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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Summary and Analyses of Information Transmitted
under Article 73(e) of the Charter

Report of the Secretary-General
(Item 28(a) of the Provisional Agenda for the Second Regular Session)

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE(1)

By his letter of 9 July 1947, the Minister for Foreign Affairs transmitted in the name of the French Government information under Article 73(e) of the Charter.

In communicating this information, the Minister stated:

"This information, which is the most recent of which my Government disposes, is in respect of the following territories:

- French West Africa
- French Equatorial Africa
- Morocco
- Tunisia
- French Somaliland
- Madagascar and its Dependencies
- Indochina (without prejudice to the particular status of its various territories or States)
- French Establishments in India
- New Hebrides under Franco-British Condominium.

"The reservations which the French Government considered itself obliged to set out in the letter which I addressed to you on 17 October 1946 remain in full force. They deal with the definition of Non-Self-Governing Territories and further are motivated by the fact that the juridical position of the territories enumerated above, is, within the French system, as defined in the Constitution of 27 October 1946, in the process of evolution."

The letter of 17 October 1946 cited above makes the following points which the French Government considered should be taken into account in the determination of the Non-Self-Governing Territories envisaged by Chapter XI of the Charter:

(1) By virtue of Resolution No. 66 (I) of the General Assembly, this Summary is also being laid before the ad hoc committee on the transmission of information under Article 73(e) of the Charter.

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These points arise from the terms of Article 73 of the Charter: dependence on a member State, responsibility exercised by this State in the administration of the territory, peoples who are not yet completely self-governing."

With regard to the enumeration of the Non-Self-Governing Territories which are administered by France, the letter of 17 October 1946 continues:

"Naturally, this enumeration remains dependent on the definition which will be finally adopted for Non-Self-Governing Territories. However, the French Government deems it necessary to point out that, in its opinion, the determination of the territories to which this definition will apply can lie only within the national competence of the State responsible for the administration.

"Without prejudice to the definition which will be adopted, the French Government proposes to furnish as from this year all the information in its possession concerning the following territories:

- French West Africa
- French Equatorial Africa
- French Somaliland
- Madagascar and its Dependencies
- Indochina
- French Establishments in India
- New Caledonia and its Dependencies
- French Establishments in Oceania
- Saint-Pierre and Miquelon
- Morocco
- Tunisia
- New Hebrides under Franco-British Condominium
- Martinique
- Guadeloupe and its Dependencies
- French Guiana
- Reunion

"It is necessary to note as from now that a law which will come into force on 1 January 1947 confers the status of a metropolitan department in Martinique, Guadeloupe and its Dependencies, French Guiana and Reunion.

"Further, with regard to the other territories, the French Government has to state that their juridical situation within the French system is in the process of evolution, and that it is not in the position to give at the present moment a definition ne varietur."

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

French West Africa (A.O.F.) comprises the following colonies: Senegal, French Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Niger Colony, French Sudan and Mauritania.

It extends from the Algerian and Lybian Sahara to the Gulf of Guinea in the south (Ivory Coast, Dahomey), reaches the Atlantic in the west (Mauritania, Senegal, French Guinea) and links up with French Equatorial Africa in the east (Niger Colony), the central part forming the French Sudan. It has common frontiers with the British colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, the Spanish possession of Rio de Oro, Portuguese Guinea and the Republic of Liberia.

INFORMATION TRANSMITTED FOR THE YEAR 1946

The information transmitted by the French Government on French West Africa was not embodied in a special document as in the case of the other African non-self-governing territories; it consisted, on the contrary, of a memorandum on education and public health and also of general information concerning the meteorology and financial position of all the overseas territories as well as the "General Statistical Bulletin of French West Africa" for the months of March to December 1946 and the "Monthly Bulletin of Colonial Statistics" for the months of June 1946 to February 1947. From this general and statistical information, the Secretariat has extracted information concerning economic conditions and certain aspects of social conditions.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Agricultural Production

Groundnut harvest in the Senegal:

Year 1939/40	563,384 tons
1940/41	421,902 "
1941/42	198,977 "
1942/43	112,900 "
1943/44	281,177 "
1944/45	232,074 "
1945/46	354,403 "

Groundnut cultivation in the Senegal:

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Tonnage distributed for seed	-	-	54,810 tons
Tonnage sown	-	-	49,600 "
Total area sown	377,000	542,000	471,000 hectares

(Also see: Trade, Exports)

