

## The Plans for the Development of Depressed Areas and the Supremacy of the Western World

by

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As all know, Truman's Point IV advocates the development of depressed or backward areas (1).

What are the reasons given? What the real motives? And what will be the effects?

The reasons given are stamped with the mark of unqualified altruism. It is the duty of Western civilisation to relieve the conditions of inferiority affecting so large a part of mankind. This action will raise the economic and cultural level of those people, increase their purchasing power, stimulate international trade, and will contribute to prosperity and international peace.

A widespread impression prevails that beneath these reasons lurk motives of a purely egoistic description. The real purpose of the plan, — it is said — is to enable the Western machinery for production and especially that of the United States to steer clear of the depression threatening it owing to the lack of outlets for its over-production, by opening new markets.

The difference between the alleged reasons and the real motives provides grounds for repeating once more that accusation of double-dealing with which Western Civilisation is charged.

But as a matter of fact the contradiction between the reasons offered and the motives attributed to Point IV is only apparent. There can be no doubt that the economic development of depressed or backward areas could alleviate or eliminate a depression due to over-production, affecting some Western Countries and more especially the United States of America, but it is no less certain that the development of those areas would be to their economic advantage, and that this would react on their level of culture; and it is also certain that world economy as a whole would benefit thereby.

Therefore, the special point of view and the cosmo-

politan one coincide fully, and this should not be a reason for criticising but rather for approving and appreciating the proposal. For we may well repeat with the poet that *omne tulit punctum* who succeeds in harmonising a personal with a general interest.

Nor should the fact that a plan originating in the need of satisfying some special interests is presented as inspired by reasons satisfying a general interest, cause surprise or justify accusations of hypocrisy. Psychologists and sociologists now admit that instinct is at the basis of all human conduct, which we deceive ourselves into believing is purely rational, and among instincts the fundamental ones are those of selfpreservation and reproduction. The feelings and interests that spring from these, and which do not always rise from the depths of the subliminal mind to the conscious surface, are the propelling springs of human action; while reason afterwards justifies them by motives in keeping with the moral systems of the civilisation of the period and with the needs of a particular society, thus giving rise to behavior which is apparently rational but is in reality only rationalised (2).

This is a providential mechanism which allows of coordinating individual instincts — irrepressible manifestations of the needs of the species — with social ideals that are, after all, nothing else than the expression of a widely felt collective need. It can truly be said that they make it possible to fit individual needs into the needs of the community.

The effects that may arise from the application of Point IV are more open to discussion.

They will differ from one area to another as the effects will depend on whether depression is the result of a disequilibrium between the several factors of the

economy, or of the backward condition of an area in which those factors are balanced.

In the first case, the disequilibrium may be temporary, as was the case in many countries after the destructions caused by the late war. In such cases equilibrium should have been reestablished by the Marshall Plan, but for those countries for which that Plan has not fully attained its purpose, it is evident that the assistance contemplated by Point IV cannot but be helpful.

There are many other countries in which the disequilibrium is chronic, depending on population in excess of available resources. This gives rise to emigration which bleeds the national economy, for it has to meet the cost of the up-bringing of the new generations who, when they reach productive age, take elsewhere the fruits of their labor of which, under the most favourable conditions, they only remit a small part to their own country. Such is the case in almost all the countries of the Mediterranean Basin and of South-West Asia.

Undoubtedly investments which would allow of an economic development such as to give employment to the super-abundant population, would be of decisive importance for them and would make an important contribution to world economy as it would increase the purchasing power of the international market and would iron out causes of international friction; demographic pressure would thus be alleviated together with the dissatisfaction to which it gives rise as a result of the barriers many countries raise against emigration.

Therefore in the case of areas in a state of economic disequilibrium, the application of the Truman's Point IV would help to restore the balance.

Its effects in backward areas now in a state of economic equilibrium would be others. Such areas should offer the chief field for the application of the Truman plan. It is here a question of vast tropical and equatorial areas in several continents that should be aroused from their torpor and introduced into the circle of international civilisation and economy. They are — with few exceptions — areas that have for a long time past been brought under the rule of European peoples but that have not been populated by them because of climatic difficulties, areas they have been unwilling to open to immigrants from Middle and Far Eastern Asia who would have liked to go there. And now that their demographic expansion has so greatly decreased, the Western peoples would be less than ever able to populate them.

The barriers raised against Asian immigration have aroused among those populations dissatisfaction. Prof. R. Mukerjee of the University of Lucknow has voiced this in a book on *Migrant Asia* published by the Ita-

lian Committee for the study of population problems to which I have written a comprehensive preface (3).

Mukerjee points out that India, China, Japan, and Indonesia account for more than half of the human family, forcibly restricted to a very limited territory. It is wrong — Mukerjee says — to speak of the Yellow Peril. It is the White Peril that should be spoken of. The Whites are the cause of the crisis, because they prevent the expansion of the Asians who are economically more profitably because they consume less than the Westerners and are more adaptable to tropical climates. It is tyrannical on the part of the Westerners to prevent the immigration of the Asians into territories that they themselves are unable to develop adequately. The same reasons that justified the Westerners in occupying, in the name of progress, the lands held by primitive peoples who were found incapable of putting their natural resources to good use, justify the Asians in taking the place of the Westerners who have failed to fulfil their civilising mission.

It should be noted that Mukerjee is neither a communist nor an excited nationalist averse *a priori* to Western civilisation and to its ideology of international collaboration. He recognises the value of the work done by the Westerners in promoting the progress of the East, but he is of opinion that they have now fulfilled their mission and should make way for the Asians in those parts where the latter could do better than they.

Mukerjee has won himself a recognised position in present day international circles and has been entrusted with important duties by the U.N.O.

I must state that I do not fully share his views. In my preface to his book I have noted that larger *per capita* yield at the same level of consumption should not be the rule adopted in deciding whether one or other population is preferable. Account should also be taken of organising capacity, possessed by the Westerners in a higher degree than by the Asians.

If a given territory on which 10,000 Westerners live would provide a living for 50,000 Asians this would undoubtedly be an advantage *other conditions remaining equal*; but if those Westerners can so organise local production that, after meeting the needs of consumption, a surplus remains that the country can exchange with others, not only to its own advantage but also to that of the foreign countries, thus giving rise to a higher standard of living, an impartial observer cannot disregard this circumstance.

The point of view of the Asian is that of the consumers, and should certainly be taken into account; but

(1) Truman's Point IV is only the first and better known among the plans for the development of the depressed areas. It has been followed by the Colombo Plan, the Gray Report, the Rockefeller Report.

(2) See especially *Prime linee di Patologia Economica*, fourth edition, Giuffrè, Milan, 1935. The fifth edition, considerably enlarged, is under press by the Unione Tipografico-Editrice Torinese.

