

From South India

Legislation Defeating Itself

THE Tamil New Year Day has witnessed some important events in the community life. The Baroda Ruler gets quit notice. The Pandara-Sannadhi of the well known Trivaduthurai Mutt in South India is no more. The Andhra Pradesh Congress has elected its new President. Settlement has been reached between the management and staff of the Indian Bank, after a lightning two-hour strike by the employees. The South Indian Railway Zone has been inaugurated. The Madras Government have sent a communication requesting the Centre to so amend the Constitution as to enable the retention of the communal rule now in force in the Suite in regulating appointment to services and admission to colleges. As differing judgments were delivered by a Divisional bench of the Hyderabad High Court in the appeal preferred by "Kazhim Razvi and two others against their conviction and sentence on a charge of murder of the editor of *Introse* (on August 22, 1948) the case will be referred to a third judge. A joint meeting of the General Bodies of the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association and the Madras Secretariat Association has resolved to request the Government to sanction immediately an increase in the dearness allowance at least by a flat rate of Rs. 20 a month, the final census figures of the State of Madras have been announced.

The provisional figures for 1951 shows that the Madras State's population is 56,952,232, the corresponding figure in 1941 being 49,847,508. There is thus an increase of 14.3 per cent. The density of population is roughly 446 persons per square mile as compared with 390 ten years back. Madras District has recorded the maximum increase of 62.8 per cent, from 878,150 in 1941 to 1,429,985 in 1951 closely followed by the Nilgiris where the rise is 48.9 per cent. In Madras State as a whole there are 1,004 females for every 1,000 males (28,413,661 males as against 28,538,671). Godavari and North Arcot have now almost equal number of women and men. Kumool records the smallest increase in population i.e., 73,312 (1941—1,190,842; 1951—1,267,154) or 6.2 per cent, over the 1941 figure. In the following districts there are more females than males, the percentage of females to total population being as noted

against each: Srikakulam (51.2 per cent), Tirunelveli (51.4 per cent), Ramanathapuram (52.1 per cent), South Kanara- (51.9 per cent), Malabar (51.3 per cent), Madura (50.3 per cent), Thiruchirapalli (50.4 per cent), Tanjore (50.7 per cent) and Vhakatnam (50.6 per cent).

We are multiplying enormously. But there is no proportionate increase in the agricultural resources. The Socialist Leader Mr. Asoka Mehta referring to this rapid growth of population in his address at Pallavaram said that had the Socialist Party's suggestion for the creation of land armies been accepted by the Government, it would have helped to increase food production.

Sir C. P. Kamaswami Iyer, in his address to the Kumbakonam Bar Association said there was no escaping the fact that the Constitution had pledged itself in favour of a Socialistic Welfare State. The time would soon come when the infective Principles more than the Fundamental Rights would come in for a good deal of interpretation, discussion and debate. It was in them that the ultimate ideals of our Constitution were clearly set out.

He next referred to the complaint of excessive legislation by the State. This was a malady, Sir C. P. said, which had accompanied the birth of every new State or legislature the world over. He instanced the case of America and England and also their attempts at reforming the morals and economic ideals of their people through legislative enactments and how they had all been modified in course of time. Excessive legislation had its own remedy. One could so legislate that the legislation would become inoperative. Much of the legislation they had was of that type.

For instance, some Governments or people started, with the idea that all capital should be abolished, that capitalists were parasites and that labour, the real producer of goods, could be entrusted with the responsibility of producing for the needs of the country. But Government-run factories need not necessarily work satisfactorily and it is only for certain industries like electricity, water supply and drainage that the Government could take up direct responsibility. Not only the local but the foreign capitalist too. The number of European personnel in

this country as much larger than the number ten years ago.

As regards legislation like prohibition and abolition of racing, Sir C. P. thought that history would repeat itself. Humanity had only a limited capacity for virtue. All attempts at making them immediately virtuous would not succeed, in places like Ooty there was more distillation now than there was some years ago. There was this difference. „Formerly only the elders knew about drink and the distillation process. Now that distillation was going on in the home as a cottage industry, all the children got to know about it and this was a very dangerous thing for the future generation. But he was sure that the erection of impossible standards of human conduct through legislation would correct itself in course of time. History was replete with examples of high morality being preached by legislation and yielding place to ordinary and normal behaviour.

