THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK

1930

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION

MACMILLAN AND CO., LIMITED
LONDON • BOMBAY • CALCUTTA • MADRAS
MELBOURNE

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
NEW YORK • BOSTON • CHICAGO
DALLAS • ATLANTA • SAN FRANCISCO

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED
TORONTO

THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK
STATISTICAL AND HISTORICAL ANNUAL OF
THE STATES OF THE WORLD
FOR THE YEAR
1930

EDITED BY

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

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL, OF THE ROYAL STATISTICAL, AND OF THE ROYAL
ECONOMIC SOCIETIES

SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION. REVISED AFTER
OFFICIAL RETURNS

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

1930

Man sagt oft : Zahlen regieren die Welt.
Das aber ist gewiss, Zahlen zeigen *wie* sie regiert wird.
GOETHE.

COPYRIGHT

ISBN 978-0-230-27059-6 (eBook)
DOI 10.1057/9780230270596

PREFACE

EACH section of the 67th edition of THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK has as usual been carefully revised and brought up to date, so that the present issue affords a statistical survey of every country in the world at the end of the first quarter of 1930. Important facts and figures which became available too late for inclusion in the body of the Book will be found under "Additions and Corrections" in the Introductory portion. This also furnishes, besides the latest information about the League of Nations, a series of tables showing the world production of a number of commodities—petroleum, wool, cotton, iron and steel and motor-cars.

The Editor desires once more to express his warm thanks to friends all over the world who have given him generous assistance in his congenial task.

M. E.

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

March 31, 1930.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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

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

CONTENTS

PART I. THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

PART II. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PART III. OTHER COUNTRIES.

INTRODUCTORY TABLES.

- I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1928-1929.
- II.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM (1929 and 1928).
- III.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL (1929 and 1928).
- IV.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.
- V.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COTTON.
- VI.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF MOTOR CARS.
- VII.—WORLD'S AERIAL ROUTES.
- VIII.—FLEETS OF THE WORLD.
- IX.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.
- X.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.
 - I. MEMBERSHIP.
 - II. THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE.
 - III. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE.
 - IV. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.
 - V. MANDATES.
 - VI. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ZANZIBAR—Trade in 1929.

SUDAN—Trade in 1929.

CANADA—Trade in 1929; Budget,
1930-31; Crops, 1929.

NEWFOUNDLAND—Trade, 1928-29.

ABYSSINIA—New Ruler.

CHILE—New Ambassadors.

GERMANY—New Cabinet.

GREECE—Mortgaged revenues in 1929.

HUNGARY—Budget, 1930-31; Trade,
1929.

JAPAN—Budget, 1930-31.

LATVIA—New President; 1930 census
returns.

PANAMA—Imports, 1929.

PERSIA—Budget, 1930-31.

MAPS.

1. NORTHERN CHINA.
2. LITHUANIA—POLAND FRONTIER.

PART THE FIRST.
THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	PAGE
REIGNING KING AND EMPEROR	3
I. GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND	5
II. INDIA, THE DOMINIONS, COLONIES, PROTECTORATES, AND DEPENDENCIES	75
EUROPE—	PAGE
NORTHERN IRELAND	66
ISLE OF MAN	71
CHANNEL ISLANDS	71
IRISH FREE STATE	76
GIBRALTAR	89
MALTA	91
ASIA—	
ADEN, PERIM, SOKOTRA, &c.	94
BAHRAIN ISLANDS	95
BORNEO (BRITISH)	96
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	96
BRUNEI	97
SARAWAK	98
Ceylon	99
MALDIVE ISLANDS	104
CYPRUS	105
HONG KONG	108
INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES	112
BRITISH PROVINCES—	
AJMER-MERWARA	144
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	145
ASSAM	146
BALUCHISTAN	147
BENGAL PRESIDENCY	149
BIHAR AND ORISSA	150
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY	152
BURMA	154
CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR	155
COORG	157
DELHI	157
MADRAS PRESIDENCY	158
LACCADIVE ISLANDS	159
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE	160
PUNJAB	160
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH	162
INDIAN STATES & AGEN- CIES	164
ASSAM STATE	164
BALUCHISTAN STATES	164
ASIA—	PAGE
INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES—	
INDIAN STATES & AGEN- CIES—	
BARODA	165
BENGAL STATES	165
BIHAR & ORISSA STATES	165
BOMBAY STATES	165
BURMA STATES	166
CENTRAL INDIA AGENCY CENTRAL PROVINCES STATES	166
GWALIOR	166
HYDERABAD	167
KASHMIR AND JAMMU	167
MADRAS STATES	168
MYSORE	168
NORTH-WEST FRONTIER AGENCIES	169
PUNJAB STATES	169
RAJPUTANA	170
SIKKIM	170
UNITED PROVINCES STATES	171
WESTERN INDIA STATES	171
THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	171
COCOS or KEELING ISLANDS	177
CHRISTMAS ISLAND	177
LABUAN	177
FEDERATED MALAY STATES	178
THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDER- ATION	182
WEIHAUWEI	184
<i>Mandated Territories—</i>	
PALESTINE	185
TRANS-JORDAN	192
AFRICA—	
BRITISH EAST AFRICA	194
KENYA COLONY AND PRO- TECTORATE	194
UGANDA PROTECTORATE	198
ZANZIBAR	200
MAURITIUS	205
NYASALAND PROTECTORATE	208
ST. HELENA	209

