

**THE ATLAS OF TO-DAY
AND TO-MORROW**

by

ALEXANDER RADŌ, F.R.G.S.

Maps Executed by **M. RAJCHMAN**

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• PREFACE •

The purpose of this Atlas is to provide, so to speak, a snapshot photograph of our rapidly changing world. It is not its aim to improve on existing geographical atlases with their accurate and multi-coloured drawings of cities, rivers and mountains, and it does not dwell on these more or less static features of the geography of the world. It is, however, its aim to provide a cartographic record of all that bewildering mass of contemporary political and economic problems, which, even though they may perhaps be solved within the next few decades, are yet of the utmost importance for our own generation, for our present and our future.

The political maps of the Atlas deal with various problems up to the beginning of 1938, but for the economic maps 1935

has been taken as the test-year, that being the last year for which statistics of all countries are available for comparison, because the wars that have broken out since then (Italo-Abyssinian Conflict, the Spanish Civil War, the Sino-Japanese Conflict) interrupted the publication of some of the statistics of the countries concerned.

If this attempt to make a "Cartographic Inventory" of the political, economic and social problems of to-day and to present them as a comprehensive picture will help the reader to understand the age in which we live, then the author's aim in compiling this Atlas will have been attained.

A. RADÓ.

May, 1938.

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• I •

**THE STRUGGLE FOR THE DIVISION OF
THE WORLD**

No. 1. THE WORLD IN 1875

Modern history may be said to have begun about 1875, when the Great Powers started the economic struggle for markets and the political struggle for territories. Before the last quarter of the 19th century began, in the period of Free Trade and *laissez-faire*, the colonies played the part of trade markets, naval bases and were not so much thought of in terms of territorial expansion.

As England was many decades ahead of all other countries in industrialisation, she was, in the 19th century, not only the workshop of the world, but the undisputed mistress of the seas—and therefore also of international traffic and trade. Bases for British trade were to be found along the coasts of all seas, and British trading companies secured for themselves extensive markets in all continents, mostly in territories which in time became British possessions. Round about 1875 the area of the British colonial Empire which had thus come into being was some 8.5 million square miles, or about 18 per cent of the inhabited surface of the globe. The core of this Empire was India, which even at that time accounted for 75 per cent of the inhabitants of the British Empire. The total population of the British Empire about 1875 amounted to 285 millions, of whom 230 millions were in India and 30 millions in the British Isles. Of the other British possessions certain colonies were granted far-reaching autonomy during the *laissez-faire* period; notably Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, and New Zealand. They were considered to be economically unimportant for, though they formed 72 per cent of the Empire, they had a total population of less than 6 millions. The remaining British colonial possessions in 1875 were: Cape Colony and Natal in South Africa; in West Africa: the coast of Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Lagos; the African islands of Ascension, St. Helena, the Seychelles and Mauritius; in America: the West Indies (the Bahamas, Bermudas, Jamaica, Barbados, Leeward Islands, Windward Islands, Trinidad); off South America, the Falkland Islands; on the American Continent: British Honduras and British Guiana; in Asia: Hong Kong, the Straits Settlements (Malacca, Singapore, Penang, Labuan), Ceylon, the coast of Burma, Aden, Bahrein Islands; in Polynesia: the Fiji Islands and various other small groups; in Europe: Gibraltar, Malta and Heligoland.

In those days, at the outset of the Imperialist era, all other powers were far behind Great Britain. France, England's only rival in the preceding century of industrial revolution, had even more inhabitants than the British motherland, i.e. some 35 millions, but her colonial empire comprised an area of only 350,000 square miles, and had barely 6 million inhabitants. The French colonial possessions were, in Africa: Algiers and several narrow strips on the coasts of West and Equatorial Africa, of Somaliland, and of Madagascar, the islands of Reunion and Mayotte; in America: the old colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, and the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; in Asia: Cochin China and Cambodia as well as several bases on the coast of India; in Polynesia: New Caledonia and a hundred or so small islands.

The leading colonial Powers of the 16th and 17th centuries—Spain, Portugal and the Netherlands—had succeeded in retaining possession of their old colonies to a large extent.

Thus the Netherlands (approx. 3½ million inhabitants in 1875) had considerable possessions: the Dutch East Indies, Dutch Guiana and Curaçao with an area of 750,000 square miles and 25 million inhabitants. In importance and wealth they ranked second to the British Empire.

