

**Union of South Africa.**—Import restrictions adopted in the Union of South Africa on Sept. 15, 1941, subjected imports from non-sterling countries to licence control and listed goods under some 40 of the 335 items of the tariff as not eligible for licence. These restrictions were extended on May 7, 1942, by enlargement of the non-eligible list to 66 items and by limiting essentiality certificates necessary to obtain shipping space to goods bearing priority from 1 to 8 in ratings which ran up to 17. About 200 articles were specified as essential for general sale and, as regards imports from Canada or the United States, it was stated licences would be confined to these. During 1942, acquisition and use of many basic materials and essential articles were brought under supervision of various controllers. Most existing economic controls were superseded on Feb. 1, 1943, by a National Council of Supplies whose functions are to advise on production, supply, import, export and priority in which goods were to be shipped to the Union.

**India.**—The character of India's import trade was much affected by the spread of licensing control, first applied by a regulatory measure of May 20, 1940. Non-sterling exchange is released for payment of purchases only when import permits are available. The Import Trade Controller at Bombay on June 22, 1942, cancelled various licences for importation from the United States, Canada and Newfoundland unless they were revalidated by the licensing authorities. It was announced that licences would be issued or renewed only in cases where imports were essential, either for direct war purposes or to maintain the civil population. For the guidance of traders, numerous articles were designated as being considered non-essential except under special circumstances.

**Southern and Northern Rhodesia.**—Restrictions in Southern Rhodesia were introduced against non-Empire trade early in 1941 and, on Jan. 1, 1942, imports from all sources became subject to import licence. All goods entering Northern Rhodesia were made subject to import licence on May 3, 1941. Many were allowed from the sterling area under Open General Licence, and some from all countries, but since Oct. 24, 1941, except for about a dozen items, imports from Canada required individual licences.

**Colonial Empire.**—Import trade of nearly all Crown Colonies has been under licence control since the early days of the War. Prevailing policy has been to confine imports to vital requirements. In several instances the Colonies have issued schedules of goods regarded as unnecessary imports. Instructions of June 5, 1941, from London to Colonial administrations emphasized the need for strict exclusion of goods not of an essential nature. A West Indian Conference held in August, 1941, resulted in introducing stricter import regulations in that area. At another conference in May, 1942, British West Indian authorities met British, Canadian and United States shipping and supply officers to discuss the problem of obtaining supplies of essential goods. A system of commodity priorities in shipping space was developed and enforced through the medium of the British Colonies Supply Mission at Washington. In most West Indian Colonies, government bulk purchasing, as already applied to semi-manufactured iron and steel, was extended to machine tools, non-ferrous metals, rubber products, lubricants, drugs and chemicals.

#### THE UNITED STATES

A General Import Control Order (M-63) of Dec. 28, 1941, in the United States was extended on July 2, 1942, so that only a Government agency was allowed to import certain specified materials without authority of the Director of Industry Operations. Lists I and II enumerated many previously controlled strategic