	PAGE		PAGE
AFRICA—		AMERICA—	
ASCENSION ISLAND . . .	210	CANADIAN PROVINCES—	
TRISTAN DA CUNHA . . .	211	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND . . .	315
SEYCHELLES . . .	211	QUEBEC . . .	317
SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE . . .	213	SASKATCHEWAN . . .	319
SOUTH AFRICA—		YUKON . . .	320
BASUTOLAND . . .	214	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES . . .	321
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE . . .	216	FALKLAND ISLANDS . . .	322
SOUTHERN RHODESIA . . .	217	GUIANA, BRITISH . . .	323
NORTHERN RHODESIA . . .	221	HONDURAS, BRITISH . . .	326
SWAZILAND . . .	222	NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR . . .	328
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA . . .	224	WEST INDIES . . .	332
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE . . .	239	BAHAMAS . . .	332
NATAL . . .	242	BARBADOS . . .	333
THE TRANSVAAL . . .	244	JAMAICA . . .	335
ORANGE FREE STATE . . .	247	CAYMAN ISLANDS . . .	337
WEST AFRICA—		TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS . . .	337
NIGERIA . . .	250	LEEWARD ISLANDS . . .	337
GAMBIA . . .	254	TRINIDAD . . .	340
GOLD COAST . . .	256	WINDWARD ISLANDS . . .	342
ASHANTI . . .	258	AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA—	
NORTHERN TERRITORIES . . .	259	COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA . . .	345
SIERRA LEONE . . .	259	NEW SOUTH WALES . . .	360
THE PROTECTORATE . . .	261	VICTORIA . . .	370
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN . . .	262	QUEENSLAND . . .	377
<i>Mandated Territories—</i>		SOUTH AUSTRALIA . . .	383
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY . . .	268	WESTERN AUSTRALIA . . .	388
SOUTH-WEST AFRICA . . .	271	TASMANIA . . .	394
CAMEROONS . . .	275	NORTHERN TERRITORY . . .	399
TOGOLAND . . .	275	PAPUA . . .	401
AMERICA—		NEW ZEALAND . . .	403
BERMUDA . . .	276	FIJI . . .	417
CANADA . . .	278	PACIFIC ISLANDS—	
CANADIAN PROVINCES—		TONGA . . .	420
ALBERTA . . .	301	OTHER ISLANDS . . .	421
BRITISH COLUMBIA . . .	304	<i>Mandated Territories—</i>	
MANITOBA . . .	307	NEW GUINEA . . .	424
NEW BRUNSWICK . . .	308	WESTERN SAMOA . . .	428
NOVA SCOTIA . . .	310	NAURU . . .	429
ONTARIO . . .	313		

PART THE SECOND.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

UNITED STATES . . .	435	STATES AND TERRITORIES—	
STATES AND TERRITORIES—		DELAWARE . . .	501
ALABAMA . . .	485	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA . . .	503
ARIZONA . . .	488	FLORIDA . . .	505
ARKANSAS . . .	490	GEORGIA . . .	507
CALIFORNIA . . .	492	IDAHO . . .	510
COLORADO . . .	496	ILLINOIS . . .	512
CONNECTICUT . . .	499	INDIANA . . .	515

CONTENTS

xi

	PAGE		PAGE
UNITED STATES (STATES AND TERRITORIES)—		UNITED STATES (STATES AND TERRITORIES)—	
IOWA	518	OREGON	576
KANSAS	520	PENNSYLVANIA	579
KENTUCKY	523	RHODE ISLAND	583
LOUISIANA	525	SOUTH CAROLINA	585
MAINE	528	SOUTH DAKOTA	587
MARYLAND	530	TENNESSEE	589
MASSACHUSETTS	533	TEXAS	592
MICHIGAN	537	UTAH	594
MINNESOTA	539	VERMONT	597
MISSISSIPPI	542	VIRGINIA	599
MISSOURI	544	WASHINGTON	602
MONTANA	547	WEST VIRGINIA	604
NEBRASKA	549	WISCONSIN	607
NEVADA	551	WYOMING	610
NEW HAMPSHIRE	553	OUTLYING TERRITORIES—	
NEW JERSEY	555	ALASKA TERRITORY	612
NEW MEXICO	558	HAWAII	615
NEW YORK STATE	560	PORTO RICO	618
NORTH CAROLINA	565	AMERICAN VIRGIN ISLANDS	620
NORTH DAKOTA	568	PHILIPPINE ISLANDS	622
OHIO	570	GUAM	627
OKLAHOMA	573	SAMOAN ISLANDS	628

PART THE THIRD.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA	633	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	771
AFGHANISTAN	639	DANZIG	780
ALBANIA	642	DENMARK	783
ARABIA	646	ICELAND	795
HEJAZ AND NEJD	647	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	801
YEMEN	649	ECUADOR	806
OMAN	650	EGYPT	812
KUWAIT	651	ESTONIA	829
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	652	FINLAND	834
AUSTRIA	664	FRANCE	843
BELGIUM	672	ANDORRA	874
BELGIAN CONGO	684	COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES	874
BHUTAN	690	ASIA—	
BOLIVIA	691	FRENCH INDIA	876
BRAZIL	698	FRENCH INDO-CHINA	877
BULGARIA	710	COCHIN-CHINA	878
CHILE	719	ANNAM	879
CHINA	729	CAMBODIA	880
MANCHURIA	745	TONKING	881
TIBET	747	LAOS	882
SIN-KIANG	748	KWANG CHAU WAN	882
MONGOLIA	748	FRANCE—ASIA—	
COLOMBIA	753	Mandated Territories—	
COSTA RICA	761	SYRIA AND LEBANON	883
CUBA	766		