Portugal, also, thanks to her century-old alliance with England, was able to keep a large number of her colonies—Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea, Cape Verde Islands, the Azores, Madeira, São Thome and Príncipe in Africa and Timor, Macao and Portuguese India in Asia. In 1875, Portuguese possessions comprised an area of 700,000 square miles, and had a population of 6,750,000, while the motherland had a population of 4½ millions.

The Spanish Empire had shrunk to 160,000 square miles and its population to 8,250,000 inhabitants; in Africa the Canary Islands, Fernando Poo and bases on the Moroccan coast; in the West Indies Portorico and Cuba; in Asia the Philippines and in Polynesia the Pelew, Caroline and Mariana Islands. In 1875 the Spanish motherland had 16 million inhabitants to its 200,000 square miles.

The colonies retained by Denmark were Iceland, Greenland, and St. Thomas in the West Indies, 75,000 square miles with 120,000 inhabitants as compared to the 17,000 square miles and 1,750,000 inhabitants of the mother country.

Sweden, which had never played an important part as a colonial empire, held of its former overseas possessions only the West Indian island of St. Barthelemy.

At this period the United States of America acquired Alaska, a territory with an area of 600,000 square miles and a population of 60,000 inhabitants, and thus joined the ranks of the colonial states, while Russia added the Caucasus and Siberia to her imposing Asiatic conquests—a total of 6½ million square miles and 16 million inhabitants.

About 1875 therefore approximately one-third of the globe had become colonies. Up to that time almost the whole of Africa, as well as the Near and Far East had as yet hardly been touched by European influence, while Latin America had freed itself from Spanish-Portuguese sovereignty during the preceding decades.

At the beginning of the Imperialist era only England and France, sole countries with a highly developed capitalist system, possessed large amounts of superfluous capital which they were able to invest in other countries. At this time British capital invested abroad was estimated at about one milliard pounds (gold), and French capital at about £400–£500 million. The largest sums were attracted to the United States, whither the new industrialisation had drawn about £300 million, nearly all of which came from England. Of the remaining British capital £400 million was invested in the colonies, £300 million of this in India alone. French capital, on the contrary, was principally invested in Europe (approx. £200 million), mainly in Austria, Spain and Italy, and in Turkey and Egypt (Suez Canal).

No. 1. THE WORLD IN 1875



No. 2. THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE WORLD, 1876-1913

The years between 1875 and 1914 witnessed the first sharing out of the world among a few states as colonies or spheres of economic interest. Industrialisation spread over vast areas of Europe and North America, while competitors dangerous to British industry began to appear on the world markets: chief among these were Germany, France, Belgium, the United States of America. Rapid industrialisation had resulted in large surpluses of capital being available for investment in undeveloped countries overseas where high profits might be expected, and the exploration and exploitation of such countries could be carried on at a speed hitherto thought to be impossible owing to the development of railways and steamship lines. Thus the indifference to colonies felt in the Free Trade era was replaced by the rush of colonial expansion in the modern Imperialist era.

In this period Great Britain increased her colonial Empire by more than four million square miles with the conquest of Egypt and the Sudan and the annexation of large parts of East Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar), West Africa (Nigeria, Gold Coast, Sierra Leone), and the whole of South Africa. This latter was the only colony of European settlers in Africa and was granted autonomy in 1909. Further additions to the British Empire were Burma, North Borneo, the Malay States, Cyprus and the frontier regions of India, as well as numerous groups of islands in Polynesia.

The increase in the French colonial Empire during this period was even more impressive, for it grew from 350,000 square miles to four million square miles by the annexation of immense territories in North, West and Equatorial Africa, as well as Madagascar and Indo-China. France thus became the possessor of the largest colonial Empire after Great Britain.