Trade

Total Imports 396,371 tons valued at 5,990,770,000 francs
Total Exports 465,222 tons valued at 4,120,592,000 francs

Communications

Ports - Traffic of the principal ports

		<u>Tonnage</u>
Dakar:	Number of vessels in port - disembarked: 887	2,348,463
	embarked : 882	2,351,495
Conakry:	" " " " " - disembarked: 127	305,357
	embarked : 123	298,103
Grand-Bassam:	" " " " " - disembarked: 38	125,393
	embarked : 39	127,853
Port-Bouet:	" " " " " - disembarked: 47	199,313
	embarked : 55	256,095
Cotonou:	" " " " " - disembarked: 69	245,214
	embarked : 69	242,229

Merchandise

	<u>embarked</u> <u>(1946)</u>	<u>disembarked</u> <u>(1945)</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Dakar	511,560	465,028	"
Conakry	31,874	47,500	"
Grand-Bassam	41,411	450	"
Port-Bouet	81,574	49,004	"
Cotonou	45,320	14,984	"
Total	711,739	576,986	

Passengers

	<u>embarked</u>	<u>disembarked</u>
Dakar	22,373	39,065
Conakry	3,542	6,703
Grand-Bassam	74	13
Port-Bouet	4,183	7,054
Cotonou	6,814	2,428
Total	36,986	55,263

Railways - 1946

<u>TRAFFIC</u>	<u>DAKAR-NIGER</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>CONAKRY-NIGER</u> <u>1946</u>
<u>Passengers & Merchandise</u> <u>(figures in thousands)</u>		
Passenger traffic		
Passengers	2,738	723
Passenger - kms.	249,967	35,247
Receipts	192,992	30,404
Goods traffic		
Tons	479	59
Ton - kms.	171,930	20,410
Receipts	348,340	51,506
Total receipts	541,332	81,910

	ABIDJAN-NIGER 1946	BENIN-NIGER 1946
Passenger traffic		
Passengers	958	810
Passenger - kms.	119,322	39,410
Receipts	76,925	29,880
Goods traffic		
Tons	303	91
Ton - kms.	54,095	14,271
Receipts	119,623	32,857
Total traffic receipts	196,548	62,737

Air Traffic

Totals for the year 1946

(1) Air France Services	Kilometres travelled	Number of passengers	Passenger- kilometres	Total freight	Mail	Kilometric tons
Paris - Dakar	2,065,925	14,623	23,692,740	220,194	76,762	142,594
(2) Other Services	Totals since the beginning of the year: 8,485 passengers. All services: total number of passengers since the beginning of the year: 23,108					

Motor Cars

1st half of 1946:	Touring Cars	New	Others
	.....	58	113
	Lorries and trucks ...	880	293
	Motorcycles	32	15

Finance

Public Finance

Budget for 1946 (including local budgets)	4,199,000,000,-CFA	(1)
Budget for 1945 (" ")	3,463,000,000,	
Budget for 1945: increased by	736,000,000,	
Budget for Capital Works in 1946	1,172,518,000,	
Position of the Reserve Fund showing a slight decrease over the previous year	278,867,074,70	
Treasury advances on loans to be raised for capital works:		
Decree of 27 May 1946	350,000,000,-	
Decree of 30 August 1946 ...	300,000,000,	

(1) - CFA

Note by Secretariat

By a Decree of 25th December 1945, currency in the French African Colonies was stabilized at 100 francs C.F.A. to 170 francs.

Private Finance

Bank of Issue: Bank of West Africa

The Bank of West Africa is authorized by statute to exercise the privilege of issue in French West Africa until 29 January 1949.

Position on 31 December 1946

<u>Land of origin</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Fiduciary Issue</u>
French West Africa	French-African Franc	7,807,494,708

Metropolitan Banks: 3, with 8 branches and 4 agencies.

Colonial Banks: 2, with 1 branch and 12 agencies.

Agricultural and Artisans Loan Bank, with 6 local offices.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Demography

Population, Area, Density.