	PAGE		PAGE
FRANCE—		GERMANY—STATES OF GER-	
AFRICA—		MANY—	
ALGERIA	887	THURINGIA	968
TUNIS	894	WÜRTTEMBERG	970
FRENCH CONGO	898	GREECE	972
MADAGASCAR	900	GUATEMALA	983
MAYOTTE AND THE COMORO		HAITI	988
ISLANDS	905	HONDURAS	992
RÉUNION	905	HUNGARY	996
SOMALI COAST	907	IRAQ	1005
WEST AFRICA AND THE SA-		ITALY	1010
HARA	907	FOREIGN DEPENDENCIES—	
SENEGAL	910	ERITREA	1033
GUINEA	911	SOMALILAND	1035
IVORY COAST	912	TRIPOLITANIA	1036
DAHOMY	912	CYRENAICA	1039
FRENCH SUDAN	913	ÆGEAN ISLANDS	1040
UPPER VOLTA	914	TIENTSIN (CONCESSION OF)	1041
MAURITANIA	914	JAPAN	1044
NIGER	915	KOREA	1061
Mandated Territories—		FORMOSA (TAIWAN)	1065
TOGO	915	PESCADORES	1066
CAMEROON	916	SAKHALIN	1066
AMERICA—		KWANTUNG	1066
GUADELOUPE AND DEPEND-		PACIFIC ISLANDS	1067
ENCIES	918	LATVIA	1070
GUIANA	918	LIBERIA	1075
MARTINIQUE	919	LIECHTENSTEIN	1079
ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON	920	LITHUANIA	1080
AUSTRALASIA AND OCEANIA—		LUXEMBURG	1084
NEW CALEDONIA AND DE-		MEXICO	1087
PENDENOIRS	920	MONACO	1096
NEW HEBRIDES	922	MOROCCO	1097
FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN		NEPÁL	1108
OCEANIA	922	NETHERLANDS (THE)	1110
GERMANY	923	COLONIES	1126
THE SAAR	947	DUTCH EAST INDIES	1126
STATES OF GERMANY—		DUTCH WEST INDIES—	
ANHALT	948	SURINAM OR DUTCH	
BADEN	948	GUIANA	1134
BAVARIA	950	CURAÇAO	1135
BREMEN	953	NICARAGUA	1138
BRUNSWICK	954	NORWAY	1143
HAMBURG	954	SPIITSBERGEN	1156
HESSE	956	JAN MAYEN ISLAND	1156
LIPPE	957	BOUVET ISLAND	1157
LÜBECK	958	PANAMA	1159
MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN	958	PANAMA CANAL	1162
MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ .	959	PARAGUAY	1165
OLDENBURG	959	PERSIA	1170
PRUSSIA	960		
SAXONY	965		
SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE . . .	968		

CONTENTS

xiii

	PAGE		PAGE
PERU	1180	SAN MARINO	1264
POLAND	1189	SIAM	1265
PORTUGAL	1201	SPAIN	1272
DEPENDENCIES	1208	SWEDEN	1291
ROME, SEE AND CHURCH		SWITZERLAND	1308
OF	1214	TURKEY	1322
RUMANIA	1219	URUGUAY	1335
RUSSIA	1228	VENEZUELA	1341
SALVADOR.	1260	YUGOSLAVIA	1348
INDEX			
			1358

INDEX TO INTRODUCTORY TABLES AND ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

ABYSSINIA, New Ruler, xxx
Aerial Routes, World's, xx
Algeria, Cotton (1928-30), xix
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan—
Cotton (1928-30), xix
Trade (1929), xxx
Argentina, Petroleum (1928-29), xviii

BELGIUM—
Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
Iron and steel (1913, 1928-29), xix
British Empire—
Area and population (1928-29), xvi, xvii
Commerce (1928-29), xvi, xvii
Debt (1928-29), xvi, xvii
Finance (1928-29), xvi, xvii
Fleet (1930), xx, xxi
Bulgaria, Cotton (1928-30), xix

CANADA—
Area and population (1928-29), xvii
Budget (1930-31), xxx
Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
Commerce (1928-29), xvii, xxx
Crops (1929), xxx
Debt (1928-29), xvii
Finance (1928-29), xvii
Chile, New Ambassadors, xxx
Coal, World's Production (1913, 1928-29),
xviii
Commerce—
British Empire (1928-29), xvi, xvii
Canada (1928-29), xvii, xxx
Hungary (1929), xxxi
Newfoundland (1928-29), xxx
Sudan (1929), xxx
Zanzibar (1929), xxx
Cotton, World's Production (1928-30), xix
Czechoslovakia, Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii

DEBT, British Empire (1928-29), xvi, xvii
Denmark, Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), xxii

EGYPT, Cotton (1928-30), xix

FINANCE—
British Empire (1928-29), xvi, xvii
Canada (1930-31), xxx
Great Britain and N. Ireland (1928-29),
xvii
Greece (1929), xxxi
Hungary (1930-31), xxxi
Japan (1930-31), xxxi
League of Nations, xxv, xxvi
Persia (1930-31), xxxi
Fleets of the World (1930), xx, xxi
France—
Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
Fleet (1930), xx, xxi
Iron and steel (1913, 1928-29), xix
Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), xxii

GERMANY—
Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
Fleet (1930), xx, xxi
Iron and steel (1913, 1928-29), xix
New Cabinet, xxxi
Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), xxii
Great Britain—
Iron and steel (1913, 1928-29), xix
Great Britain and N. Ireland—
Area and population (1928-29), xvi, xvii
Commerce (1928-29), xvi
Debt (1928-29), xvi
Finance (1928-29), xvi
Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), xxii
Greece—
Mortgaged Revenues (1929), xxxi
Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), xxii

HUNGARY—
Budget (1930-31), xxxi
Trade (1929), xxxi

INDIA—
Area and population (1928-29), xvi
Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
Commerce (1928-29), xvi
Cotton (1928-30), xix
Debt (1928-29), xvi
Finance (1928-29), xvi
Iron and steel (1913, 1928-29), xix
Petroleum (1928, 1929), xviii
International Labour Organisation, xxvii-
xxix
Iron and Steel, World's Production (1913,
1928-29), xix
Italian Somaliland, Cotton (1928-30), xix
Italy—
Fleet (1930), xx, xxi
Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), ii

JAPAN—
Budget (1930-31), xxxi
Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
Fleet (1930), xx, xxi
Iron and Steel (1913, 1928-29), xix
Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), xxii

KOREA, Cotton (1928-30), xix

LATVIA—
Census returns (1930), xxxi
New President, xxxi
League of Nations, The, xxii-xxix
Budget, xxv, xxvi
International Labour Organisation,
xxvii-xxix
Mandates, xxvi, xxvii
Membership, xxiii
Organs, xxiii-xxiv
Publications, xxvi

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, vi

Mexico—

- Cotton (1928-30), xix
- Petroleum (1928, 1929), xviii
- Motor Cars, World's production (1925, 1927-29), xx

NETHERLANDS, THE—

- Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
- Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), xxii
- Newfoundland, Trade (1928-29), xxx
- Norway, Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), xxii

PANAMA, Imports (1929), xxxi

- Petroleum, World's Production and Consumption (1928, 1929), xviii

Persia—

- Budget (1930-31), xxxi
- Petroleum (1928-29), xviii
- Poland, Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii

RUSSIA [See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics]—

- Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
- Iron and steel (1913, 1928-29), xix
- Petroleum (1928, 1929), xviii
- Shipbuilding (1929), xxii