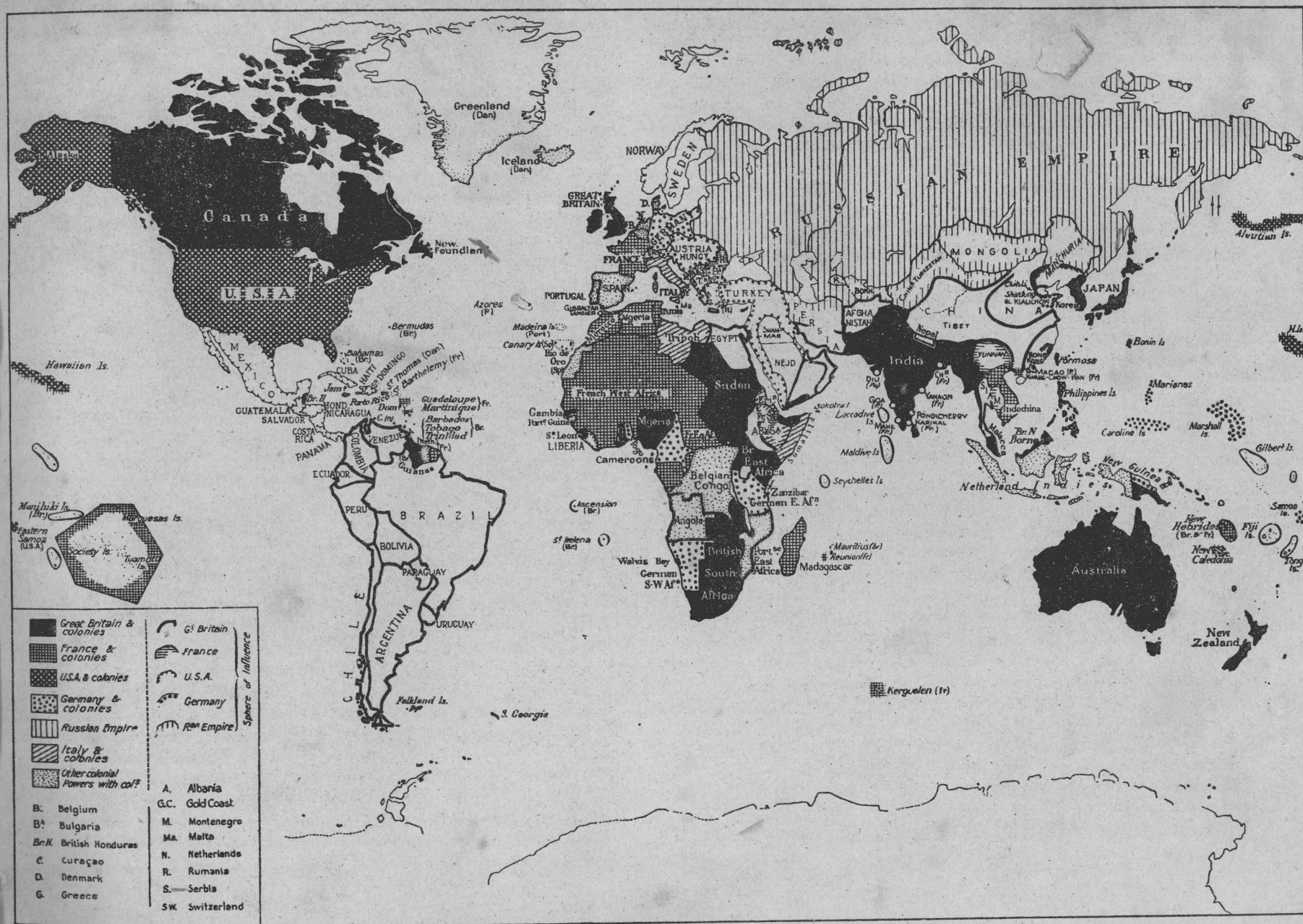
The old colonial powers were now no longer alone, for others appeared urged on by rapid industrialisation on the scene—Germany, the United States of America, Japan, Belgium and Italy—in order to take possession of those parts of the world that were still free, that is to say, which had not yet been occupied by the other colonial powers. In a few years Germany built up a colonial Empire of more than a million square miles in Africa (Cameroons, Togo, German East Africa, German South-West Africa), in Polynesia (German New Guinea and the South Sea Islands) and in Eastern Asia (Kiao-chow). Little Belgium founded the mighty Congo Colony, 925,000 square miles in extent, in the heart of Africa. Italy occupied territories,

of 975,000 square miles in extent, in North and East Africa (Tripoli, Eritrea, Somaliland) as well as in the Mediterranean (Aegean Islands). The United States acquired the remnants of the Spanish colonies in America (Porto Rico) and Asia (the Philippines), occupied Hawaii and parts of Samoa and other islands in Polynesia, and took possession of the Panama Canal zone, a total area of more than 100,000 square miles. Territories of similar size were conquered by Japan in her wars against China (Formosa) and Russia (Sakhalin, Kwang-tung), and apart from these she took possession of Korea.