Area and population in 1945			
<u>Territories</u>	<u>Area in thousands of sq. kilometres</u>	<u>Population Number of inhabitants</u>	<u>No. of inhabitants per sq. kilometre</u>
Dakar district	0.5	175,000	350
Senegal	196	1,720,000	8.8
Sudan	1,221	3,797,000	3.1
Mauritania	1,165	497,000	0.4
Guinea	247	2,125,000	8.6
Ivory Coast	472	4,056,000	8.6
Dahomey	118	1,458,000	12.4
Niger Colony	1,256	2,168,000	1.7
Total (approx.)	4,675.5	15,996,000	3.4

Population in 1945 (Estimates)

<u>Territories</u>	<u>Europeans & 'assimiles'</u>		<u>Mulattoes</u>		<u>Non-Europeans</u>		
	<u>French</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>French Citizens (1)</u>	<u>Under French Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Under Foreign Jurisdiction</u>
Dakar district	12,000	2,300	600	100	55,778	102,000	2,124
Senegal	4,432	3,044	497	127	37,550	1,674,000	1,007
Sudan	2,338	637	526	49	1,575	3,792,000	38
Mauritania	326	67	137	1	452	496,000	68
Guinea	2,454	1,681	471	256	-	2,119,000 (2)	734
Ivory Coast	4,002	1,275	708	88	1,702	4,041,000	7,331
Dahomey	1,216	51	437	8	585	1,452,000	3,337
Niger Colony	681	32	206	1	65	2,166,000	588
Total	27,449	9,087	3,582	630	97,707	15,842,000	15,227

(1) French citizens under the law of 1916.

(2) Including French citizens.

Population by native races (in 000, approx.)

Races	Total
Moors	355
Twaregs	347
Fulani	2,151
Mossi	1,618
Bambaras and Mandigoes	1,063
Malinkes	876
Wollofs	669
Senufu	549
Toucouleurs	302
Susus	174
Bobos	344
Markas	408
Diolas	183
Sereres	265
Habbes and Dagon	219
Songhais	214
Agnis and Baoules	519
Dans and Goures	254
Krus	316
Lobis	208
Grunshis	176
Fons and Adjias	815
Yorubas	152
Gourmantches	147
Djermas	231
Hausas	584
Lebous	41
Others	2,780
Total -	15,960

Provisional cost of living index for Dakar (a family with 2 children)

	1938	1944
Europeans	100	388
Africans	100	371

Public Health

Health Units in 1944

Units	1944
Hospitals	12
Ambulances	3
Maternity hospitals	141
Medical centres	172
Sick wards	35
Children's Clinics	10
Specialized "	3
Other "	183
Leper settlements	1
Agricultural camps for lepers	30
Hypnoseries	82
Inland quarantine stations	6
Coastal " "	13
Total	691
Number of beds for Europeans	1,350
" " " " "	23,993(c)

(a) Weekly consultation centres

(b) Rural (Niger Colony) consultation centres

(c) Including 13,250 beds in the hypnoseries

Number of days of treatment and of consultations at health units during the year 1944.

Types	1944
<u>Europeans</u>	(000.)
Consultations	144
Consultants	39
Admitted into hospital	11
Days of treatment	167
<u>Africans</u>	
Consultations	19,927
Consultants	4,359
Admitted into hospital	198
Days of treatment	4,950

Epidemics in 1946

Yellow fever cases 1
Deaths 1

Leprosy

New cases discovered 2,187

Cerebro-spinal meningitis

Cases 27,173
Deaths 6,103

Plague

Nil -

Sleeping sickness

New cases discovered 11,773

Typhus (Murin)

Cases 10
Deaths 1

Smallpox

Cases 8,161
Deaths 556

CULTURAL CONDITIONS

Education

Schools - 1945/46

Primary education - lower grade

	Public	Private	Total
Boys	176 (507)	79 (260)	255 (767)
Girls	62 (126)	55 (154)	117 (280)
Mixed	379 (972)	57 (181)	436 (1153)
Total	617 (1605)	191 (595)	808 (2200)

Primary education - upper grade

	Public	Private	Total
Boys	8 (35)	-	8 (35)
Girls	6 (13)	1 (6)	7 (19)
Mixed	1 (3)	1 (2)	2 (5)
Total	<u>15 (51)</u>	<u>2 (8)</u>	<u>17 (59)</u>

Secondary education

Boys	1 (5)	4 (10)	5 (15)
Mixed	<u>4 (38)</u>	-	<u>4 (38)</u>
Total	<u>5 (43)</u>	<u>4 (10)</u>	<u>9 (53)</u>

Specialized education

Boys	56 (118)	1 (3)	57 (121)
Girls	4 (9)	-	4 (9)
Mixed	- (1)	-	- (1)
Total	<u>60 (128)</u>	<u>1 (3)</u>	<u>61 (131)</u>

Note: The figures in brackets give the number of classes.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

French Equatorial Africa extends from the south of Libya. It is bordered on the east by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on the southeast by the Belgian Congo, and on the west by French West Africa and the Cameroons. It runs along the Atlantic coast south of the Gulf of Guinea from the Spanish territory Rio Muni to the Portuguese territory of Cabinda.