Referring to the food shortage he said we could not cover up our food shortage within a short or calculable period of time. It was not possible to enrich the impoverished fertility of the soil and repair decades of past neglect and mismanagement within a short period. The lands had been starved of organic and cattle manure and deforestation had compelled the cultivators to resort to inorganic manures to fertilise their lands. Many such factories like Sindhri would have to spring up if the soil were to regain its lost fertility. This would take ten to fifteen years. Till then the best way would be to concentrate side by side with cereals on those commercial crops which would easily fetch them the foreign exchange with which to purchase the food requirements from abroad.

But in the case of a commercial crop like ground nut too, the drought had had it adverse effect: the final estimate of the 1950-51 crop of groundnut for Madras State which is now available puts the total production at 1620 thousands tons of unshelled nuts which is nearly 1.6 per cent less than the production in the previous year. This decline in production is largely attributed to insufficient rains during the growing period of the crop.

The Rice Delegation to Rangoon, the U.S. food shipment, if and when it comes (there is the shipping bottleneck also to consider but perhaps the U.S. authorities would provide it), and even the Russian barter may all facilitate a solution

to the threat of famine. But even in Burma, it is useful to remember that there are still, according to Sri R. K. Shanmugam Chetti's testimony 15 millions acres, of rice fields in abandoned condition. It is therefore well to ponder over the Prime Minister's repeated warning that dependence on outside help would not help a country much.

That we are groping in the dark and running after false gods is the warning given by the Sarvodaya Sammelan which met recently at Shivarampally, a few miles off Hyderabad.

In his message to the Sammelan, Pandit Nehru said that at present darkness hung over the entire world and this country also. The old light was getting dimmed and they often felt a sense of darkness. Big problems were staring them from all sides. At such a time, it was the duty of all of them to seek light. Sarvodaya could be very helpful in that task and their eyes naturally turned towards the Sarvodaya philosophy and ideals for the solution of these baffling problems.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave, who participated in the discussion said that landless labour should be paid wages partly in kind and partly in cash. The foodgrain given as wages should be more or less fixed and the cash portion could vary according to the seasons. Revenue should be collected in kind and foodgrains collected as revenue could be used for distribution in rationed areas. He also pointed out that the problem of cloth should not be divorced from that of food and he could not understand why Government had not encouraged production of khadi when there was shortage of cloth in the country.

First Sabarmati, then Sevagram and now Shivarampally. They are beacon lights. How significant that Acharya Vinoba Bhave should have trekked the distance from Sevagram to Shivarampally by foot. Would that all of us follow the philosophy of this pilgrimage on foot in these days of roaring jets and flying saucers.

The pre-election pantomime in Andhra is now over. Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi, Minister for Prohibition, who resigned his post to contest the Andhra P.C.C. presidentship, against Mr. Ranga, won by a majority of five votes. Messrs. Ranga and Prakasam lost the election. Mr. Reddi asked for the co-operation of Mr. Prakasam and others. But the latter are stated to have resigned their Congress Membership in protest but officially the resignations are said not to have

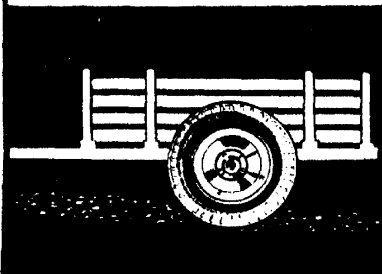
been received so far. Their intention is to form a new body by name Praja Party and contest the elections. The cause of democracy is certainly not going to suffer by the coming up of more parties but Congress unity will suffer. Indeed, Congress having claimed to have had the capacity to deliver the goods and having been responsible to a large extent in ushering in the new constitution is likely to find its occupation gone unless it equips its

laboratory with better and more useful apparatus.