While Portugal completed the conquest of her African colonies, Spain received Morocco and the Western Sahara as a small compensation for the loss of the last of her colonies in Asia and the West Indies, and Russia annexed Turkestan. There was no change in the colonial possessions of Denmark and the Netherlands. Sweden ceased to be a colonial power when she sold her last colony, the island of St. Barthelemy, to France.

Imperialist expansion was, however, not content with taking possession of the "free" colonial territories, but tried to draw independent states into its sphere of influence. Here also the "old" Great Powers, Great Britain and France, came up against the competition of the new colonial Powers. But here too Great Britain was able to gain the upper hand, thanks to the superiority of her financial resources, and all the South American states, the Portuguese colonial Empire, Egypt, Greece, Southern Arabia and Afghanistan became her undisputed spheres of influence. Germany tried to force a path through Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey for her expansion eastwards. The United States played a preponderant part in the political and economic life of Mexico and of the small republics of Central America and the West Indies, as well as in the African Negro state of Liberia. France and Russia attempted to build up outposts in the Balkans—Serbia and Montenegro—to hold up the advance of Germany. Several "independent" states where none of the Great Powers had succeeded in establishing their exclusive influence were frankly divided up among rival Powers as spheres of influence. Thus Persia was divided into a British and a Russian zone, and Abyssinia into English, French and Italian spheres of interest, English and French influences were delimited in Siam, whilst in China, the largest Non-European state that still retained its independence, the competing interests of Great Britain (in Tibet and South China), France (Yunnan), Russia (in Northern Manchuria, Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan), Japan (in Southern Manchuria and Fukien) and Germany (in Shantung) were apparent.

No. 2. THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE WORLD, 1876-1913



No. 3. INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS OF CAPITAL, 1876-1913

The amount of capital exported may be taken as the standard of the economic position of the Great Powers in the Imperialist era. After the first division of the world Great Britain in 1913 easily took the first place with £3,700 millions invested abroad. Of this colossal sum £1,780 millions had gone to her colonies and Dominions, £760 millions to Latin America and £750 millions to the United States of America. Whilst British expansion was directed almost exclusively overseas, barely 5 p.c. of her investments remaining in Europe, the distribution of French investments was a totally different matter. Of French foreign investments (approximately £1,600 millions) £500 millions were invested before the world war in Russia alone, and a further £500 millions in South-Eastern Europe (Austria-Hungary, Serbia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Turkey).

(In millions of Pounds Sterling)

INVESTMENTS BY CREDITOR COUNTRIES	INVESTED CAPITAL	CHIEF DEBTORS
GREAT BRITAIN	3,700	U.S.A. 750, Canada 510, India 380, British South Africa 370, Australia 330, Argentina 320, Brazil 150, China 120, Mexico 100, New Zealand 80, Russia 70, Japan 60, Chile 60, Egypt 40
FRANCE	1,600	Russia 500, Egypt 150, French North Africa 150, Turkey 140, Austria-Hungary 140, Rumania 120, Spain 110, Serbia 100, U.S.A. 80, Portugal 50, China 40, Germany 40
GERMANY	1,200	Austria-Hungary 170, U.S.A. 150, Turkey 100, Russia 100, Spain 100, Argentina 60, Serbia 60, China 50, Rumania 50, German East Africa 50, Chile 40
U.S.A.	500	Mexico 200, Canada 150
NETHERLANDS	400	Neth. Indies 200, U.S.A. 100
SWITZERLAND	260	
BELGIUM	200	Russia 60
JAPAN	60	China 40
RUSSIA	60	China 50