SAAR, THE—

- Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
- Iron and Steel (1913, 1928-29), xix
- Shipbuilding, World's (1914, 1929), xxii
- South Africa, Union of—
 - Area and population (1928-29), xvi
 - Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
 - Commerce (1928-29), xvi
 - Debt (1928-29), xvi
 - Finance (1928-29), xvi
- Spain, Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), xxii
- Steel, World's Production (1913, 1928-29), xix

Sudan. See Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

- Sweden, Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), xxii
- Syria and Lebanon, Cotton (1928-30), xix

UGANDA, Cotton (1928-30), xix

- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—
 - Cotton (1928-30), xix
 - Fleet (1930), xx, xxi
- United Kingdom, Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
- United States of America—
 - Coal (1913, 1928-29), xviii
 - Cotton (1928-30), xix
 - Fleet (1930), xx, xxi
 - Iron and steel (1913, 1928-29), xix
 - Petroleum (1928, 1929), xviii
 - Shipbuilding (1914, 1929), xxii

ZANZIBAR, Trade (1929), xxx

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

I.—THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 1928-29.

N.B.—The following table gives the latest figures available, but they do not all relate to the same period. The populations given are according to the 1921 census, where available, but in some cases estimates have been given.

	Area. Sq. miles	Population (1921) 1,000	Revenue £1,000	Expenditure £1,000	Debt £1,000	Imports £1,000	Exports £1,000
<i>Great Britain and Northern Ireland.</i>	94,633	44,200	836,435	818,041	7,621,000	1,221,591	839,297
<i>Europe:</i>							
Irish Free State	27,000	2,972*	29,052	29,052	23,496	59,852*	45,591*
Gibraltar	2	21	163*	163*	Nil	—	—
Malta	122	225	875	888	—	3,999	557
<i>Asia:</i>							
Aden, Perim and Prot.	9,000	55	41	—	—	—	5,645*
Bahrain Islands	250	100*	—	—	—	1,898	1,115
Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak	77,106	1,000	1,222*	973*	48	4,873	7,831
Ceylon	25,332	5,423*	8,942*	10,140*	12,651	27,475	26,171
Cyprus	3,584	811	714	680	174	1,840	1,486
Hong Kong	391	1,075*	2,497*	2,123*	342	—	—
India	1,805,332*	313,942*	123,357	125,957	743,950	213,000	248,250
Straits Settlements	1,000	884	4,444*	4,084*	23,150	109,602*	99,493*
Fed. Malay States	27,648	1,325*	11,160*	12,717*	9,335	22,278*	32,423*
Other Malay States	23,486	1,123	3,495*	3,243*	729	7,239*	17,343*
Welshwei	285	154	38	37	—	1,628*	676
Palestine	9,000	796*	2,148	2,148	—	6,771*	1,487*
<i>Africa:</i>							
Kenya Colony and Prot.	212,000	2,892*	8,021*	2,835*	13,500	8,696*	6,662*
Uganda Prot.	110,300	3,255*	1,519*	1,368*	1,099	—	—
Zanzibar	1,020	217*	472*	599*	1,020	1,771*	1,828*
Mauritius and Dep.	809	405*	1,021*	1,116*	1,888	3,296*	3,158*
Nyasaland Prot.	87,890	1,292*	374*	407*	790	869*	707*
St. Helena and Ascension	81	16*	16*	16*	Nil	49*	81*
Seychelles	136	27*	50*	48*	2	115*	163*
Somaland Prot.	68,000	340*	122*	199*	—	636*	564*
Basutoland	11,716	498	325	317	—	922*	1,013*
Bechuanaland Prot.	275,000	153	148*	120*	Nil	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	149,000	1,033*	2,390	2,378	6,146	8,435*	8,004*
Northern Rhodesia	288,000	1,269*	542	525	—	2,423*	861*
Swaziland	6,704	113	96	131	55	—	—
Union of S. Africa	472,347	6,929	30,400	24,747	227,698	79,088*	78,061*
Nigeria	335,700	18,966*	6,031	7,495	23,559	16,664*	17,207*
Gambia	4,134	200*	255*	251*	63	1,230*	1,175*

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

xvii

	80,000	2,078	4,703	5,430	11,791	13,771 ¹	14,350 ¹
Gold Coast and Prot.							
Sierra Leone and Prot.	31,000	1,541	8,296 ²	8,115 ²	1,788	2,054 ²	1,429 ²
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,014,000	5,483 ²	6,298	6,293	—	6,306 ²	5,081 ²
Tanganyika Territory*	865,000	4,122	1,073	1,878	—	2,787 ²	3,051 ²
S. W. Africa*	382,400	359 ²	83 ²	1,202	—	2,831 ²	3,356 ²
Cameroun*	31,000	700 ²	—	—	—	321 ²	356 ²
Togo and	12,600	188	—	—	—	—	—
America:							
Bermudas	19	31 ²	337 ²	304 ²	70	1,587 ²	177 ²
Canada	3,729,665	9,787 ²	94,889	78,115 ²	427,400	231,038 ²	303,179 ²
Falkland Islands and South Georgia	5,618	2 ²	268 ²	191 ²	—	583 ²	4,222 ²
British Guiana	89,480	298	1,186 ²	1,159 ²	2,618	2,633 ²	3,271 ²
British Honduras	8,598	50 ²	214	215	364	922	832
Newfoundland and Labrador	102,734	264 ²	1,972 ²	2,238 ²	16,558	5,756 ²	7,010 ²
Bahamas	4,404	60 ²	517	674	176	1,830 ²	421 ²
Barbados	166	189 ²	442	460	610	2,338 ²	1,631 ²
Jamaica, etc.	4,431	954 ²	2,213 ²	2,317 ²	5,040	6,370 ²	4,197 ²
Leeward Islands	7,715	122	284 ²	284 ²	289 ²	854 ²	981 ²
Trinidad	1,974	397 ²	1,764 ²	1,538 ²	3,218	5,279 ²	6,056 ²
Windward Islands.	516	168	284 ²	281 ²	460	868 ²	797 ²
Australasia:							
Australian Commonwealth	2,974,581	5,486	76,670 ²	89,737 ²	372,784 ²	143,628	144,780
Papua	90,540	276 ²	91	153	—	359	337
New Zealand	104,751	1,219	23,600	24,176	264,192	44,886 ²	56,188 ²
Fiji	7,083	177 ²	710 ²	568 ²	765	1,488 ²	2,701 ²
Pacific Islands	11,450	265 ²	—	—	—	—	—
Territory of New Guinea*	89,252	458 ²	350	378	—	870	1,146
Western Samoa*	1,250	48 ²	142	130	—	326 ²	422 ²
Nauru*	10	2 ²	20 ²	18 ²	—	240 ²	—