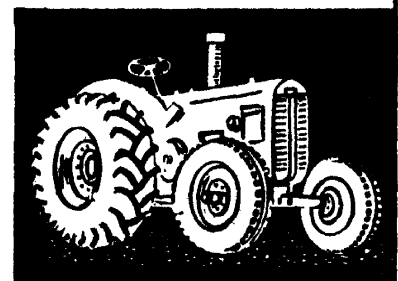
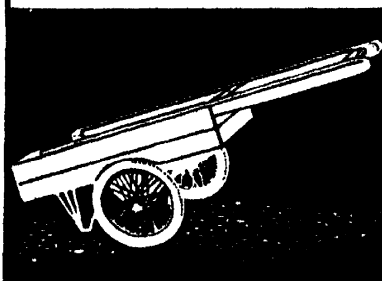
The Regional Zone Scheme of integration of the S. I. Railways into a block unit is largely an administrative re-arrangement and nothing more. No further amenities or facilities are likely to come to the aid of the passenger or the merchant as a result. Nor is there to be any plan or attempt at standardisation of guage or such other important alteration now.

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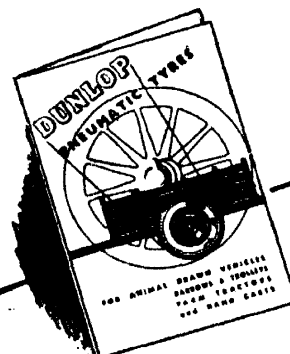
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CENSUS OF INDIA—1951
TABLE I
Provisional Totals — General Population

Name of State	Land Area in square miles	Population 1951			1941		Females per 1000 of males		Percentage Variation		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	1941	1951	1941-51	1931-41	1921-31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Part A States											
1. Assam*	54,084	9,129,442	4,869,878	4,259,564	7,593,937	889	875	+20.2	+19.6	+19.3	
2. Bihar	70,368	40,218,916	20,172,567	20,046,349	36,545,575	994	994	+10.1	+12.3	+11.6	
3. Bombay	115,570	35,943,559	18,631,883	17,311,676	29,506,968	935	929	+21.8	+16.0	+13.2	
4. Madhya Pradesh	130,323	21,327,898	10,688,811	10,639,087	19,631,615	996	995	+8.6	+10.3	+12.7	
5. Madras	127,768	56,952,332	28,413,661	28,538,671	49,847,508	1010	1004	+14.3	+11.6	+10.0	
6. Orissa	59,869	14,644,293	7,240,008	7,404,285	13,767,988	1053	1023	+6.4	+10.2	+11.9	
7. Punjab	37,428	12,638,611	6,780,770	5,857,841	12,593,628	853	863	+0.4	+17.9	+9.9	
8. Uttar Pradesh	112,523	63,254,118	33,142,457	30,111,661	56,516,622	907	909	+11.9	+13.6	+6.7	
9. West Bengal	29,476	24,786,683	13,319,941	11,466,742	21,837,295	845	861	+13.5	+23.7	+7.7	
Total*	737,409	278,895,852	143,259,976	135,635,876	247,840,236	948	947	+12.6	+14.0	+10.2	
Part B States											
1. Hyderabad	82,313	18,652,964	9,464,495	9,188,469	16,338,534	957	971	+14.2	+13.2	+15.8	
2. Jammu & Kashmir*											
3. Madhya Bharat	46,710	7,941,642	4,128,308	3,813,334	7,151,502	912	924	+11.1	+13.7	+11.9	
4. Mysore	29,458	9,071,678	4,663,858	4,407,820	7,329,140	948	945	+23.8	+11.7	+9.7	
5. PEPSU	10,099	3,468,631	1,873,205	1,595,426	3,424,060	834	852	+1.3	+17.5	+8.2	
6. Rajasthan	128,424	15,297,979	7,966,208	7,331,771	13,282,105	905	920	+15.2	+18.4	+14.7	
7. Saurashtra	21,062	4,136,005	2,094,968	2,041,037	3,430,892	965	974	+20.5	+12.1	+13.3	
8. Travancore-Cochin	9,155	9,265,157	4,615,335	4,649,822	7,492,893	1002	1007	+23.6	+18.9	+26.3	
Total*	327,221	67,834,056	34,806,377	33,027,679	58,449,126	937	949	+16.1	+15.1	+14.8	
Part C States											
1. Ajmer	2,425	692,506	359,572	332,934	588,960	903	926	+17.5	+15.7	+13.3	
2. Bhopal	6,921	838,107	438,778	399,329	785,322	915	910	+6.8	+8.2	+5.8	
3. Bilaspur	453	127,566	65,332	62,234	110,336	930	953	+16.4	+10.0	0.0	
4. Coorg	1,593	229,255	125,333	103,922	168,726	826	829	+35.5	+6.3	0.0	
5. Delhi	574	1,743,992	990,443	753,549	917,939	716	761	+90.0	+43.8	+30.6	
6. Himachal Pradesh	10,600	989,437	516,317	473,120	935,359	891	916	+5.8	+11.9	+7.7	
7. Kutch	8,461	567,825	273,363	294,462	500,800	1096	1077	+13.4	-2.6	+6.3	
8. Manipur	8,620	579,058	284,747	294,311	512,069	1056	1034	+13.1	+13.3	+18.4	
9. Tripura	4,049	649,930	339,962	309,968	513,010	886	912	+26.7	+34.2	+26.7	
10. Vindhya Pradesh	24,600	3,577,431	1,834,610	1,742,821	3,353,019	962	950	+6.7	+13.3	+9.0	
Total	68,296	9,995,107	5,228,457	4,766,650	8,385,540	921	912	+19.2	+15.3	+11.9	
Part D Territories and other Areas											
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3,143	30,963	19,036	11,927	33,768	571	627	-8.3	+17.2	+7.4	
2. Sikkim	2,745	135,646	70,961	64,685	121,520	921	912	+11.5	+10.9	+34.1	
Total	5,888	166,609	89,997	76,612	155,288	832	851	+7.3	+16.2	+24.6	
Grand Total*	1,138,814	356,891,624	183,384,807	173,506,817	314,830,190	945	946	+13.4	+14.3	+11.0	