INFORMATION TRANSMITTED FOR THE YEAR 1946.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Animal Husbandry.

Number of Livestock on the 1st of January 1946 (a)					
Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Horses	Asses	Camels
Ubangui-Chari	210,000	58,000	300	-	-
Chad	<u>1,104,000</u>	<u>988,000</u>	<u>45,700</u>	<u>89,000</u>	<u>92,000</u>
Total	1,314,000	1,046,000	46,000	89,000	92,000

(a) The numbers given apply only to the animals under the control of the Stock Farming Bureau, during the year 1945. The actual number of livestock is therefore much greater than that given in the above figures.

Forestry Production.

Exports of Timber				
Year	Rough or Square Timber		Lumber(1)	
	Okoume	Others.	Okoume	Others
	tons		tons	
1942	10.825	5.110	7.096	1.322
1943	17.087	6.457	10.754	4.080
1944	35.725	7.591	7.330	10.689
1945	36.504	8.547	5.968	4.977
1946 (2)	80.993	13.373	7.331	7.113

(1) Processed wood included in these figures

(2) Provisional figures.

Mineral Production.

Year	Crude Gold (kilos)	Diamonds (carats)	Lead Ore (tons)	Zinc Ore (tons)
1942	2.931	46.345	5,250	2.950
1943	2.907	56.185	6.470	1.831
1944	2.616	57.052	5.500	1.335
1945	2.336	80.707	6.030	1.445
1946(9 mos)	1.658	63.114	2.280	-

N.B. Lead Ore: cerussite - lead contents 50-55%
Zinc Ore: calamine - zinc contents 35-40%

141 tons of corundum were mined in 1945, and 52 tons were mined in the first part of 1946.

Commerce.

In the original information transmitted details are given of imports and exports.

	1945	1946
Total imports (in metric tons)	88,000	80,000
Total exports " " "	121,000	156,000

Communications.

Roads.

	Gabon	Mid-Congo	Oubangui-Chari	Chad	Total
	kilometers				
Classified roads	1,800	2,800	5,100	4,600	14,300
Unclassified "	1,000	4,400	1,000	1,000	7,400
Total	2,800	7,200	6,100	5,600	21,700

Vehicles. (number)
(not including the
vehicles used by
the armed forces)

	Gabon	Mid-Congo	Oubangui-Chari	Chad	Total
Automobiles	70	250	250	70	640
Trucks & lorries	200	500	1,200	700	2,600
Total	270	750	1,450	770	3,240

Note: The figures given for the number of vehicles are very approximate, since no census of vehicles has yet been made.

Ocean-Congo Railway.

(From Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire: 512 Km. single track of 1.06 meter)

Traffic	1945	1946(9 mos)
<u>Passenger Service:</u>		
Passengers carried(thousands)	150.3	129.7
Passenger-kilometers(millions)	17.8	16.5
Receipts (millions of francs)	8.5	10.9
<u>Freight Service:</u>		
Freight carried(thousands of tons)	138.0	99.4
Kilometer-tons (millions)	43.5	29.7
Receipts (millions of francs)	36.6	33.5

Transmissions Service.

Radio Stations.

There are 31 radio-telegraphic stations with an aerial strength of 10-300 watts in French Equatorial Africa.

Public Finance.

Budget for 1946. 1,166,858,000 - frs. C.F.A. (1)
 Budget for 1945. 730,415,000 - " "
 Budget for 1946 exceeds that of
 1945 by: - 436,443,000 - " "

Reserve funds. 18,653,530.97 frs. C.F.A.
 which is 155 million francs less than that reported for 1945.

Grants-in-aid received from the French Government
 242,250,000 frs. C.F.A.

Loans: none

Private Finance.

Note Issue Banks: Central Bank of Overseas France
 Currency: C.F.A. franc
 Notes in circulation: 2,350,213,610 frs.C.F.A.

Credit Banks : Bank of West Africa
 National Bank of Commerce & Industry
 African Commercial Bank
 Land Bank of West Africa

Credit Societies: Gabon - Libreville
 (Agriculture & Artisan) : Oubangui-Chari - Bangui
 Chad - Fort Lamy

(1) Note by Secretariat: By decree of December 25, 1945 the currency of the French African territories, namely French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Togoland, Somaliland, Madagascar and Reunion was stabilised at 100 francs C.F.A. (colonies Francaise d'Afrique) to 170 metropolitan francs.