SUMMARY OF AREA AND POPULATION

	Area, sq. miles	Population
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	94,633	44,200,000
Europe	27,125	8,389,000
Asia	2,126,263	332,650,000
Africa	8,820,274	50,397,000
America	4,008,214	11,142,000
Australasia	3,278,917	7,795,000
Total.	13,355,426	449,583,000

* Mandated territories.

1 Year 1927-28.

2 Year 1928.

3 Estimated.

4 Including Feudatory States, 711,032 sq. miles.

5 Including Feudatory States, population 71,939,000.

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

II.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PETROLEUM.

The following table shows the world's production and consumption of petroleum for 1928 and 1929:—

	1929 (estimated)	1928
	Tons	Tons
World production of crude	203,213,000	181,426,000
Estimated world consumption of petroleum products (liquid products only)	170,000,000	150,400,000

The production of crude petroleum by the principal oil countries is shown below:—

Country.	1929 (estimated)	1928
	Tons	Tons
United States	137,500,000	121,941,000
Venezuela	19,300,000	15,667,000
Russia	13,800,000	11,768,000
Mexico	6,500,000	7,485,000
Persia	5,770,000	5,681,000
Rumania	4,700,000	4,269,000
Dutch East Indies	4,700,000	3,971,000
Columbia	2,805,000	2,802,000
Peru	1,850,000	1,597,000
Argentina	1,300,000	1,329,000
India	1,212,000	1,200,000
Trinidad	1,100,000	1,062,000

III.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COAL.

The following table shows the world's production of coal for 3 years (in thousands of tons):—

Country	1913	1928	1929
United States	517,000	522,623	546,126
United Kingdom	292,000	241,283	260,833
Germany	140,700	150,876	163,437
France	44,000	52,429	54,922
Japan	23,300	33,528	32,100
Poland	41,000	40,618	40,214
Belgium	22,800	27,543	26,931
British India	16,500	21,860	22,502
Russia	29,100	34,627	40,200
Czechoslovakia	19,400	14,560	16,750
South Africa	8,200	12,168	12,622
Saar	12,100	13,107	13,579
Canada	13,500	12,420	12,180
Netherlands	1,900	10,920	11,613
Other countries	40,800	51,000	51,100
	1,222,300	1,239,182	1,311,114

IV.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL.

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

Country	Pig iron			Steel		
	1913	1928	1929	1913	1928	1929
United States . . .	30,653	38,612	42,964	31,301	50,665	55,034
Germany	19,000	11,804	13,401	18,632	14,517	16,246
France	5,126	10,097	10,441	4,614	9,387	9,666
Great Britain . . .	10,260	6,717	7,701	7,664	8,662	9,810
Belgium	2,445	3,905	4,096	2,428	3,934	4,132
Russia	4,563	3,372	4,315	4,181	4,273	4,897
Luxemburg	—	2,770	2,906	—	2,572	2,702
The Saar	—	1,936	2,105	—	2,073	2,209
Japan	239	1,300	1,500	—	1,800	2,200
India	204	1,016	1,350	—	600	570
Total (including all other countries) .	77,714	88,386	98,080	74,687	109,789	119,040

V.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF COTTON.

The following table shows the world's production of cotton, according to principal countries:—

Countries	Area		Production	
	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29
	Thousand acres		Thousand bales of 478 lbs.	
Bulgaria	13	13	4	3
United States	45,981	45,341	14,919	14,478
Mexico	475	502	235	278
<i>America, Totals . . .</i>	<i>46,456</i>	<i>45,843</i>	<i>15,154</i>	<i>14,756</i>
Korea	459	503	138	150
India	23,536	25,008	4,452	5,131
Syria and Lebanon . .	111	19	7	4
<i>Asia, Totals</i>	<i>24,106</i>	<i>25,525</i>	<i>4,597</i>	<i>5,235</i>
U. S. S. R	2,559	2,270	1,351	1,135
Algeria	14	12	8	6
Egypt	1,912	1,805	1,650	1,626
Uganda	684	699	—	164
Italian Somaliland . .	20	20	8	7
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .	368	284	162	142
<i>Africa, Totals . . .</i>	<i>3,314</i>	<i>2,121</i>	<i>1,818</i>	<i>1,781</i>
Grand Totals	75,448	55,772	22,924	22,960

VI.—WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF MOTOR CARS.

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

Item	1925	1929	1927	1928
Production :				
World total.....number...	4,892,797	5,035,204	4,158,966	5,203,239
Increase (+) or decrease (—).....per cent.....		+ 2·9	— 17·4	+ 25·1
American manufacture (United States and Canada).....per cent.....	90·5	89·5	86·1	88·4
Consumption :—				
World total.....number...	4,892,797	5,035,204	4,158,966	5,203,139
Increase in registrations.....do.....	3,017,658	3,176,638	2,037,232	2,341,085
Replacements.....do.....	1,875,139	1,858,566	2,121,734	2,862,054

VII.—WORLD'S AERIAL ROUTES: LENGTH OF LINES.

The following table shows (in kilometres) the length of line of the world's aerial routes in 1926 and 1928:—

Countries	1926		1923	
	Kilometres	Per cent.	Kilometres	Per cent.
Europe	48,310	67·9	70,799	55·6
Africa	1,715	2·4	3,095	2·4
Asia	3,029	4·3	6,835	5·4
America	12,841	11·0	41,111	32·2
Australia	5,258	7·4	5,608	4·4
World	71,153	100·0	127,448	100·0

VIII.—FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

The following table gives particulars of the Fleets of the world on February 1, 1930:—

BUILT.