* Figures for the State of Jammu & Kashmir, and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam not included.

Note 1—*Jammu & Kashmir*. Due to special conditions prevailing there, 1951 Census Operations were not carried out. The area of the State is 82,258 square miles. 1941 Census population is 4.02 millions. The population strength was determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950, as 4.37 millions on 1-3-1950.

Note 2—*Part B Tribal Areas of Assam*. Census Operations were never so far carried out there. A local estimate (unverified) indicates a population strength of 560,631 persons.

Provisional Figures for 1951 Census

THE provisional totals reported for the general population from the census enumeration for 1951 are shown in Table I (page 393).

The total land area covered by the census is 1,138,814 square miles. It includes all Part A, B and C States and Part D territories of India according to the Constitution, except that:

(a) Owing to special conditions prevailing there, the census was not taken in the Part B State of Jammu and Kashmir (88,250 square miles);

(b) The Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (which had *not* been included in any former census) are not included in the present census.

former censuses and has been included in the present census also.

All persons who were found by the enumerators at sunrise on the 1st of March, 1951 and were present within the territories specified above (including territorial waters) have been included in the count, with the exception of:

(a) Non-Indian nationals who are members of the staff of Diplomatic and Consular missions in India, of Foreign and Commonwealth countries; and stationed in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and members of the families of the above personnel;

(b) Non-Indian nationals on non-Indian war ships lying in Indian ports.

As a general rule, every person has been enumerated at his normal place of residence, subject to the following exceptions:

(a) persons who were away from their normal place of residence throughout the period from sunrise on the 9th February, 1951 to sunrise on the 1st March, 1951, have been enumerated at the places where they were first found by an enumerator during the enumeration period or within three days thereafter; and

(b) persons without any place of residence have been enumerated at the place where they were found by an enumerator on the night preceding 1st March, 1951.