(3) RADHAKAMAL MUKERJEE, *Migrant Asia*, with an Introduction by CORRADO GINI on *The Problem of the International Distribution of Population and Raw Materials*, Comitato Italiano per lo Studio dei problemi della popolazione, Rome, 1936.

it should be tempered by that of the producers which is that of the Westerners.

Truman's Point IV has in view above all the producer's viewpoint; as its purpose is precisely that of raising the level of production.

And here it should be remembered that for some time past many are placing great hopes in the development of the tropical and equatorial countries.

It has been the control of cold — it is said — that has led to the progress of modern civilisation, by allowing the populations of the North European areas handicapped by the severity of the climate, to make their full contribution and opening to them the colonisation of the cold countries of America and Asia. Civilisation will make a further stride forward on the day — which now seems near — when technological progress will make it possible to control heat.

This comparison does not however seem to be fully justified.

Should technological progress in the field of air conditioning make it possible to control heat, as has been done in the case of cold, in the interior of dwellings, a like control in the open air, where fundamental activities, and first of all agricultural ones, must be carried on, seems much more problematic.

On the other hand, the physiological effects of heat on human energy differ from those of cold; the latter stimulates while the former depresses the manifestations of human activity.

European races seem above all unsuited to open air work in hot climates, so that the economic development of the now depressed tropical and equatorial areas will obviously be impossible on the scale desired unless there be a large increase in the numbers of the native populations or mass immigration of the Asian ones.

But — it may be asked — would not this be a happy solution, which would reconcile the European wish for production with the Asian of consumption?

Even if we agree that this would be advantageous we should not be blind to the direct danger that such a solution would present for the European races, and the indirect danger for world civilisation, so long as it is in their hands. There is already a numerical disparity between the populations of European origin and the others they themselves have introduced into the international community. The European races now represent less than half the population of the world, and the application of Truman's Point IV to tropical and equatorial countries, developing their population either by the natural increase of the natives or by the immigration from Eastern countries, would only accentuate the numerical inferiority of the European races and would make it impossible for them to

maintain the preminence they are now laboriously defending.

And here it is opportune to recall that, if Europeans are now in a difficult situation, this is due to the fact that they have followed in past centuries a similar policy — similar in its aims if diverse in its means — towards the stationary society of Asia.

India, China, Japan, Indochina, Indonesia were living, in past centuries when they first came into contact with the Western peoples, in a regime of commercial isolation and in static conditions from a demographic and an economic point of view. They afforded an example of the hypothesis contemplated by the Malthusian theory. The growth of population had reached the subsistence limit, *per capita* consumption was very low and demographic density very high.

The Western peoples, then possessed of great expansive power, both economically and demographically, did not suffer exclusion from those markets which were susceptible of becoming profitable outlets for their products, and in the name of economic progress they forcibly compelled those countries to open their frontiers to them.

The commercial currents thus started and the introduction of the hygiene of the West have resulted in the overthrow of the traditional equilibrium of the East. The subsistence limit has been raised, the death rate has been lowered, and those peoples have been stanted on the path towards a new demographic and economic level that has not yet been reached.

The Western populations have obtained from trade with Asia the economic results they hoped for, but little by little the growth of the Asian populations caused by them has reached such a point that they are pressing heavily on the peoples of the West. This pressure is all the more severe as the territories surrounding the Eastern peoples (Siberia, Australia, New Zealand, Afghanistan, Persia, Canada, etc.) are scantily peopled. Hence the Yellow Peril, against which the Westerners have set up the barriers of immigration restrictions, causing, as has been said, violent reactions. The Asian peoples do not deny — their spokesman, Mukerjee, indeed gives it explicit recognition — the credit due to the Westerners for bringing about the progress of the East, but they demand that these said Westerners should not try escape from the consequences to which their action has given rise.

The experience of the past should therefore make the advocates of Truman's Point IV cautious of the dangers to which its application may give rise.

It is certain that the Westerners cannot expect to dominate the world forever, and sooner or later they will have to make way for younger races, handing on

to them the torch of progress and the direction of the human lot.

A natural mechanism, illustrated by me on several occasions, tends indeed to assure the transmission of the civilisation of the older to the younger races, by enabling the latter to filter into the lower strata of the former, where they propagate and gradually rise to the higher strata, assimilating the culture and gradually transforming the racial composition and demographic structure of the nation (4).

Unfortunately, the Western peoples have interfered with this mechanism in two ways, on the one hand by accelerating the development of the less civilised peoples, on the other by preventing the infiltration of the latter into the territories they occupy or control. Thus today, when the time is not yet ripe for torch of civilisation to pass from the hands of the Westerners to that of the Easterners, the latter are crowding impatiently and threateningly at the gates of the territories controlled by Europe, claiming a succession that probably would mark an arrest if not a backward step in the march of human progress.

The application of Truman's Point IV to tropical and equatorial lands would only aggravate the situation, making the expansion of immature populations inevitable.

If any lesson can be drawn from all this, it is that nature should not be forced. This does not mean that man should remain inert in his dealings with her, but he should realise that he cannot drastically interfere with her mode of procedure without injuring himself. He may hope for success if he is satisfied with modifying her trend within certain limits, generally rather narrow ones, and he should also bear in mind the need of avoiding acting on one factor only or, still worse, of acting on several factors in a contradictory manner. All essential factors should be acted on harmoniously and in a coordinated manner.

And here we feel impelled to express some melancholy considerations on the intimate causes of the decadence of the bourgeoisie.

Its characteristic defects are unfortunately vulgarity, roughness and short sightedness.

(4) See especially *The Cyclical Rise and Fall of Populations*, in «Population», The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1930, pages 57-59 (Italian edition somewhat enlarged under the title *Nascita, Evoluzione e Morte delle Nazioni*, University of Rome, 1930, pages 48-49), but also *Il diverso accrescimento delle classi sociali e la concentrazione della ricchezza*, «Giornale degli Economisti», Rome, January 1909; *Fattori latenti delle guerre*, «Rivista Italiana di Sociologia», Rome, January-February 1915, reprinted in *Problemi sociologici della guerra*, Zanichelli, Bologna 1921; *Le leggi di evoluzione delle popolazioni*, «Economia», Trieste, December 1924; *Les mouvements de population*, Paris, «Revue d'Hygiène», 1927; *Le basi scientifiche della politica della popolazione*, University of Rome, 1931, pages 262-267.

These defects arise moreover from its origins. The bourgeoisie was formed to meet commercial needs and has preserved the mentality and the ethics of traders. It is characterised by the love of profit and the spirit of competition, anxious for quick returns, for which it is willing to sacrifice interests of longer date, that it is often incapable of foreseeing; indifferent if not contemptuous of all ideals, incapable of understanding that ideals are not the creatures of a poet's imagination, nor of fanciful minds out of touch with reality, but the farseeing results of the long experience of the nations. It is deaf to all appeals to solidarity and ready on the contrary to enter into relations with the other side if by so doing it can get the better of a competitor.