	British Empire	United States	Japan	France	Italy	Soviet Union*	Germany
Battleships	16	18	6	9	4	4	7
Battle Cruisers	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	54	14	37	17	13	4	7
Cruiser Minelayers	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	81	3	5	1	1	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	16	—	—	9	20	—	—
Destroyers	134	309*	106	58	63	32	13*
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	7	40	6	16
Submarines	53	122	64	52	43	15	—
Sloops	31	—	—	8	22*	4	—
Coastal Motor Boats	6	—	3	3	69	25	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	11	4	45	7	2	3
River Gunboats	18	10	9	11	2	6	—
Minesweepers	33	42	12	26	44*	20	27

BUILDING.

	British Empire	United States	Japan	France	Italy	Soviet Union	Germany
Battleships	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	8 ⁷	18	4	4	10	2 ¹²	5
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	—	1	1	1 ¹³	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	3 ⁸	—	—	16 ⁹	3	—	—
Destroyers	26 ⁶	—	13	6	3	—	—
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines	16 ⁶	5	7	47	14	—	—
Sloops	11 ¹¹	—	—	4	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	7	4	—	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Gunboats	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Minesweepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Including 1 Cruiser under reconstruction as an Aircraft Carrier and 1 Seaplane Carrier which is not regarded as part of the War Fleet.

² Includes 14 fitted as Minelayers and 25 assigned to Coast Guard duties.

³ Four of these are Minelayers.

⁴ Six of these are combined Minelayers and Minesweepers.

⁵ Details of Soviet Union Fleet must be accepted with considerable reserve. Russian ships at Bizerta are not included in the number of the Soviet Union Fleet.

⁶ Classified in Germany as large Torpedo Boats.

⁷ Including 2 not laid down and on which work has been suspended, and 2 not ordered.

⁸ Including 1 not ordered. ⁹ Includes 8 not ordered. ¹⁰ Includes 6 not ordered.

¹¹ Includes 4 not ordered. ¹² Aviation Transport. ¹³ stopped.

¹⁴ Of pre-Revolutionary design. Work proceeding slowly, or, in some cases, work

PROJECTED.

	British Empire	United States	Japan	France ¹	Italy	Soviet Union	Germany
Financial year (inclusive) up to which programme extends	—	1930- 1931	1931- 1932	1930	1928- 1929	—	1928
Battleships	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battle Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Cruiser Minelayers	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Destroyers	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Submarines	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sloops	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coastal Motor Boats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Gunboats	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minesweepers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ A further programme consisting of 1 Cruiser, 6 Flotilla Leaders, 7 Submarines, 1 Surface Minelayer, 2 Sloops, and 1 Net-laying Vessel was presented to French Parliament on November 13, 1929. In addition 4 Submarines are projected under the Naval Estimates for 1930 as presented to Parliament. These vessels have not been inserted in the above table.

IX.—WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

According to Lloyd's Register the total tonnage of steamers and motorships of the world in June, 1929, was 64,408,000 gross tons, as compared with 45,404,000 gross tons in June, 1914. The following table shows details:—

Countries	June, 1914	June, 1929	Difference between 1929 and 1914
	Gross tons	Gross tons	Gross tons
Great Britain and Ireland	18,892,000	20,046,000	+1,154,000
British Dominions	1,682,000	2,795,000	+1,163,000
Denmark	770,000	1,033,000	+ 263,000
France	1,922,000	3,303,000	+1,381,000
Germany	5,185,000	4,058,000	-1,077,000
Greece	821,000	1,267,000	+ 446,000
Holland	1,472,000	2,932,000	+1,460,000
Italy	1,430,000	3,215,000	+1,785,000
Japan	1,708,000	4,187,000	+2,479,000
Norway	1,957,000	3,218,000	+1,261,000
Spain	884,000	1,136,000	+ 252,000
Sweden	1,015,000	1,480,000	+ 465,000
United States (Sea)	2,027,000	11,036,000	+9,009,000
United States (Lakes)	2,260,000	2,451,000	+ 191,000
Other Countries	3,479,000	4,251,000	+ 772,000
Total	45,404,000	66,408,000	+21,004,000

The volume of merchant shipping under construction in the various countries in the last two quarters of 1929 is shown by the following table of gross tonnage for those periods:—

Gross tonnage of vessels under construction in principal ship-building countries of the world, on indicated dates.

Country	Dec. 31, 1929	Sept. 30, 1929
Great Britain and Ireland	1,560,254	1,448,855
Germany	253,256	235,499
Netherlands	231,934	224,029
Japan	183,570	156,810
United States	179,062	112,010
France	167,177	135,776
Russia	121,069	112,073
Denmark	104,589	80,855
Sweden	98,440	111,427
Italy	77,919	69,834

X.—THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Secretary-General.—Sir James Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B.

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

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

1. MEMBERSHIP.

The following 54 States are members of the League (March, 1930):—

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

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

² Brazil on June 12, 1926, and Spain on September 8, 1926, announced their withdrawal from the League; according to Art. 1, par. 8, of the Covenant, the notice of withdrawal only comes into force two years after it has been given. On March 22, 1928, Spain resolved to continue a member of the League. Brazil's withdrawal became effective on June 12, 1928.

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

The following 10 States are not members of the League:—United States, Brazil (see above), the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey, Egypt, Ecuador, Mexico, Afghanistan, Costa Rica, and the Hejaz and other Arab States. Costa Rica became a member of the League on December 16, 1920, but on December 24, 1924, she gave notice of her intention to withdraw, on the ground of the expense involved. The notice became effective on December 24, 1926. She has since announced to the League her intention to bring the question of her return before the Constitutional Congress. Egypt is to apply for admission on the ratification of the treaty settling the 'reserved issues' between herself and Great Britain.

II. THE ORGANS OF THE LEAGUE.

The primary organs of the League are:—

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

1. THE COUNCIL.

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

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

The Council is at present (March 1930) composed of the following representatives :

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

British Empire—The Right Hon. Mr. Arthur Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

France—M. Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Germany—Dr. Curtius, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Italy—Signor Grandi, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Japan—M. Adatei, Ambassador in Paris.

NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS.

Canada—The Hon. Senator Dandurand.