The result of the count is as follows:

Persons	Males	Females
356,891,264	188,384,807	173,506,817

Note I. These figures are subject to conation in the light of detailed scrutiny of census records. It is not, however, anticipated that any material variation will be found necessary. Sorting and compilation of data collected at the census has commenced. Final and complete results will be published next year.

Note II. The population of Jammu and Kashmir was estimated at 4.37 millions as on March 1 1950 under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950.

A local estimate (unverified) of the population of Part B Tribal

CENSUS OF INDIA—1951

TABLE II

Provisional Totals — Displaced Persons

Name of State	1951 Census Provisional Totals of Displaced Persons	Displaced Persons according to 1948 and 1949 Censuses	Difference
Part A States			
1. Assam	276,824	114,597	+ 162,227
2. Bihar	78,641	45,041	+ 33,600
3. Bombay	341,081	285,161	+ 55,920
4. Madhya Pradesh	120,886	91,507	+ 29,379
5. Madras	9,926	—	—
6. Orissa	20,926	—	—
7. Punjab	2,468,491	2,465,243	+ 3,248
8. Uttar Pradesh	475,822	412,399	+ 63,423
9. West Bengal	2,117,896	1,094,381	+ 1,023,515
Total	5,910,493	4,508,329	+ 1,371,312
Part B States			
1. Hyderabad	4,035	—	—
2. Jammu & Kashmir	Due to special conditions prevailing there, no Census was carried out.	—	—
3. Madhya Bharat	68,457	59,333	+ 9,124
4. Mysore	7,891	—	—
5. PEPSU	380,159	325,482	+ 54,677
6. Rajasthan	312,742	260,594	+ 52,148
7. Saurashtra	60,525	35,891	+ 24,634
8. Travancore-Cochin	354	—	—
Total	834,163	681,300	+ 140,583
Part C States			
1. Ajmer	71,824	92,799	— 20,975
2. Bhopal	17,933	—	—
3. Bilaspur	187	—	—
4. Coorg	11	—	—
5. Delhi	509,767	377,117	+ 132,650
6. Himachal Pradesh	5,248	5,224	+ 24
7. Kutch	11,991	—	—
8. Manipur	1,200	541	+ 659
9. Tripura	100,251	34,883	+ 65,368
10. Vindhya Pradesh	14,626	12,945	+ 1,681
Total	733,038	523,509	+ 179,407
Part D Territories and other Areas			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,545	—	—
2. Sikkim	39	—	—
Total	1,584	—	—
Grand Total:	7,479,278	5,713,138*	+ 1,691,302

*Remarks: Total number of displaced persons on 1-3-1951 in those areas covered by the 1951 Census where no special Census of Displaced Persons was taken in 1948 or 1949 is 74,898.

Areas is 0.66 millions. The population of India, including these two figures is 861.82 millions.

Note III Provisional totals of the count of displaced persons shown in Table 2 are 7,479,278. This number is included in the figures of Table 1.

The reported provisional totals (which relate to sunrise on 1st March 1951) are inclusive of children born to displaced persons after their arrival in India, in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Madras, Vindhya Pradesh,

parts of West Bengal and Bihar. They do not include such children elsewhere.

Comparison with Previous Censuses

During the twenty years 1981 to 1951, the number added to the population was three times as many as during the ten years 1921-31 and twice as many as during the thirty years 1901-1931.

The following figures relate to the territories actually covered by the 1951 census;

essential, a big increase in dividends not only adds directly to inflationary pressure but also leads to claims for higher wages." He had imposed the increase in tax as an alternative to some sort of statutory control of dividends.

