong Kong, which consists of the Governor, the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, is constituted under the authority of Letters Patent and Royal Instructions.

The Executive Council is consulted by the Governor on all important administrative questions. In addition to five *ex-officio* members official and unofficial members may be appointed.

The Legislative Council, which advises on and approves the enactment of the Colony's laws and approves all expenditure from public funds, consists of the five *ex-officio* members who sit on the Executive Council, four other official members and eight unofficial members. It has three Standing Committees, concerned with finance, law and public works respectively, select Committees may be set up on an *ad hoc* basis.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir ALEXANDER W. G. H. GRANTHAM, G. C. M. G.
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR

Ex-Officio Members: The COMMANDER BRITISH FORCES, The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Nominated Official Member: B. C. K. HAWKINS, C. M. G., O. B. E.

Unofficial Members: CHAU TSUN NIN, C. B. E., Sir MAN KAM LO, C. B. E., Dr CHAU SIK-NIN, C. B. E., LEO D'ALMADA E CASTRO, C. B. E., Q. C., C. BLAKER, M. C., E. D., J. KESWICK, C. M. G.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The COMMANDER BRITISH FORCES, The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The SECRETARY FOR CHINESE AFFAIRS, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Nominated Official Members: T. L. BOWRING, O. B. E., D. J. S. CROZIER, K. M. A. BARNETT, E. D., Dr YEO KOK CHEANG.

Unofficial Members: Dr. CHAU SIK-NIN, C. B. E., C. BLAKER, M. C., E. D., C. E. M. TERRY, LO MAN WAI, O. B. E., NGAN SHING KWAN, DHUN J. RUTTONJEE, KWOK CHAN, O. B. E., Dr. A. M. RODRIGUES, M. B. E., E. D.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: E. B. DAVID, C. M. G.

Financial Secretary: A. G. CLARKE, C. M. G.

Secretary for Chinese Affairs: R. R. TODD

Attorney-General: A. RIDEHALGH, Q. C.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The laws in force in Hong Kong are those which existed in England on April 5th, 1843, excluding any that are inapplicable to local circumstances or have been modified by Hong Kong legislation.

Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Criminal and civil cases are heard before a jury. Criminal sessions, for the hearing of cases committed to

the Supreme Court by magistrates' courts, are held once a month. As a Court of Equity the Court has authority to appoint and control guardians of infants and their estates and keepers of persons of unsound mind. All civil claims above HK\$5,000 and proceedings concerning estates, appointments of trustees and company matters are also heard.

Cases in the Probate, Divorce, Admiralty and Bankruptcy Jurisdictions of the Court are usually heard by the Chief Justice.

Any person wishing to dispute the decision of a magistrate's court may appeal to a judge of the Supreme Court. This form of appeal is heard by one judge, who may pass it on for consideration by a Full Court, consisting of two or more judges.

District Court. This court, which has two branches, one in Hong Kong and one in Kowloon, was founded in 1953 to take over the functions of the old Summary Court, in which civil claims up to HK\$5,000 used to be heard by Puisne Judges, and to try certain criminal cases which would otherwise have had to be passed from magistrates' courts to the criminal sessions of the Supreme Court.

Cases arising from the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance are also heard in this Court.

Magistrates' Courts. There are eight magistrates' courts in the Colony, which try minor civil and criminal offences. Serious criminal offences must be given a first hearing in a magistrate's court and committed for trial in the District Court or the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: M. J. P. HOGAN, Q. C.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

Mahayana is the type of Buddhism most widely practised in the Colony. The Buddhist community has sponsored free schools and medical centres and welfare work.

There are about ten Buddhist monasteries and over two hundred hermitages.

CHRISTIANITY

Council of Churches. In 1954 the non-Roman Catholic Churches formed a Council to take common action on such questions as refugee housing, child welfare centres and medical assistance to out-patients.

Anglican Communion. The diocese of Hong Kong, which includes Macao, has 9 parish churches and 8 mission chapels in addition to the cathedral.

The Anglican Church has been active in primary, secondary and university education.

Bishop of Hong Kong: Rt. Rev. R. O. HALL, The Bishop's House, Hong Kong.

Christian and Missionary Alliance. A new church has recently been built in Kowloon.

Church of Christ in China. The Hong Kong district of the Kwangtung Synod has 16 churches.

Methodism. The Chinese Methodist Church is expanding its educational and evangelistic activities.

There is an English-speaking Methodist church on Hong Kong Island.

Pentecostalism. A Pentecostal church has recently been built in Yaumati.

ISLAND TERRITORIES

Roman Catholic Church. The diocese of Hong Kong, which extends to the Chinese mainland, was instituted in 1946. The number of Roman Catholics in the colony was estimated at 53,821 in June, 1954. There are about 30 churches, and 76 schools, some with an English, and some with a Chinese curriculum. There are also a number of seminaries in the Colony and many missions have their Far Eastern headquarters there. About 400 nuns of various orders run schools and care for orphans, blind girls, cripples and aged people.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Hong Kong branch of which dates back to 1863, organises welfare work in the Colony.

The Catholic Welfare Committee operates a mobile clinic. The **Catholic Resettlement Bureau** collaborates in the organisation of welfare centres in the refugee and resettlement areas. Schools with a total of 4,000 pupils are run in conjunction with these centres. **The Catholic Women's League** is also active.

Bishop of Hong Kong: Rt. Rev. LORENZO BIANCHI.

Russian Orthodox Church. There are two groups, each of less than a hundred. One recognises the present Patriarch of Moscow, the other, formed in 1949 and known as the Orthodox Church, does not.

Union Churches. Some Free Church denominations have joined together to establish Union Churches, which are attended by increasing numbers of Chinese.

HINDUISM

The first Hindu temple to be built in the Colony was completed in 1953.

ISLAM

There are about 5,000 Chinese and about 1,500 Indian and Pakistani Muslims. The only mosque is in Shelley Street.

JUDAISM

The Jewish community at present numbers about 250.

PARSEES

There has been a community of Parsees since about the time of the British arrival in 1841. The present prayer-hall is in Leighton Hill Road.

SIKHISM

The Sikh community at present numbers about 1,000. Their temple is in Queen's Road East.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

Chi Yin Yat Po (*Chi Yin Daily News*): 20 Lee Yuen Street East, morning.

China Mail: South China Morning Post Building, Wyndham Street; evening.

Daily Commodity Quotations: 510 Marina House; English and Chinese editions; morning.

Hong Kong Shih Pao (*Hong Kong Times*): 64 Gloucester Road; morning; right-wing; expresses the views of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Formosa.

Hong Kong Tiger Standard: 177 Wanchai Road; f. 1949; morning; Editor LESLIE SUNG.

HONG KONG

Hsin Sheng Wan Pao (*New Life Evening Post*): 14-15 Lee Yuen Street East.

Hsin Wan Pao (*New Evening Post*): 123 Connaught Road Central; left-wing.

Kung Sheung Yat Po (*Industrial and Commercial Daily News*): 43 Des Voeux Road Central; morning and evening editions; right-wing.

Sing Pao: 101 King's Road; morning, has the largest circulation in the Colony.

Sing Tao Jih Pao: 177 Wanchai Road; f. 1938, morning, right-wing; Editor M. Y. CHAN.

South China Morning Post: South China Morning Post Building, Wyndham Street.

Ta Kung Pao: 123 Connaught Road Central; morning; left-wing.

Wah Kiu Yat Po (*Overseas Chinese Daily News*): 110 Hollywood Road; morning and evening (**Wah Kiu Mau Po**) editions; Independent; Managing Dir. SHUM WAI YAU, O B E; Editors HO KIN CHEONG (morning), AU YEUNG PAK CHEUN (evening).

Wen Wei Pao: 30 Hollywood Road; morning; left-wing.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPER

South China Sunday Post Herald: South China Morning Post Building, Wyndham Street

PERIODICALS

Far Eastern Economic Review: 322 Queen's Building; weekly.

Orient: 139-141 Kings' Road, North Point; monthly; Asian cultural and political affairs.

Sze Hoi (*Four Seas Pictorial*): P.O.B. 814, Hong Kong; monthly.

T'ien-Hsia: 84 Yee Wo Street, Causeway Bay; monthly; illustrated

Tung Fong (*East Pictorial*): 141 King's Road; weekly.

Yah Chow (*Asia Pictorial*): 88 Yee Wo Street, Causeway Bay; monthly.

BROADCASTING

Radio Hong Kong: f. 1928 under the control of a Broadcasting Committee; after periods of direction by the Postmaster General and, later, the Public Relations Officer, an independent Broadcasting Department was set up in 1954 headed by a Controller of Broadcasting. News bulletins are supplied by the Public Relations Office.

At the end of 1954 there were 44,159 wireless licence holders.

English and Chinese are the main languages used in transmissions; there are weekly programmes in French and Portuguese.

A television service is to come into operation by the end of June 1956.

BANKING

The following banks have their head office in Hong Kong:

Bank of Canton, Ltd., The: 6 Des Voeux Road Central; incorporated in Hong Kong in 1912; brs. in Bangkok, Macao, Singapore and other places; cap. auth.

THE ,BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

HK\$8,053,520; p.u. HK\$7,761,720; res. HK\$5,000,000; Chief Manager D. S. YUAN.

Bank of East Asia, Ltd., The: 10 Des Vœux Road Central; incorporated in Hong Kong in 1918; cap. auth. HK\$50,000,000, p.u. HK\$10,000,000; res. (1951) HK\$6,250,000; dep. (1951) HK\$95,591,458; Chair. Hon. Sir SHOUSON CHOW; Chief Manager KAN TONG PO.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: 1 Queen's Road Central; f. 1864; incorporated in Hong Kong; offices in London, Paris, Hamburg, New York, San Francisco and throughout the Far East; cap. issued and fully p.u. HK\$25,000,000; res. £8,000,000; Chair. C. BLAKER, M.C., E.D.; Chief Manager MICHAEL W. TURNER.

Wing On Bank Limited, The: 26 Des Vœux Road Central; incorporated in Hong Kong in 1931; br. in Kowloon; cap. auth. HK\$10,000,000, p.u. HK\$2,295,288; res. HK\$1,500,000; Chair. JAMES GOCKLOCK; Chief Manager PHILIP GOCKCHIN.

INSURANCE

A number of British insurance companies have branches in Hong Kong.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

There are 70 employers' associations, 223 workers' unions and 4 mixed unions of employers and workers.

Most of the trade unions are affiliated to one or the other of the following movements:

The **Trades Union Council (T.U.C.)** commands the allegiance of the majority of unions. It supports the Chinese Nationalist Government in Formosa.

The **Federation of Trade Unions (F.T.U.)** is a left-wing organisation which supports the Central People's Government of China.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

The colony has 113.48 miles of concrete roads, 160.70 miles of bituminous macadam, 136.21 miles of waterbound macadam and 26.21 miles of earth roads.

RAILWAYS

The main railway line is 22 miles long and runs from the terminus at Kowloon to the Chinese frontier at Lowu. Through passenger services to China have been in abeyance since 1949; all passengers are obliged to change trains at the frontier. There is a through service in goods traffic, however. In 1954 3,834,478 passengers and 119,218 tons of freight were carried and 45,768,740 passenger miles travelled.

SHIPPING

Ships belonging to a large number of shipping companies from the United Kingdom, western Europe and Far Eastern countries visit the port of Victoria.

CIVIL AVIATION

Hong Kong airport is under the control of the Director of Civil Aviation. It is suitable for both land and sea aircraft, being adjacent to Kowloon Bay.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.: 1 Connaught Road Central; services to Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Singapore, Indo-China, the Philippines and Borneo.

Hong Kong Airways: 14-16 Pedder Street; service to Tokyo.

FOREIGN AIRLINES WITH OFFICES IN HONG KONG

Air France: 5 Connaught Road Central.

Air India International: Fu House, 7D Ice House Street.

Air Vietnam: 5 Connaught Road Central.

British Overseas Airways Corporation (B.O.A.C.): 14-16 Pedder Street.

Canadian Pacific Airways Ltd. (C.P.A.L.): Union Building, Connaught Road Central.

Northwest Airlines (N.W.A.) (U.S. line): St. George's Building, Ice House Street.

Pan American World Airways (P.A.A.): Alexandra House.

Philippine Air Lines (P.A.L.): Peninsular Hotel, Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

Qantas Empire Airways (Q.E.A.) (Australian): 14-16 Pedder Street.

Scandinavian Airlines System (S.A.S.): Queen's Building, 1 Ice House Street.

Thai Airways Co. (T.A.C.): Peninsular Hotel, Salisbury Road, Kowloon.

EDUCATION

Education is voluntary and under the general control of the Director of Education. The numbers of schools and pupils were as follows in June, 1954:

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Government . . .	40	17,589	558
Grant-aided . . .	20	14,247	648
Subsidised . . .	327	47,705	1,670
Private . . .	719	142,942	6,290
Special Afternoon Classes . . .	—	12,179	—
	1,106	234,662	9,166

RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Royal Observatory: Hong Kong; f. 1884; library of 4,000 vols.; Acting Dir. C. S. RAMAGE; publs. *Meteorological Results* (annually), *Seismological Bulletin* (monthly), *Occasional Memoirs and Technical Notes*.

LIBRARY

University of Hong Kong Library: f. 1911; contains about 74,000 books and about 10,500 bound vols. of journals, and includes the valuable Hankow collection of books in European languages on China; also the Morrison collection; Chinese books totalling about 99,000 are separately housed in the **Fung Ping Shan Library:** Librarian Mrs. DOROTHEA SCOTT, A.L.A.; Deputy Librarian G. W. BONSALE, M.A.; Temp. Asst. Librarian, Chinese Library, Miss NG TUNG KING, B.A.

ISLAND TERRITORIES

UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

HONG KONG

Founded 1912.

Chancellor: H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF HONG KONG.

HONG KONG

Vice-Chancellor: L. T. RIDE, C.B.E., M.A., D.M. (Oxon.)
B.CH., LL.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Registrar: B. MELLOR, M.A., DIP.ED. (Oxon.), A.L.C.M.

Librarian: Mrs. DOROTHEA SCOTT, A.L.A.

Library: (*see above*).

Number of teaching staff: 168 (full-time), including 18 professors, and 69 part-time staff.

Number of students (Jan. 1956): 905.

ST. HELENA ASCENSION TRISTAN DA CUNHA

ST. HELENA

(Capital: Jamestown)

GENERAL SURVEY

ST. HELENA is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean in 16° S. lat., 6° W. long., about 1,200 miles from the African coast and 1,800 miles from South America. The island has an area of 47 sq. miles. St. Helena is the top of an isolated volcanic peak which is probably Late Tertiary in age. The island consists of a compact group of rugged basaltic hills which rise to 2,700 ft. above sea level. Small amounts of limestone occur in the hills. The peaks are deeply dissected by steep valleys which contain small streams. The coast generally consists of steep cliffs. There are no adequate harbours, but the anchorage at the principal settlement lies in the lee of the island.

St. Helena is situated in the trade-wind belt of the South Atlantic, hence south-easterly winds persist throughout the year. At sea-level, the mean temperature varies between 76° F. in March and 67° F. in August, but in the hills, where most meteorological observations have been made, the mean temperatures are about 10° cooler. Annual rainfall totals vary considerably with altitude, exposure and from one year to another. Between 20 and 40 in. of rain fall at 2,000 ft.; between 5 in. and 17 in. of rain fall on the lee coast at Jamestown. The period from March to July is wetter than the rest of the year.

Owing to the extreme isolation of the island, the natural climax vegetation appears to have consisted of a few species of highly specialised plants. During the long period of settlement, great changes have taken place and indigenous plants have been greatly outnumbered by introduced species. Much of the island was formerly covered by forest, but forest fires, uncontrolled grazing by stock, the accidental introduction of termites and cutting of timber for fuel have severely reduced the extent of woodland. About one square mile of the island is arable land, about five square miles are planted with New Zealand hemp (*Phormium tenax*), some seven square miles are pasture and about 1½ square miles is forest. The remaining two-thirds of the area consist of waste land, part of which could be re-afforested, but most of which is completely barren. Soil erosion is a major problem on the island.

When St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, in 1502, the island was uninhabited. At first the Portuguese used it as a secret port of call for their East India fleet. Later, English and Dutch merchant ships began to visit the island for water and to refit, and between 1633 and 1673, St. Helena was occupied by the English and Dutch at different times. When England finally annexed the island in 1673, the land was granted to the East India Company, who had first occupied it in 1659, by Royal Charter. The island was brought under the direct Government of the Crown in 1834, after the East India Company had administered it for about 180 years. Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled to St. Helena in 1815 and died there six years later.

During the period of British rule, the population grew, partly by the introduction of Indian, Malayan and Chinese labourers, partly by the liberation of African slaves, partly by free miscegenation amongst these peoples and European stock. The population rose to 5,000 at the end of the nineteenth century, but fell to about 4,800 thereafter.

It was estimated that the population totalled 4,878 at the end of 1954. The natural increase in population is largely offset by emigration to the United Kingdom and South Africa.

Jamestown is the principal settlement. It is situated on a small bay on the north-west coast of the island, and is the only coastal settlement and port. It is also the administrative centre of the Colony.

The production of *Phormium* hemp is the main agricultural industry of the Colony. Two companies own most of the land under cultivation and operate all the mills. The hemp is exported in the form of raw hemp, tow and rope, and these constitute 99 per cent of the exports (£46,294 in 1954). The bulk of the exports are sent to the United Kingdom, although small quantities are also sent to South Africa. Lily bulbs are grown on a small scale for export. The rest of the cultivable land is devoted to the production of food for local consumption. Some fishing is carried on. Small amounts of gypsum and other minerals occur on the island but have not been exploited.

During the nineteenth century, St. Helena was an important port of call for shipping bound for the Indian Ocean. Just as the importance of the Falkland Islands declined with the opening of the Panama Canal, so the value of St. Helena declined with the cutting of the Suez Canal. Nevertheless, St. Helena lies close to the route from Europe to South Africa, and about thirty ships visit the Colony during the year *en route* from Cape Town to the United Kingdom.

ADMINISTRATION

The Crown Colony of St. Helena is administered under Royal Instructions of 1890 and 1939, which provide for a Governor, assisted by Executive and Advisory Councils. There is no Legislative Council. The Executive Council consists of the Governor, the Government Secretary and the Colonial Treasurer as *ex-officio* members, and such other nominated members as may be approved. The Advisory Council consists of up to 6 persons not holding any office under the Crown, 2 being nominees of the Friendly Societies and 1 representing the interests of the *Phormium* flax industry. The Governor alone makes Ordinances, but power is reserved to Her Majesty in Council to legislate by Order.

Governor: Sir JAMES HARFORD, K.B.E., C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The GOVERNOR (President).

The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY.

The COLONIAL TREASURER

N. HUMPHREY, O.B.E. (Agricultural and Forestry Officer).

G. J. CLARKE (Senior Medical Officer).

ADVISORY COUNCIL

The GOVERNOR (President).

E. J. MOSS, M.C., J.P.

J. H. JAMESON.

H. J. CORKER, Junior.

J. A. THORPE.

F. C. GRAHAM.

ISLAND TERRITORIES

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Government Secretary and Magistrate: K. B. SCOTT, M.B.E.
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs: A. HALEY.
Agricultural and Forestry Officer: N. HUMPHREY, O.B.E.
Senior Medical Officer: G. J. CLARKE.
Superintendent of Works: G. F. GAMMER, M.B.E.
Auditor: J. W. ADSHEAD.
Education Officer: N. R. KERR.
Superintendent of Police: H. TYLER.
Postmaster: C. J. GEORGE.
Acting Chief Justice: The GOVERNOR (*ex-officio*).
Justices of the Peace: The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY; F. J. WARREN; E. J. MOSS, M.C.; R. F. BROADWAY; E. A. THORPE.

RELIGION

The population is Christian. The Church of the Province of South Africa, Diocese of St. Helena (Anglican) is in the charge of the Rt. Rev. GILBERT PRICE LLOYD TURNER, L.T.H. (Bishopsholme, St. Helena). There are also Baptist, Salvation Army and Seventh-Day Adventist missions in the island.

FINANCE

The Colony's currency consists of Bank of England notes and United Kingdom coins; South African currency is also accepted. Total currency in circulation at the end of 1954 was estimated at £40,000. St. Helena is dependent on a substantial grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom to balance its budget. Contributions from the Colonial

ST. HELENA, ASCENSION

Development and Welfare funds have been used to assist housing projects, agricultural development and the medical and education services.

COMMUNICATIONS

Ships of the Union Castle Line call, under normal conditions, at intervals of four weeks *en route* from England to South Africa and on the homeward journey. These are the only regular mails. Cable and Wireless Ltd. operate a cable station connecting with Cape Town and Ascension. There is no broadcasting service in the Colony. Some 65 miles of roads in the island are all-weather roads for motor traffic.

HEALTH

The island is healthy and none of the ordinary tropical diseases is endemic. There is one hospital in Jamestown with 34 beds. During 1954 the number of in-patients totalled 768. There are 5 out-patient dispensaries at different centres in the island, and these are visited regularly by the doctors and the health sister.

EDUCATION

There are 11 primary schools and one secondary school. The total number of scholars at the end of 1954 was 1,250. Expenditure on educational services in 1954 was £13,858 compared with £980 in 1935.

There is a free public library subsidised by the government and managed by a committee, of which the Education Officer is chairman.