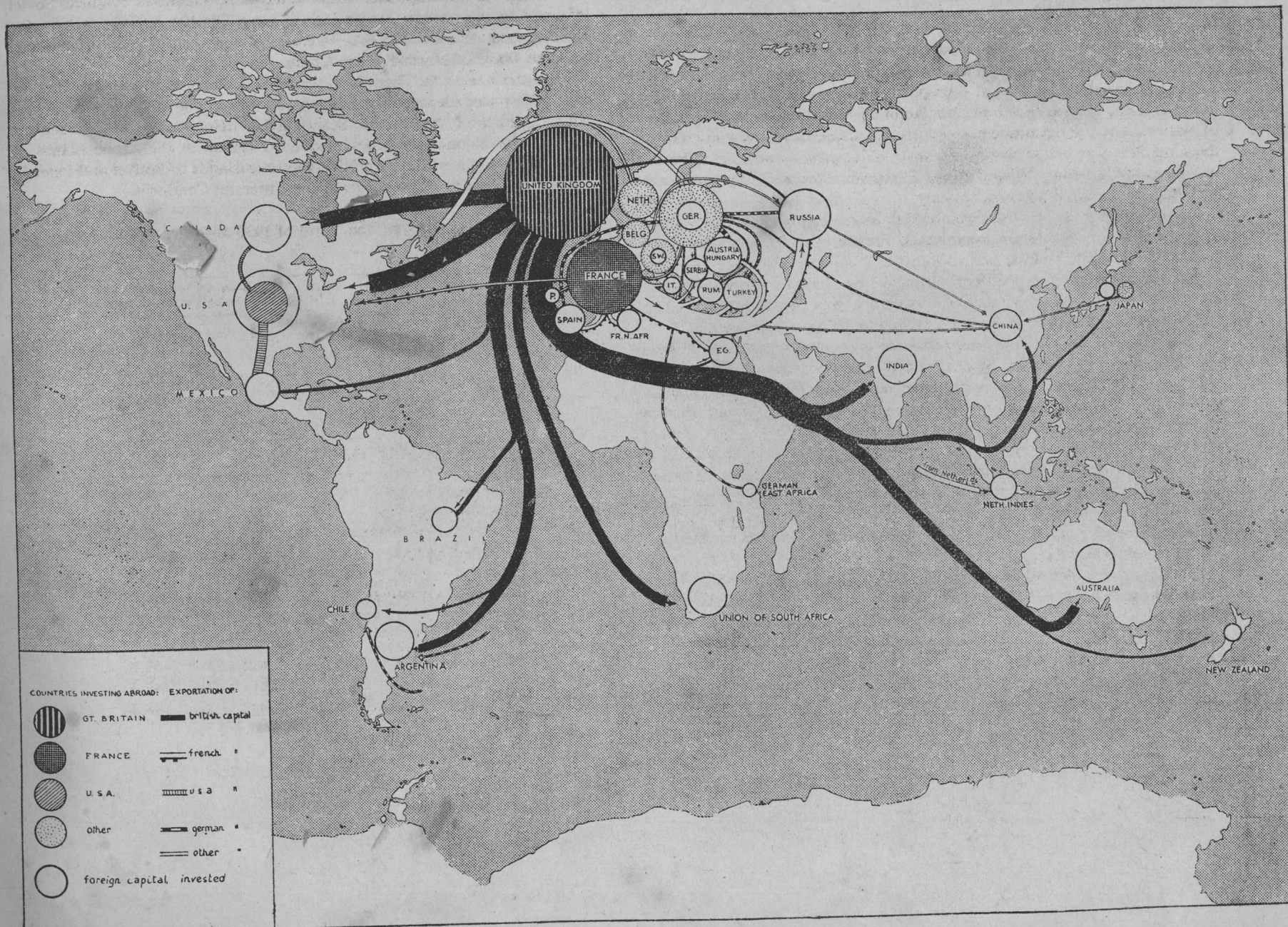
Germany's growing financial strength (£1,200 millions-worth of foreign investments) threatened the positions of England in South America and China, and of France in Spain, Russia and Turkey, while it assumed the dominating position in Austria-Hungary and the Balkans hitherto held by French capital.

Apart from Great Britain, France and Germany, the other capital-exporting countries, i.e. Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, played a relatively negligible part. Their surplus capital was mainly directed to their own colonies (Belgian Congo, Dutch East Indies) and the United States of America. Although the latter had £500 millions invested abroad and had acquired economic ascendancy in Mexico and Central America, it yet remained a debtor-state as a result of the huge investments of European countries in the U.S.A., which up to 1913 amounted to approximately £1,200,000,000. The two other debtor Great Powers, Russia and Japan, also exported capital, both of them to China.