But on the left, there was a counter-blast of criticism—this time from within the Cabinet itself, Aneurin Bevan and Harold Wilson had stood out against the imposition of any charge for the health service. It was a service, they maintained, and it ought to be free; if someone were sick, he had a right to be cured; if his sight were failing, he had a right to glasses; if he lost his real teeth, he had a right to false ones. With the galloping inflation from which the UK, in common with the rest of the capitalist world, is suffering, a non-increase in the estimate for any government service means a cut in that service, and that is what Mr. Gaitskell has done with most of the state services, " We decided that the Health Service Estimates must be brought within a total of £400111. which, for the time being, would have to be a ceiling. All practicable economies in the course of administration will be made but it is plain that the only way to keep within this limit without reducing the standards of the hospital, family doctor and consultant services below what is really essential is to find some other source of revenue." In future, therefore, there would be a charge of half the

Year	Population (in Millions)	Increase (in Millions)	Percentage Increase
1951	356.89	42.06	plus 13.4
1941	314.83	39.31	plus 14.3
1931	275.52	27.34	plus 11.0
1921	248.18	-0.87	minus 0.3
1911	249.05	18.55	plus 5.8
1901	235.50		

From the London End

A Pre-election Budget

NO magician on the stage of the London Paladium is ever regarded with such eager curiosity as is the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Budget Day. Occasionally, secrets leak out before hand through an indiscretion on the part of the Chancellor; Dr. Dalton released the news too soon to a newspaperman, while one of his predecessors let out the secrets during a game of golf. But usually the security black-out is complete, the Chancellor's lips are sealed and, of course, the high officials of the Treasury are the very soul of discretion.

The amazing thing about Mr. Gaitskells first budget is its mildness—it is a budget designed to work a subtle spell on the electorate, designed to make the voters feel that things aren't so bad after all and generally put them in a complacent frame of mind in time for the general election which must be held within the next few months. The problem that he had to face was how to finance the heavy increase in expenditure involved in defence expenditure (almost £500 million more than last year) without adding appreciably to the inflation that is already resulting from the rise in prices of primary products. Has he succeeded in doing so? The answer must be no! He has first added up what was politically expedient, arrived at a figure, then worked backwards from his answer and so arrived at a plausible route which would lead to the desired place!

But even so, he has not pleased everyone. The City is complaining bitterly of the increased tax on distributed profits -raised from a third to a half. But as the Chancellor indicated, there have been substantial increase in dividends in the past year—by March they were no less than 14 per cent, above the previous financial year. " In present circumstances we simply cannot afford such substantial increases in dividends," Mr. Gaitskell said. " Whereas a high level of corporate savings is



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When Mr. Bevan heard this news, he decided to resign, as he had threatened to should the Health Service cease to be entirely free. He and his supporters were in fundamental opposition to the policy of the right wing of the Cabinet, whose principle was "Defence First". Mr. Bevan wanted to put the social services (which are, after all, Labour's most precious contribution to national life) in position number one, with defence in second place. But his resignation would have caused a split in the Labour Party that would have brought the Government toppling down and would have resulted in chaos at the polls and an overwhelming Tory victory. So, with not very good grace, he has accepted the trick Mr. Gaitskell has played on him.

The Budget is a different piece of financial mechanism to what it was in the pre-war days -the Chancellor has to be not only a banker, but also a macro-economist, adding up the national accounts and putting in those elements that are required to make them balance at the desired level. The most important question, in this respect, is not, "How much must I raise to cover expenditure?"—nothing so vulgar. The question is, "What *surplus* must I make in order to bring inflation into manageable proportions?" And to answer that question, one must estimate what quantity of goods will be available for consumption compared with the year before; how much investment will take place; how much it will be possible to produce in the way of military goods; how much people are likely to save; what their total income is likely to be; how much will be exported and how much imported; movements in the terms of trade; the level of profits and dividends.

Now of course it is utterly impossible to decide these things with any accuracy in a free-enterprise regime, surrounded by other free-enterprise regimes the actions of whose governments are unpredictable. One has to guess as best one may; and a wrong guess in one item may completely destroy the validity of the other guesses. Thus there is only one thing that one can be sure of in present circumstances—that the UK is in a dangerously inflationary condition. If social relations are not to be disrupted, if the energy and emotion of the people are to be dissipated in violent class and sectional struggles, if severe

hardship is not to be inflicted on pensioners, then the country must be subjected to the most severe anti-inflationary measures. Surplus spending-power must be removed in a planned way, from the people who can most afford to lose it, for the alternative is that spending-power will be taken from those who are least able to protect themselves—old-age pensioners and the less-well-organised workers. The industrialists will have wealth poured into their laps while the Trade Lemons will have to wage a grim struggle to keep abreast with the rise in living costs.