ASCENSION

Position. Situated in the South Atlantic Ocean (latitude 8° S, longitude 14° W) some 700 miles north-west of St. Helena is its dependency, the island of Ascension. The island (34 sq. miles in area), is the top of a volcanic peak situated on the Mid-Atlantic Rise, and rough basaltic hills rise to nearly 2,900 ft. above sea-level. Although the island is geologically extremely young, there has been no sign of volcanic activity during the period of human settlement.

Climate. While Ascension lies much nearer the Equator than St. Helena, it is situated in the zone of south-easterly trade winds which control the climate. The mean temperature at sea-level varies between 80° F. in April and 77° F. in September. Temperatures seldom exceed 90° F. or fall below 68° F. The total annual rainfall is about 4-6 in. on the protected north-west coast, and between 30 and 40 in. in the hills. It is believed that rainfall totals are significantly greater than they were fifty years ago.

Vegetation. The lowlands are virtually devoid of natural vegetation, and most of the island is covered with barren, dry, volcanic clinker. The only vegetation occurs in the hills, where Green Mountain provides the sole source of fresh water, the only grazing for stock, and the only possibility for cultivation. Large numbers of turtles visit the island between December and May.

History. The island was uninhabited until 1815, when a Naval garrison was placed there and maintained until

1922. By Letters Patent of September 12th, 1922, the island was made a dependency of St. Helena and control was transferred from the Admiralty to the Colonial Office.

Economy. The present members of the population are almost all employed by Cable and Wireless Ltd., who maintain radio and telecommunications between Africa and South America; a radio-telephone service to the United Kingdom was opened in November, 1955. There are 173 inhabitants.

The principal settlement is Georgetown, on the lee shore of the island. A small farm is situated on Green Mountain to supply the inhabitants with fresh food. Cable and Wireless Ltd. also maintain a medical officer.

During the 1939-45 war, Ascension island was an important staging post maintained by the U.S.A.A.F. for trans-Atlantic flights, but the landing strip has now been abandoned.

ADMINISTRATION

The Government of St. Helena is normally represented in the Dependency by the local manager of Cable and Wireless Ltd., who is appointed Resident Magistrate for this purpose and is assisted by another employee of the Company, who is appointed a Justice of the Peace.

Resident Magistrate: A. R. HARRISON.

THE 'BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Position. The group of islands centred on Tristan da Cunha, the other dependency of St. Helena, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean (lat. 37° S; long. 12° W.) about 1,500 miles south-west of St. Helena. The group consists of Tristan da Cunha—the only inhabited island and three others: Inaccessible and Nightingale (each about 20 miles from Tristan) and Gough Island, lying 230 miles further south.

All are volcanic peaks rising from the ocean bed. Tristan da Cunha itself has an area of about 40 sq. miles and consists of a symmetrical volcanic cone rising to an extinct crater summit at nearly 7,000 ft. above sea-level. All the islands are surrounded by high cliffs and landing is everywhere difficult, owing to the almost continuous swell.

Climate. The climate is temperate and oceanic. Few adequate instrumental records are available for any of the islands, but the mean temperature at sea-level probably varies between 65° F. in February and 54° F. in August. There are no records of temperatures higher than 78° F. or lower than 39° F. Rainfall averages 55-66 in. per annum at Edinburgh, the only settlement, and is equally distributed throughout the year. During the winter, the upper slopes of the peak are often snow-covered and snow is occasionally recorded at sea-level. Strong winds and low clouds are common at all seasons, and the weather is extremely variable from day to day.

Vegetation. The islands support woodland on their lower, sheltered slopes. Elsewhere, to a height of 5,000 ft., grass-heath vegetation is usual.

History. The main group of islands was discovered by a Portuguese fleet, under the command of Tristan da Cunha, in 1506. Thereafter they were occasionally visited by ships bound for the Indian Ocean and, during the seventeenth century, by the sealers who frequented the Southern Ocean.

A settlement was originally made by three Americans in 1810 and the first British settlement was a garrison established in 1816 during Napoleon's residence on St. Helena. The garrison was soon withdrawn, but three members elected to remain with their families and thus constituted the nucleus of the population. They were occasionally joined by whalers, the survivors of wrecked ships, and others. Until about 1875 visits by ships were relatively frequent, and extreme isolation only came when sailing ships were replaced by steam vessels. During the last quarter of the nineteenth century misfortunes accumulated. 15 of the able-bodied men were lost at sea, rats infested the island, in the surrounding seas the whales and seals were almost exterminated, and the replacement of sail by steam meant the loss of regular communications. Nevertheless, attempts to move the inhabitants to South Africa at the beginning of this century were only partially successful. The population rose to 102 in 1880, fell to 73 in 1901 and had reached 292 on December 31st, 1954.

Tristan, together with the neighbouring Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Islands, became a dependency of St. Helena in 1938 (Letters Patent of January 12th), but, for all practical purposes, it had been considered a British possession for nearly 80 years (an Order in Council had been drafted in 1876 but was never formally completed). Little attempt was made at first to administer the islands, whose population was left very much to itself. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has maintained a missionary teacher on the island since 1922 (a number of missionaries had also served on the island prior to this) and in 1932 the missionary was officially recognised as Honorary Commissioner and Magistrate. An Administrator was appointed in 1950 following the development of the fishing industry.

Economy. All the inhabitants live in the settlement of Edinburgh, which is one of the few beaches on the north coast of the island where landing is possible. Until 1942, and the arrival of a Naval garrison, the islands remained isolated. The inhabitants engaged in primitive crofting agriculture, principally the cultivation of potatoes, gathering young sea birds and eggs and maintaining a few stock and poultry. There was no monetary economy. Occasional visiting ships brought gifts from the United Kingdom. In 1937-38 a Norwegian Scientific Expedition visited the group for the purpose of studying the natural science of the islands and the sociology and health of the community.

The arrival of the Navy in 1942 re-introduced the islanders to the outside world and marked their emergence from a state of dependence on charity, for a naval chaplain recognised the possibilities of a crawfish industry at Tristan. In 1948 an agreement between the Governor of St. Helena and a South African fishing company, enabled the latter to set up a fishing and canning industry on conditions which included the maintenance on the island at the company's expense of a doctor, nurse, agriculturist and teacher. In 1949 the Tristan da Cunha Development Company began operations; in 1950 the United Kingdom Colonial Development Corporation acquired a controlling interest. The Company has 2 refrigerator vessels and a cannery: in 1952-53 some 27,000 cases of frozen crawfish and nearly 1,000 cases of tinned crawfish were exported, mainly to the American market. Since 1951 the island's labour force has been insufficient to meet the demands of the industry and a number of fishermen have been recruited from Cape Town.

ADMINISTRATION

Though a Dependency of St. Helena, the Tristan da Cunha group has, for practical convenience, continued to be directly supervised by the Colonial Office. The first Administrator assumed office early in 1950. He is also the Magistrate. There is an Island Council of 21 members, of whom 15 are elected. Nominated members include the resident chaplain, the head man and the head woman and representatives of the Tristan da Cunha Development Company. The Island Council was first organised in 1932 by the Rev. A. G. Partridge, who was the commissioner and magistrate; it was reorganised in 1950 by the administrative officer, H. Elliot.

Administrator: P. R. FORSYTH THOMPSON.

Medical Officer: K. J. FAWCETT.

The Island Council has power to levy local rates and taxes and to make and enforce by-laws. It administers a local government fund, whose revenue depends almost entirely on a contribution from the fishing company. There is also a Trust Fund in South Africa. Since 1952 there has been some revenue from the sale of postage stamps. Two Colonial Development and Welfare grants have been made for Tristan; the second provided for an afforestation programme.

Education: There are about 60 children in the island school. The salary for a second teacher for three years was provided for under the first of the above grants.

Communications: A meteorological and wireless station built by a detachment of the South African Defence Force in 1942, and manned during the rest of the war by the Royal Navy, is now operated by the South African Government and provides daily contact with passing shipping. Normally the only means of visiting the island is by one of the vessels of the fishing company which make voyages at about six-weekly intervals to Cape Town between September and May.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

(Capital: Stanley)

GEOGRAPHICAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, between latitudes 51° and 53° S. and longitudes 57° and 62° W., on the edge of the Patagonian Continental Shelf. The islands are about 400 miles north-east of Cape Horn. The group consists of two main islands, East and West Falkland, and about 200 smaller islands, with a total land area of about 4,600 sq. miles.

The islands are composed of sedimentary rocks of Palaeozoic and early Mesozoic age which show certain affinities with the sedimentary rocks of South Africa. In the north of the Falkland Islands, the quartzitic rocks have been intensely folded and form rolling ranges of hills rising to 2,300 ft in height. The southern part of East Falkland, known as Lafonia, is a great flat plain of sandstone which seldom rises more than 100 ft. above sea-level. An indented coastline provides a multitude of excellent harbours everywhere in the group. The land surface is frequently covered with thick deposits of peat which impede surface drainage, so that there are few active rivers. No minerals of economic importance are known, and the geological structure suggests that it is unlikely that any will be discovered. Limestone is totally absent and all soils are acid in reaction.

The climate is temperate and oceanic, similar to that of the Scottish Hebrides. At Stanley, the temperature seldom rises above 70° F. or falls below 20° F. The mean January temperature is 49° F.; that of July is 35° F. Rainfall generally totals about 26 inches per annum and is equally distributed throughout the year. It is, however, believed that the southern and western lowlands of the islands are warmer and drier than the extreme north-east, where most of the meteorological observations have been made. The principal features of the climate are its extreme variability and prevalence of wind. The weather characteristic of any season may be experienced on any day of the year. Gales are frequent, and strong westerly winds occur at all seasons.

The cool, windy climate has prevented natural tree-growth. Consequently the natural vegetation of the Falkland Islands is a grass-heath complex, which is similar to the moorland vegetation of Great Britain. Few crops can be grown without special attention. The only fuel is peat, and timber, for all purposes, must be imported from South America.

The population is wholly white, predominantly of British stock, with a small admixture of Scandinavian and Latin American blood. By 1900, the population had risen to about 2,000 and was reckoned at 2,300 in 1955. Natural increase is more or less balanced by emigration which is necessary owing to the lack of economic opportunity in the islands. More than half the population live in the capital, Stanley (sometimes referred to as Port Stanley). The rest live in scattered, isolated settlements on all the larger islands. No other settlement has more than a hundred inhabitants.

During the early development of the Colony, great emphasis was placed upon its strategic position, both as a naval base and as a port of call for ships rounding Cape Horn. Large numbers of wild cattle, descended from those introduced by de Bougainville, were killed for beef and hides. After 1850, however, the cattle were gradually replaced by sheep. Throughout the nineteenth century,

Stanley remained an important revictualling port with a primitive ship-repairing industry. This industry dwindled as steam replaced sail, and died altogether after the Panama Canal was opened and shipping forsook the Cape Horn route to the Pacific.

Most of the land was acquired freehold by a few sheep-farmers, and the tendency has been for estates to grow in size and diminish in number. The Falkland Islands Company Ltd. now owns more than half the total area of the islands. Few landowners live in the islands. Extensive ranching of sheep for wool is virtually the only economic activity and occupies between 400 and 500 men. The wool is exported to the United Kingdom. A few skins and some tallow are also exported, the latter to Holland. Plans are in operation to broaden the economy by producing meat. A small freezing plant, for mutton and beef, has been established by the Colonial Development Corporation at Ajax Bay and went into limited use in 1953, but has since closed.

There are about 600,000 sheep in the islands, but the number has been falling slowly since 1890 owing to deterioration of the grassland. It is believed that, if better farming techniques were adopted, the land could support more stock.

Other industries have been attempted but none have succeeded. Sealing has been carried out sporadically, both for fur seals, which are now protected, and for the oil of the sea lion and elephant seal. Whaling was attempted until 1916, when the station moved to South Georgia.

D.H.M.

HISTORY

The Falklands are believed to have been first sighted in 1592 by Captain John Davies, a member of Admiral Cavendish's expedition sailing to the Philippines and China via Cape Horn. The first landing was made in 1690 by Captain John Strong who named the islands after the Treasurer of the Navy, Viscount Falkland. Three-quarters of a century later, Captain John Byron was instructed to establish a base in the area. A settlement was made at Port Egmont in West Falkland and the territory claimed for Britain. Byron was unaware that a French expedition, under de Bougainville, had established a settlement at Port Louis in East Falkland in the previous year (1764) and had claimed the whole group of islands for Louis XV. The French maintained their claim until 1768 when they yielded it to Spain on receiving a sum of £24,000. The Spaniards regarded the whole area as within their empire and left a garrison in the Falklands under the authority of the Imperial Governor at Buenos Aires. They requested Britain to leave the Falklands and in 1770 despatched a force to Port Egmont which expelled the settlers. The negotiations with Spain which followed provided for the restoration of the *status quo ante*; Spain disavowed her act of dispossession, and the British settlement was re-established. It was abandoned shortly afterwards, in 1774, for reasons of economy; the British claim to the islands was, however, maintained. In 1776, the Spanish constituted the Captaincy-General of Buenos Aires as the Viceroyalty of La Plata which claimed to include the Falkland Islands. The Spanish settlement in the Falklands was withdrawn in

THE 'BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

1811, but in 1820, the Buenos Aires Government, which had declared its independence from Spain in 1816, laid claim to the Islands. In 1829, it issued a decree claiming sovereignty over the Falklands and appointed a governor; a small colony was maintained from 1828-31. Britain protested against the decree. The United States Government sent a warship to disperse the colonists in 1831, after protesting against the seizure of one of her schooners. A British reoccupation of Port Egmont was completed in 1832-33, and British occupation and administration has continued uninterrupted since that date. The Buenos Aires Government, renamed the Argentine Confederation Government, protested on the grounds of its succession to the disputed Spanish title. Palmerston denied justification of the Argentine protest. In 1841, the British Parliament legislated for the establishment of a Government of the Falkland Islands, and a Governor was appointed. Between 1841 and 1849 the Argentine Government made further protests. Meanwhile, the British settlement had increased in number to 800 in 1851, and in that year the Falkland Islands Company was incorporated by Royal Charter. The sheep-farming industry was developed and health and education services for the settlers introduced. In 1884-85 Argentina renewed her claim to the Islands on the basis of their proximity to Argentine territory, but remained quiescent during the following 20 years. Letters Patent issued in 1908 and amended in 1917 formally constituted the Islands and their dependencies British territory. Argentine interest in the Falklands revived and further protests against the British occupation were made. In recent years, Argentina has asserted her claim less by protest than by, for instance, refusing to allow Falkland Islanders visiting the Argentine to return home without applying for and acquiring Argentine nationality papers, and by the publication of maps and stamps showing the islands as part of Argentine territory.

In the two world wars, the Falklands served as a naval base from which world shipping was protected from commerce raiders. It was from the Falklands that Admiral Sturdee destroyed Graf von Spee's squadron in 1914, and H.M. ships *Exeter*, *Ajax* and *Achilles* were based there at the time of the destruction of the *Graf Spee* in the Battle of the River Plate. In 1942, following the declaration of war with Japan, an Imperial garrison of 2,000 officers and men was despatched to the Falklands and remained there until 1944.

H.L.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1949. The Colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 *ex-officio* members, one appointed official and 3 nominated unofficial members; and a Legislative Council. In December, 1951, the Constitution was amended to allow an unofficial majority in the Legislative Council; it is composed of 5 official members, 2 nominated unofficial members and 4 elected members. The electoral principle was introduced, on a basis of universal adult suffrage in 1949. There is a Town Council for Stanley.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: O. R. ARTHUR, C.M.G., C.V.O.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The GOVERNOR.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER.

The AGRICULTURAL OFFICER.

S. G. TREES, M.V.O. (Colonial Treasurer).

A. G. BARTON, C.B.E., J.P.

N. K. CAMERON, O.B.E., J.P.

H. C. HARDING, J.P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Official Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, The AGRICULTURAL OFFICER, S. G. TREES, M.V.O. (Colonial Treasurer), A. MERCER, O.B.E. (Superintendent, Posts and Telegraphs).

Nominated Unofficial Members: W. F. MCWHAN, M.B.E., W. W. BLAKE.

Elected Members: A. L. HARDY, J.P. and S. C. LUXTON (Stanley), K. W. LUXTON, J.P. (West Falkland), T. A. GILRUTH, J.P. (East Falkland).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: A. G. DENTON-THOMPSON.

Chief Constable and Keeper of Prisons: D. E. J. IKKINT.

Collector of Customs: W. J. GRIERSON.

Colonial Treasurer: S. G. TREES, M.V.O.

Harbour Master: J. S. R. HUCKLE, D.S.C.

Registrar-General, Registrar of Supreme Court: H. BENNETT.

Senior Medical Officer: R. S. SLESSOR.

Superintendents of Departments: (Education) E. M. CAWKELL, (Posts and Telegraphs) A. MERCER, O.B.E., (Works) A. E. LIVERMORE.

Veterinary Officer: E. T. FERN.

Auditor: I. C. GLEADELL.

RELIGION

About 1,500 of the population are members of the Church of England. The Bishop of the Falkland Islands Diocese is the Rt Rev. DANIEL IVOR EVANS, C.B.E. (Calle 25 de Mayo, 282, Buenos Aires, Argentina). The Roman Catholic Church is represented by a Prefect Apostolic: Rev. P. J. IRELAND (Catholic Church, Stanley, Falkland Islands). The United Free Church of the Falkland Islands is headed by Rev. W. F. MCWHAN (The Tabernacle, Stanley, Falkland Islands).

BROADCASTING

There is a Government-operated broadcasting station at Stanley. The number of licence-holders in 1953 was 361. The Government also operates a rediffusion service in Stanley (261 subscribers in 1953) and a wireless station on the West Falkland, to which most of the farms are linked by telephone. The East Falkland has similar telephone facilities.

FINANCE

The only banking facilities are those offered by the government savings bank. The currency is British coinage and local £5, £1, and 10s. notes which are interchangeable with sterling at par.

In the period 1946-54, the financial position of the Colony improved from a deficit of £24,000 to an anticipated surplus of £17,000. The Colony received an allocation of £150,000 under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1945 as a contribution to a 10-year development programme; this was revised in 1950 and it is proposed to spend approximately £265,000 between 1950 and 1956, the extra funds being provided mainly by Falkland Islands revenue. The total is to be spent on: Basic Services (including buildings and roads) £110,736; Social Services (mainly health and education) £98,350; and on Productive Services £56,500.

ISLAND TERRITORIES

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Falkland Islands Company, founded in 1851, is the largest landowner and trading company. Apart from Stanley, where the population is employed on Government and public services, trading and shipping, the main occupation is sheep-farming. There is a Falkland Islands Labour Federation which has a 90 per cent membership of eligible labour.

TRANSPORT

A mail and passenger service between the Colony and the mainland of South America (Montevideo) is maintained approximately monthly by the Falkland Islands Company's vessel s.s. *Fitzroy*. Internal sea communications are provided by the Government-owned *Philomel*, the *Fitzroy* and by small private vessels. A Government-owned local air service was introduced in 1949. There are no roads, except in Stanley, and no inland waterway or rail services. Travellers generally use horses when moving from one settlement to another on the mainland.

HEALTH

The chief ailments are the common cold, nasopharyngitis, bronchitis, gastro-enteritis and rheumatism in its chronic form. The incidence of tuberculosis is higher than in the United Kingdom. There is one general hospital in Stanley (32 beds). The Government Medical Department employs one Senior Medical Officer and 3 Medical Officers (1 at Stanley, 1 at Darwin and 1 at Fox Bay); a Tuberculosis Officer is engaged on a survey. The Government air service is used extensively for medical transport to and from Stanley. The m.v. *Philomel* is also at the disposal of the Medical Department when weather does not permit the use of aircraft.

EDUCATION

In 1953 there were 360 children of school age in the Colony. Government schools in Stanley cater for children between the ages of 5 and 14, though a number stay until they are sixteen. Outside Stanley education is carried on either in settlement schools (some of which are very small) or by itinerant teachers. In 1953 a maximum of 17 teachers were employed among the 185 children outside Stanley, but owing to the remoteness of some houses, some 20 per cent of Camp children were receiving no education.

LIBRARIES

There are 2 lending libraries in Stanley operated by the Town Council and the Falkland Islands Company respectively.

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES

The Falkland Islands Dependencies, five in number, fall into two groups: (a) South Georgia, 800 miles to the east of the Falklands, together with South Orkney and South Sandwich, lying 450 miles to the south-west and south-east respectively of South Georgia; (b) South Shetland and Graham Land (which is part of the Antarctic continent).

Practically all the land within this enormous area has been influenced by very extensive glaciation. All coasts, except that of South Georgia, are ice-bound for much of the year and many parts of the continental coast are ice-free only for a few days each summer.

The principal island groups are aligned along the belt of structural deformation known as the Scotia Arc. It is believed that the Tertiary earth movements responsible

ALKLAND ISLANDS

for the formation of the Andes continued along the Scotia Arc to the Graham Land peninsula and thence across Antarctica. Many of the islands consist of intensely folded metamorphic and sedimentary rocks. Crystalline igneous rocks occur in the south of South Georgia. Some islands are actively volcanic, notably the South Sandwich Islands and certain of the South Shetland Islands. Most of the islands are mountainous, with steep rocky and glacier coasts. Peaks rise to 9,000 ft. in South Georgia, to 7,000 ft. in the South Shetlands and to 4,000 ft. in the South Orkneys.

Graham Land consists of an elongated narrow peninsula which rises abruptly to heights of 7,000 ft. in the north and 10,000 ft. in the south. Mesozoic and Tertiary sedimentary rocks, often capped with igneous sheets, are known in the north; southwards metamorphic and igneous rocks predominate. No minerals of economic value have so far been discovered.