We are still too much influenced by admiration for the unprecedented progress achieved by the bourgeoisie during a century and a half of supremacy, and do not realise the importance of the liability side of the balance-sheet of its world dominion. But those who have come in contact with some exponents of Asian civilisation and with some genuine representatives of the ancient nobility realise the feeling of repulsion and disgust that these characteristics of the bourgeoisie arouse in the adepts of other regimes.

Apart from all moral considerations, there can be no doubt that the bourgeoisie has been preparing its own decadence with its own hands, hastening or aggravating or sometimes creating, so as to secure an immediate advantage, its own future difficulties.

The nobility had succeeded with great difficulty in checking the powerful onward drive of the East, standing up against the incursions of the Mongols and the Turks, but the bourgeoisie, to secure a transient trade expansion, has — as we have explained — revived and armed it.

The bourgeoisie had conquered at the cost of brilliant efforts political power, but the uncontrolled competition between its several parties has led it to admit into the fortress of the State, before giving them the education and training necessary for the exercise of political rights, ever larger masses of people, who have been easily captured by the very enemies of the bourgeoisie which is now compelled, if not to yield, at least to come to terms with them.

During the first world war the bourgeoisie had experienced the dangers that arise from uncontrolled economic relations which, under a system of free commercial exchanges unaccompanied by political guarantees, bound together in increasing measure the several nations, while anyone is free to interrupt at will the cooperation should it suit their immediate interest; but as soon as the hostilities were over, for considerations of immediate profit, it devoted all its energies to reviving, without any precautions, the former system.

Even today, when the need of positive international controls is at last recognised, this need is nevertheless subordinated to immediate economic interest which prevent these controls from working efficiently.

In order to find an outlet from a situation created by the war which was certainly very embarrassing, the bourgeois Governments have not hesitated, during the second world war to ally themselves with the declared enemies of their regime and — what is still less excusable — they have continued for the sake of trade profit to supply them with the means for making themselves powerful, even after it had become self-

evident that their subversive plans were of world-wide scope. Even today the papers notify from time to time the trade in arms carried on by the bourgeois countries with those with which they are virtually at war.

It is from among the bourgeois classes that many of the leaders of the parties who are their irreconcilable enemies have been and are recruited.

We may well ask whether now, by the ill-considered application of Truman's Point IV, our Western bourgeoisie, already in such grave danger, may not be digging its grave with its own hands.

## STATISTICAL APPENDIX

ITALIAN BUDGET SUMMARY - ASSESSMENTS AND OBLIGATIONS  
(milliards of lire)

Table A

Financial year beginning 1st July	Assessed revenue					Engaged expenditure					Surplus or deficit		
	Current revenue			Movement of capital	Total	Current Expenditure			Movement of capital	Total	Current revenue and expenditure	Movement of capital	Total
	Re-current	Non-re-current	Total			Re-current	Non-re-current	Total					
1938-39	27	0.9	28	3	31	23	17	40	2.8	43	— 12	+ 0.2	— 11.8
1945-46	125	3	128	92	220	160	349	509	44	553	— 381	+ 48	— 333
1946-47	346	6	352	335	687	318	614	932	303	1,235	— 580	+ 31	— 549
1947-48	674	154	828	200	1,028	615	932	1,547	262	1,813	— 719	— 66	— 785
1948-49	919	96	1,015	45	1,060	796	723	1,519	98	1,617	— 504	— 53	— 557
1949-50	1,081	368	1,449	344	1,793	892	829	1,771	213	1,984	— 322	+ 131	— 191
July 1950													
May 1951	1,145	298	1,443	224	1,667	942	694	1,636	269	1,905	— 193	— 45	— 238

Source: Conto riassuntivo del Tesoro.

CURRENT REVENUE, BY MAJOR SOURCES (a)

Table B

Sources	1938-39		1948-49		1949-50		1950-51 (b)		1951-52 (c)		Index numbers 1938-1939=1
	millions of lire	% of total	millions of lire	% of total	millions of lire	% of total	millions of lire	% of total	millions of lire	% of total	
I. Revenue from Taxation											
Direct taxes	6,504.7	27.2	210,115.9	20.8	326,616.0	22.6	236,521.6	18.4	261,960.0	18.0	40.2
Indirect taxes on transactions . .	6,042.5	21.8	357,276.1	35.2	387,615.7	26.7	380,542.4	29.8	444,904.0	30.6	73.6
Customs duties and Consumption taxes (d) .	6,380.3	23.2	201,298.5	19.8	250,431.6	17.3	231,730.0	18.0	298,970.0	20.5	46.8
Consumption taxes on State monopolized products . . .	3,580.0	13.0	178,281.2	17.6	211,828.1	14.6	206,560.0	16.0	224,380.0	15.5	62.6
Lotteries . . .	543.6	2.3	12,651.5	1.2	18,061.6	1.2	12,894.3	1.0	21,600.0	1.5	39.7
Sundry revenues .	2,885.2	10.5	35,392.6	3.5	45,869.6	3.2	46,910.5	3.7	86,091.9	5.9	29.8
II. Revenue from Lira-Fund .	—	—	13,754.4	1.3	196,699.9	13.6	155,758.6	12.1	102,000.0	7.0	—
III. Other revenue (e)	644.3	2.0	6,554.0	0.6	11,387.3	0.8	13,450.6	1.0	14,865.3	1.0	23.0
Total . . .	27,575.6	100	1,015,324.4	100	1,448,509.8	100	1,284,368.0	100.0	1,454,771.2	100.0	
Index numbers, 1938-39=1 . . . . .	1		39.7		56.6		50.2		56.8		

(a) Revenue assessed in the period, on the basis of the assessments at the end of each financial year; (b) Estimates at April 30, 1951; (c) Estimates; (d) Turnover tax (which accounts for about 60% of the group), taxation of succession, stamp duty, etc.; (e) Net income from the national estate and from autonomous public corporations (railways, postal services, etc.).

Source: Conto riassuntivo del Tesoro.