The following is a summary (in millions of Pound Sterling) of the state of capital investments abroad in 1913:

INVESTMENTS IN DEBTOR COUNTRIES	INVESTED CAPITAL	CHIEF CREDITORS
U.S.A.	1,200	Great Britain 750, Germany 150, Netherlands 100, France 80
RUSSIA	750	France 500, Germany 100, Great Britain 70, Belgium 60
CANADA	680	Great Britain 510, U.S.A. 150
AUSTRALIA	400	Great Britain 330
ARGENTINA	400	Great Britain 320, Germany 60
BRITISH INDIA	380	Great Britain 380
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA	370	Great Britain 370
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	320	Germany 170, France 140
CHINA	300	Great Britain 120, Germany 50, Russia 50, Japan 40, France 40
MEXICO	300	U.S.A. 200, Great Britain 100
TURKEY	280	France 140, Germany 100
SPAIN	250	France 110, Germany 100
EGYPT	220	France 150, Great Britain 40
NETH. INDIES	200	Netherlands 200
GERMANY	200	France 40
BRAZIL	170	Great Britain 150
RUMANIA	170	France 120, Germany 50
SERBIA	160	France 100, Germany 60
FRENCH NORTH AFRICA	150	France 150
CHILE	110	Great Britain 60, Germany 40
NEW ZEALAND	80	Great Britain 80
ITALY	70	France 50
PORTUGAL	70	France 50
JAPAN	60	Great Britain 60
SWITZERLAND	60	
GERMAN EAST AFRICA	50	Germany 50

No. 3. INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS OF CAPITAL, 1876-1913



No. 4. THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE WORLD, 1914-1930

In 1914 economic competition in the world markets was replaced by a military struggle for power. As a result of the World War Germany ceased to be a colonial Great Power. Her possessions were divided up between Great Britain, France, Belgium and Japan as mandates under the League of Nations, and the Levantine possessions of Turkey, Germany's ally, shared the same fate. The major portion of Austria-Hungary, as well as the border provinces of Germany, fell to the East European allies of France and Great Britain, and a part of Austria to Italy.

In this manner the British Empire was increased by a further million square miles and $8\frac{1}{2}$ million inhabitants, France by 350,000 square miles and $5\frac{1}{2}$ million inhabitants, apart from the 2 million of Alsace-Lorraine. The share of Belgium in the distribution of the German colonial empire: 20,000 square miles and 3,750,000 inhabitants, was considerably smaller, and also that of Japan: 1,000 square miles and 70,000 inhabitants.

Great Britain also increased her influence over what was left of Austria and Hungary, over Bulgaria, Spain, the Baltic and Scandinavian states, the Dutch colonial Empire, Arabia and the Belgian Congo. But in South America she had to give way to the United States, which was developing into perhaps an even more formidable competitor than Germany. In the first decade after the Great War the United States ousted British influence in six of the ten South American States. During the same post-war period France established her authority in the new and reconstructed states of Central and South-Eastern Europe (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Poland) and also in Belgium. Italian expansion, on the other hand, was for the time being limited to Albania.

Apart from the defeat of Germany the most important result of the Great War was the dissolution of the Russian Empire and its replacement by the Soviet Union. The programme of the Soviet State does not include colonial conquests and the establishment of spheres of influence. Yet its politico-economic influence is very decided in those states of the East (Mongolia, Tuva), which are moving towards a national revolution, in Chinese Turkestan, in North Afghanistan and Persia, and in the newly