The climate of this large area is dominated by the circulation of air from the Antarctic continent. The Polar plateau acts as a reservoir of very cold air which may penetrate far beyond the edge of the continent. Thus, at Cumberland Bay, South Georgia, the latitude of which is the equivalent to that of Scarborough, the monthly mean temperature varies between 42° F. in February and 28° F. in August. In higher latitudes, temperatures seldom rise above freezing point and may fall very low indeed. In the South Orkneys, South Shetlands and West Graham Land, mean temperatures are commonly 30–32° F. in January, falling to 5–10° F. in July. Temperatures normally range between 45° F. and minus 40°. In South Georgia, about 60 in. of rainfall are recorded annually in the lee of the mountains, much of which falls as snow. Further south, rain is almost unknown and there are no reliable measurements of the total annual snowfall. Frontal depressions move eastwards along the margin of the continent almost continuously; hence the weather is overcast and stormy for much of the year. Snow falls on nine days out of ten. The only settled conditions occur in winter, when cold anticyclonic weather penetrates northwards. In the continental interior, most of which is an elevated plateau of ice, the climate at all seasons is less stormy, but always very cold.

In South Georgia, the climate is sufficiently temperate to support the growth of 20 species of hardy grass and other flowering plants. Reindeer have been introduced and appear to thrive. In the rest of the Dependencies, only two species of vascular plant are known and these are confined to a few favourable localities. Elsewhere, any snow-free ground is partly covered with mosses and lichens. There are no terrestrial mammals.

The island of South Georgia, which has an area of about 1,450 sq. miles, was first sighted by a British expedition under Anthony de la Roché in 1675. It was explored and claimed for Britain by Captain Cook in 1775. In that year he also discovered the South Sandwich Islands. The South Shetlands were discovered and claimed for Britain by William Smith in 1819. Captain Bransfield discovered part of the Graham Land coast in 1820 but the territory was not claimed for Britain until the exploration of John Biscoe in 1832. The South Orkneys were discovered by Captain Powell in 1821 and since that date the Islands and other territories of the Dependencies have remained in continuous British possession. The continental interior is mostly unexplored. In 1948, a party of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey reached 74° 42' S. lat. on the east coast of Graham Land. This is the most southerly latitude reached on land in this sector, although several American explorers have flown nearer the Pole. The coasts and plateau of the Graham Land peninsula have been explored and most of the outlying islands have been visited from time to time.

THE ' BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Claims to the Islands of the Dependencies have been made in recent years by Argentina and Chile and their naval and military parties have occupied a few bases. Proposals by the United Kingdom that their claims should be submitted to the International Court of Justice have so far met with a negative response.

The only economic activity within the Dependencies is whaling, though a little sealing is permitted on certain beaches in South Georgia. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries South Georgia was frequented by sealers of many nationalities, who reaped a rich harvest from the immense numbers of fur seals and elephant seals of these shores. By 1815, however, the slaughter of seals had reached such proportions that sealers were beginning to look elsewhere. The seals of the South Orkney Islands were also quickly exterminated and after 1830 there were very few visits to the islands.

Towards the end of the nineteenth century, interest in the Dependencies was renewed and a few abortive whaling and sealing voyages were made in Antarctic waters. These were followed by the first scientific expeditions, beginning with the Belgian Antarctic Expedition of 1897-99 and followed by Swedish, British and French parties.

The principal development took place in 1903, when C. A. Larsen founded the first modern whaling company. Other companies followed and the harbours on the east coast of South Georgia were used as bases. Factories have been built at Prince Olaf Harbour, Leith Harbour, Husvik, Grytviken and Godthul. Although these shore stations have been partly superseded by floating factories, those on South Georgia remain actively concerned with the processing of whales and the maintenance of the whaling fleet. Land stations were also operated at Signy Island (South Orkneys) and Deception Island (South Shetlands) but are now derelict. Since 1945 three companies have traded as lessees of the Dependencies administration.

The only inhabitants are those working at the three whaling stations, on the sealing grounds and at the ship repair base. In the summer of 1953 they numbered 1,449; in winter, after the end of the whaling season, the population is less than half. Apart from this there are the handful of scientists employed by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, who occupy bases in the South Shetlands, South Orkneys and Graham Land. The Survey (financed by revenue from the whaling industry) was established during

1951 and by 1954 a complete survey had been made of the islands and important meteorological work carried out. The Falkland Islands Dependencies Meteorological Service was established in 1950 and is an integral part of the Survey.

Its headquarters are at Stanley and it includes forecasting offices at South Georgia and Stanley. The Meteorological Service broadcasts observations for international use and collects and publishes climatic data. Aerial surveys of the Antarctic have been carried out from the meteorological base on Deception Island during the Antarctic summer of 1955-56 as a preparation for the International Geophysical Year (1957-58). The British Antarctic expedition, which forms part of the plans for investigations during the Geophysical Year, will be led by Dr. Vivian Fuchs, Director of the Falkland Island Dependencies Scientific Bureau.

Labour in the Dependencies is recruited mainly from Norway and the United Kingdom. During the 1951-52 season, 2,270 whales were killed, giving 119,905 barrels of oil valued at £1,399,880, and 103,233 bags of meat, valued at £359,660. The accident rate among the whaling crews is high. The annual catch of seals is now restricted to 6,000 from which, in 1953, 11,475 barrels of oil were obtained. The United Kingdom is the main market and the principal supply country for the Dependencies. South Georgia is served by vessels engaged in the whaling industry and the R.R.S. *John Biscoe* calls there and elsewhere in the Dependencies during the Southern summer.

H.L.
D H.M.

Administration

The Letters Patent of 1948 empower the Governor of the Falkland Islands to legislate for the Dependencies. An administrative officer, who is also a magistrate, represents the Governor in South Georgia. Representatives of the Government accompany the whaling expeditions. The whaling stations are organised by the managers of the companies who own them. In the other Dependencies there is a magistrate at each of the Survey Posts, who is also a member of the Survey Party.

Administrative Officer, South Georgia: R. E. SPIVEY.
Secretary to the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey:
F. K. ELLIOTT.

MAURITIUS

(Capital: Port Louis)

GEOGRAPHICAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY

THE ISLAND OF MAURITIUS lies in the Indian Ocean at 20° S. lat. and 57° E. long., and 550 miles east of Madagascar. It is elliptical in shape and about 36 miles in length and 23 miles broad. The island, together with its numerous dependent groups of coral islands, comprises an area of about 800 sq. miles; the total land area of the dependencies is about 47½ sq. miles.

The island, rising from a submarine ridge, is mountainous and volcanic in origin. The surrounding tropical seas are shallow and coral reefs encircle the coast to such a degree as to hinder shipping. The extinct volcanic craters are now largely eroded away, but some still contain lakes (e.g. Grand Bassin).

Population. The great increase in population during the last century has made Mauritius one of the most densely populated regions of the world. At the end of 1953 there were 525,000 persons in Mauritius itself, a population density of over 600 persons per sq. mile (cf. United Kingdom 550). The population of Rodrigues is (1953) 14,000 and of the Lesser Dependencies 1,700. As a consequence there is a problem of over-population in relation to resources, and it does not seem probable that any increase in production will be able to keep pace with the future increase in numbers. The problem is not only one of supplies but of actual space. If the present rate of population increase continues it will be difficult in 50 years time even to find adequate housing room on the island for the inhabitants. The largest racial group is Indo-Mauritian, (immigrants from India and their unmixed descendants) forming 67.1 per cent of the population; 29.3 per cent are Europeans and descendants of Europeans and people of African and mixed origin, 3.6 per cent are immigrants from China and their unmixed descendants.

Climate: Mauritius experiences a hot summer—temperatures of over 95° F. are recorded on the lowlands; and high humidity increases the adverse effect of the heat. The uplands of the interior are more pleasant and healthy. Winters are generally cool and rainfall is everywhere abundant but heaviest during the hot season (November to April). The south-east is much the wettest coast due to rainfall brought in by the south-east trade winds. Cluny on the south-east coast has a mean annual rainfall of 145 in. whilst Albion on the west coast records only 31 in.

Mauritius is subjected to frequent typhoons which occur mostly between January and April, often causing extensive damage. In 1892 a cyclone killed 1,200 people and in 1943 three cyclones completely disorganised life on the island.

Production. Large-scale planting of sugar has reduced the native flora, but there are still considerable standing timber reserves. The fertile, volcanic soils of Mauritius support extensive sugar plantations; and sugar accounts for over 90 per cent of the total exports—about 500,000 tons are cropped each year (1953. 512,076 tons; 1954: 499,000 tons). Other commodities are by-products of sugar-cane (molasses, rum), tea, tobacco, aloes (the manufacture of sugar bags from aloe fibre is an important industry developed during the 1939-45 war), maize and

timber. Agriculture is by far the most important occupation, employing two-thirds of the total wage earners.

Because of specialisation in sugar production a wide variety of commodities must be imported. The island's commerce passes entirely through Port Louis, the capital, on the north-west coast, and most trade is with the British Commonwealth.

F.H.A.-A.

HISTORY

Mauritius, with Bourbon and other dependencies, was taken from France by a British expedition sent from India in December, 1810. A centre of local trade, with the advantages of an excellent harbour, except in the hurricane season, Mauritius had throughout the wars of the eighteenth century supplied French fleets which preyed upon British commerce in the Indian Ocean. By the Treaty of Paris (1814), Mauritius and its dependencies, which the French had possessed for a century, were ceded to Britain. Bourbon was restored to France. The dependencies include Rodrigues, 365 miles to the north-east, Chagos Archipelago, 1,180 miles to the north-east in the direction of Ceylon, Agalega, 580 miles and Cargados Carajos 250 miles north of Mauritius.

The economy of Mauritius was seriously affected by the severance of political ties with the fertile island of Bourbon and the loss of the Madagascar trade which had formerly passed through Port Louis, and from the fact that Cape Town served Britain better as a commercial entrepôt for East African exchange. Some of these difficulties were eased when Port Louis was opened to trade under reciprocity regulations in 1819, though there was opposition to Britain's determination to enforce the abolition of the slave trade.

To replace the labour supply from Madagascar, Indian immigration was encouraged and by 1861 the population, which since 1833 had trebled to 300,000, included nearly 200,000 settlers from India. The sugar industry established by the Dutch in the seventeenth century, and nurtured by the French Governor, Mahé de la Bourdonnais (1735-46), flourished in the period following 1825. In recent years, sugar has governed the entire economy of the island. From 1823-33 the crop increased from 14,000 to 34,000 tons and in 1953 a peak production of 512,076 tons was reached.

During the nineteenth century, Mauritians suffered severe epidemics; of cholera in the 1850's, of malaria which was constantly present (the epidemic in the 1860's caused 20,000 deaths in Port Louis), and of bubonic plague in 1899. Epidemics of malaria appeared again in the 1930's, and infantile paralysis in 1945. The research mission of Sir Ronald Ross in 1908 promoted valuable anti-malarial measures, and, with the development of the Malaria Eradication Scheme launched in 1948 with financial aid from the Colonial Development and Welfare funds, malaria had by 1952 almost completely disappeared from the island.

During the early years of British rule authority was vested solely in the Governor. From 1825 he was advised

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

by a council of 4 officials. A Legislative Council, introduced in 1832, included 7 unofficial members, chosen from the chief landowners and principal merchants, and 7 official members. In 1885 a partly elected Legislative Council was constituted; it was composed of 8 *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated members (of whom at least 3 were without public office) and 10 elected members, of whom 2 represented Port Louis. In July 1933, the proportion of unofficial nominated members was increased to two-thirds and it was tacitly accepted that their vote in Council should be free. The constitution of the Executive Council was also amended to allow the appointment of additional non-official members. During the second World War, the last Council under the 1933 constitution was extended beyond its normal term of 5 years and continued from 1936 to June 1948. By that time a new, liberal constitution, which had been promised, had been negotiated and is still in force. See THE CONSTITUTION, below.

Since 1951 the unofficial members of the Council have been brought into the formulation of departmental policy. In 1948, Civil Commissioners were appointed to administer local affairs and to co-ordinate government machinery in the three administrative districts. Forty partly elected village councils were established in 1947, and by 1953 their number had risen to 81. They were empowered in 1952 to raise taxes, make by-laws and own property. In the same year three District Councils were set up, with a mainly elected membership, to advise the Civil Commissioner in each District. The municipal privileges which Port Louis had enjoyed since 1849 were revised in 1950; the membership of the municipal council was then increased from 12 to 16 and the suffrage extended.

The island commands the sea routes linking Australia, India and the Far East with Africa. During the 1939-45 war, its significance increased with the closing of the Suez Canal and the threat to India by Japan. From an airfield constructed during the war a regular air service was maintained between London and Paris and Mauritius, and in 1952, the trans-ocean service from Africa to Australia, by way of Mauritius, was inaugurated.

H L.

THE CONSTITUTION

Authority is vested in a Governor, with an Executive and a Legislative Council. Letters Patent, Royal Instructions and an Order-in-Council dated December 9th, 1947, provide for a Legislative Council composed of 3 *ex-officio*, 12 nominated unofficial and 19 elected members, under the Presidency of the Governor. The Executive Council consists of 3 officials and 4 members selected by the Legislative Council from amongst the non-official members. Royal Instructions provide for the appointment of other members to the Executive Council and, in September 1953, 1 nominated and 1 elected member were appointed. Tenure of Office of appointed members is 3 years.

In March 1956 proposals for important constitutional changes were announced. Under these, membership of the Executive Council would be increased to 12, including 7 unofficial members elected by the Legislative Council (giving for the first time a majority to elected members), 2 unofficial members nominated by the Governor and 3 *ex-officio* members; the number of Legislative Council members would be increased from 19 to 25, the maximum number of nominated members being 12 (the 3 *ex-officio* members to be retained); and for the first time a Speaker would be appointed to the Legislative Council. In addition it is proposed to abolish the literacy qualification for the

right to vote and to introduce universal adult suffrage at the 1958 general election. The proposals include a change of function for the Executive Council which would become an executive instead of an advisory body; all members would become Ministers. The increase in membership of the Executive Council and the introduction of the ministerial system are planned to take effect in the autumn of 1956.

The official languages are English and French.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir ROBERT SCOTT, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The GOVERNOR (President).

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The PROCUREUR and ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

S. RAMGOOLAM, C. E. MILLIEN, R. SEENEVASSEN, A. L. NAIRAC, C.B.E., A. GUJADHUR, F. G. MARTIAL, O.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members: The GOVERNOR, The COLONIAL SECRETARY, The PROCUREUR and ADVOCATE-GENERAL, The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Elected Members:

Port Louis Constituency; M. J. J. ROZEMONT, R. SEENEVASSEN, C. E. MILLIEN, A. R. MOHAMED. Riv. du Rempart Constituency: S. RAMGOOLAM, A. BEEJADHUR, H. R. VAGHJEE.

Savanne Constituency: S. BISSOONDOYAL, G. VENKATASAMY, L. P. ROZEMONT.

Moka-Flacq Constituency: A. GUJADHUR, S. BOOLELL, V. RINGADOO.

Black River Constituency: J. M. KOENIG, J. G. FORGET, R. BHAGEERUTTY, L. R. CHAPERON, P. G. R. RAULT, S. F. CHADIEN.

Nominated Members: A. L. NAIRAC, C.B.E., F. G. MARTIAL, O.B.E., A. M. OSMAN, O.B.E., A. E. de CHAZAL, O.B.E., J. E. M. AH-CHUEN, M. A. D. MAIGROT, O.B.E., A. G. SAUZIER, J. E. PIAT, Q.C., H. BAHEMIA, L. A. CELESTIN, G. J. M. SCHILLING, D. TAYLOR.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: R. NEWTON, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary: H. J. HINCHEY.

Deputy Colonial Secretary: F. L. SIMPSON.

Civil Commissioners: K. J. W. LANE (North), J. L. BRADSHAW (South), M. H. M. ROUSSET (Moka-Flacq), L. P. TOUREAU.

Accountant-General: A. R. HARVAIS.

Directors of Departments: M. N. LUCIE-SMITH (Agriculture), H. F. KYNASTON-SNELL, M.B.E. (Education), R. T. STEVENS, O.B.E. (Electricity and Telephones), J. A. R. LAVOPIERRE (Medical Services), E. G. DAVY (Observatory), R. M. A. BERENGER (Public Works and Surveys), M. V. M. HERCHENRODER (Statistics).

Labour Commissioner: J. STIRLING, O.B.E.

Procureur and Advocate-General: J. R. ESPITALIER-NOEL, Q.C.

Commanding Officer, Mauritius Naval Volunteer Force: Cmdr. C. R. E. de JERSEY, O.B.E., R.N. (Retd.).

Commissioner of Police: N. P. HADOW.

Conservator of Forests: L. F. EDGERLEY, O.B.E.

ISLAND TERRITORIES

LEGAL SYSTEM

The laws of Mauritius are mainly based on the French Codes. The French Civil Code, Penal Code, Code of Commerce and Code of Civil Procedure, with amendments to suite local conditions, are still to a large extent in force in the island. There are also a great number of Ordinances.

The Bankruptcy Law, the Law of Evidence and the Law of Civil and Criminal Procedure are, however, mostly English, as well as the whole system of the Labour Laws.

The highest judicial authority is the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice assisted by three Puisne Judges.

A Court of Criminal Appeal was set up in January, 1955. Previously, the right of appeal from the Supreme Court of Mauritius had been to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The new court hears appeals from adjudications of the Supreme Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice: Sir FRANCIS HERCHENRODER, Q.C.

Puisne Judges: A. R. M. OSMAN, E. B. SIMMONS, Q.C.,
R. NEERUNJUN, O.B.E.

RELIGION

The main religion of those of European descent is Roman Catholic (approximately 160,000 adherents); the Bishop is the Rt. Rev. DANIEL LISTON, Port Louis. The Indo-Mauritians are mostly Hindus, but there are some Moslems. In 1952 there were approximately 6,000 members of Protestant denominations. The Anglican Bishop of Mauritius is the Rt. Rev. H. V. L. OTTER-BARRY, C.B.E. The Minister for the Presbyterian Church of Scotland is the Rev. D. S. MACGILLIVRAY, M.B.E.

THE PRESS

DAILY AND SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

Advance: 5 Dumat Street, Port Louis; English and French, daily; Editor Hon. AUNAETH BEEJADHUR.

Chinese Commercial Paper: 34 Rampe Street, Port Louis; Chinese, daily.

Chinese Daily News: 49 Desforges Street, Port Louis; Chinese, daily.

Janata: Port Louis; Hindi, twice weekly.

La Vie Catholique: Port Louis; French, Sundays.

Le Cerneen: Felicien-Mallefille Street, Port Louis; French, daily; Editor HERVE de SORNAY.

Le Mauricien: Port Louis; French, daily.

BROADCASTING

The Government-operated Mauritius Broadcasting Service has a monopoly in the Colony. There were 16,852 wireless licences in force in June, 1954. A new studio and transmitting building are to be erected under a scheme for technical improvements.

Manager, Broadcasting Service: C. de CHAZAL.

FINANCE

The unit of currency is the rupee, valued at rs. 6d. Currency in circulation consists of notes of Rs.1,000 (legal tender between banks and government only), Rs.25, Rs.10, Rs.5 and Re.1; cupro-nickel coins of Re.1, 50 cents, 25 cents and 10 cents, and bronze coins of 5, 2 and 1 cent. There is a branch of Barclays Bank D.C.O. and of the Mercantile Bank of India at Port Louis; the

MAURITIUS

Mauritius Commercial Bank operates at Port Louis, Rose Hill and Curepipe.

Government revenue before 1937 derived mainly from tariffs, but it doubled itself within ten years when a graduated poll tax on incomes was introduced. In July, 1951, the poll tax was replaced by income tax and in 1953-54 nearly one-third of the revenue was derived from income tax. The Public Debt at the end of June, 1954, amounted to Rs.60,812,100.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The entire sugar production is marketed by the Sugar Syndicate, the price being fixed by agreement with the Ministry of Food. There are about 275 registered co-operative societies, with a membership of 23,431 (April, 1953). Turnover in goods and services for the year 1952-53 amounted to almost Rs 28 million.

TRANSPORT

Roads: The Colony has approximately 500 miles of main roads, 200 miles of branch roads and 54 miles of roads in villages and extra-urban areas; 341 miles of main and branch roads have been asphalted.

Railway: There are 92 miles of railway, 4ft. 8½ in. gauge. In 1952-53 2,128,966 passengers and 470,111 tons of freight were carried. The General Manager of Railways is P. CANTIN.

Shipping: Port Louis is the only port and it can accommodate 10 ocean-going and 4 small vessels at any one time. During 1953 a total of 330 vessels entered the port, giving a total of 1,164,412 net tons. Regular cargo services from the United Kingdom are provided by the Clan Line, Union-Castle Line and Bullard King Ltd., and from continental ports by the French companies Messageries Maritimes Ltd. and Nouvelle Cie Havraise Peninsulaire, also by a combined French and Swedish company, Svedel Lines. Passenger services from the United Kingdom direct to Mauritius are infrequent, but French vessels provide a good service from Marseilles. The Dutch Royal Interocean Line vessels call regularly on their Far East-South Africa-South America service, providing a passenger and cargo service to and from South Africa.

Air: There is an airport at Plaisance, operated by the Colonial Government, and the island is linked by air with Africa, Europe and Australia. Air France provides a service 3 times a week between Paris and Mauritius (through Cairo, Nairobi, Madagascar, and Reunion). Qantas Empire Airways operate a fortnightly service between Sydney and Johannesburg, via Melbourne, Perth, Cocos Islands and Mauritius.