ITALIAN DOMESTIC PUBLIC DEBT  
(milliards of lire - Index Numbers, 1938=100)

Table C

End of period	Consolidated and others		Redeemable debt		Floating debt					Treasury notes	Total of domestic public debt	
	A-mount	I. N.	A-mount	I. N.	Treasury bills	Interest bearing current accounts	Advances by the Bank of Italy	Total			Amount	I. N.
								Amount	I. N.			
1938 - June	53	100	49	100	9	20	1	30	100	1.5	133.5	100
1947 - "	53	100	429	875	279	188	366	833	2,777	6.9	1,321.9	990
1948 - "	53	100	419	855	483	295	473	1,251	4,170	7.1	1,730.1	1,296
1949 - "	53	100	392	800	744	479	470	1,693	5,643	8.4	2,146.4	1,608
1950 - " (a)	53	100	586	1,196	719	628	490	1,837	6,123	9.0	2,486.0	1,862
1951 - January	53	100	579	1,182	834	716	471	2,021	6,737	9.0	2,662.0	1,994
February	53	100	579	1,182	836	717	471	2,024	6,747	9.0	2,665.0	1,996
March	53	100	579	1,182	839	724	471	2,034	6,780	9.0	2,675.0	2,038
April	53	100	579	1,182	829	721	471	2,021	6,737	9.0	2,662.0	1,994
May	53	100	579	1,182	839	746	471	2,056	6,853	9.0	2,697.0	2,020

(a) Rectified.

Source: Conto riassuntivo del Tesoro.

DEPOSITS AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS OF ITALIAN BANKS (a)  
(millions of lire)

Table D

End of period	Time and Demand Deposits			Current Accounts (b)			% of 4 to 1	Total		
	Amounts outstanding	Quarterly changes	Index number	Amounts outstanding	Quarterly changes	Index number		Amounts outstanding	Quarterly changes	Index number
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1947 - December	528,516	—	100	485,373	—	100	91.8	1,013,889	—	100
1948 - June	651,375	+ 49,575	123.0	609,763	+ 82,055	125.7	93.6	1,261,138	+ 131,630	124.3
December	805,497	+ 65,005	152.4	714,781	+ 50,161	147.4	88.7	1,520,278	+ 115,166	149.7
1949 - March	845,176	+ 39,679	160.0	774,422	+ 59,641	159.5	91.6	1,619,598	+ 99,320	159.1
June	860,859	+ 15,683	162.8	811,444	+ 37,022	167.2	94.2	1,672,303	+ 52,705	164.9
September	949,220	+ 88,361	179.6	856,561	+ 45,517	176.5	90.2	1,805,781	+ 133,878	178.1
December	1,015,937	+ 66,717	192.2	932,787	+ 76,226	192.1	91.8	1,948,724	+ 142,943	192.2
1950 - March	1,051,762	+ 35,825	209.1	947,449	+ 14,662	195.2	90.1	1,999,211	+ 50,487	197.2
June	1,059,031	+ 7,269	209.2	945,700	— 1,749	194.8	89.3	2,004,731	+ 5,520	197.7
September	1,112,499	+ 53,468	210.5	1,003,932	+ 58,232	206.8	90.2	2,116,431	+ 111,700	208.7
December	1,172,391	+ 59,892	221.8	1,062,515	+ 58,583	218.9	90.6	2,234,906	+ 118,475	220.4
1951 - March	1,179,784	+ 7,393	223.2	1,091,270	+ 28,755	224.8	92.4	2,271,054	+ 36,148	223.9
June	1,187,815	+ 8,031	224.7	1,090,487	— 783	224.6	91.8	2,278,302	+ 7,248	224.7

(a) The data refer to 365 banks (commercial and savings banks) which hold about 99 % of the total deposits collected by all Italian banks. (b) Interbank current accounts are excluded.

Source: Bollettino of the Bank of Italy.

DEPOSITS, CURRENT ACCOUNTS AND ASSETS OF ITALIAN BANKS (a)  
(millions of lire)

Table E

Items	New Series (b)						
	31.12.48	31.12.49	31.3.50	30.6.50	30.9.50	31.12.50	31.3.51
Amounts outstanding							
Deposits and current accounts . . .	1,520,278	1,948,720	1,999,211	2,004,731	2,116,431	2,234,906	2,271,054
Cash and sums available at sight . .	169,048	228,140	186,540	182,352	184,047	221,621	178,859
Fixed deposits with the Treasury and other Institutions . . . . .	177,748	265,898	309,131	263,729	276,961	280,417	275,475
Government Securities (c) . . . . .	414,200	427,761	450,906	518,405	541,881	545,755	576,213
Credits to clients (d) . . . . .	1,129,196	1,473,679	1,469,763	1,512,983	1,614,478	1,772,344	1,824,318
Index Numbers: 31-12-1948=100							
Deposits and current accounts . . .	100	128.2	131.5	131.9	139.2	147.0	149.4
Cash and sums available at sight . .	100	134.9	110.3	107.9	108.8	131.0	105.8
Fixed deposits with the Treasury and other Institutions . . . . .	100	149.4	173.9	148.4	155.6	157.7	155.0
Government Securities (c) . . . . .	100	103.2	108.9	125.2	130.9	131.7	139.1
Credits to clients (d) . . . . .	100	130.5	130.1	134.0	142.9	156.9	161.6
% of deposits and current a/cs							
Deposits and current accounts . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash and sums available at sight . .	11.1	11.7	9.3	9.1	8.7	9.9	7.9
Fixed deposits with the Treasury and other Institutions . . . . .	11.7	13.6	15.5	13.2	13.1	12.5	12.1
Government Securities (c) . . . . .	27.2	21.9	22.6	25.9	25.6	24.4	25.4
Credits to clients (d) . . . . .	74.2	75.6	73.5	75.5	76.3	79.3	80.3

(a) The data refer to 365 banks (commercial and savings banks) which hold about 99% of the total deposits collected by all Italian banks.

(b) The Bank of Italy has revised the quarterly series on banking assets, beginning from December 1948. For back figures (old series) see, *Recent Banking Developments in Italy*, this Review, No. 11, October-December 1949, pp. 230-231.

(c) Treasury bills and other Government securities. Nominal value.

(d) Includes: bills on hand (portafoglio), contango (riporti), advances (anticipazioni), current accounts (conti correnti), loans recoverable on salaries (prestiti su pegno e contro cessione stipendio), loans (mutui), current accounts with sections for special credits (conti correnti con le sezioni speciali), credits abroad (impieghi all'estero), non-Government securities (titoli non di Stato).

Source: Bollettino of the Bank of Italy.

ADVANCES OF THE BANKING SYSTEM AND MEDIUM AND LONG-TERM CREDIT INSTITUTES  
(amounts outstanding — end of period data)

Table F

Categories of credit institutes	1938		1949		1950			
	millions of lire	%	milliards of lire	%	milliards of lire	%	Index numbers	
							1938=1	1949=100
Banking system (a) . . . . .	35,027	66.1	1,378.2	75.6	1,670.7	73.9	47.7	121.2
Institutes for industrial credit (b) . . . . .	8,779	16.3	274.6	15.0	393.9	17.4	44.9	143.4
Institutes for mortgage real-estate credit . . . . .	6,091	11.3	28.3	1.6	54.7	2.4	9.0	193.3
Institutes for agrarian credit:								
— Commodity pools . . . . .	2,113	3.9	129.7	7.1	123.4	5.5	58.4	95.1
— Land improvement credit . . . . .	1,260	2.4	12.8	0.7	18.9	0.8	15.0	147.7
Total . . . . .	53,779	100	1,823.6	100	2,261.6	100	42.0	124.0

(a) Includes commercial and savings banks. The figures for « credits to clients » given for the banking system in this Table differ from the data reported on Table E owing to a different recording system (see on this matter, this Review No. 8, January-March 1949, *Explanatory Notes*, pag. 70).