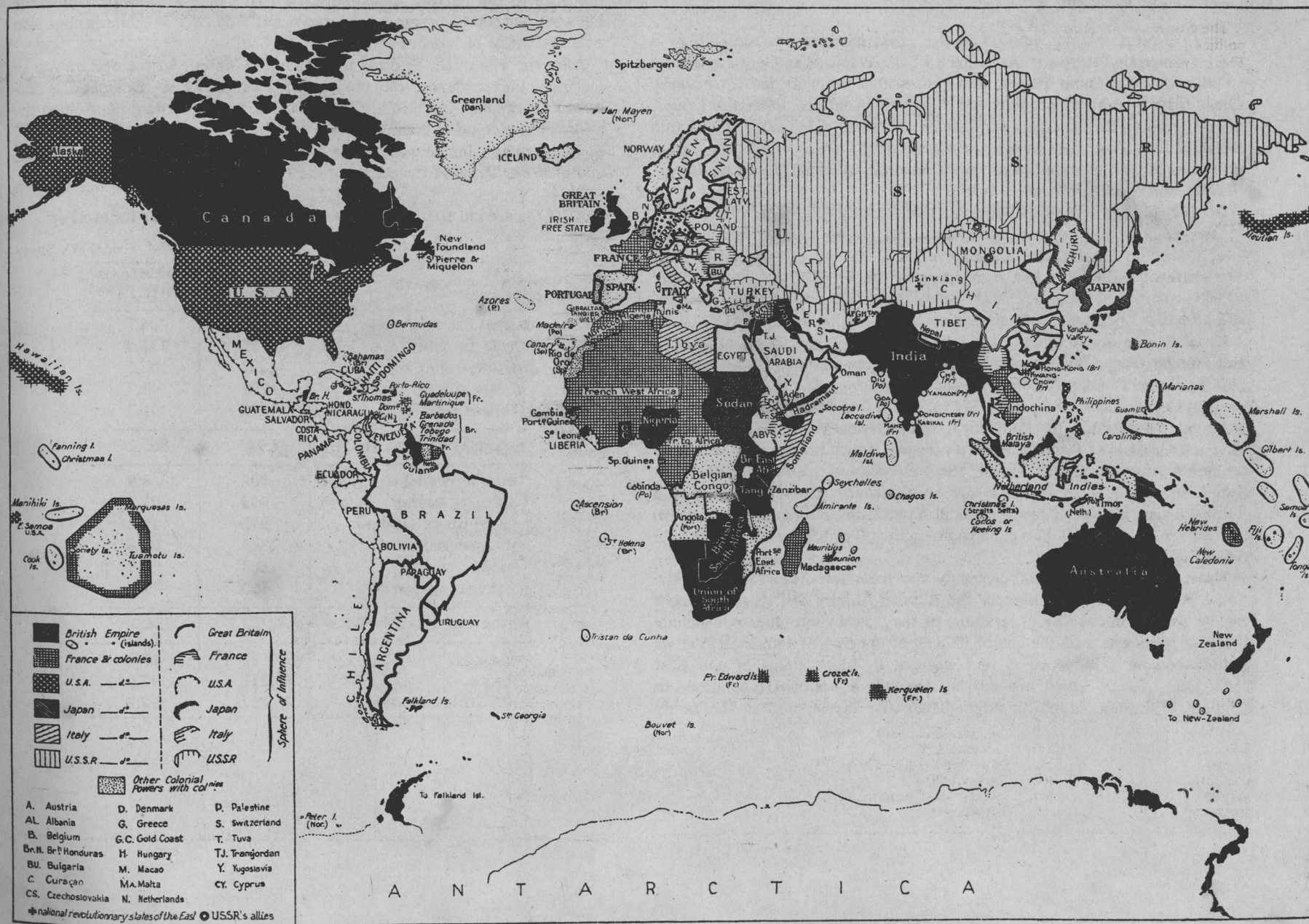
established Turkish Republic. But in Manchuria, Japan has confined Soviet influence to the narrow zone of the Eastern Chinese Railway, whilst she has extended her own spheres of interest not only over Manchuria, but also over the whole of North-Eastern China.

After the sale of St. Thomas to the United States and the declaration of Iceland's independence, the only colony remaining to Denmark is ice-bound Greenland; but another Scandinavian state, Norway, had joined the ranks of the colonial countries, taking possession of the Arctic islands of Spitzbergen and Jan Mayen, of the Antarctic islands of Bouvet and Peter I., and of broad strips of the coasts of the Antarctic Continent.

After the second partition the world of 1930 appeared as follows:—

STATE	AREA IN SQUARE MILES ('000 omitted)	INHABITANTS ('000,000 omitted) 1930
BRITISH EMPIRE	18,111	486,7
EMPIRE OF THE U.S.A.	3,738	137,0
FRENCH EMPIRE	4,832	102,1
ITALIAN EMPIRE	999	43,7
JAPANESE EMPIRE	263	91,7
THE GREAT POWERS [1930]	27,943	861,2
DUTCH EMPIRE	802	68,9
BELGIAN EMPIRE	953	21,1
PORTUGUESE EMPIRE	972	15,2
SPANISH EMPIRE	343	24,6
DANISH EMPIRE	883	3,7
NORWEGIAN EMPIRE	150	2,8
MINOR COLONIAL POWERS	4,103	136,3
GERMANY	182	63,2
U.S.S.R.	8,211	147,0
ALL OTHER STATES	15,892	798,2

No. 4. THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE WORLD, 1914-1930



No. 5. INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS OF CAPITAL SINCE 1914

The changes which have taken place in the structure of world industry and world politics since 1914 are clearly reflected in movements of international capital. The biggest change has been that in the position of the United States, formerly a debtor state and now the second greatest creditor state in the world, surpassed only by the United Kingdom. Another great change has been the fact that Germany has ceased to be a capital exporting state and has joined the ranks of those states with a heavy international indebtedness.