There are no internal services.

HEALTH

Malaria has almost completely disappeared from Mauritius. The most common ailments are influenza, diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems and anæmias.

In 1953 there were, 1174 beds in general hospitals, 693 at the Mental Hospital, 228 at the Orthopaedic Centre, 62 at the Leper Asylum and 73 in prison hospitals; in addition 33 sugar estates each have a small hospital for their employees, with a total of 738 beds. There are also 5 private nursing homes, 45 static and 4 mobile dispensaries and a mobile dental clinic. The Maternal and Infant Welfare Service provides 10 static centres and a mobile antenatal clinic. Admissions to hospitals in 1953 numbered 31,909; attendances at static dispensaries were 399,899 and at mobile dispensaries 111,849.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

EDUCATION

Of the 297 educational establishments in Mauritius (1953), 240 are primary schools (of which 72 Government and 76 State-aided), 55 are secondary schools (3 Government, 9 State-aided), one is a Government post-primary school and one is a post-secondary school (the Government College of Agriculture). The Government also conducts a training college for teachers. There are a number of private day and evening schools teaching such subjects as the Koran, Urdu and Hindi. The development of technical education is under review and scholarships are awarded for higher education overseas. In 1953 over 250 Mauritians were attending universities in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

College of Agriculture: Reduit; f. 1923; Chair. of Advisory Board A. N. COOMBES, B.Sc., Principal J. R. LAGESSE, B.Sc.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

Mauritius Archives: Sir William Newton Street, Port Louis; f. 1815; contains records of the French Administration (1721-1815) and the British Administration (1810 onwards): comprises Divisions of Manuscript Records, Printed Records, Notarial Registry, Land Registry and Maps and Plans, and a Photographic Service; Chief Archivist Dr. A. TOUSSAINT; serial publs. *Annual Reports*, *Memoranda of Books*, *Bulletin*; other publs. *Atlas-Souvenir de l'Abbé de la Caille* (1953); *Early American Trade with Mauritius* (1954); *Bibliography of Mauritius* (1956).

There is also a Natural History Museum (with a small art gallery) at Port Louis and a Naval Historical Museum at Mahebourg, both run by the Mauritius Institute.

There are six libraries: three at Port Louis (the Municipal Library, Police Library and Mauritius Institute Library); two at Rose Hill (British Council Library, Town Council of Beau Bassin/Rose Hill Library); and one at Curepipe (Carnegie Library).

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

RODRIGUES

Rodrigues, a mountainous island, 42 sq. miles in area, has a population of 14,000. The inhabitants are mostly descendants of the African slaves of French planters. Much of the land is used for pasturage for goats and sheep. The fertile areas, leased by the Crown in small plots for farming, yield maize, which is the staple diet of the people. Beans, onions, garlic, lemons, livestock and salted fish are produced and exported to Mauritius.

In 1810 the island was the assembly point for the British attack on Mauritius. The first official British administrators, a police officer, a constable and five guards, arrived in 1844. At present a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner from Mauritius administers the island, and is advised by a committee of 17 islanders appointed by the Government of Mauritius.

THE LESSER DEPENDENCIES

The Lesser Dependencies, or "Oil Islands" are Chagos Archipelago, Agalega, and Cargados Carajos. The total area of the three groups is 47½ sq. miles and the population (1953) 1,700. The islands produce copra, which is exported for the edible oil industry of Mauritius.

SEYCHELLES

(Capital: Port Victoria)

GENERAL SURVEY

Geography. The Seychelles archipelago lies in the West Indian ocean at about 4° S. lat., and 53° E. long. There are, including Amirantes, Aldabra and other small groups, altogether 92 islands, with a total land area of 156 sq. miles.

The archipelago represents possibly a sunken remnant of a much larger continental mass. The Seychelles themselves rise from warm, shallow seas—hence, although generally granitic towards the centre, they are usually partially fringed by extensive coral reefs. Most of the dependencies are wholly coral islands formed on submarine banks. The coral limestone provides an important and attractive building material.

The principal islands of the Seychelles group are Mahé (56 sq. miles) Praslin (9,700 acres) and Silhouette (4,900 acres). Port Victoria, the capital, stands on the north-east coast of Mahé, and has a good harbour.

Climate. In spite of their proximity to the equator the islands are healthy; and typhoons, so devastating and regular in Mauritius, are rare. The warm, moist climate supports luxuriant woodlands, and the mangrove and coconut are characteristic of the coastal regions. Coco-de-Mel, the world's largest fruit, rather like a huge double coconut, is indigenous only to Praslin, while rubber trees have been introduced into the islands only in the last fifty years. The fauna largely resembles Madagascan types, but the Aldabra islands possess a unique giant tortoise.

Population. Victoria has a population of about 10,000 and the total population of the colony in 1952 was 37,129. The islands were uninhabited before European settlement, consequently the present population is entirely of outside origin, consisting of European, Chinese, Indian and Negroid elements. A large proportion are either of French origin or descendants of Mauritian or African slaves freed during the nineteenth century. They speak Créole, a patois of French, and are mainly Roman Catholic.

Economy. The main occupation of the population is agriculture. Most of the land is under coconuts, the colony's main crop. Cinnamon bush and forest occupy the slopes of the granitic islands and vanilla, a crop of less importance, is grown in the coastal soil of Praslin. The coconuts are produced by both small and large landowners; the former sell their crop to the copra manufacturers, the latter convert it themselves. In 1952, the total production of copra amounted to 6,210 tons which was exported mainly to markets in East Africa and India. Cinnamon is produced by large landowners who either distil their own leaf crop or sell it to distillers. The 65 distilleries also produce patchouli oil. There is no unemployment in the colony as work is always available on the coconut estates. A project to foster a fishing industry in 1952 failed owing to high operating costs and two poor fishing seasons, but the people of the Seychelles are skilled fishermen and inshore fishing produces sufficient for local needs. The making of tortoiseshell products for home use and for export provides another occupation. There is no mining in the colony. Grants from the Colonial Development and Welfare funds are assisting schemes to improve the medical services, and the water supply irrigation.

Copra is the chief export, while rice, sugar and cotton goods compose the principal imports. The bulk of the imports are from Commonwealth countries and include cotton goods, machinery, cigarettes and wines.

Communications with Mauritius, Madagascar (610 miles distant) and Mombasa (990 miles distant), and with India are infrequent, and for this reason it has not been possible to develop the tourist traffic. There is no air-service but negotiations are being conducted to provide a fortnightly flying-boat service between Mombasa and the Seychelles. Telegraphic communications exist with Ceylon, Zanzibar, Mauritius and Aden.

HISTORY

The French first explored the Seychelles Islands in 1742 and in 1756 claimed possession of them. Before this they had been uninhabited. In 1794 the French garrison surrendered to Captain Newcome of H M S. *Orpheus*, but the Commandant, M. de Quincy, continued his administration on behalf of the French Republic until 1810. The Treaty of Paris (1814) finally confirmed British possession of the Seychelles and of the Île de France, now known as Mauritius. The two colonies continued to be administered as a single unit and de Quincy continued in office until his death in 1827, having served the French for twenty years and the British for eighteen.

The Seychelles were administered by a series of Commissioners appointed from Mauritius until 1872, when the first steps towards separation were taken with the appointment of a Board of Civil Commissioners with financial autonomy. The powers of this Board were extended in 1874, and in 1888 an Order-in-Council was passed giving the Seychelles an administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council. In 1897 the Administrator was given full powers of Governor and six years later, by the Letters Patent of 1903, the separation of Mauritius and the Seychelles was completed and Seychelles became a Crown Colony with its own Governor and Executive and Legislative Councils.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

The Legislative Council consists of the Governor, as President, 6 official members, 4 elected and 2 nominated unofficial members. The Executive Council consists of the Governor, as President, 3 official members, and such other persons (one at least of whom must be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council) as the Governor may appoint.

Governor: SIR WILLIAM ADDIS, K C M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: THE GOVERNOR.

Members: THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, THE TREASURER, DR HILDE STEVENSON-DELHOMME, D. BAILEY, N. P. F. BONNETT.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Official Members: The SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, The TREASURER, The DIRECTORS OF MEDICAL SERVICES, EDUCATION and AGRICULTURE.

Nominated Unofficial Members: D. BAILEY, E. STEVENS.

Elected Members: A. DELTEL, J.P. (South Mahé), E. DE COULHAC MAZERIEUX (Central), Dr. H. DELHOMME (North Mahé), H. SAVY (Praslin).

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Secretary to the Government: G. M. HECTOR.

Attorney-General: A. F. SAUZIER.

Treasurer and Collector of Customs: S. MARTHIOT, O.B.E.

Directors of Departments: P. M. JOSEPH, M.B.E. (Medical Services), G. I. MICHAEL (Education), A. JEFFERISS (Agriculture).

Chief Justice: M. D. LYON.

RELIGION

There are about 31,000 Roman Catholics; the Bishop is the Rt. Rev. MARCELLO O. MARADAN, P.O. Box 43, Port Victoria. Members of the Church of England are served by the Anglican Bishop of Mauritius, the Rt. Rev. H. V. L. OTTER-BARRY, C.B.E. Members of other Christian denominations include a number of Seventh-Day Adventists.

PRESS

There is a Government Bulletin published daily in Port Victoria, and also one commercial newspaper:

Le Seychellois: P.O. Box 32, Port Victoria; f. 1898; publ. in French and English; Conservative; Editor FRANÇOIS DELHOMME.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

A Development Plan for the years 1946-56, which covers the building of new roads, schools, hospitals and clinics as well as housing, afforestation and the development of health services, is now in operation. The plan was financed by a grant from the Colonial Development and Welfare

Fund, which has been supplemented from local funds. There are no co-operative societies in the Seychelles, but a Copra Producers and Shippers Committee is responsible for the marketing arrangements for copra. The Seychelles Agricultural Bank provides credit for agricultural purposes.

TRANSPORT

Government motor launches operate between Port Victoria, Mahé and the Islands of Praslin and La Digue. British Indian Steam Navigation Company ships on the Bombay-Mombasa service call at Seychelles, once a month from Mombasa and about seven times a year from Bombay. The Royal Inter-Ocean Line ships on the route between the Far East and East Africa call in both directions once a month, and cargo steamers from the United Kingdom call once a quarter. There is no air service.

HEALTH

Seychelles, although it lies within the tropics, has practically none of the diseases usually found in tropical climates. There is no malaria, and leprosy is very rare. The instances of venereal diseases and of intestinal infections are rapidly being brought under control. The main hospital is the Seychelles Hospital in Port Victoria, which has 110 beds and a fully equipped laboratory and X-ray plant. There are also smaller hospitals at Anse Royal, Mahé, Baie St. Anne, Praslin and at La Digue Island, and there are a number of out-patients clinics.

EDUCATION

In 1953 there were 2,450 boys and 2,521 girls in primary schools of various kinds in the Seychelles, 751 boys and 789 girls in secondary schools, 20 technical apprentices, and a small number of students are studying in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.

LIBRARIES

There is a library established by the Carnegie Trust, in Port Victoria and other small libraries run by the Co-operative Book Society and by the French Consulate.

FIJI

(AND THE PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP)

FIJI

(Capital: Suva)

GEOGRAPHICAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY

THE Crown Colony of Fiji, lying 1,100 miles north of New Zealand between 14° and 22° S. lat. and about on the 180° meridian, consists of 322 islands, of which just over one-third are inhabited, with a total land area of rather more than 7,000 sq. miles.

Formation. The islands are largely of volcanic origin; and although volcanic activity has now ceased there are numerous hot springs. Coral limestones are generally very common around the coasts and in some areas they also appear inland as older, elevated masses. Several of the islands consist solely of coral formations, and in these the absence of relief contrasts strongly with the rugged, mountainous character of the volcanic islands. Viti Levu (4,053 sq. miles) and Vanua Levu (2,137) are the largest islands of the Fiji group and are of volcanic origin. Suva, the capital (pop. 25,000) lies on the south-east coast of Viti Levu and has an excellent harbour.

Climate. The prevailing on-shore winds from the south-east bring heavy rainfall throughout the year on the windward sides of the islands—Suva has an average rainfall of 130 in. In summer (November to January) the western sides of the island, otherwise relatively dry, are subject to heavy rains, which occasionally culminate in destructive hurricanes brought by the north-west monsoonal winds. Coastal temperatures seldom rise above 80° F. in summer or fall below 70° F. in winter. Temperatures at hill stations are considerably cooler—at Nandariatu (over 2,000 ft. above sea-level) means are nearly 10° lower than on the coast. Humidity is not high for an oceanic island and the climate, although sometimes enervating, is not unhealthy.

Vegetation. The islands are heavily wooded and ever-green forests extend to the mountain tops. There is a marked contrast between the wet, windward sides covered with forest and the dry, grass-covered leeward slopes, or *Aalasinga* (sun-burnt land). The forests are of little commercial value owing to their inaccessibility and to the absence of large stands of any one species, and have been extensively cleared for cultivation. Mangrove wood from the coastal forests is however important as a source of fuel for both domestic and industrial purposes.

Population. The population, according to the latest estimate (December 31st, 1954) numbers 329,255 (excluding the dependency of Rotunwali), of which 8,460 are Europeans. It is mainly concentrated in the towns and a proportion is only semi-permanent, consisting of people who are in government service or attached to commercial or industrial firms; many of the latter are recruited in Australia or New Zealand. Part-Europeans number 7,748. The number of Indians has increased steadily and they are now the largest single group in Fiji. In December 1954 it was estimated to be 160,303. The majority are now engaged as peasant farmers on leased land, cultivating sugarcane, mainly for export, and rice for the local market. Indians are also found in large numbers in the towns. Most of them (about 85 per cent) are locally born and

distinctions due to diversity of origin are gradually disappearing. The Fijians themselves are a Melanesian people, with an admixture of Polynesian stock. In the nineteenth century their numbers were declining so seriously that there was anxiety for their survival, but the trend changed about 1920 and the numbers are now rising again. The latest estimate (December 1954) is 143,100. The estimate of 150,000 before the measles epidemic of 1875 is now believed to have been far too high. The population also includes about 4,000 Chinese.

Land Tenure. Fijian life is still organised on a communal basis and the ownership of land is vested in the kinship unit known as the *malangali*. After the cession of Fiji to the British Crown in 1874 some 400,000 acres were granted in freehold to settlers who could prove their titles. The Crown to-day holds about 30,000 acres and the remaining 3,900,000 belong to Fijians. The sale of Fijian land is prohibited, except to the Crown, and then is allowed only when it is needed for some public purpose; but leasing is allowed and has taken place on a large scale. In 1940 a Native Land Trust Board was set up to manage Fijian lands and a Commission is now at work demarcating areas to be set aside in perpetuity for Fijians, while the remainder will be available for leasing. Tenants on Fijian reserves will be given other land as their leases expire.

Production. The damp, tropical climate and the rich volcanic soils support an abundant and varied plant-vegetation, but sugar is the principal item of the economy and comprises about half the total value of exports from Fiji. Sugar-cane production is largely in the hands of the Indians. Coconut products (copra, coconut oil), and molasses are next in importance. Bananas and pineapples are significant both as export items, which include canned pineapples and juice, and for home consumption. Rubber, rice, cotton, hides and *bêche-de-mer* (a sea-slug sold in China and elsewhere) are also produced in small quantities.

Mining. With the igneous rocks are associated several metalliferous deposits. Gold is one of the leading exports. Deposits of lead, zinc, tin, nickel and osmiridium have also been found.

Development. A 10-year Development Plan was adopted in 1949 and expenditure is estimated at £4,538,053. Of this, approximately 17·4 per cent is allocated to production and development of natural resources, 22·1 per cent to social services, 37·9 per cent to communications, 12·8 per cent to water supplies and 9·8 per cent to engineering staff and quarters.

F.H.A.A.

HISTORY

The Fiji Islands were declared a possession of the British Crown on October 10th, 1874. Tasman was the first European explorer to sight the islands (1643) and he was followed in 1774 by Captain Cook who discovered the remote island of Vatoa in the south-east of the archipelago. To

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Captain Bligh of the *Bounty*, who sailed through the group in 1789 after being cast adrift by the mutineers and revisited the islands in 1792, belongs the credit for the most numerous and important discoveries. At the close of the century, Captain Wilson of the missionary ship *Duff* visited the Lau group in the east. For a decade from 1805 ships crowded to the Bua coast of Vanua Levu for sandalwood. When the supply was exhausted Fiji was visited only by an occasional whaler, until the search for *bêche-de-mer* for the markets of China drew the traders back again in the 1830's.

Deserters and shipwrecked sailors remained on the islands and taught the natives how to use the musket, which became an important article of trade. In the period before the establishment of British rule, tribal warfare was incessant. Loss of life, however, was not great. More devastating was the introduction of new diseases. In September 1839 an epidemic of influenza took a heavy toll of lives and it was believed that measles caused the deaths of one-third of the population in 1875.

Missionaries followed closely on the traders. Two Tahitian teachers of the London Missionary Society arrived in 1830, but the pioneer Europeans were William Cross and David Corgill of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, who reached Tubou, on the island of Lakemba, from Tonga on October 12th, 1835. They were followed in August 1844 by Roman Catholics of the Marist Society. Methodism, however, became the religion of the majority of the Fijians. The Wesleyans secured a notable convert when Cakobau, one of the leading Fiji chiefs, harassed by reverses in battle and urged on by King George of Tonga, whose support he needed, publicly announced his acceptance of the "lotu" on April 30th, 1854.

In 1858 Cakobau was pressed by the United States Government for the payment of some £9,000 in compensation for losses suffered by Americans in the group. Being quite unable to pay, and influenced also by fear of Ma'afu, a kinsman of King George on Tonga, who had established a firm hold on eastern Fiji, he offered to cede the country to Britain. The newly-appointed Consul, W. T. Pritchard, hastened to London to urge acceptance of the offer and, on his return, summoned a meeting of the principal chiefs at the Consulate (December 14th, 1859), which endorsed Cakobau's action.

Colonel W. T. Smythe was, however, sent out to investigate the situation in 1860 and on his advice the offer was rejected and the Consul dismissed for excess of zeal (1862).

An influx of settlers in the 1860's, chiefly from Australia and New Zealand, complicated the situation in Fiji. Guided by European advisers, the chiefs formed a confederation in 1865, but the rivalry between Cakobau and Ma'afu led to its dissolution in 1867. Two separate confederations were then set up. Owing to Ma'afu's administrative ability and the loyal support of the settlers, one of the confederations worked fairly successfully. But in Cakobau's realm white settlers were numerous and turbulent, and malcontents were encouraged in their intransigence by the hostility of the British Consul at Levuka. In March 1869 and again in June 1871 the government was reorganised, but without marked success. The constitution was over-elaborate and it was found necessary to relegate the native members of the legislature to the Privy Council, so that the Assembly came to be composed solely of elected Europeans. The government suffered from the refusal of Britain to grant more than *de facto* recognition. Some of the Ministers were very unpopular, although they included able men, notably J. B. Thurston, later Governor of Fiji. There were charges of financial mismanagement and of refusal to pay taxes and serious differences developed between the Assembly and the Executive on questions of native policy.

It was evident in 1873 that Fiji was drifting into a state of anarchy, and a renewed appeal to Britain to take over the responsibility of government resulted in a fresh inquiry by Consul Layard and Commodore Goodenough. The terms negotiated by the commissioners were not acceptable to the British Government and Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of New South Wales, was sent to Fiji to obtain an unconditional cession from the chiefs. Various pledges were, however, given to the latter and these were embodied in the Deed of Cession.

The first Governor, Sir Arthur Gordon, succeeded in winning the confidence of the Fijians by respecting their own institutions and customs as far as practicable. He confirmed them in the ownership of their land and imported Indians under indenture to satisfy the settler demand for labour, as the earlier Melanesian sources were drying up. Gordon and his successors had very meagre funds for administration, and particularly during the depression of the 1880's the Governors had to exercise a stringent economy. The Imperial loan of £100,000, though interest-free, was swallowed up in the settlement of the debts of the former Government. Customs duties and native taxation were the main sources of revenue. The latter was derived from the sale of crops grown on communal plantations, for Gordon had decisively rejected the alternatives of labour and poll taxes.

From the outset, the intention of the British Government was to set up a strict Crown Colony régime in Fiji with all real power in the hands of the Governor, advised by a nominated Executive Council and a Legislative Council composed of officials and nominated settlers. In the 1880's and again at the close of the century, there was some agitation by the Europeans for more liberal institutions, and even for union with an Australian colony or New Zealand. The latter proposal was rejected by the Colonial Office, but the principle of elections to the Legislative Council was conceded in 1904. There have been various constitutional amendments since that date, which have had the effect of increasing the size of the Council and giving Indians, as well as Fijians, fuller representation. The present constitutional position is governed by the Letters Patent of 1937 and by various Royal Instructions.

E D.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the Letters Patent, 1937, and the relevant Royal Instructions, the Governor presides over an Executive Council consisting of the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary (as *ex-officio* members), and 6 nominated members (2 of whom are officials). There is a Legislative Council, presided over by the Governor, consisting of 16 official and 15 unofficial members. Of the unofficial members, 5 are Europeans (3 elected, 2 nominated), 5 are Indians (3 elected, 2 nominated), and 5 are Fijians, who are nominated by the Governor from a panel of names of Fijians selected by secret ballot by the Council of Chiefs, itself consisting of elected and nominated members. In 1955 the Letters Patent were amended to enable the Governor to appoint some person as Speaker of the Legislative Council, who would preside in his own absence. The Speaker would be independent and would not take part in debates; in the event of a tie in voting, the Governor or the Speaker would have a casting vote, and if not exercised, the motion would be lost. Each communal group in the Legislative Council elects one of its number to a seat on the Executive Council. The Governor is required to consult with the Executive Council but may act in opposition to its advice, provided that he gives his reasons to the Secretary of State. The Royal Instructions forbid him to assent to Bills dealing with certain specified subjects,

ISLAND TERRITORIES

among them racial discrimination, without the prior approval of the Secretary of State.