(b) Includes the Institutes recorded in the Table H.

Source: Report of the Governor of the Bank of Italy for 1950.

ADVANCES OF THE BANKING SYSTEM, BY BUSINESS BRANCHES (a)  
(amounts outstanding)

Table G

Business branches	December 31, 1938		December 31, 1949		December 31, 1950			
	millions of lire	% of total	millions of lire	% of total	millions of lire	% of total	Index numbers	
							1938=1	1949=100
1. Personal (professional consumer, etc.) . . . . .	4,139	11.81	95,200	6.90	120,632	7.20	29.14	126.71
2. Public Institutions (Institutions for specialized etc. activities excluded) . . . . .	5,163	14.74	59,400	4.30	66,465	3.95	12.87	111.89
3. Banks, exchanges, fin. and insurance Cos. . . . .	3,398	9.70	66,400	4.80	83,520	5	24.57	125.78
4. Transport and communications . . . . .	547	1.55	31,500	2.30	39,475	2.35	68.77	125.31
5. Electric Power, gas, water . . . . .	319	0.91	7,000	0.50	11,657	0.70	36.54	166.52
6. Hotels, entertainments . . . . .	286	0.81	14,700	1.05	19,347	1.15	67.64	131.61
7. Building and real estate, public works land-reclamation . . . . .	4,211	12.02	85,400	6.20	116,783	7	27.73	136.74
8. Agriculture and agricultural equipment and supply trades . . . . .	2,942	8.39	111,200	8.05	122,077	7.30	41.49	109.78
9. Cereals, foodstuffs, drink . . . . .	4,315	12.40	328,400	23.80	368,625	22.05	85.42	112.24
10. Wood and related products . . . . .	510	1.45	34,600	2.50	42,014	2.50	82.38	121.42
11. Non-metallic mineral ores . . . . .	909	2.59	65,400	4.75	76,407	4.55	84.05	116.83
12. Steel, metal and engineering products . . . . .	3,184	9.09	143,300	10.40	176,074	10.55	55.29	122.87
13. Chemical products . . . . .	588	1.67	43,100	3.10	53,430	3.20	90.86	123.96
14. Paper and printing . . . . .	351	1.00	17,500	1.25	21,622	1.30	61.60	123.55
15. Hides and skins . . . . .	576	1.64	36,400	2.65	44,139	2.65	76.63	121.26
16. Textile products and clothing . . . . .	2,238	6.38	152,400	11.05	204,902	12.25	91.55	134.45
17. Other trades and industries . . . . .	172	0.49	20,600	1.50	26,108	1.55	151.79	126.73
18. Retail trade and miscellaneous services . . . . .	1,179	3.36	65,700	4.75	77,446	4.65	65.68	117.87
Total . . . . .	35,027	100	1,378,200	100	1,670,723	100	47.69	121.22
Index numbers: 1938=1 . . . . .								

(a) Commercial and savings banks.

Source: Bollettino of the Bank of Italy.

MEDIUM AND LONG TERM INDUSTRIAL CREDIT, BY SOURCE OF LOANS  
(amounts outstanding)

Table H

Institutes	December 31, 1938		December 31, 1949		December 31, 1950			
	millions of lire	% of total	milliards of lire	% of total	milliards of lire	% of total	Index numbers	
							1938=1	1949=100
Istituto Mobiliare Italiano (Institute for medium and long term industrial credit)	1,192	13.58	51.4	18.72	78.8	20.00	66.1	153.00
Consorzio per sovvenzioni su valori industriali (Consortium for loans on industrial values)	1,729	19.69	19.8	7.21	18.5	4.70	10.70	93.40
Consorzio di credito per le opere pubbliche (Credit Consortium for public works)	4,994	56.89	16.0	5.83	20.1	5.10	4.02	125.60
Istituto di credito per le imprese di pubblica utilità (Public Utility Credit Institute)	784	8.93	38.1	13.87	44.0	11.19	58.81	115.48
Banca di credito finanziario (Mediobanca) (Bank for Financial Credit)	—	—	7.0	2.55	12.2	3.10	—	174.28
Ente Finanziamenti Industriali (Institute for industrial financing)	—	—	—	—	1.1	0.28	—	—
Special Sections of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro:								
— Section for hotel and tourist credit	—	—	0.4	0.15	1.0	0.26	—	250
— Section for credit to minor industries	—	—	1.8	0.65	2.1	0.53	—	116.60
— Section for co-operative credit	—	—	0.8	0.30	1.0	0.25	—	125
— Section for cinema credit	42	0.48	2.0	0.73	3.5	0.88	83.3	175
Banco di Napoli:								
— Section for industrial credit	—	—	7.9	2.87	13.6	3.45	—	172.10
Istituto per lo sviluppo economico del Mezzogiorno (Institute for the economic development of Southern Italy)	—	—	1.5	0.55	3.4	0.86	—	226.60
Banco di Sicilia:								
— Section for industrial credit	—	—	4.3	1.56	6.1	1.55	—	141.80
— Section for mineral credit	38	0.43	4.3	1.56	3.3	0.84	86.8	76.75
Cassa per il credito all'artigianato (Institute for credit to handicraft)	—	—	0.8	0.30	1.3	0.33	—	162.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,779</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>156.5</b>	<b>56.85</b>	<b>210.0</b>	<b>53.32</b>	<b>23.92</b>	<b>134.18</b>
<i>Industrial Financing with Funds Supplied by the Treasury:</i>								
— Italian Government Loans under the Act No. 449 of May 8, 1946 (a)	—	—	11.7	4.27	10.9	2.76	—	93.15
— Fondo Industrie Meccaniche (Engineering Industry Fund) (b)	—	—	43.6	15.88	46.7	11.86	—	107.10
— Grants to the ship-building industry under the Act. No. 75 of March 3, 1949	—	—	—	—	0.2	0.05	—	—
— Import Financing from the Sterling Area (c)	—	—	3.0	1.09	8.6	2.19	—	286.65
<i>Financing of iron industry with funds withdrawn from the Lira-Fund (d)</i>	—	—	—	—	12.9	3.27	—	—
E.R.P. Loans	—	—	6.3	2.29	50.9	12.92	—	807.93
Export-Import Bank Credit (e)	—	—	53.9	19.62	53.7	13.63	—	99.60
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,779</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>274.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>393.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44.86</b>	<b>125.23</b>
Index numbers, 1938=1	1							

(a) In May 8, 1946 an appropriation was authorized for making advances to industrial enterprises in an amount of 3 milliard lire, subsequently raised to 13, to be granted through the *Istituto Mobiliare Italiano*.