British investments in the United States have decreased by about two-thirds since 1914, but they have increased in the British Empire and Germany, so that the total amount of British capital invested abroad is now about the same as it was before the beginning of the war. United States investments are greater than those of Britain not only in most of the Latin-American states, but also in the British dominion of Canada and in Japan. Important U.S. credits have also gone to Germany. France has at present less than half of her pre-war foreign investments, owing to the losses which she sustained in Russia, in Austria-Hungary and in the Balkan states following the World War. On the other hand, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Belgium, and Sweden—a new investor—have increased their exports of capital—most of which have gone to the United States and Germany, although the Netherlands and Belgium have made considerable investments in their colonies. Japan has recently invested heavily in Manchukuo.

(In millions of \$)

INVESTMENTS BY CREDITOR COUNTRIES [1936]	INVESTED CAPITAL	CHIEF DEBTORS
GREAT BRITAIN	3700	Australia 570, India 530, Canada 520, Argentina 420, United States 280, Brazil 260, British South Africa 260, China 220, New Zealand 140, Mexico 120, British Malaya 110, Chile 90, Germany 70, Japan 70, British West Africa 50, Uruguay 40, Cuba 40
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2600	Canada 700, Germany 240, Cuba 190, Chile 140, Argentina 140, Mexico 130, Great Britain 120, Brazil 110, Japan 80, Australia 70, Italy 70, France 70, Sweden 60, Colombia 50, Venezuela 50, Belgium 40, Norway 40, Peru 40, Netherlands Indies 30, China 30, Philippines 30
FRANCE	730	French North Africa 100, Argentina 90, Spain 80, French Indo-China 80, Poland 70, U.S.A. 60, Mexico 60, Egypt 60, China 40
NETHERLANDS	540	Netherlands Indies 260, U.S.A. 160, Germany 100
SWITZERLAND	410	Germany 80, U.S.A. 80
BELGIUM	310	Belgian Congo 30
GERMANY	230	Argentina 50
JAPAN	200	Manchukuo 120, China 70
CANADA	200	U.S.A. 200
SWEDEN	100	U.S.A. 70, Germany 30
SPAIN	80	Mexico 40

(In millions of \$)

INVESTMENTS IN DEBTOR COUNTRIES	INVESTED CAPITAL	CHIEF CREDITORS
CANADA	1270	U.S.A. 700, Great Britain 520
U.S.A.	1030	Great Britain 280, Canada 200, Netherlands 160, Switzerland 80, Sweden 70, France 60
AUSTRALIA	780	Great Britain 570, U.S.A. 70
ARGENTINA	740	Great Britain 420, U.S.A. 140, France 90, Germany 50
CHINA (with MANCHUKUO)	680	Great Britain 220, Japan 190, France 40, U.S.A. 30
GERMANY	640	U.S.A. 240, Netherlands 100, Switzerland 80, Great Britain 70, Sweden 30
INDIA	570	Great Britain 570
BRAZIL	530	Great Britain 260, U.S.A. 110
MEXICO	470	U.S.A. 130, Great Britain 120, France 60, Spain 40
GREAT BRITAIN	390	U.S.A. 120
NETHERLAND INDIES	330	Netherlands 260, U.S.A. 30
CUBA	270	U.S.A. 190, Great Britain 40
BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA	270	Great Britain 260
CHILE	270	U.S.A. 140, Great Britain 90
JAPAN	270	U.S.A. 80, Great Britain 70
BELGIUM	250	U.S.A. 40
SPAIN	200	
NEW ZEALAND	160	Great Britain 140
HUNGARY	150	
RUMANIA	140	
BRITISH MALAYA	120	Great Britain 110
URUGUAY	120	Great Britain 40
FRANCE	120	U.S.A. 70
POLAND	100	France 70
TURKEY	100	
FRENCH NORTH AFRICA	100	France 100
ITALY	100	U.S.A. 70
AUSTRIA	100	
GREECE	100	
YUGOSLAVIA	80	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	80	
SWEDEN	80	U.S.A. 60
NORWAY	80	U.S.A. 40
PERU	80	U.S.A. 40
VENEZUELA	80	U.S.A. 50
NETHERLANDS	60	
SWITZERLAND	50	
COLOMBIA	70	