For Administrative purposes, the Colony is divided into three districts (an increase in the number is under consideration), each under a District Commissioner responsible to the Governor through the Colonial Secretary. Each District Commissioner is assisted by a number of District Officers.

The Fijian Administration constitutes a local government system with jurisdiction over all Fijians in the Colony. The Fijian Affairs Ordinance of 1944 upheld the principle that Fijian affairs should be mainly administered by Fijians. At the head of the Fijian Administration is the Fijian Affairs Board, consisting of the Secretary for Fijian Affairs (as Chairman), the 5 Fijian members of the Legislative Council, a Legal Adviser and a Financial Adviser. For purposes of Fijian Administration, the Colony is divided into 14 provinces (each headed by a *Roko*), which are subdivided into divisions.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir RONALD GARVEY, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The GOVERNOR.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

The SECRETARY FOR FIJIAN AFFAIRS.

Nominated Members: Ratu E. T. T. CAKOBAU, O.B.E., M.C.
C. ELLIOT, J.P., J. MADHAVAN, J. N. FALVEY, Ratu Sir LALA SUKUNA, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Speaker: Ratu Sir LALA SUKUNA, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

Ex-Officio Members: The COLONIAL SECRETARY, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, the FINANCIAL SECRETARY.

Official Members: G. K. ROTH, O.B.E. (Secretary for Fijian Affairs), Dr. J. M. CRUIKSHANK, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Director of Medical Services), J. F. GRIFFITHS (Acting Accountant-General), R. O. HASSAL (Acting Commissioner of Police), H. G. R. McALPINE, M.V.O. (District Commissioner Western), Ratu G. K. CAKOBAU, O.B.E., J. A. MARAIS (P.M.G.), R. A. EMERY (Comptroller of Customs), H. A. RAGG (Director of Public Works), J. G. RODGER (Acting Director of Education), N. PEARSON (Commissioner of Labour), C. HARVEY, C.B.E. (Director of Agriculture), J. R. B. ANGUS (Conservator of Forests).

Unofficial Members:

European, Elected: J. N. FALVEY (Southern Div.); H. M. SCOTT, D.F.C. (N. Western Div.); H. B. GIBSON (Eastern Div.)

European, Nominated: Rev. S. G. C. COWLED, O.B.E., W. G. JOHNSON.

Fijian Members: Ratu G. C. TUISAWAU, O.B.E.; JOELI K. RAVAI, O.B.E.; Ratu T. W. T. VUIYASAWA; Ratu E. T. T. CAKOBAU, O.B.E., M.C.; Ratu K. K. T. MARA.

Indian, Elected: VISHNU DEO, O.B.E. (Southern Div.); J. MADHAVAN (Eastern Div.); AYODHYA PRASAD (N. Western Div.)

Indian, Nominated: K. S. REDDY; ABDUL SAMAD.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Colonial Secretary: A. F. R. STODDART, C.M.G.

Financial Secretary: H. W. DAVIDSON, M.B.E.

Secretary for Fijian Affairs: G. K. ROTH, O.B.E.

Commerce and Industries Officer: R. W. PARKINSON.

FIJI

Administrative Officers: (Class I), H. G. R. McALPINE, M.V.O.; C. C. LEGGE; Ratu E. T. T. CAKOBAU, O.B.E., M.C.; S. G. MARSHALL.

Commissioners: Ratu Sir LALA SUKUNA, K.C.M.G. (Native Lands and Native Reserves); W. J. DRYSDALE (Inland Revenue); N. PEARSON (Labour); E. K. LAWS, M.V.O. (Police).

Directors of Departments: (Agriculture) C. HARVEY, C.B.E., (Education) W. W. LEWIS-JONES, (Lands, Mines and Survey) R. V. COLE, (Public Works) H. A. RAGG, (Medical Services) J. M. CRUIKSHANK, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Conservator of Forests: J. R. ANGUS.

Attorney-General: B. A. DOYLE, Q.C.

Solicitor-General: W. G. BRYCE.

Public Relations Officer: L. G. USHER.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered in the Colony by the Supreme Court and by Magistrates' Courts of the first, second and third class. Provincial and District Courts also exercise a limited criminal jurisdiction over Fijians.

The Fijian Affairs Board has power to make regulations affecting Fijians as a whole; regulations are based as far as practicable on custom, and require the sanction of the Legislative Council.

Under the Fijian Affairs Ordinance power is also given to District Councils to make orders and to Provincial Councils to make by-laws concerning the welfare and good government of the Fijians. Such orders or by-laws have the force of law when sanctioned by the Secretary for Fijian Affairs.

Two grades of courts deal with offences against the regulations, by-laws and orders: the lower (*Tihina* or District) Courts, and the higher, or Provincial Courts. District Courts consist of one Fijian Magistrate; Provincial Courts consist of three Fijian Magistrates or two Fijian Magistrates and a District Officer. There is provision for appeals against verdicts and the Legal Adviser to the Board reviews all cases.

Chief Justice: R. HYNE.

Puisne Judge: W. D. CAREW.

In the island of **Rotuma** (added to the Colony in 1881) language and customs differ from those in Fiji; the District Officer is the chief executive authority and also has limited magisterial powers. A Rotuman Regulation Board makes local rulings.

RELIGION

The majority of the non-Indian inhabitants belong to the Methodist Church, the approximate number of adherents (1951) being 118,000. There are approximately 22,000 Roman Catholics, 4,000 members of the Church of England and 1,700 Seventh-Day Adventists. Of the Indian population, over 99,000 are Hindus, 17,000 Muslims and 1,000 Sikhs.

The Vicar Apostolic for the Roman Catholic Church in Fiji is the Most Rev. Bishop V. FOLEY, D.D. (Titular Bishop of Petinesso), Suva.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Fiji Guardian: P.O. Box 338, Suva; English, weekly; Editor J. THORNTON.

Fiji Royal Gazette: Government Buildings, Suva; f. 1954; Fridays.

Fiji Samachar: P.O. Box 151, Suva; f. 1923; Hindustani (with English section), weekly; Editor R. K. SHARMA.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Fiji Times and Herald: P.O. Box 133, Suva; English, daily; Editor A. MOYLE.

Jagriti: P.O. Box 9, Nandi; f. 1950; Hindi, weekly; Editor Pt. KAMALA PRASAD.

Pacific Review: P.O. Box 9, Nandi; f. 1949; English and Fijian, weekly; Editor A. D. PATEL.

Sangam: P.O. Box 9, Nandi; f. 1953; Tamil, monthly; Editor T. L. A. NAIDU.

Shanti Dut: P.O. Box 133, Suva; Hindustani, weekly; Editor GURUDAYAL SHARMA.

Volagauna: P.O. Box 338, Suva; f. 1952; Fijian, weekly; Editor E. R. JOHN.

Jhankar: Tara Press, Nasinu, Suva; f. 1951; English and Hindi, monthly; Editor GYANI DAS.

Na Mata: Public Relations Officer, Government Buildings, Suva; f. 1876; Fijian, monthly.

PUBLISHERS

Indian Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O. Box 151, Suva.

Oceania Publishing Co.: P.O. Box 338, Suva.

Tara Press: Nasinu, Suva.

BROADCASTING

A broadcasting service is provided by the Fiji Broadcasting Commission from stations at Suva. Licensed radio receivers number approximately 4,500.

FINANCE

The currency is the Fijian £, the rate of exchange with sterling being £Fiji = £100 sterling. There is a Standing Committee on Finance, composed of the 15 unofficial members of the Legislative Council, usually under the chairmanship of the Financial Secretary, which meets monthly. Revenue and expenditure for recent years was as follows:

	Revenue	Expenditure
	£'000	£'000
1950 . . .	3,798	3,589
1951 . . .	3,613	3,574
1952 . . .	4,186	4,410
1953 . . .	4,109	4,308
1954 . . .	5,031	4,619

Customs and excise duties form the chief source of revenue.

The Public Debt stood at £2,597,962 on December 31st, 1954.

BANKING

There is a Government savings bank (Head Office at the G.P.O. Suva), with 28 branches throughout the Colony. The Bank of New South Wales, the Bank of New Zealand and the Australia and New Zealand Bank, have branches and agencies in the Colony.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Copra Board buys and arranges for the export of all copra and copra products,¹ cane growers sell their produce to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. All bananas for export are purchased by licensed buyers. There are 47 co-operative societies (39 Fijian and 8 Indian). The co-operative movement was regulated by an Act in 1947.

¹ In 1951 a Fijian Development Fund was established, into which a proportion from the sales of copra is paid, interest at 2 per cent being credited to the producer. Money accumulated in the fund may only be spent on works or schemes which will be beneficial to the Fijians. By July 31st, 1954 the fund had reached £397,571.

Though the bulk of the population is not a wage-earning one there are 29 registered trade unions with a membership of approximately 22,000.

TRANSPORT

Shipping: The chief sea ports are Suva and Lautoka.

Railway: There are private small-gauge railways totalling 380 miles belonging to the Colonial Sugar Refining Company.

Roads: There are 1,083 miles of road, mainly on Viti Levu.

Air: Nandi (135 miles by road from Suva) is one of the main airports on the trans-Pacific route. Trans-Pacific airlines using Nandi airport are the Canadian-Pacific Airlines Ltd., Pan-American World Airways (Inc.), Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., and Tasman Empire Airways Ltd. Fiji Airways operate daily local services.

HEALTH

The principal infectious diseases are ankylostomiasis, influenza, pertussis, infantile diarrhoea, pulmonary tuberculosis. Malaria does not occur. Hospitals, mainly government institutions, have a bed capacity of about 2,000. There are 43 dispensaries in rural areas. In 1953 in-patients in government hospitals totalled 17,063 and out-patients (including those treated at dispensaries) totalled over 390,000. There is a leprosy hospital at Makongai. A tuberculosis survey has been made with the assistance of a United Kingdom grant. A four-year course in medicine and dentistry is provided at the Central Medical School, which is attended by students from many South Pacific territories.

EDUCATION

At the end of 1954 there were 58,835 children enrolled in schools (mission, private and government). There are 439 registered schools where staff and accommodation are regarded as satisfactory and 47 recognised schools of a lower standard. Registered teachers in government service numbered 1,295 in 1954; in addition there were 183 registered teachers in private schools or engaged in the service of particular missions. There is a government Teachers' Training College, at which about 160 students attend the 2-year course. Expenditure on education during 1954 amounted to £580,805, more than ten times the sum spent in 1935.

LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

The Fiji Museum at Suva contains a fine historical and ethnological collection relating to Fiji and Western Pacific Territories.

The chief libraries are the Carnegie Library at Suva and the Shri Ramkrishna Library at Nandi.

The Fiji Society, dealing with subjects of historic, scientific and antiquarian interest to Fiji, has recently published the record of its work.

PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP

The Pitcairn group consists of the small volcanic islands of Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno, lying midway between Australia and South America. Of these, only Pitcairn, with an area of 2 sq. miles, is inhabited. It was settled in 1790 by the mutineers of the *Bounty*; in 1831 the

ISLAND TERRITORIES

inhabitants moved to Tahiti, but returned in the following year. There was another migration to Norfolk Island in 1856, but 40 returned and formed the nucleus of the present population of about 130.

In 1898 the island came under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific who was also Governor of Fiji, and on the separation of these offices in 1952 Pitcairn was transferred to the administration of the Governor of Fiji.

An annually elected council composed of the chief magistrate, two assessors and a secretary, watches over local affairs. **Chief Magistrate:** JOHN CHRISTIAN.

Fiji

The religion of the islanders is Seventh-Day Adventist. Stamps are the principal source of revenue. A variety of crops, such as breadfruit, bananas, potatoes, taro, sweet potatoes, coconuts, sugar, citrus fruits, pineapples, melons and English vegetables, is grown. Food is supplemented by fishing and the raising of goats and chickens.

There are local crafts of boat-building, wood-carving, and the making of hats and sandals. Ships passing between New Zealand and Panama call at the island. Medical attention is given by a nurse resident on the island, assisted in cases of emergency by doctors from passing ships. There is a government school with a trained teacher.

KINGDOM OF TONGA

(Capital: Nuku'alofa)

GEOGRAPHICAL-ECONOMIC SURVEY

SITUATED in the South Pacific 300 miles east of Fiji, at approximately 20° S. lat. and 175° W. long., the Tonga islands form an independent kingdom under British protection. They consist of 150 small islands with a total land area of 270 sq. miles and a population (in 1953) of 52,500, among whom foreign elements were very small.

The islands form three main groups, from north to south—Vava'u, Ha'apai and Tongatapu. Tongatapu is much the largest (100 sq. miles) and includes the capital—Nuku'alofa (population 5,500).

Structure. Structurally, the islands form two groups; volcanic islands (predominating in the west and south), and coral formations (predominating in the east). This is a very general distribution, and in some islands coral and volcanic formations are found together. The coral limestone islands are low-lying and level—although with abrupt coasts: those of volcanic origin are higher and more rugged. Volcanoes are still active, and large scale eruptions have occurred in recent times with considerable crop destruction and loss of life. Several islands of recent volcanic origin have been observed in the last century to appear and disappear.

Climate. The climate, for a tropical oceanic island, is comparatively dry, cool and healthy. Average annual rainfall exceeds 60 in. and is generally heaviest in the summer; but the seasonal pattern shows a certain unpredictable variety and agriculture suffers from occasional drought. Temperatures range from 60° to 75° F. Humidity also varies but is generally high, especially in the northern islands. Hurricanes are liable to occur in summer but are more frequent in the northern islands, where they cause extensive damage to crops and buildings.

Vegetation and Agriculture. The fertile, volcanic soils and tropical climate support dense evergreen hardwood forests, of which, however, large areas have been cleared for cultivation. With the exception of fishing the resources of Tonga are entirely agricultural. On reaching the age of 16 years every male Tongan is entitled to 8½ acres of land for cultivation. The chief occupation of the native farmers is growing vegetables for home-consumption—yams, tapioca, sweet potatoes, taro and plantains—while, for a Pacific island, the rearing of livestock—pigs, horses, cattle, fowls and ducks—is on a considerable scale. Coconuts, bananas and pineapples are also important. Copra is the mainstay of the export trade but the adverse effects of droughts, hurricanes, shipping difficulties and price fluctuations make dependence on this single export commodity highly dangerous; and banana production has been encouraged as a secondary activity. In 1952 copra and bananas together represented almost 99 per cent (by value) of the total exports. In 1954, 14,223 tons of copra were exported. The United Kingdom Government takes the whole copra production under a 9-year agreement, which expires in 1957. Textiles, flour, preserved meats, sugar, hardware, soap etc., are imported, mainly from Commonwealth countries. Two minor experimental industries for processing fruit and candlenuts have been established.

F.H.A.-A.

HISTORY

Tonga, while remaining a self-governing Kingdom, became a British Protected State by a treaty signed in 1900 and ratified in 1901. Tongans are of Polynesian stock and, despite the impact of Western civilisation, have retained their own culture and social organisation.

The ancient Tu'i Tonga dynasty was probably founded about 950 A.D. and gradually extended its overlordship over a vast area of Polynesia, whence it received tribute. In the mid-fifteenth century, a Tu'i Tongan, while retaining his sacred powers, transferred much of his executive authority to his brother, so that there were in Tonga two kings, the spiritual and the temporal. The temporal ruler made a second delegation of executive authority in the mid-seventeenth century to another member of his family, who took the title Tu'i Kanokupolu. Gradually both spiritual and temporal powers passed to the Tu'i Kanokupolu and were wholly vested in the ruler George Tupou I, founder of the present dynasty, who succeeded in 1845. The evolution of a sacred line of chiefs is not without historic parallel, though the double delegation of powers in Tongan dynastic history renders difficult an understanding of the ancient Tongan policy. The present ruler, Queen Salote, who succeeded her father George Tupou II in 1918, is head of the Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga to which a large proportion of Tongans belong.

Tongatapu was first discovered by Tasman in 1643. Cook visited the islands in 1773–74 and again during his third voyage in 1777. He named the group the Friendly Islands, unaware of a plot against his life. In 1789, Captain Bligh visited the Ha'apai group and it was in these waters that the mutiny on the *Bounty* occurred. Missionaries of the London Missionary Society arrived in Tonga in 1797, but withdrew shortly after three of their members had been killed in the civil wars which followed the murder of the Tu'i Kanokupolu in 1799. In 1826, after an initial failure in 1822–23 a Wesleyan mission was established. Christianity spread through Tongatapu and in 1830 was accepted by the Chief, Alea Motua. His great nephew, Tanfa'shan, chief of the Ha'apai, was baptised in the following year. The latter, who took the name George Tupou on his succession as king of Tonga, was perhaps the most remarkable man the Pacific islands have hitherto produced. Born in 1797, this great warrior statesman ruled until 1893 and transformed his country from a collection of warring pagan islands to an organised peaceful Christian kingdom governed from 1875 by a Constitution on the British pattern. He sent decisive aid to Thakombau, the Fijian Chief, in 1855, and concluded treaties with France in 1855, with Germany in 1876, with Britain in 1879 and with the U.S.A. in 1888. In his late years he was much influenced by the Wesleyan minister, Shirley Baker, who became his prime minister. Baker tried to compel adherence to the Free Wesleyan Church of Tonga, which had seceded in 1885. Britain intervened to prevent persecution, in 1887, and Baker was expelled three years later. On his death, George Tupou I was succeeded by his great-grandson, George Tupou II, who negotiated the treaty of protection with Britain. In April 1952 administrative responsibility was transferred from

ISLAND TERRITORIES

the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific to the Governor of Fiji.
H.L.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Tonga is based on that granted in 1875 by King George Tupou I. It provides for a government consisting of the Sovereign, a Privy Council and Cabinet, a Legislative Assembly and a Judiciary. Limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council and any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review by the Legislature.

The Legislative Assembly consists of the Speaker (as President), the members of the Cabinet (including the two Governors of Vava'u and Ha'apai who are *ex-officio* Cabinet members), 7 nobles elected by their peers and 7 representatives of the people elected by popular franchise. Franchise is granted to all male Tongans of 21 years of age and over who pay taxes and can read and write. There are elections every three years and the Assembly must meet at least once each year.

Tongan Ministers control all departments of State except that of Finance which is administered by a European member of the Tongan civil service.

The British Consul and Agent in Tonga is responsible to the Governor of Fiji.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sovereign: Queen SALOTE TUPOU, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.

MINISTERS

Premier: H.R.H. TUNGI, C.B.E.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly: KALANIVALU.

Minister of Works: Hon. TU'IHA'ATEIHO.

Minister of Health, and Lands and Survey: H.R.H. TU'IPELEHAKE.

Minister of Agriculture, and Education: H.R.H. TUNGI, C.B.E.

Minister of Police: Hon. ULUKALALA-ATA.

Minister of Finance: Hon G. GOODACRE.

Minister without Portfolio: Hon. T. FOTU.

Governor of Vava'u: Hon. AHOME'E.

Governor of Ha'apai: Hon FIELAKEPA.

British Consul and Agent: C. R. H. NOTT, O.B.E.

THE LEGAL SYSTEM

The courts consist of a Supreme Court, a Magistrate's Court and a Land Court. British and foreign nationals charged with any offence against the laws of Tonga, not including crimes punishable by death or imprisonment for over 2 years, are subject to the jurisdiction of the Tonga courts. In other respects they are subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (to be transferred in due course to the Supreme Court of Fiji).

RELIGION

The population is Christian, the majority of the people belonging to the Wesleyan Church or to branches of this Church. At the December 1952 census approximately 50 per cent declared themselves adherents of the Wesleyan Church, 18 per cent Free Church of Tonga (Wesleyan), 10 per cent Church of Tonga, 14 per cent Roman Catholic, 6 per cent Latter-Day Saints; the remaining 2 per cent being Seventh-Day Adventists or members of the Church of England.

Wesleyan Free Church of Tonga: The head is Queen SALOTE of TONGA.

KINGDOM OF TONGA

Roman Catholic Church: Rt. Rev. Mgr. JOHN RODGERS, Vicar Apostolic; Nuku'alofa.

FINANCE

Tonga has its own note-issue. The unit is the Tonga £ which has the same official exchange value as the Australian £. The note issue has denominations of £5, £1, 10s. and 4s. Most of the coinage in use is Australian, though United Kingdom, New Zealand and Fiji coins also circulate. There is no public debt and revenue has exceeded expenditure for the past five years.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Under the provisions of the Agriculture Organisation Act, 1940, the Tonga Copra Board and the Tonga Banana Board have been set up; both are non-profit making concerns, charged with purchase, sale and marketing in the interests of the producers. There are no co-operative societies.

As Tonga is essentially agricultural, with peasant proprietors, there is virtually no recruitment or employment of labour.

TRANSPORT

Roads. There are approximately 60 miles of metalled road in Tongatapu and 18 miles in Vava'u. In addition 150 miles of graded earth roads are usable by motor traffic in dry weather.

Shipping. Regular monthly passenger and cargo services from New Zealand (via Fiji) are operated by the Union Steam Ship Co., of New Zealand. Cargo services are also maintained by the Bank Line. Sea communications between the islands are maintained by the Government. The chief ports are Nuku'alofa and Vava'u. In 1953 the former entered 99,674 and cleared 51,780 tons of shipping.