(b) On September 8, 1947 (D.L. No. 889) the Italian Government decided to appropriate 55 milliard lire for financing the Italian engineering industry. (See on this matter *Premises and Tasks of the Special Fund for financing the Italian Engineering Industry*, by R. Tremelloni, this Review, No. 3, October 1947, pag. 169 ff.).

(c) In April 18, 1950 (Act No. 258) the Treasury was authorized to withdraw from the *Ufficio Italiano dei Cambi* (Italian Exchange Office) the sum of 50 million pounds sterling, in order to finance the imports of plants and equipments from the sterling area, on the part of Italian industrial companies.

(d) In July 28, 1950 a withdrawal from the lira-fund was authorized, of 14.2 milliard lire, for financing the Italian Iron Industry.

(e) As is known, in 1947 the Export-Import Bank granted to Italian industry a credit of about 100 millions dollars.

Source: Report of the Governor of the Bank of Italy for 1950.

NEW ISSUES OF INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES  
(millions of lire)

Table I

Period	Stock Companies				Debentures of Institutes for medium and long-term credit		Total	
	Share		Debentures		Current lire	1938 lire (a)	Current lire	1938 lire (a)
	Current lire	1938 lire (a)	Current lire	1938 lire (a)				
1938	1,697	1,697	32	32	348	348	2,077	2,077
1939	2,072	1,987	14	13	470	451	2,556	2,451
1940	1,880	1,545	10	8	201	165	2,091	1,718
1941	1,961	1,444	23	17	814	599	2,798	2,060
1942	1,699	1,115	72	47	1,249	820	3,020	1,982
1943	1,529	669	98	43	511	224	2,138	936
1944	575	67	—	—	340	40	235	27
1945	498	24	341	17	2,484	121	3,323	162
1946	9,493	329	595	21	12,059	418	22,147	768
1947	62,146	1,205	2,176	42	14,728	286	79,050	1,533
1948	86,104	1,582	24,358	448	36,614	673	147,076	2,702
1949	89,580	1,733	107,587	2,081	46,926	908	244,093	4,722
1950	65,520	1,336	32,678	666	47,885	976	146,083	2,978
1950 - I half-year	29,631	604	17,216	351	25,198	514	72,045	1,469
» - II » »	35,889	732	15,462	315	22,687	462	74,038	1,509

(a) The conversion of current lire in 1938 lire has been made on the basis of wholesale price index as calculated by the Central Institute of Statistics.

Source: Report of the Governor of the Bank of Italy for 1950.

Table L

FUNDS RAISED IN THE CREDIT AND CAPITAL MARKET IN 1950, BY SOURCES AND ECONOMIC BRANCHES  
(annual increases - in milliards of lire)

Branches of economic activity	Banking system loans (a)	Loans of institutes for industrial credit	Loans of institutes for agrarian and real-estate credit	Shares	Debentures	Total	%
1. Personal (professional, consumer, etc.)	25.4	—	—	—	—	25.4	4.7
2. Public Institutions (Institutions for specialized etc. activities excluded)	7.1	—	—	—	—	7.1	1.3
3. Banks, exchanges, fin. and ins. Cos.	17.1	0.1	—	10.9	1.5	29.6	5.5
4. Transport and communications	8.0	22.6	—	6.3	5.1	42.0	7.9
5. Electric power, gas, water	4.7	16.7	—	17.1	1.9	40.4	7.6
6. Hotels, entertainments	4.7	2.6	—	0.7	—	8.0	1.5
7. Building and real estate, public works, land-reclamation	31.4	4.1	29.6	0.6	1.4	67.1	12.5
8. Agriculture and agricultural equipment and supply trades	10.9	—	9.7	—	—	20.6	3.9
9. Cereals, foodstuffs, drink	40.2	2.8	13.3	1.1	0.5	31.3	5.9
10. Wood and related products	7.4	0.5	—	0.1	0.1	8.1	1.5
11. Non-metallic mineral ores	11.0	1.8	—	1.4	7.7	21.9	4.1
12. Steel, metal and engineering products	32.8	49.1	—	15.2	11.2	108.3	20.0
13. Chemical products	10.3	7.4	—	5.5	0.6	23.8	4.4
14. Paper and printing	4.1	3.5	—	0.4	—	8.0	1.5
15. Hides and skins	7.7	—	—	0.2	—	7.9	1.5
16. Textile products and clothing	52.5	5.4	—	3.8	0.5	62.2	11.6
17. Other trades and industries	5.5	2.1	—	0.8	2.2	10.6	2.0
18. Retail trade and miscellaneous services	11.7	0.6	—	1.4	—	13.7	2.6
<b>Total 1950</b>	<b>292.5</b>	<b>119.3</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>32.7</b>	<b>536.0</b>	
%	<b>54.57</b>	<b>22.26</b>	<b>4.85</b>	<b>12.22</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Total 1949</b>	<b>323.2</b>	<b>91.2</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>641.6</b>	
%	<b>50.37</b>	<b>14.21</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>13.97</b>	<b>16.77</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Total 1948</b>	<b>321.6</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>533.4</b>	
%	<b>60.29</b>	<b>17.19</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>16.15</b>	<b>4.57</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
<b>Total 1938 (million lire)</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1,697</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5,235</b>	
%	<b>41.87</b>	<b>18.61</b>	<b>6.49</b>	<b>32.42</b>	<b>6.11</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

(a) Commercial and savings banks.

Source: Report of the Governor of the Bank of Italy for 1950.



