the great depression of the early 1930's, when the commercial economy came largely to a standstill with the closing of most trade stores and the lapsing of much of the plantation activity. Judged by the commercial history of the last three decades, the level of "normalcy" in terms of world market demand and price for the local products is below the present level. A considerable recession may therefore be expected, and it would possibly affect not only the trade position, but also the public revenues and political temper of the Territory.

9. The trends here referred to can be seen by sampling the statistics of external trade and commerce at five year periods, and in the latest year:—

	Year.			Value of Exports.	Value of Imports.	Total Trade.
1919 1924 1929 1934 1939 1944 1946				$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 532,500 \\ 361,418 \\ 293,938 \\ 128,117 \\ 220,409 \\ 391,317 \\ 719,050 \\ \end{array}$	£ 291,368 274,803 288,849 92,784 194,736 460,764 478,695	£ 823,868 636,221 582,787 220,901 415,145 852,081 1,197,745

For 1946 the exports were as follows:-

3	Product		Quantity.		Value.	
Copra Desiccated cocc Cocoa-beans Bananas Dried bananas Rubber Others	• •			13,795 tons 568 tons 1,885 tons 172,823 cases 46 tons 80 tons		£ 340,669 50,462 207,109 86,421 10,118 17,827 6,444

The principal imports are foodstuffs such as flour, biscuits, and sugar, together with drapery and apparel, petroleum products, and hardware.

10. The trade relations of the Territory are diversified internationally. Copra and cocoa-beans are sold in European and American markets for the most part, as New Zealand is not in a position to absorb them in large quantities. Similarly manufactured imports come from the industrialized areas of Europe and North America. It is primarily in these respects that the trade position of the Territory is vulnerable to changing market conditions. At the same time the Territory is relatively stable and increasing trade relations directly with New