Air. There is a good aerodrome on the island of Tongatapu, and limited seaplane facilities at Nuku'alofa and Vava'u harbours. By arrangement with the Government, Tasman Empire Airways operate a monthly charter flying boat service between Tonga and Fiji.

HEALTH

There are 3 public hospitals, 2 subsidiary hospitals and several dispensaries. In 1951, 1,364 in-patients and 25,908 out-patients were treated. Free medical benefit and education is provided under an arrangement whereby all male Tongans pay a poll tax of 32s. a year on reaching the age of 16 years.

EDUCATION

Since 1927 education has been compulsory for all Tongans between the ages of 6 and 14 years. Free education is provided through payment of the poll tax (see HEALTH) Most adults read and write in Tongan and those with a secondary education also read and understand English. The first schools were established by Wesleyan and Roman Catholic missionaries during the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1953 there were 133 primary schools (70 State and 63 Mission schools); 2 State and 5 Mission secondary schools; and a training school for Government and Mission primary school teachers. Total attendance at primary schools for 1953 was 11,311; for secondary schools 2,314. Government expenditure on education (exclusive of buildings and maintenance) amounted to £43,799 in 1953-54 (compared with £5,835 in 1934-35).

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

(Headquarters: Honiara, British Solomon Islands)

The Office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was created by the Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877. His jurisdiction was later extended to foreigners and (in most cases) natives of British settlements or protectorates covered by the Order. The territories administered by the High Commission have varied slightly from time to time and in 1952 the posts of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and Governor of Fiji were separated, and the headquarters of the High Commission were moved from Suva to Honiara, as from January 1st, 1953.

The islands at present under the High Commission are:

British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Central and Southern Line Islands; Gilbert and Ellice Islands

Colony (including the Phoenix and Northern Line Islands groups).

The High Commissioner is also responsible for United Kingdom obligations in respect of the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides.

High Commissioner: JOHN GUTCH, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Chief Secretary: R. S. MINNITT, C.M.B.

Financial Secretary: A. MACLEOD-SMITH.

Senior Assistant Secretaries: C. A. KIRKMAN, (Vacant).

Inspector-General, South Pacific Health Service: (responsible also for other British Pacific Administrations)
J. M. CRUIKSHANK, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Advisers: C. HARVEY, C.B.E. (Agriculture), W. W. LEWIS JONES (Education), P. N. DALTON (Legal Affairs).

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

THE BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS consist of two parallel chains of islands extending over 900 miles from north-west to south-east in latitudes 5 to 12 degrees south. A Protectorate was declared over the South Solomons (Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristobal and the New Georgia Islands) in 1893, when they were put under the administration of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific whose headquarters were then at Suva, Fiji. In 1898 and 1899 the Santa Cruz Islands were added and in 1900 Ysabel, Choiseul and Ontong Java, of the Shortlands group, were transferred to the Protectorate by a treaty signed with Germany, as part of the arrangement whereby the United Kingdom withdrew from Western Samoa. Bougainville Island, though geographically part of the Solomons group, was not included in the Protectorate; it remained German until it was occupied by an Australian force in 1914, and is now part of the Trust Territory of New Guinea, administered by Australia.

HISTORY

The Solomon Islands were discovered by the Spaniard, Mendana, in a voyage of exploration from South America in 1568. The islands were so named in the belief that they had supplied gold to Jerusalem in ancient times. Gold has now been found in Guadalcanal. On a second expedition some 27 years later, Mendana failed to find Guadalcanal and settled a small colony, which did not however survive, in the Santa Cruz Islands. The Santa Cruz group was rediscovered by Carteret in 1767. European explorers, however, made little impression on the indigenous inhabitants who continued to live in small communities and in some cases to practise head-hunting and cannibalism.

The inauguration of coconut plantations in Queensland and Fiji, and the arrival of missionaries, brought tremendous changes in the Solomon Islands, which became a main source of labour. The methods of recruitment soon shocked European opinion on the one hand and provoked savage reprisals in the islands on the other. It was in an effort to stem the abuses that the United Kingdom declared the Protectorate. However, the Solomons continued

to supply labourers for Queensland until 1903, and for Fiji, Samoa and Tonga until the first World War. Meanwhile the spread of Christianity had influenced social behaviour.

ECONOMY

Production. About 94 per cent of the land of the Protectorate is tree-covered. Most of the arable land is confined to the coastal regions of the larger islands and if fully cultivated could probably support a much larger population than now exists. About three-quarters of the forested area is regarded as accessible and productive; timber exports in 1954 were valued at £70,000 and the productive area could be increased if the interior of the islands were opened up by new roads. In 1905, a copra industry was started and in 1954 some 19,022 tons of copra, valued at £1,623,142, were exported, a figure close to the pre-war rate. Some two-thirds of the pre-war figure of 64,000 acres of cocoa plantations are being worked, and the remaining areas are gradually being brought into production. Production is mainly under the management of independent companies: Lever Brothers, Burns Philp and Co. Ltd. and W. R. Carpenter and Co. Ltd. have extensive interests in the group. Most of the copra is bought by the Copra Board and sold to the U.K. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Some is exported under licence from the Board by Levers Pacific Plantations Pty. Ltd., and is sold mainly to Australia. Some of the European plantations are worked by a wage-earning labour force, while others employ natives on a share basis or by contract at a fixed price for each ton of copra produced. Native producers grow just under half of the Protectorate's copra.

Currency. British, Australian and French currencies are legal tender in the islands.

Population. The majority of the population are Melanesian and are estimated at 94,000; they occupy the larger islands. The Polynesians, who number about 4,350, inhabit the smaller islands and atolls. There are in the Protectorate about 438 Europeans, 220 Chinese and 10

ISLAND TERRITORIES

other Asiatics. There is no one dominant language, a variety is spoken even on the main islands and this has resulted in the wide use of pidgin English. Most of the native population live in more or less strict conformity with native custom and the clan or extended family group is the basis of social organisation.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENTS

In 1942, the Protectorate was occupied by Japanese forces and for three years was the scene of constant warfare. The Solomon Islanders gave invaluable assistance to the allies in guiding spearhead attacks, protecting coast watchers and escaping airmen, and in co-operating in the final allied counter-attack. The Shortland Islands were not re-occupied until the surrender of Japan in 1945.

The post-war years saw great political tension between the government and "Marching Rule", a native opposition movement which originated in Malaita during the war. This sought to control native affairs in the Protectorate and at first agitated for an improved agricultural policy, and non-cooperation with the officials and missionaries. The decision taken in August, 1951, to separate the Office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific from that of the Governor of Fiji, which meant that closer attention could be paid to the needs of the Solomons, undoubtedly did much to ease tension. Until 1951, the High Commissioner had been represented at Honiara (Guadalcanal) by a Resident Commissioner. In December, 1952, the new High Commissioner took up permanent residence in the capital after an extended visit through the Protectorate. He continued the administration's efforts to reach agreement with the leaders of opposition in Malaita where, except in Malaita district, popular support for "Marching Rule" had been diminishing. In 1951, the movement, whose non-cooperation policy had restricted the labour supply to other islands and lowered the standard of living on its own, became the "Federal Council" movement aiming at an "independent administration" for Malaita.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

By the end of 1952, negotiations for Malaitan co-operation in the setting up of a native council succeeded. The new Malaita Council met in January, 1953; it is composed of delegates from the several districts of the island under the presidency of their own selected leader, who may, if they wish, represent Malaita in the Protectorate

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

Advisory Council. During 1953-54 the principle of establishing native councils was extended; in November 1953, a council for Guadalcanal was established. Native councils for San Cristobal and Ulawa have also been instituted; only the remote outlying islands of the Protectorate are now without a local native authority. All the councils established since the Native Administration Regulation of September 1953 have a majority, and in some cases, their entire membership elected or chosen by the people. The councils derive their revenue from the native poll tax, fines and fees from the native courts and in some cases from a special local levy, their expenditure covers the payment of administrative staff, the equipping of dispensaries, native health and welfare, and village development. Within the four Districts, there are native courts empowered to judge on native custom and minor offences against the Protectorate laws.

For purposes of administration the Protectorate is divided into four districts, each under a District Commissioner; the districts are further divided into sub-districts under headmen appointed by the High Commissioner. Most sub-districts have councils which have wide responsibility in local affairs.

The financial difficulties of the Protectorate have been partially met by grants-in-aid from the U.K. Government and contributions from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund. Plans for agricultural development emphasise the rehabilitation of the coconut plantations and the development of cocoa production and mineral and forest resources.

H.L.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

(For Secretariat see also Western Pacific High Commission.)

Senior Administrative Officers: Class A: G. A. SKIPPER, V J. ANDERSON, M.B.E.

Senior Agricultural Officer: D. A. DONALD.

Senior Education Officer: S. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

Judicial Commissioner: G J HORSFALL.

Senior Medical Officer: F. R T. HOLLINS.

TRANSPORT

There are three airfields in the Protectorate, one of them near Honiara. An air service between Sydney and Honiara is operated by Qantas Empire Airways, and the aircraft land at each of the three airfields on both the inward and outward flights

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS

THE CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS are administered direct by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and consist of:

Flint Island, discovered in 1801. Various British companies have grown copra and guano there since 1872. In 1951 the island was leased to Mr T H Bambridge of Tahiti

Caroline Island, discovered in 1705 by Captain W. R. Broughton of H.M. Sloop *Providence* and has been worked by various British companies since 1846. Also leased to Mr. Bambridge of Tahiti.

Vostock Island, discovered by Captain Bellinghausen, the Russian explorer, during his Antarctic expedition in 1820. It has been worked spasmodically but is now unoccupied.

Malden Island, discovered by Lord Byron, Captain of H.M.S. *Blonde*, in 1825. An Australian company worked its guano deposits between 1860 and 1927 but the island is now unoccupied.

Starbuck Island, discovered in 1823 by Captain Starbuck of the whaler *L'Arle* of London. Attempts have been made to grow coconuts and to work for guano, but the island has been unoccupied since 1920.

THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS colony comprises 37 islands and coral atolls spanning the central Pacific ocean with a land area of approximately 369 sq. miles, of which about half is occupied by Christmas Island alone, and a sea area of about one million square miles. It is 2,200 miles from Ocean Island to Christmas Island in the east and about 1,000 miles from Washington Island to Ninlakitā in the south. There are four main groups of islands: 16 Gilbert Islands, 9 Ellice Islands, 8 Phoenix Islands and 3 Line Islands, and Ocean Island lying about 250 miles from the Gilberts. The total estimated population in 1954 was 40,000 of which about three-quarters are Micronesians (almost entirely Gilbertese) and the remainder mainly Polynesians (almost entirely Ellice Islanders). •

The islands were probably first sighted by the Spanish explorer Mendana in 1567-68 but the officially recorded discoveries were made mainly by the British Navy. The Gilbert group was discovered between 1764 and 1824; Nikunau by Captain Byron in 1764; the northern islands by Captains Gilbert and Marshall in 1788, Fanafuti by Captain Peyter in 1819. Cook discovered Christmas Island in 1777, and the American Captain Fanning, the Fanning and Washington Islands in 1798. The Phoenix group was discovered in the early nineteenth century, also by British and American ships.

From 1850, trading vessels began to call regularly at the islands, and the European settlement, which had begun in 1837, gradually increased. Between 1860-70, the islands were raided by "black-birders" for labour in the South American guano mines and coffee plantations, and for Fiji, Tahiti and Hawaii. The Gilbertese fiercely resisted the raiders and their islands were not so seriously depopulated as were the Ellice Islands, with their friendly and trusting inhabitants.

During the nineteenth century, until 1877, some of the islands were controlled by wandering European sailors, some by missionaries and some by native governments. The people of both Gilbert and Ellice Islands are remarkably advanced politically and owe little in this respect to the settlers. They have developed in each island a form of government based on elected native magistrates and headmen, known as Kaubure in Gilbertese and Faipule in Ellice; and in each island there is a Head Kaubure and a native scribe.

This local government organisation, which existed before European settlement, now functions within the British Commonwealth administration. There were two exceptions to the island democracies, the most northern of the Gilbert Islands, Little Makin and Butaritari (or Great Makin) were ruled by a dynasty of High Chiefs; while in Abemama, in the central Gilberts, another branch of the same family ruled. The exploits of King Tem Binoka of Abemama and the bloody rule of the last Kings of the Makins are recorded by Robert Louis Stevenson in *In The South Seas*.

British subjects in the area were brought under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific by an Order in Council of 1877. Christmas Island was annexed in 1888; in 1889, the High Commissioner's jurisdiction was extended over six of the Phoenix Islands. A protectorate over the Gilbert Islands and Gardner Island was declared in 1892 and, with the consent of the inhabitants, extended to the Ellice Islands. Ocean Island was annexed in 1900. The soil of Ocean Island is composed of almost pure phosphate rock and with the development of the industry it became the most frequented port of call in the group and the centre of the administration was moved there from Tarawa in 1907. After consultation

and at the request of the native councils, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands were annexed in November, 1915, and the Protectorate became a Colony. Ocean, Fanning and Washington Islands came within the colonial boundary in 1916. A second Order in Council of that year included the islands of Fakaaku, Nukunono and Atafu of the Union group, which had been part of the Protectorate since 1889, but in 1925 these islands were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of New Zealand. In 1919, Christmas Island, which had been leased in 1914 to the Central Pacific Coconut Plantations Company for 87 years, was included within the Colony.

Canton and Enderburg Islands were placed under joint Anglo-American control for 50 years by a settlement of April, 1939. The agreement followed an American claim to the islands in 1938. A British Officer had represented the High Commissioner there from 1937. Canton, which has an American civil airfield, is now an important link in communications between Australia and North America.

Ocean Island was bombed two days after Pearl Harbour. The island's position was untenable and the Europeans were evacuated to Australia in February, 1942. Japanese land forces raided Tarawa and Butaritari. When American forces occupied the Ellice Islands, the colony's administration was transferred from Sydney, its first war-time base, to Fanafuti, whence it controlled the Ellice, Phoenix and Line Islands until November 1943, when the Gilberts were retaken. The headquarters of the administration were then re-established, as they had been before 1907, at Tarawa. Ocean Island surrendered to Australian forces in 1945. Much of the island's soil had by then been used in the phosphate industry and the returning inhabitants were resettled in the newly purchased island of Rabi in the Fiji group.

Land is of great social and economic significance to the people of the islands. During the period of inter-island warfare, the defeated were enslaved and deprived of their land; and landlessness remains to-day a status of humiliation. Native families are most concerned to restrict the transfer of land under customary law, and to increase their holdings.

H.L.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

The Government of the Colony is under the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific whose headquarters are at Honiara in the British Solomon Islands and who is represented at Tarawa by a Resident Commissioner. There are 5 District Commissioners and 27 native island councils, or Native Governments, as they are officially called. The Native Governments exist on all of the 16 Gilbert Islands, also on 8 of the Ellice Islands and on the 3 inhabited Phoenix Islands. Presiding over each is a Magistrate who combines executive and judicial authority. In the former he is assisted by the island council on which there is a freely elected minority, and in the latter by a native court on which elected Kaubure sit as jurors. Since the population of each island is small, it has not been necessary to separate the executive from the judiciary and the Kaubure, like the Magistrate, perform certain executive duties in their village districts. The Magistrate is assisted by a Chief of Kaubure, a native Scribe and a Chief of Police; all are appointed by the Central Government although the island council is usually consulted beforehand. The island councils are legislative bodies subject to the right of veto of the Resident Commissioner. They have, as yet, no

ISLAND TERRITORIES

financial responsibility, which limits their control of local affairs; but proposals are under consideration for their reconstitution with fairly wide financial powers. Native Courts have jurisdiction over all natives and may pass sentences of imprisonment of up to 10 years (subject to review by the District Commissioner) and of death (subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner). In February, 1951, the first experiment of co-ordinating administration in the Colony was carried out when Magistrates of the Gilbert Islands assembled in conference at Tarawa; the conference was most successful in spite of language difficulties.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Resident Commissioner: M. L. BERNACCHI, O.B.E.

Secretary to Government: G. W. JONES.

Administrative Officers: Class A: F. N. M. PUSINELLI, M.C.; Class B: P. B. LAXTON, M.C.; R. G. ROBERTS; K. NICHOLSON; I. G. TURBOTT; R. TURPIN; D. M. FREEGARD; R. J. S. HUTCHINSON; J. B. McCRAIG; H. R. R. L. COOPER.

Accountant-General: W. J. S. BRABANT.

Senior Medical Officer: J. S. HOGG.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION

During the nineteenth and twentieth centuries Christianity was spread in the island by missionaries. Protestant, Roman Catholic and Seventh-Day Adventist missions are maintained.

WESTERN PACIFIC HIGH COMMISSION

During 1953 there were 7,408 pupils in mission schools and 711 in government primary schools. A scheme to establish government controlled primary schools on each of the islands is being developed.

FINANCE

Australian currency is in use in all the islands of the group. Revenue in 1953 was £396,000 and expenditure £357,000.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The production of copra is the main occupation of the islanders. In the Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands the copra plantations are managed by companies; throughout the rest of the colony it is grown by individual native producers. The production of copra varies considerably with the rainfall and severe droughts are common. In 1954, 5,770 tons of copra were exported. The phosphate industry of Ocean Island, the only industry in the colony, produced some 294,012 tons in 1954; but the phosphate resources are likely to be exhausted within 30 years.

TRANSPORT

An airstrip at Tarawa was constructed by American Forces in 1943 and, unlike many of its kind, is still in use. Since 1951 an air service links the colony with Honiara. For external sea communication, the islands are dependent on the phosphate and copra vessels.

COMMONWEALTH ORGANISATIONS

Anti-Locust Research Centre: c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, S.W. 7; f. 1945 to be responsible for the technical direction of anti-locust campaigns, and to act as a centre for the co-ordination of locust information; Chair. Sir GEOFFREY EVANS, C.I.E.; Sec. A. T. THOMPSON.

Applied Nutrition Unit: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1; f. 1952; studies and exchanges information on colonial nutrition and food technology; advises and assists in field work and investigations, Dir. Prof. B. S. PLATT, C.M.G.

Association of British Malaya: Royal Empire Society Building, 18 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; open to all connected with or interested in Singapore, Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei; Pres. Sir PATRICK MCKERRON, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Sec. H. P. BRYSON, M.C.; publ *Malaya* (monthly).

Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth (formerly Universities Bureau of the British Empire) 36 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1, f. 1912 to act as a liaison office and information bureau for the universities in the British Commonwealth, its functions include help, when required, in the selection of candidates for certain overseas academic vacancies; it also provides the secretariat for the Cttee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of the United Kingdom; Chair. R. S. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.C.P., Sec. J. F. FOSTER, M.A., LL.D.; publs. *The Yearbook of the Universities of the Commonwealth*, *Reports of Proceedings of Congresses of the Universities of the Commonwealth* (quinquennial), *Reports of Proceedings of Conferences of the Home Universities* (annual), *Higher Education in the United Kingdom*; *A Handbook for Students from Overseas* (in conjunction with the British Council).

British Academy Archaeological and Historical Advisory Committee for the Colonial Territories: British Academy, Burlington Gardens, London, W.1; f. 1954; a consultative committee to advise on all matters relating to the archaeology and history of the overseas territories; Sec. Sir MORTIMER WHEELER.

British Commonwealth Forestry Conference and the Standing Committee on British Commonwealth Forestry: 25 Savile Row, London, W.1; established to discuss questions of forest policy in the Commonwealth and the wider technical aspects of forestry, Sec. G. D. ROUSE.

British Commonwealth Scientific Conference and its Standing Committee: Africa House, Kingsway, London W.C.2; the Conference held in 1946 set up a Standing Committee to follow up its recommendations and decisions, to consider the best means of ensuring collaboration between the government scientific organisations of the British Commonwealth and to offer advice on the organisation and development of research laboratories to any country which may ask for it, Chair. Sir IAN CLUNIES-ROSS, C.M.G., D.Sc., Sec. O. F. BROWN, C.B.E.

British Commonwealth Producers' Organisation: 25 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1; f. 1916, aims to promote interests of Commonwealth primary producers who are its constituent members, to promote development of reciprocal trade; and to collect, co-ordinate and distribute information on all subjects related thereto within the Commonwealth, to communicate opinions of Commonwealth producers to Governments and to seek effective use of preferences for safeguarding and expansion of Commonwealth trade Chair J. K. VAUGHAN-MORGAN, M.P.; Deputy Chairmen H. ALAN WALKER, Sir DENYS LOWSON, Bart; Sec. P. B. BROADBENT, publ *Commonwealth Producer* (bi-monthly).

British Council: see page 152.

British Empire Leprosy Relief Association: 8 Portman Street, London, W.1, f. 1923 to investigate and carry out research in the causes and treatment of leprosy, and to assist those carrying on leprosy work within the Empire by grants and staff, Gen. Sec. H. S. M. HOARE, Medical Sec. J. LOWE, C.B.E.

British Empire Society for the Blind: 121 Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, f. 1950 to stimulate official and voluntary action and to take the lead in an Empire movement to promote the welfare, education and employment of the blind, and to prevent blindness, also to encourage the growth of independent schools and training centres, registration of the blind, Braille production, and training in welfare work among the blind, Chair of Exec. Council Sir. BERNARD REILLY, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E., Dir. J. F. WILSON, O.B.E.

Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases: Keppel Street, Gower Street, London, W.C.1, f. 1908 as the Sleeping Sickness Bureau; Dir. Dr. CHARLES WILCOCKS, C.M.G., Asst. Dir. Dr. H. J. O'D. BURKE-GAFFNEY, O.B.E., Sec. JOHN RATHBORN; publs. *Bulletin of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases Bulletin* (monthly) (See also page 167).

Colonial Building Liaison Section: Building Research Station, Garston, Watford, Herts; f. 1948 to collect and supply information to Colonial territories on building, housing and planning, to assist with the solution of specific technical problems, and to advise the Secretary of State on housing and planning policy in overseas territories; Colonial Building Liaison Officer and Housing Adviser to the Colonial Office G. A. ATKINSON.

Colonial Development Corporation: 33 Hill Street, London, W.1, f. 1948 and "charged with duties for securing development in Colonial territories" and given powers to borrow £100 million from the Treasury and £10 million from others, operates in the following regions Caribbean, Far East, East Africa, Central Africa, High Commission Territories and West Africa, Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord REITH, Chief Exec. and Gen. Manager W. RENDELL.

Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaux: Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks; f. 1929; clearing-houses for the interchange of information of value to research workers

COMMONWEALTH ORGANISATIONS

in agriculture, animal health and forestry, throughout the Commonwealth; 15 journals; controlled by Executive Council composed of one representative from each Commonwealth country; Chair. J. E. C. COVENTRY, B.A., M.Sc.; Sec. Sir HERBERT HOWARD. (*See also* page 164).

Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd.: 53 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; f. 1953 to provide financial assistance for development projects in the Commonwealth and to co-operate with other organisations in the United Kingdom and overseas working in the same field; aims to invest in cases where the project helps to strengthen the sterling area; Chair. Rt. Hon. Lord GODBER; Managing Dir. J. G. BEEVOR, O.B.E.; Sec. J. H. RHYND.

Commonwealth Economic Committee: 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1925; provides economic and statistical services on matters affecting Commonwealth production and trade; examines the reports on economic questions which member Governments refer to it; Chair. W. A. HORROCKS; Sec. G. S. DUNNETT, C.M.G., O.B.E.; publs. *Commodity Series* (7 vols. annual), *Intelligence Services* (monthly with some weekly supplements).

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association: Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, London, S.W.1; f. 1911 as the Empire Parliamentary Association, name changed 1949; aims to facilitate the exchange of information, closer understanding and more frequent intercourse between Parliamentary representatives in various parts of the Commonwealth by securing travel concessions, introductions, etc., and by the regular supply of information; holds biennial conferences, also regional conferences; branches in all self-governing nations of the Commonwealth and in individual parliaments and legislatures of the Provinces of Canada, the States of Australia and some States of India and Pakistan; also in sub-Parliaments of the United Kingdom—Northern Ireland, Isle of Man and Jersey; dependent territories with unofficial majorities in their Legislatures may have affiliated branches, those without unofficial majorities subsidiary branches, which are affiliated to and represented by a main branch; each branch is autonomous and has its headquarters in Parliamentary premises; managed by a General Council of a little over twenty members from various parts of the Commonwealth; Chair. Rt. Hon. HAROLD E. HOLT, M.P.; Sec.-Gen. and Editor of Publications Sir HOWARD D'EGVILLE, K.B.E.; publs. *Journal of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth*, *Report on Foreign Affairs*, *Summary of Congressional Proceedings, U.S.A.* (all quarterly).

Commonwealth Press Union, The: Bouverie House, 154 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1909; an association whose member-newspapers are published throughout the British Commonwealth; the Governing Council of the Union in London is composed of leading representatives of the press of Commonwealth Countries; there is an autonomous section in each Dominion and in the British West Indies; Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord ASTOR OF HEVER; Gen. Sec. Sir HENRY TURNER, C.B.E.

Commonwealth Shipping Committee: Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, London, W.1; f. 1920 to inquire into complaints from bodies or persons on conditions in inter-Imperial trade, and to survey the facilities for maritime transport on trading routes within the Empire; Chair. Sir CLEMENT W. JONES, C.B.; Sec. W. H. J. CREES, M.B.E.

Commonwealth Telecommunications Board: 28 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1; incorporated by the Commonwealth Telegraphs Act, 1949 to advise partner Governments and nationalised telecommunications undertakings on matters relating to their external telecommunication systems; Chair. Sir STANLEY ANGWIN, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.Sc.; Sec.-Gen. Col. W. W. SHAW-ZAMBRA, C.B.E., T.D.

East India Association: *see* page 153.

Empire Art Council, The: the object of the Council is the consolidation of art endeavour throughout the Empire and Commonwealth; it is an independent organisation; Patrons: Rt. Hon. GIDEON VAN ZYL, Rt. Hon. Lord MACGOWAN; Pres. Field-Marshal Viscount ALEXANDER OF TUNIS; Chair. Lord TWEEDSMUIR; Founder and Hon. Sec. MALCOLM MACKENZIE, 7 Carlyle Studios, 296 Kings Road, London, S.W.3.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation: 12 Chantrey House, Eccleston Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1921 under Royal Charter to extend and promote the growing of cotton in the Empire; is responsible for much of the work on cotton in the Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Nigeria; the Corporation has its own Research Station in Uganda, and research officers stationed in Aden and the West Indies; Chair, J. LITTLEWOOD, Dir. J. C. MAY, C.M.G., O.B.E., Sec. D. F. RUSTON.

Empire Forestry Association: *see* page 143

English-Speaking Union of the Commonwealth: *see* page 153.

Federation of Commonwealth and British Empire Chambers of Commerce: 69, Cannon Street, London, E.C.4; deals with social and economic problems raised by its 162 members, congresses are held every 3 years, in London or in some other part of the Commonwealth alternately, Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord TWEEDSMUIR, O.B.E., LL.D.; Dir. A. DE V. LEIGH, M.B.E.; Sec. V. R. B. SMALLWOOD, T.D.

Imperial Arts League: *see* page 145.

Imperial Forestry Institute: *see* page 165.

Imperial Institute: South Kensington, London, S.W.7, f. 1887, opened 1893 to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of H.M. Queen Victoria; its chief objects, as then laid down, were to assist by technical investigation and advice the economic development of the British Empire, and to promote public knowledge by means of a permanent exhibition and by other services of an educational nature; after a number of administrative changes between 1902 and 1925 the Board of Trade became the responsible Ministry; in 1949, by Order-in-Council, the scientific departments were transferred to the Colonial Office, and the Institute was left free to concentrate on its educational functions under the aegis of the Ministry of Education; management is now vested in a Board of Governors.

The Institute is a major centre for information about the British Commonwealth and Empire; extensive exhibition galleries illustrate the life, scenery and resources of all the oversea Commonwealth territories; also free cinema showing daily programmes of Commonwealth films; extra-mural services include lectures and conferences for schools and adult audiences; a lending library of visual aids; the sale or free distribution of publications; and the preparation and circulation of travelling exhibitions; special temporary exhibitions of work of Commonwealth artists are held in the Art

COMMONWEALTH ORGANISATIONS

Gallery and Exhibition Pavilion; Chair. Rt. Hon. Viscount HUDSON, P.C., C.H.; Vice-Chair. Sir GRIFFITH WILLIAMS, K.B.E., C.B.; Dir. KENNETH BRADLEY, C.M.G.; Deputy Dir. and Chief Education Officer Mrs. MARY BURKE, B.A.; Curator R. V. HATT, B.Sc., (Econ.); Information Officer D. A. ASHLEY. (*See also* page 153).

Institute of Commonwealth Studies: *see* page 187.

Institute of Rural Life at Home and Overseas: 59 Bryanston Street, London, W.1; f. 1949 to encourage the wider study and understanding of the countryside amongst Christian workers and those engaged in administration, agriculture, education and social development in rural areas throughout the world; Pres. Rt. Hon. Lord TWEEDSMUIR, O.B.E., LL.D.; Sec. Major-Gen. H. R. LAMBERS, C.B.E., D.S.C.

International African Institute: *see* page 153.

Joint Committee on India: Outer Temple, 222 Strand, London, W.C.2; f. 1945 to represent United Kingdom trading interests with, and in, India and Burma; Pakistan was included in 1947; Chair. Sir JOHN WOODHEAD, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sec. GEOFFREY W. TYSON, C.I.E.

Joint Empire Societies' Conference: The Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2; established to co-ordinate on general lines the activities of the recognised Empire Societies with the object of avoiding overlapping and duplication; Chair. Air Chief Marshal Sir ARTHUR LONGMORE, G.C.B., D.S.O.; Liaison Officers: the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Library Association Advisory Committee on Library Services in the Colonies: Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1; f. 1952 to consider all aspects of library services in the Colonies and to make recommendations to the Colonial Office and other appropriate bodies; Sec. P. S. J. WELSFORD, O.B.E.

Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine: Pembroke Place, Liverpool 3, f. 1898 to train medical practitioners proceeding to the tropics, and to conduct original research into tropical diseases and study clinical tropical medicine; Dean B. G. MAEGRAITH; Sec. Lt.-Col. P. G. R. BURFORD, T.D.; Administrative Sec. Miss M. E. B. COOK.

London School of Hygiene: *see* page 190.

National Art-Collections Fund: *see* page 145.

Overseas Food Corporation: P.O.B. 113, Garden Avenue, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika; London Office: 17 Berkeley Street, W.1; the Corporation is charged with the duty of investigation, formulation and carrying out of projects for production or processing in the territories of British East Africa of foodstuffs or other agricultural products and for the marketing of such products; Chair. A. E. TROTMAN, C.M.G.; Sec. Brig. W. E. H. SCUPHAM, C.M.G., M.C., A.T.P.

Overseas League, The: Over-Seas House, St. James's, London, S.W.1; objects are to promote friendship and understanding between the peoples of the Commonwealth and to maintain its traditions by individual service; Pres. Admiral Rt. Hon. Earl MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.; Chair. Sir ARTHUR LONGMORE,

G.C.B., D.S.O.; Dir.-Gen. Air Vice-Marshal MALCOLM HENDERSON, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Sec. PHILIP CRAWSHAW, M.B.E.

Overseas Nursing Association: 15 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1896; for recruiting trained nurses in Britain for the services of British communities overseas; range of recruitment includes, at the request of the Secretary of State for the Colonies nurses for the Q.E.O.N.S. also physiotherapists, radiographers, occupational therapists and other officers; and for service of certain other Governments and small European hospitals and nursing homes in the Commonwealth; Patron H.M. Queen ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER; Pres. Lord MILVERTON, G.C.M.G.; Sec. Mrs G. M. HAMBLIN, S.R.N.

Pakistan Society, The: 70 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; f. 1951 to foster friendship and mutual understanding between Pakistan, the United Kingdom and other members of the Commonwealth, and to provide facilities for the study of history, culture, economy, commerce, national institutions and external relations of Pakistan; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. Sir FREDERICK BROWNE, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sec. Sir HAROLD SHOEBERT, C.I.E., E.D.

Royal African Society: *see* page 154.

Royal Asiatic Society: *see* page 154.

Royal Central Asian Society: *see* page 154.

Royal Empire Society: *see* page 154.

Royal India, Pakistan and Ceylon Society: *see* page 154

Royal Institute of International Affairs: *see* page 166.

School of Oriental and African Studies: *see* page 188

Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women: 43-44 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1, the Society gives up-to-date information concerning opportunities in the Commonwealth in education, nursing, agriculture, social, clerical and household work; introductions given to help with initial difficulties of settlement; Pres. Countess of BESSBOROUGH; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. Mrs FRANCIS R. PHILLIPS, O.B.E.; Gen. Sec. Miss E. CUMBER, O.B.E., M.A.

South Africa Settlement Association: Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2; f. 1920; object is to introduce suitable men and women into the country and help them to establish themselves in Southern Africa; Chair. N. E. MUSTOE, Q.C.; London Manager BRENDAN QUIN, M.B.E.

Victoria League, The: 38 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1; a voluntary organisation; f. 1901 to further friendship between all peoples of the Commonwealth irrespective of race, creed or political opinion; Pres. H.R.H. The Princess ALICE, COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Chair. Admiral Sir CECIL HARCOURT, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Sec. Col. R. W. HILLS, O.B.E., M.C.

West India Committee: 40 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.2; f. 1750, inc. 1904 as an Incorporated Association of British subjects and firms, whose object is to promote the interests of agricultural and manufacturing industries and trade of the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras; Chair. E. CASSELTON ELLIOTT, C.B.E., Deputy Chair. H. WAKEFORD; Sec. A. E. V. BARTON, C.B.E.; publ. *The West India Committee Circular* (monthly to mems.).

BOOK LIST

To compile a comprehensive bibliography for all the countries and territories of the British Commonwealth would be a gigantic task, and all that has been attempted here is to give a list of the standard works and of some other, mostly recent, publications which may be useful to the general reader. Official publications are not included, but full lists of both routine and occasional reports may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office (York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2), from the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations (4 Millbank, London, S.W.1), and from the Public Relations Departments of the overseas Governments concerned. The Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2 has published both comprehensive and shorter bibliographies, details of which may be obtained from the Librarian.

Abbreviations: C.U.P. = Cambridge University Press;
H.M.S.O. = Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
O.U.P. = Oxford University Press

GENERAL

- BRADY, ALEXANDER, *Democracy in the Dominions*; University of Toronto Press and O.U.P., 1952 (2nd edition).
BROCK, W. R., *Britain and the Dominions*; C.U.P., 1951.
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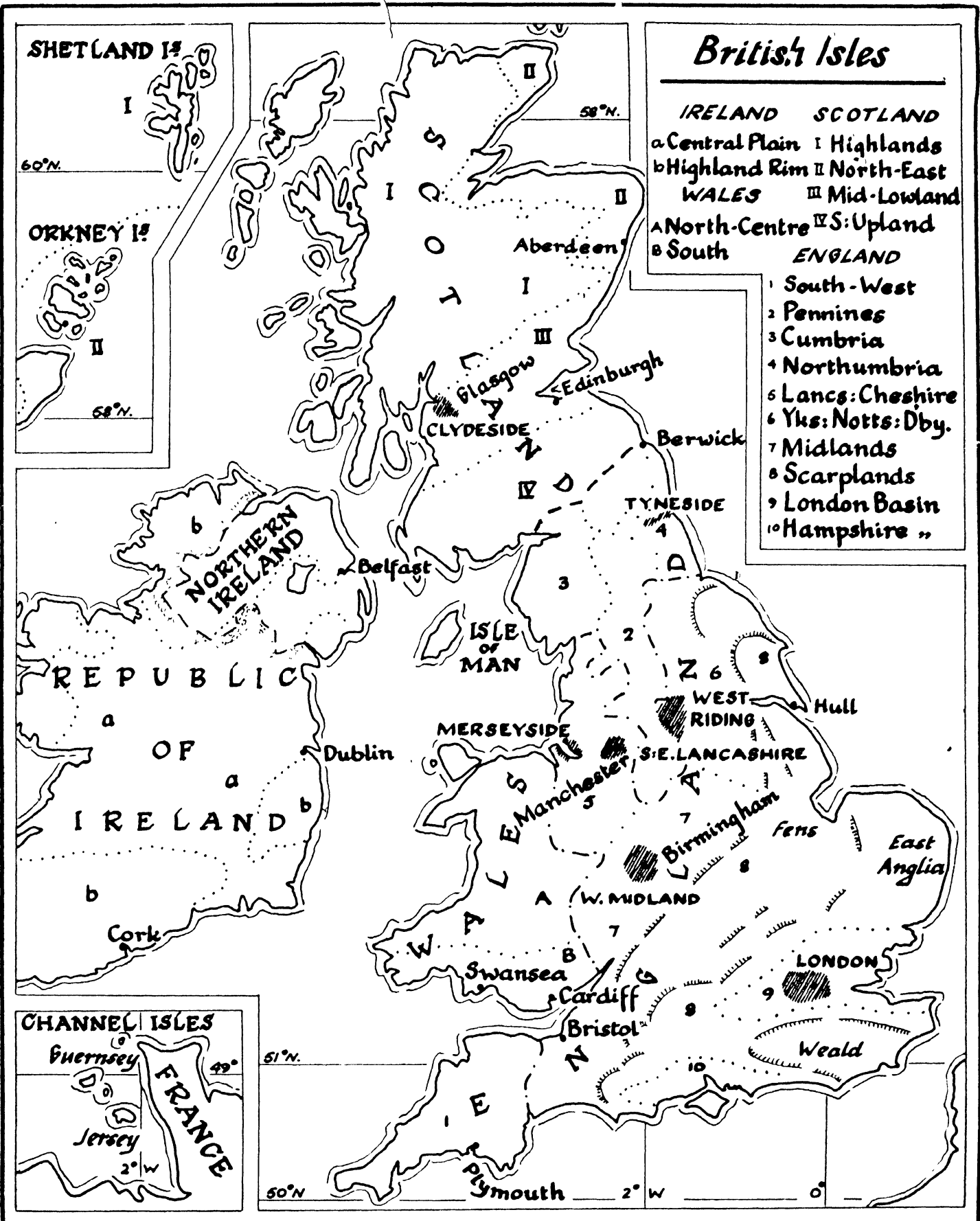
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SCOTLAND

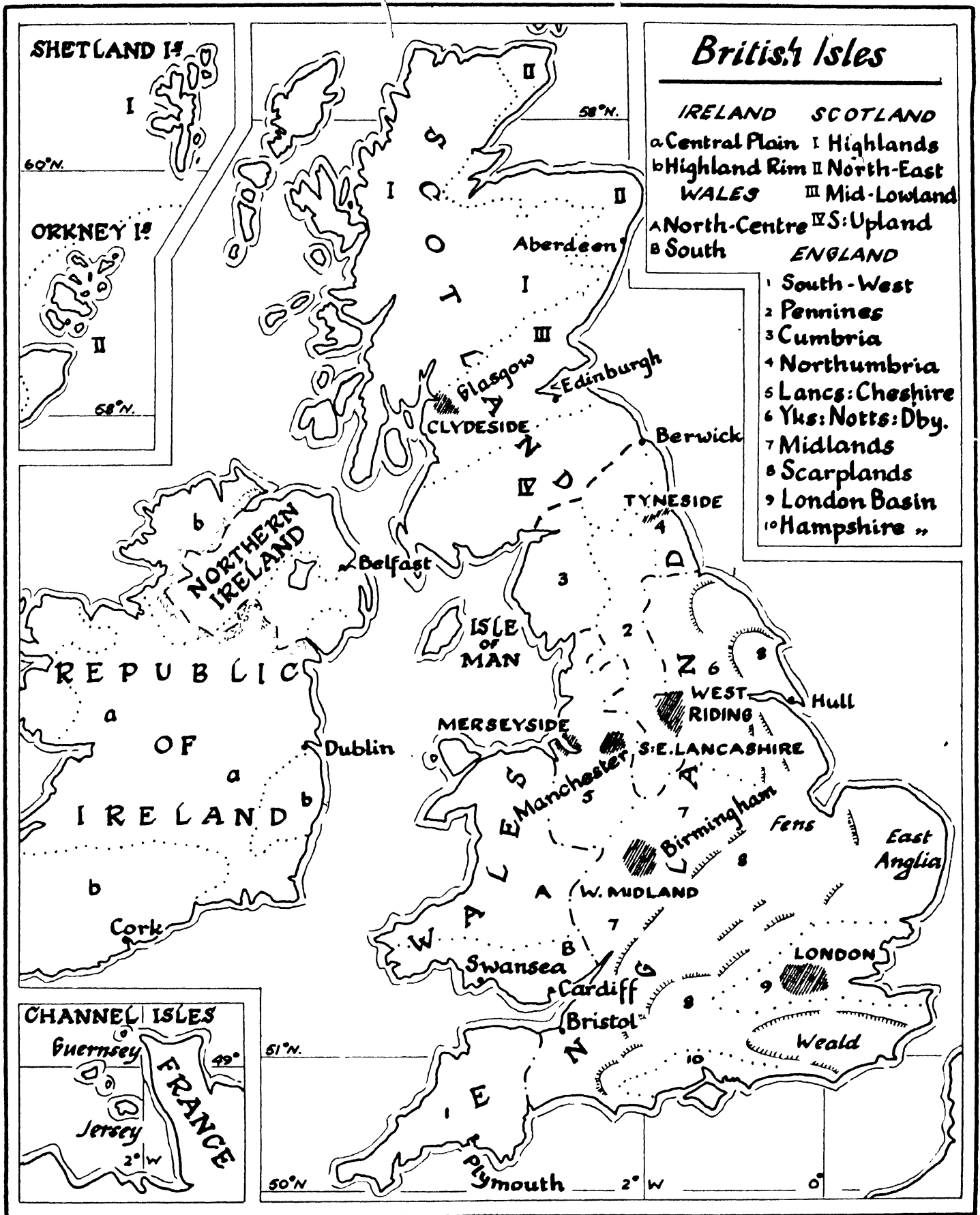
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ENGLAND