NOTE CIRCULATION, PRICES, WAGES AND SHARE QUOTATIONS IN ITALY  
(Indexes, 1938=100) **Table M**

Year or month	Note Circulation (a)		Wholesale prices (c)		Cost of Living (c)	Wage rates in industry (c)	Share quotations (b)	Fine gold	
	Amount (b) (milliards of lire)	Index	All commodities	Foodstuffs				Price of one gram (lire) (d)	Index
1945 December	389.8	1,732	..	..	2,764	..	517	823	3,165
1947 December	795.0	3,537	5,526	6,196	4,929	5,105	1,206	827	3,180
1948 December	970.9	4,316	5,696	5,969	4,917	5,415	1,416.9	995	3,827
1949 June	905.4	4,024	5,219	5,416	4,990	5,426	1,526.3	1,035	3,981
December	1,058.2	4,700	4,747	4,954	4,753	5,791	1,511.3	957	3,680
1950 June	994.2	4,419	4,671	5,069	4,823	5,811	1,428.8	775	2,981
December	1,176.4	5,228	5,424	5,567	5,009	5,962	1,589.1	919	3,535
1951 January	1,099.9	4,888	5,671	5,668	5,080	5,965	1,617.8	1,041	4,004
February	1,087.4	4,833	5,760	5,607	5,171	5,970	1,688.4	997	3,835
March	1,101.7	4,896	5,746	5,539	5,199	5,972	1,727.8	932	3,585
April	1,086.4	4,828	5,697	5,522	5,317	6,165	1,629.2	918	3,531
May	1,079.6	4,798	5,680	5,573	5,323	6,165	1,639.9	897	3,450
June	1,100.3	4,890	5,598	5,458	5,394	6,329	1,618.3	868	3,338

(a) End of year or month. Includes: Bank of Italy notes, Treasury notes, and A-M-lire; (b) *Bollettino* of the Bank of Italy; (c) *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica* issued by the Central Institute of Statistics; (d) Business Statistics Centre of Florence.

PRICES AND YIELDS OF ITALIAN SECURITIES BY MAIN CATEGORIES  
(annual or monthly averages) **Table N**

Year or month	Government Securities								Share Securities	
	Bonds				Treasury Bills		Average			
	Consolidated		Redeemable		Price (index number '38=100)	Yield (per cent per annum)	Price (index number '38=100)	Yield (per cent per annum)	Price (index number '38=100)	Yield (per cent per annum)
1938	100.0	5.40	100.0	5.37	100.0	5.07	100.0	5.33	100	5.17
1946	105.3	5.13	112.1	4.78	91.3	5.55	98.2	5.43	781.7	0.45
1947	94.4	5.72	98.1	5.59	73.7	6.88	86.5	6.16	2,235.8	0.64
1948	99.4	5.43	85.8	6.60	89.2	5.93	87.6	6.22	1,319.5	2.31
1949	105.9	5.10	96.1	5.89	94.6	5.59	96.0	5.68	1,517.7	3.97
1950 June	104.9	5.15	95.0	5.96	92.0	5.75	94.5	5.77	1,428.8	5.88
December	106.1	5.09	91.3	6.20	86.9	6.09	90.2	6.04	5,598.1	5.50
1951 January	104.2	5.18	89.3	6.34	85.7	6.17	88.8	6.14	1,617.8	5.43
February	103.3	5.23	88.4	6.40	85.5	6.19	88.2	6.18	1,688.4	5.46
March	102.5	5.27	87.6	6.46	85.9	6.16	88.0	6.19	1,727.8	6.16
April	101.3	5.33	86.8	6.52	85.6	6.18	87.6	6.22	1,629.2	6.66
May	101.1	5.34	86.5	6.54	86.2	6.14	87.6	6.22	1,639.9	6.79
June	101.5	5.32	87.3	6.48	87.1	6.07	88.6	6.15	1,618.3	7.12

Source: *Bollettino* of the Bank of Italy.

WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES  
(Indexes, 1938=100) **Table O**

Period	All Commodities	Foodstuffs		Textiles	Hides, Skins and Footwear	Raw materials, metal and engineering products	Fuels and lubricants	Chemical raw materials and products	Paper goods	Lumber	Bricks, Lime and Cement	Glass
		Vegetable	Animal									
1947 June	5,329	4,185	9,085	6,988	6,796	5,066	3,592	5,565	9,105	7,741	6,060	4,608
December	5,526	4,393	8,035	6,404	4,953	6,296	4,063	5,815	7,894	6,546	6,309	4,608
1948 June	5,142	4,177	7,085	6,172	4,557	5,851	4,342	5,810	5,560	5,893	6,174	4,889
December	5,696	5,278	7,678	5,996	5,316	5,712	4,432	5,814	5,164	5,571	5,988	4,889
1949 June	5,215	4,967	6,469	6,004	4,412	5,373	3,919	5,659	4,650	5,660	6,082	4,889
December	4,747	4,493	6,054	5,644	4,112	5,165	3,878	5,314	4,502	5,664	6,239	4,957
1950 June	4,671	4,754	5,780	5,539	3,580	4,695	3,631	5,183	4,320	5,648	6,048	4,928
December	5,424	4,892	7,254	7,343	5,503	6,285	4,106	5,497	6,497	5,807	6,071	4,928
1951 January	5,652	4,979	7,392	7,941	6,190	6,355	4,327	5,858	7,299	6,029	6,100	4,928
February	5,738	5,015	7,046	8,141	6,333	6,645	4,509	6,076	8,408	6,479	6,231	4,928
March	5,724	4,952	6,968	8,279	6,127	6,636	4,727	6,206	8,829	6,879	6,277	4,886
April	5,697	4,980	6,819	8,279	5,659	6,689	4,735	6,219	8,796	7,000	6,373	4,886
May	5,680	4,982	7,012	8,146	4,950	6,696	4,722	6,296	8,693	7,042	6,517	4,886
June	5,556	..	..	7,842	4,619	6,712	4,745	6,132	7,086	8,610	6,180	4,886

Source: *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*.

WAGES AND SALARIES IN ITALY  
(gross retributions - inclusive of family allowances)  
(Indexes, 1938=100) **Table P**

Categories	1948 Dec.	1949 Dec. (d)	1950 Dec.	1951				
				Feb.	March	April	May	June
<i>Industry:</i>								
Specialized workers	4,497	4,590	5,239	5,250	5,252	5,436	5,436	..
Skilled workers	5,187	5,252	5,786	5,792	5,795	5,983	5,983	..
Ordinary workers and semi-skilled labourers	5,618	5,662	6,113	6,121	6,123	6,323	6,323	..
Labourers	6,134	6,163	6,536	6,539	6,540	6,742	6,742	..
<i>General index of Industry</i>	5,415	5,471	5,962	5,970	5,972	6,165	6,165	6,329
<i>Land Transport</i>	5,299	5,679	5,811	5,814	5,814	5,989	5,989	6,218
<i>Government Civil Employees:</i>								
Group A (a)	..	..	3,373	3,373	3,373	3,373	3,373	..
Group B (b)	..	..	3,424	3,424	3,424	3,424	3,424	..
Group C (c)	..	..	4,223	4,223	4,223	4,223	4,223	..
Subordinate staff	4,679	4,679	4,928	4,928	4,928	4,928	4,928	..
<i>General Index of Government Civil Employees</i>	3,533	3,533	3,936	3,936	3,936	3,936	3,936	3,936

(a) Administrative grade; (b) Executive grade; (c) Clerical grade; (d) The net remunerations have been reduced since April 1, 1949 as a consequence of the special deduction made for financing the « Fanfani Plan » for housing reconstruction (Act No. 43 of 28-2-1949).