Colombia—Señor F. J. Urrutia, Minister in Berne.

Cuba—Señor Aguero y Belhancourt, Minister in Berlin.

Finland—M. H. Procopé, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Persia—M. Ali Khan Foroughi, Ambassador in Turkey.

Peru—Señor Cornejo, Minister in Paris.

Poland—M. Zaleski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Spain—M. Quinones de Leon, Ambassador in Paris.

Venezuela—M. Zúñeta, Minister in Paris.

Yugoslavia—M. Marinkovitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

2. THE ASSEMBLY.

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

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

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

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

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

THE SECRETARIAT.

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

The Under-Secretaries-General are :—

M. J. Avenol, former French Inspector-General of Finance (Deputy Secretary-General);
 Marchese Paulucci di Calboli Barone, former Italian Minister Plenipotentiary;
 Herr A. Dufour-Féronce, former German Councillor of Embassy;
 M. Yotaro Sugimura, former Japanese Minister Plenipotentiary.

4. THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION. [See below.]

5. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

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

The Secondary Organs of the League are :—

(a) The Technical Organisations.

1. *Economic and Financial.*
2. *Health.*
3. *Transit.*

(b) Advisory Commissions.

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

(c) International Bureaux.

1. *Hydrographic Bureau.*
2. *Relief Bureau.*
3. *Institute of Commerce.*
4. *Institute of Intellectual Co-operation. (Paris.)*
5. *Institute of Private Law. (Rome.)*
6. *International Educational Cinematographic Institute. (Rome.)*

(d) Administrative Organisations.

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

III. BUDGET OF THE LEAGUE.

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

Country	Units	Country	Units	Country	Units
Abyssinia	2	Germany	79	Panama	1
Albania	1	Great Britain	105	Paraguay	1
Argentina	29	Greece	7	Persia	5
Australia	27	Guatemala	1	Peru	9
Austria	8	Haiti	1	Poland	32
Belgium	18	Honduras	1	Portugal	6
Bolivia	4	Hungary	8	Rumania	22
Bulgaria	5	India	56	Salvador	1
Canada	35	Irish Free State	10	Siam	9
Chile	14	Italy	60	South Africa (Union of)	15
China	46	Japan	60	Spain	40
Colombia	6	Latvia	3	Sweden	18
Cuba	9	Liberia	1	Switzerland	17
Czechoslovakia	29	Lithuania	4	Uruguay	7
Denmark	12	Luxemburg	1	Venezuela	5
Dominican Republic	1	Netherlands	28	Yugoslavia	20
Estonia	3	New Zealand	10		
Finland	10	Nicaragua	1		
France	79	Norway	9	Total	986

(2) *General Budget for the twelfth financial period (1930). Statement of income and expenditure. (One gold franc = one Swiss franc.)*

Expenditure.	Gold Francs.	Income.	Gold Francs.
I. SECRETARIAT AND SPECIAL ORGANISATIONS.		I. ORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Ordinary Expenditure . . .	15,797,196	(a) Towards upkeep of Secretariat and Special Organisations . . .	15,797,196
Capital Expenditure . . .	168,060	(b) Towards upkeep of the International Labour Organisation . . .	8,472,011
II. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.		(c) Towards upkeep of Permanent Court of International Justice . . .	2,256,524
Ordinary Expenditure . . .	8,472,011	II. EXTRAORDINARY CONTRIBUTIONS.	
Capital Expenditure . . .	80,000	(a) Towards Bldgs. at Geneva . . .	1,425,000
III. PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.		(b) Towards Permanent Equipment, etc. . .	259,517
Ordinary Expenditure . . .	2,256,524		
Capital Expenditure . . .	11,457		
IV. BUILDINGS AT GENEVA . . .	1,425,000		
	28,210,248		28,210,517

IV. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

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

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

V. MANDATES.

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

Article 22 furthermore divides the mandated territories into three classes, according to the degree of civilisation of their inhabitants, economic and geographic circumstances,

and so forth. Class A is composed of the communities detached from the Ottoman Empire, declared to have "reached a stage of development where their existence as independent nations can be provisionally recognised subject to the rendering of administrative advice and assistance by a Mandatory until such time as they are able to stand alone."

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

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

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

A Mandates.—Mesopotamia (now the Kingdom of Iraq) and Palestine, attributed to Great Britain. Syria (including Lebanon), attributed to France.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VI. INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION.

The number of States Members of the International Labour Organisation is now 55. The Organisation has held thirteen Conferences, in 1919 at Washington, in 1920 at Genoa, and subsequently in Geneva. At these Conferences the following Draft Conventions and Recommendations have been adopted:—

First Session (Washington, 1919).

Draft Convention limiting the hours of work in industrial undertakings to eight in the day and forty-eight in the week.

Draft Convention concerning unemployment.

Recommendation concerning unemployment.

Recommendation concerning reciprocity of treatment of foreign workers.

Draft Convention concerning the employment of women before and after childbirth.

Draft Convention concerning employment of women during the night.

Recommendation concerning the prevention of anthrax.

Recommendation concerning the protection of women and children against lead poisoning.

Recommendation concerning the establishment of Government health services.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment.

Draft Convention concerning the night work of young persons employed in industry.

Recommendation concerning the application of the Berne Convention of 1906, on the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

Second Session (Genoa, 1920).

Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry.

Recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation.

Recommendation concerning the establishment of national seamen's codes.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.

Recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen.

Draft Convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship.

Draft Convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen.

Third Session (Geneva, 1921).

Recommendation concerning the prevention of unemployment in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning the protection, before and after childbirth, of women wage-earners in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning night work of women in agriculture.

Draft Convention concerning the age for admission of children to employment in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning night work of children and young persons in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning the development of technical agricultural education.

Recommendation concerning living-in conditions of agricultural workers.

Draft Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers.

Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation in agriculture.

Recommendation concerning social insurance in agriculture.

Draft Convention concerning the use of white lead in painting.

Draft Convention concerning the application of the weekly rest in industrial undertakings.

Recommendation concerning the application of the weekly rest in commercial establishments.

Draft Convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of young persons to employment as trimmers or stokers.

Draft Convention concerning the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons employed at sea.