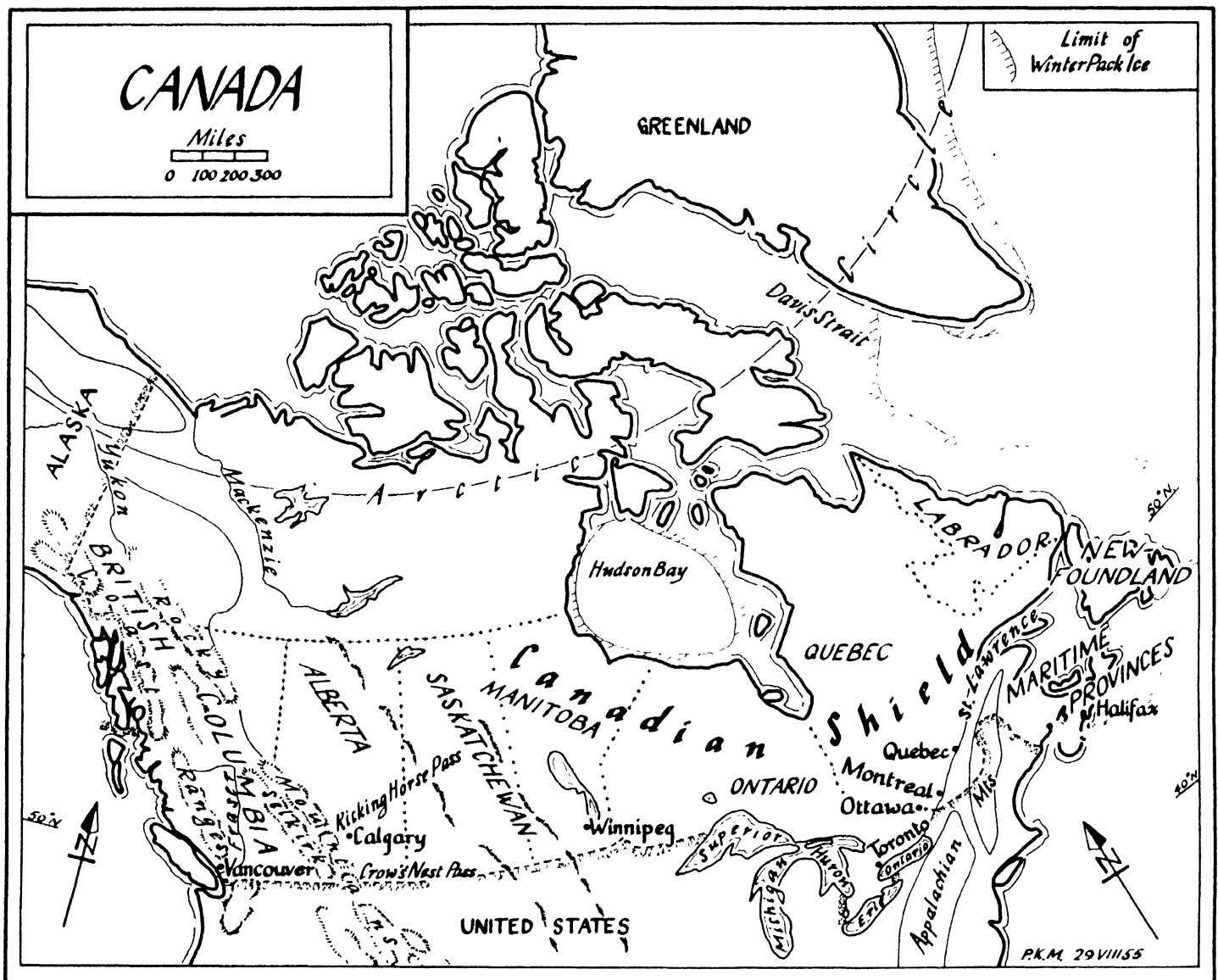
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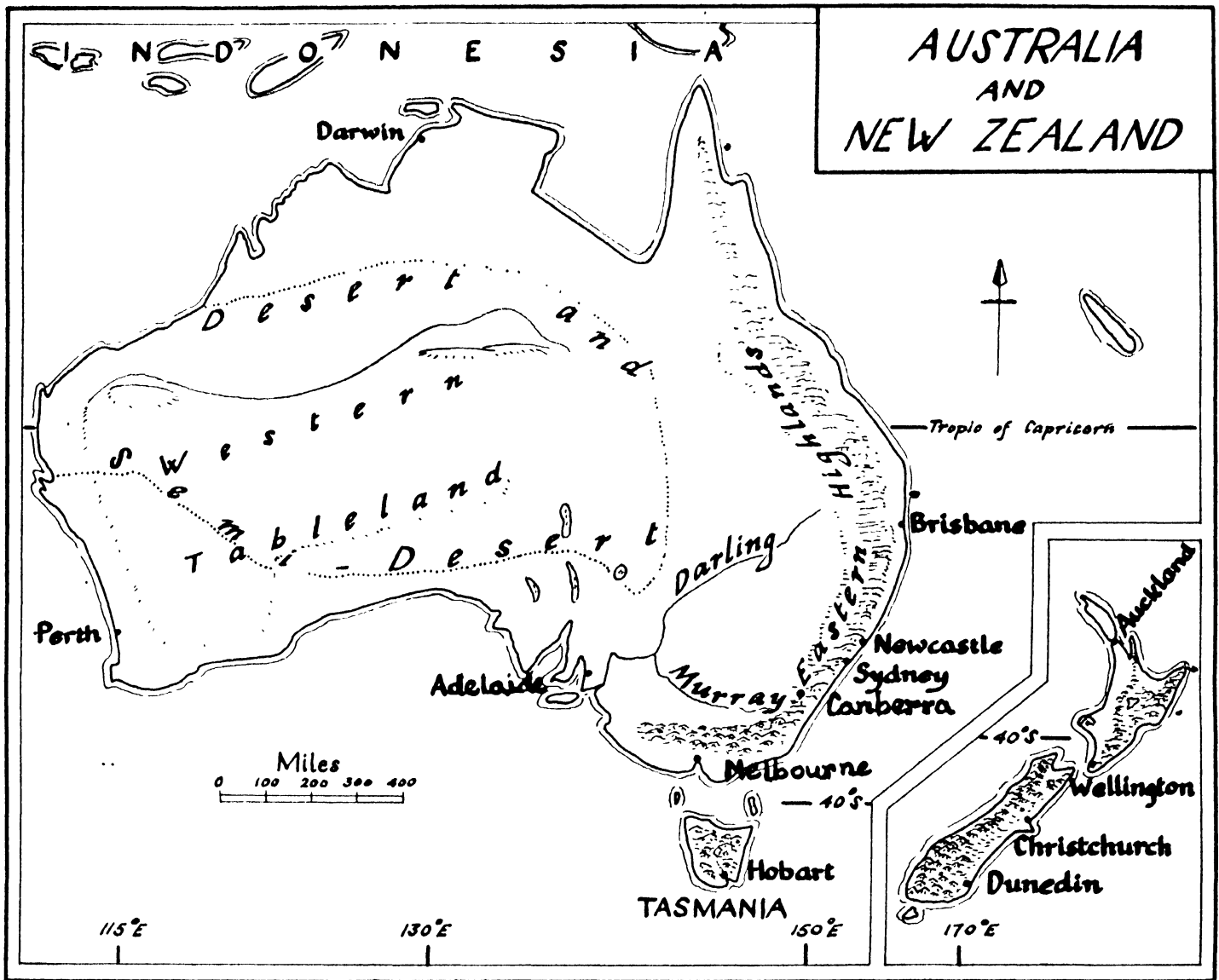
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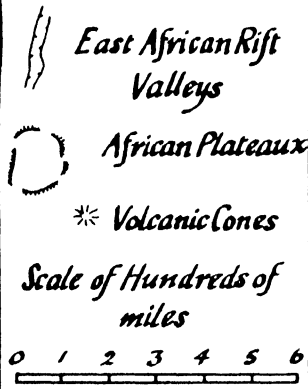
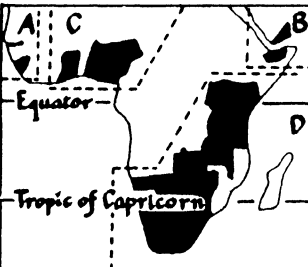
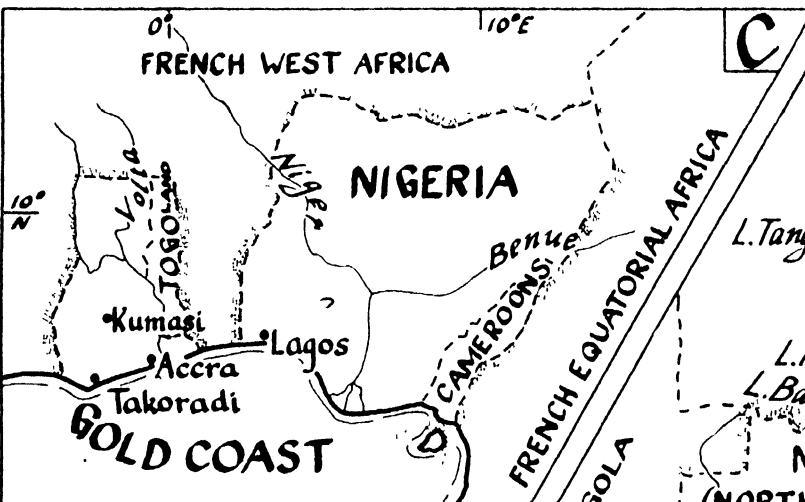
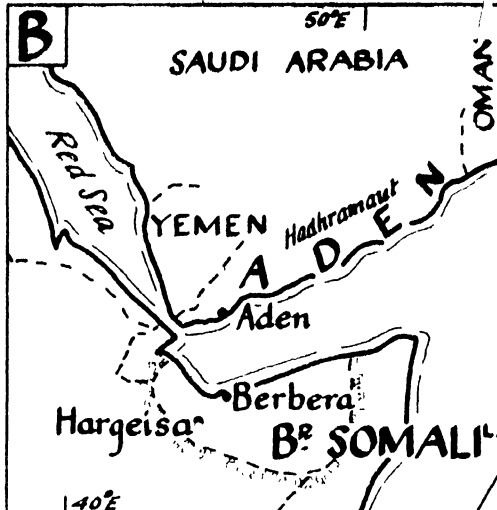
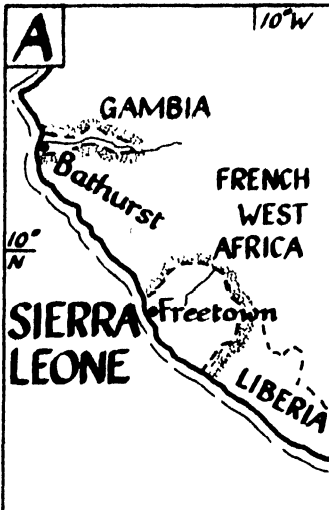


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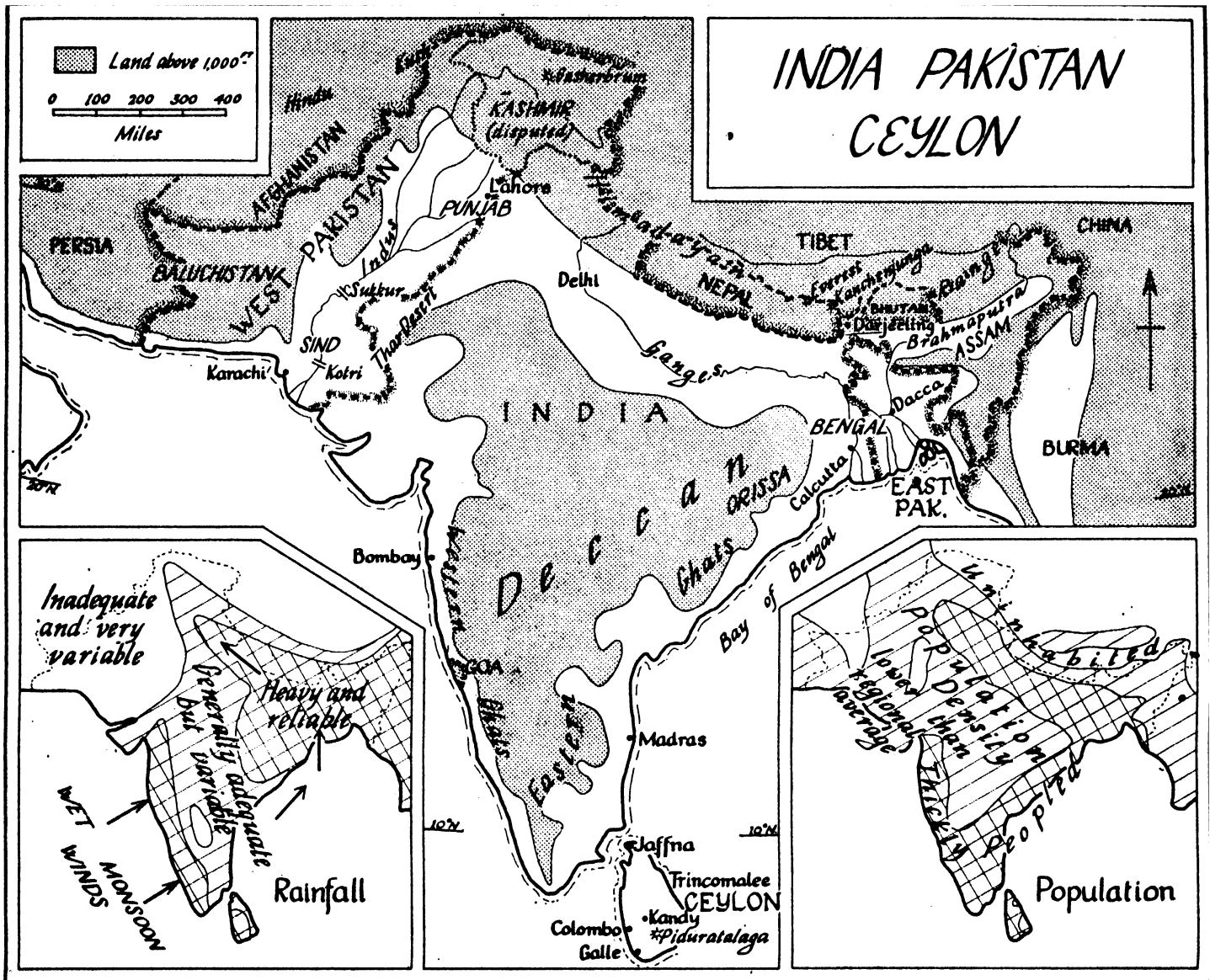


MAPS

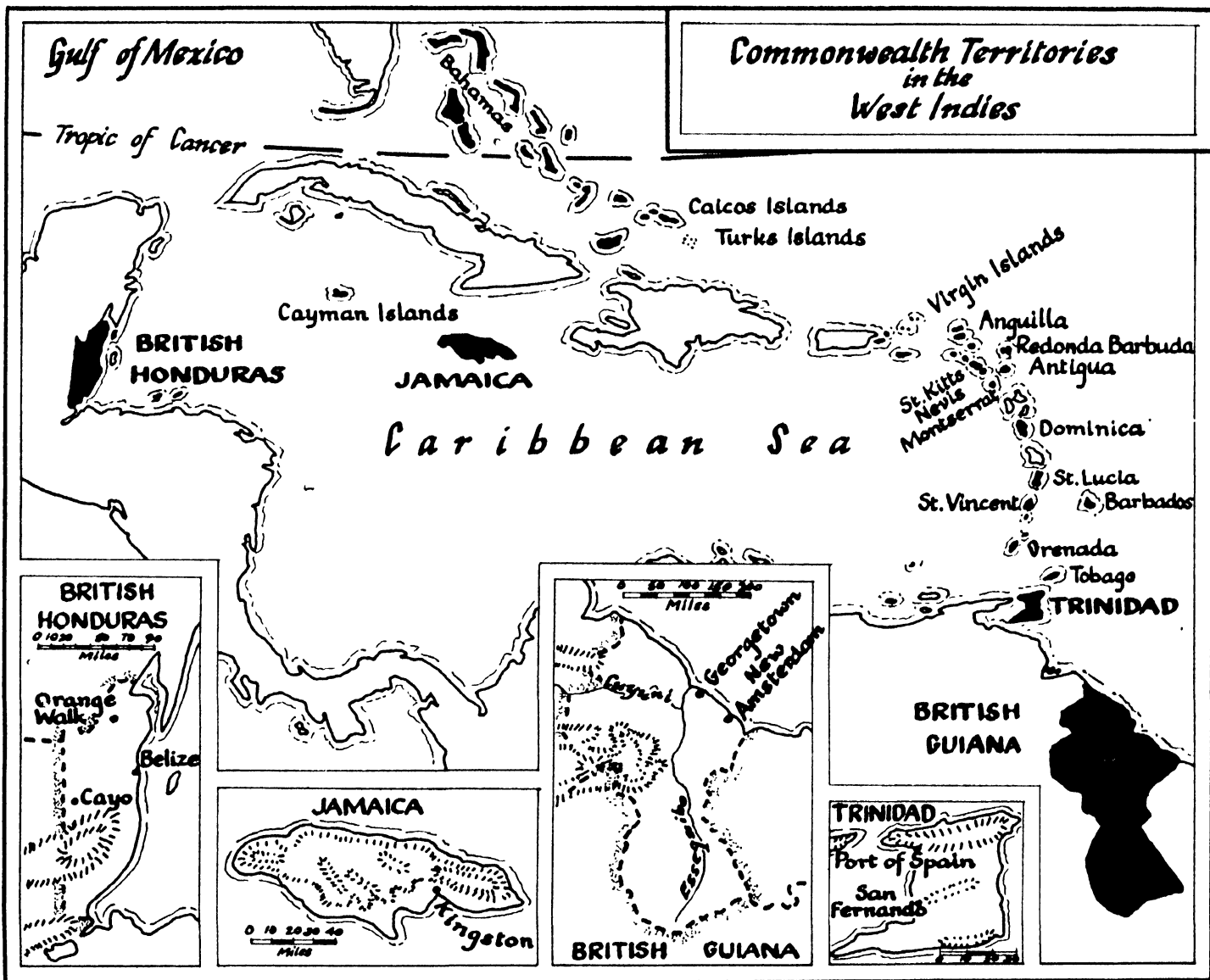
Commonwealth Territories in Africa



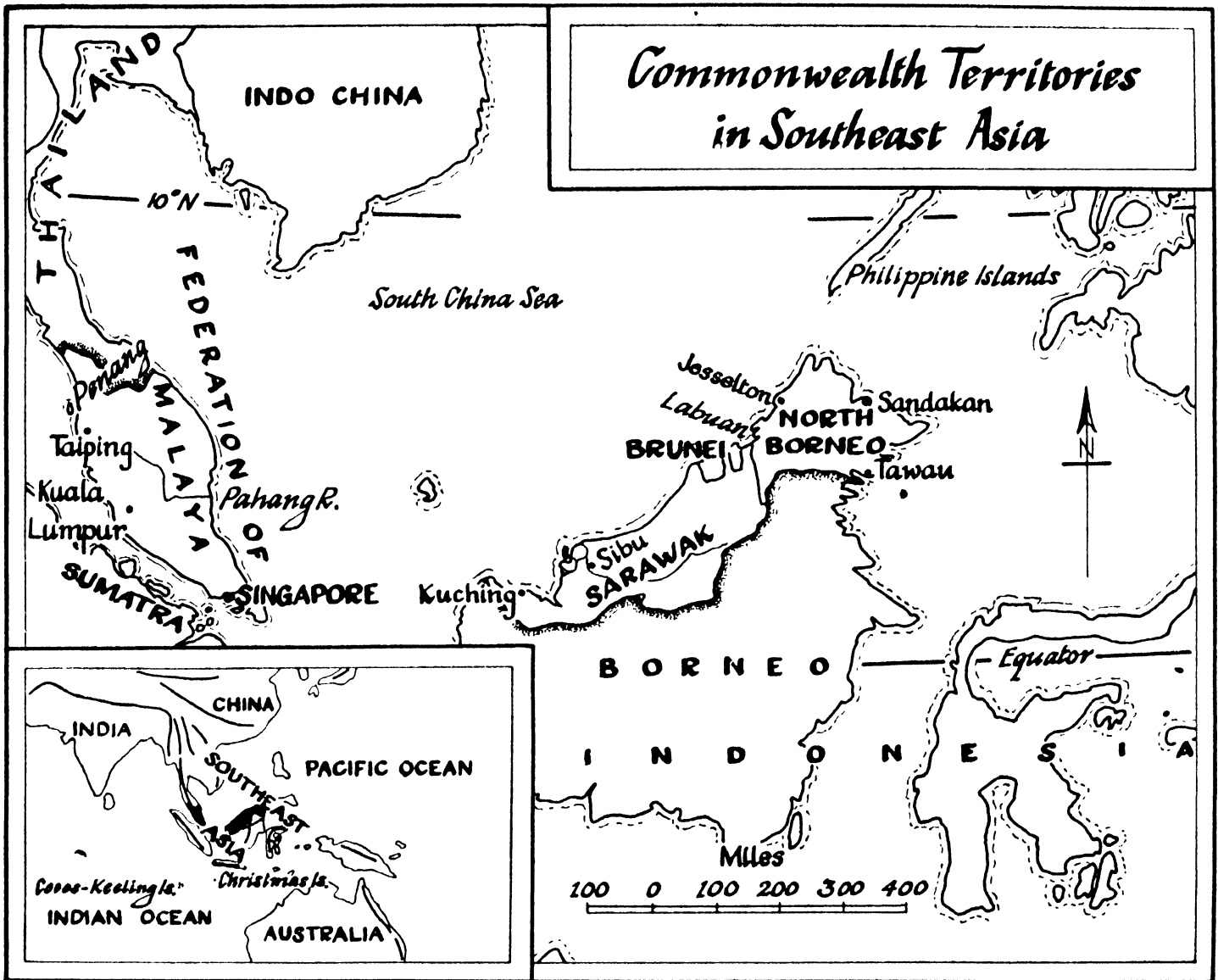
MAPS



MAPS



Commonwealth Territories in Southeast Asia



MAPS