Now, whereas last year, there was a budget surplus of £720 million, that was devoted to "below the line expenditure" (capital expenditure of public authorities), this year Mr. Gaitskell has elected to budget for a surplus of only £39 million, which means the public authorities will have to raise their funds for capital expenditure (mainly housing) elsewhere. Will this not be violently inflationary? Mr. Gaitskell argues that it will not and presents a set of estimates in support: extra expenditure, this year compared with last, will be £819 million; but from this must be excluded £344 on capital account (stockpiling, payment to sinking funds, etc.); then, through increased interest rates and changed taxation, he hopes for a fall in real investment (or an increase of only £30 million in money investment) which may be deducted from the fall in the surplus in foreign account (from £200 million to nothing) to give reduced capital expenditure "of £170 million. Then he estimates that private saving, both company and personal, will increase by about £170 million. And so he goes on, until he gets his answer of £39 million as being the desired figure for the Budget surplus. All highly unrealistic, and showing a dangerous pre-election complacency, which may require much more unpleasant things to be done to us in the years to come.

World Shipping Tonnage in 1950

The world's total tonnage of ships in merchant fleets in 1950 was 81,812,000 tons. This exceeds the 1939 figure by 2,673,400 tons according to the US Maritime Commission.

In 1939 there were 12,665 ships in service in the world, compared with only 10,708 in service in 1950. But the ships of today are larger

in size and their fewer numbers aggregate a Mavier tonnage.

The United Kingdom led in tonnage of vessels in 1939 and in 1950. Its total for 1939 was 21,587,000 and for 1950, 22,018,000 tons.

The United States was in second place with 13,991,000 tons in 1950 compared with 10,219,000 tons in 1939. The 1950 figure does not include an additional 1,995,000 tons owned by the US Maritime Commission nor vessels owned by the armed services.

Next in order in merchant ship tonnage in 1950 were: Norway, 7,567,000 tons; Panama, 4,984,000 tons; the Netherlands, 3,672,000 tons; France, 3,595,000 tons; Italy, 3,382,000 tons; Sweden, 2,705,000 tons; Greece, 1,933,000 tons; USSR, 1,824,000 tons. All other nations had a combined total of 16,141,000 tons.

Tonnages of these countries have changed since 1939. For example, Japan was in third place with 7,145,000 tons and Norway in fourth place with 6,931,000 tons in 1939. Other nations in 1939 were listed as follows: Germany, 5,177,100 tons; Italy, 3,910,000 tons; the Netherlands, 3,424,600 tons; France 2,998,800 tons; Greece, 2,791,000 tons; and Sweden 2,033,100 tons.

Record Crude Oil Output

World production of crude oil reached an all-time high in 1950, averaging 10,400,000 barrels a day, compared with a daily average of 9,300,000 barrels in 1949, according to estimates made by the Chase National Bank of New York.

The United States produced an average of 5,405,000 barrels a day, or more than 52 per cent of the world total. Countries of the Middle East accounted for 1,802,000 barrels a day, and Venezuela had a daily output of 1,498,000 barrels.

A world total of 10,200 million barrels of crude oil were refined in 1950

Proven and probable crude oil reserves of the world totalled 86,000 million barrels at the end of 1950. Of this volume, 45.6 per cent was in Middle Eastern countries and 56.2 per cent in the Western Hemisphere.

US reserves were estimated at 27,000 million barrels; the Kingdom of Kuwait on the Persian Gulf, 11,000 million barrels; Saudi Arabia, 11,000 million barrels; Iran, 9,500 million barrels; Venezuela, 9,000 million barrels; Iraq, 7,000 million barrels; and Soviet Russia, 5,500 million barrels.