Source: *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*.

NATIONAL INDEX OF LIVING COST  
(Indexes, 1938=100) **Table Q**

Year or month	All Items	Foodstuffs	Clothing	Heating and lighting	Housing	Miscellaneous
1947 - December	4,929	6,196	6,866	2,393	269	4,359
1948 - December	4,917	6,149	5,810	3,069	399	4,387
1949 - December	4,753	5,719	5,845	3,464	574	4,502
1950 - March	4,682	5,658	5,650	3,429	595	4,586
June	4,823	5,888	5,544	3,418	595	4,585
September	5,007	6,090	5,693	3,495	869	4,641
December	5,009	6,014	6,252	3,602	897	4,739
1951 - January	5,080	6,075	6,710	3,635	897	4,805
February	5,171	6,082	6,964	3,665	1,227	5,031
March	5,199	6,105	7,065	3,665	1,258	5,070
April	5,317	6,280	7,129	3,673	1,267	5,092
May	5,323	6,297	7,144	3,671	1,265	5,097
June	5,394	6,412	7,108	3,687	1,265	5,108

Source: *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*.

ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEXES (a)  
(unadjusted - monthly averages, 1938=100) **Table R**

Year or Month	General Index	Mining	Manufactures									Electric Power	
			Total	Food	Textiles	Lumber	Paper	Metal-lurgy	Engineering	Non-metallic ores	Chemicals		Rubber
1949 - Average	105	90	101	111	96	58	91	85	115	96	105	115	136
1950 - Average	119	101	114	134	103	59	106	105	123	119	121	132	160
1950 - March	121	105	118	135	113	64	109	98	132	125	115	143	148
June	118	93	112	118	95	62	103	111	127	130	119	124	172
September	125	102	120	135	112	61	111	116	130	116	121	146	165
December	129	100	125	171	110	55	110	106	122	119	144	134	164
1951 - January	131	112	126	145	118	55	117	110	134	113	146	160	172
February	129	109	125	141	120	54	115	108	127	111	144	159	164
March	140	108	135	141	122	62	124	128	138	130	163	171	183
April	137	109	132	133	117	63	117	136	133	130	162	164	180
May	141	111	135	137	113	62	118	151	136	135	171	169	196
June	137	115	131	133	108	65	112	144	134	131	164	158	193

(a) On the problem of index numbers on Italian industrial production, see this Review, No. 16, January-March 1951: E. D'ELIA, *A Note on the Index Numbers of Italian Industrial Production*, pag. 34; *National Income, Consumption and Investments in Italy*, pag. 3.

Source: *Bollettino Mensile di Statistica*.

ITALY'S ECONOMIC BUDGET: 1949 AND 1950

Table S

Sources of the income	1949		1950		Uses of the income	1949		1950	
	milliards of lire	%	milliards of lire	%		milliards of lire	%	milliards of lire	%
Agriculture, fishing & forests . . . . .	1,950	26.17	2,000	24.91	Consumption:	5,798	77.79	6,999	75.97
Industry . . . . .	2,175	29.18	2,439	30.38					
Transports and services . . . . .	1,519	20.38	1,643	20.47	— durable goods . . . . .				
Net product of Public Administration . . . . .	451	6.05	467	5.82	Total . . . . .	5,973	80.14	6,378	79.45
Duplications . . . . .	— 160	— 2.15	— 199	— 2.48	Gross investments . . . . .	1,480	19.86	1,650	20.55
Net national product at factor cost . . . . .	5,935	79.63	6,350	79.10		7,453	100.00	8,028	100.00
Income from abroad and grants . . . . .	166	2.23	216	2.69					
Indirect taxes . . . . .	792	10.63	902	11.24					
Net national income at market prices . . . . .	6,893	92.49	7,468	93.03					
Depreciation and maintenance . . . . .	560	7.51	560	6.97					
Gross national income . . . . .	7,453	100.00	8,028	100.00					

Source: Report of the Governor of the Bank of Italy for 1950.

ITALY'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1950 AND 1951  
(milliards of lire)

Table T

Period	1950				1951			
	Imports	Exports	Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	% of exports to imports	Imports	Exports	Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	% of exports to imports
January . . . . .	75.6	52.9	— 22.7	69.9	96.6	75.5	— 21.1	78.1
February . . . . .	73.3	49.3	— 24.0	67.2	94.0	71.5	— 22.5	76.0
March . . . . .	83.1	60.8	— 22.3	73.1	100.3	82.5	— 17.8	82.2
April . . . . .	66.1	53.8	— 12.3	81.3	115.7	79.8	— 35.9	68.9
May . . . . .	73.4	58.9	— 14.5	80.2	122.4	81.9	— 40.5	66.9
June . . . . .	77.4	57.7	— 19.7	74.5	123.4	86.2	— 37.2	69.9
January-June: Total . . . . .	448.9	333.4	— 115.5	74.2	652.4	477.4	— 175.0	73.2

Source: Bollettino mensile di Statistica.

EXCHANGE RATES IN ITALY  
(Italian lire for one unit of foreign currencies)

Table U

Annual or monthly averages	Italcambi buying rate			Clearing exchange rates							
	U. S. dollar	Pound sterling	Swiss franc	Swiss franc	French franc	Belgian franc	Swedish crown	Norwegian crown	Danish crown	Dutch florin	German mark
1950 - annual average . . . . .	624.78	1,749.39	144.19	144.14	1.80	12.71	120.63	87.38	90.46	164.41	148.77
1950 - March . . . . .	624.81	1,749.49	145.19	144.39	1.81	12.71	120.62	87.38	—	—	—
June . . . . .	624.79	1,749.43	144.22	144.39	1.81	12.71	120.62	87.38	—	164.41	—
September . . . . .	624.80	1,749.45	143.27	144.39	1.81	12.71	120.62	87.38	—	164.41	—
December . . . . .	624.83	1,749.52	142.90	142.90	1.785	12.71	120.78	87.38	90.46	164.41	148.77
1951 - January . . . . .	624.83	1,749.53	—	142.90	1.785	12.71	120.78	87.48	90.46	164.41	148.77
February . . . . .	624.85	1,749.58	—	142.90	1.785	12.71	120.78	87.48	90.46	164.41	148.77
March . . . . .	624.85	1,749.58	—	142.90	1.785	12.71	120.78	87.48	90.46	164.41	148.77
April . . . . .	624.86	1,749.61	—	142.90	1.785	12.50	120.78	87.48	90.46	164.41	148.77
May . . . . .	624.87	1,749.63	—	142.90	1.785	12.50	120.78	87.48	90.46	164.41	148.77
June . . . . .	624.88	1,749.67	—	142.90	1.785	12.50	120.78	87.48	90.46	164.41	148.77

Source: Bollettino of the Bank of Italy.