Fourth Session (Geneva, 1922).

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

Fifth Session (Geneva, 1923).

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

Sixth Session (Geneva, 1924).

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

Seventh Session (Geneva, 1925).

Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for accidents.

Recommendation concerning the minimum scale of workmen's compensation.

Recommendation concerning jurisdiction in disputes on workmen's compensation.

Draft Convention concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

Recommendation concerning workmen's compensation for occupational diseases.

Draft Convention concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

Recommendation concerning equality of treatment for national and foreign workers as regards workmen's compensation for accidents.

Draft Convention concerning night work in bakeries.

Eighth Session (Geneva, 1926).

Draft Convention concerning the simplification of the inspection of emigrants on board ship.

Recommendation concerning the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ship.

Ninth Session (Geneva, 1926).

Draft Convention concerning seamen's articles of agreement.

Draft Convention concerning the repatriation of seamen.

Recommendation concerning the repatriation of masters and apprentices.

Recommendation concerning the general principles for the inspection of the conditions of work of seamen.

Tenth Session (Geneva, 1927).

Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for workers in industry and commerce and domestic servants.

Draft Convention concerning sickness insurance for agricultural workers.

Recommendation concerning the general principles of sickness insurance.

INTRODUCTORY TABLES

xxix

Eleventh Session (Geneva, 1928).

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

Twelfth Session (Geneva, 1929).

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

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

Recommendation concerning the prevention of industrial accidents.

Recommendation concerning responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery.

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

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

Thirteenth Session (Geneva, 1929).

(No Conventions or Recommendations.)

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

The total results obtained up to the end of January 1930 in the ratification of the Conventions may be summarised as follows :—

Ratifications deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.....	384
(excluding 14 ratifications of the Berne Convention prohibiting the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, which formed the subject of a Recommendation in 1919)	
Ratifications authorised by the competent authorities.....	21
Ratifications recommended to the competent authorities.....	144

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

The following standing International Commissions have been set up to assist the Office in its work :—

- (1) *The Joint Maritime Commission.*
- (2) *The Mixed Advisory Committee in Agriculture.*
- (3) *The Permanent Emigration Committee.*
- (4) *The Correspondence Committee on Industrial Hygiene.*
- (5) *The Correspondence Committee on Social Insurance.*
- (6) *The Committee on Native Labour.*
- (7) *The Committee on Article 408 (Application of Conventions).*
- (8) *The Advisory Committee of Professional Workers.*
- (9) *The Advisory Committee of Salaried Employees.*

The most important publications of the Office are :

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

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ZANZIBAR.

Trade in 1929.—The trade of Zanzibar for 1929 is shown as follows :—

Particulars	1929	1928
	Rs.	Rs.
Trade imports	183,87,317	176,77,800
Domestic exports	169,81,657	146,24,480
Re-exports	42,10,522	49,55,974
Stock in hand in transit warehouses at December 31, 1929	5,01,884	4,31,927
	Cwts.	Cwts.
Export of cloves	174,778	158,103
Export of copra	334,079	309,864

SUDAN.

Trade in 1929.—Total imports, £E6,856,114; total exports, £E6,526,112.

CANADA.

Trade in 1929.—Imports, 1,298,993,000 dollars; exports, 1,208,358,000 dollars.

Budget 1930-31.—The revenue and expenditure balanced at 404,245,140 dollars, as compared with \$99,353,101 dollars for 1929-30.

Crops 1929.—The latest estimates of the area and production of crops in 1929 (compared with 1928) are shown as follows :—

	Area (1,000 acres)		Production (1,000 bushels)	
	1929	1928	1929	1928
Wheat	25,255	24,119	299,520	566,726
Rye	992	840	13,161	14,618
Barley	5,926	4,881	102,813	136,391
Oats	12,479	13,136	300,515	480,413
Maize (for grain)	152	139	3,113	5,241
Linseed	382	378	2,060	3,614
Potatoes	544	599	66,550	83,658
Sugar beet	43	51	364 ¹	433 ¹
Maize (for fodder)	423	441	3,222 ¹	3,666 ¹

¹ In thousand short tons.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Trade 1928-29.—For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1929, imports amounted to 29,237,381 dollars, and exports to 36,251,990 dollars.

ABYSSINIA.

New Ruler.—The Enpress Zauditu died on April 3, 1930, and was succeeded by Ras Tafari.

CHILE.

New British Ambassador.—Mr. Henry Getty Chilton, C.M.G., his Majesty's Minister to the Holy See, was appointed, on March 25, 1930, first Ambassador in Santiago de Chile.

New Chilean Ambassador.—Señor Villegas was appointed on March 27, 1930, first Chilean Ambassador in London.

GERMANY.

New Cabinet.—On p. 924 Dr. Moldenhauer should be Minister of Finance, and Herr Dietrich Minister of Economic Affairs.

GREECE.

Mortgaged revenues in 1929.—Gross returns from Greek mortgaged revenues during 1929 totalled 4,821,302,300 drachmas, as compared with 4,063,836,200 drachmas in 1928. Tobacco receipts increased by 64,238,000 drachmas and customs returns by 112,407,300 drachmas over the previous year.

HUNGARY.

Budget for 1930-31.—Revenue and expenditure balanced at 1398·1 million pengős.

Trade 1929.—Imports, 1,062,771,000 pengős; exports, 1,040,179,000 pengős.

JAPAN.

Budget for 1930-31.—The revenue and expenditure balanced at 1,606,000,000 yen; estimates for the navy, 262,000,000 yen; for the army, 210,000,000 yen.

LATVIA.

New President.—M. Albert Kvesis was elected President on April 9, 1930.

1930 Census Returns.—According to the Census held on February 11, 1930, the preliminary returns showed a population of 1,895,063, distributed as follows according to districts:—Riga, 375,902; Livonia, 404,057; Kurland, 288,687; Zemgale, 287,276; and Latgale, 539,141.

PANAMA.

Imports in 1929.—The imports in 1929 totalled 18,400,000 dollars; of this total 12,360,000 dollars came from the United States.

PERSIA.

Budget for 1930-31.—Revenue, 5,889,580*l.*; expenditure, 5,883,130*l.*