Postal Savings Bank of French Equatorial Africa.

Year	No. of Accounts		Deposits		TOTAL	Payments
	Opened	Closed	Initial	Subsequent		
(in thousands of francs)						
1945	465	182	2,842	5,324	8,166	11,592
1946 (a)	447	156	2,457	6,635	9,092	12,301

(a) for the period January 1st to November 30th.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Demography.

Area and Population of territories of French Equatorial Africa.

Territories	European & Assimilated Population		African Population		Area in millions of sq. Km.	Density per sq. Km.
	No.	%	No.	%		
Gabon	1,900	21	423,000	11	280	1.52
Mid-Congo	4,100	46	599,000	15	360	1.67
Oubangui-Chari	1,800	20	1,039,000	26	660	1.58
Chad	1,200	13	1,914,000	48	1,200(1)	1.60
Total	9,000	100	3,975,000	100	2,500	1.59

(1) This figure includes 538 million sq. Km. of the region Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti, with a population of 24,000; excluding this region the average density of the Chad territory would be 2.82.

Public Health.

Number of Medical institutions as of 1st of January 1946.

General:	Hospitals	5
	Ambulance units	3
	Medical centers	39
	Infirmaries	79
	Dispensaries	105
	Maternity Clinics	35
	Number of beds for Europeans	265
	" " " " Africans	6151

Specialized: Anti V.D. Centers	1
Leprosy hospitals	30
Hypnoseries (1)	35
Mental Hospitals	1
Quarantine stations	3
Number of beds for Africans	7,294

Medical Assistance given to the African Population.

	1944	1945
<u>Hospitalisation</u>		
Patients hospitalised	61.4	65.0
Days of treatment	2,777	3,018
<u>Consultations</u>		
Number of patients	1,314	1,396
Number of consultations	4,248	4,551
<u>Vaccinations</u>		
Smallpox	781	634
Meningitis	163	192
<u>Anti-Tripanosomiasis</u>		
Number of patients visited	1,180	1,623
Examinations	393	480
Injections	182	194
<u>Child Welfare</u>		
Accouchements in institutions	7.6	7.7
Supervised accouchements	3.7	8.2
Prenatal consultations	59.7	71.2
Number of patients	17.5	19.2
Post Natal		
Consultations	69.6	80.2
Number of patients	15.3	18.9
Consultations-Children from birth to 5 yrs old	581.5	645.2
Number of patients	190.7	210.0
<u>Pasteur Institute</u>		
Vaccine production (in thousands of cc or doses) (a)	1,472	2,395

(a) 1946: 2,193

CULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Education.

Public Education. 1st of January 1946.

Number of schools and pupils (African and European)

	Public	Private	Total
Schools	169	132	301
Pupils	16,989	15,442	32,431
(number of girls included in the above figures)	1,417	1,493	2,910

(1) Note by Secretariat: This the word in the original report.

Public Education

Personnel: European

	1945	1946
Directors	7	8
Teachers	81	97
Vocational teachers	9	8
Total	97	123

African (a)

Teachers	331	355
Vocational teachers	44	38
Total	375	393

(a) Teaching personnel only

Public Education for Europeans

<u>Primary</u>	1945	1946	<u>Secondary</u>	1945	1946
Number of schools...	6	6	Number of schools...	3	3
Number of classes...	15	15	Number of classes...	11	11
Number of pupils...	295	398	Number of pupils...	135	144

Public Education for Africans

<u>Primary</u>	1945	1946
Number of schools	139	142
Urban schools	21	21
Village "	118	121
Number of classes	329	331
Number of pupils	14,490	15,761

Secondary

Number of schools:		
High Schools	5	5
Section for student instructors	4	4
Number of pupils:		
High Schools	282	373
Student instructors	79	67

Vocational Training (or Education)

Number of schools		
Vocational	4	4
Schools of agriculture	2	2
Number of pupils		
Vocational	216	224
Schools of agriculture	80	67
Total number of pupils	15,147	16,484

Private Education.

Catholic Missions

Establishments (or schools) Pupils

Pupils

Protestant Missions.

Establishments

Pupils

Total number of pupils

979'5T

16, 17, 18

4,560

7, 232

27

980, TT

11, 210

58

576L

976T

MOROCCO

INFORMATION TRANSMITTED FOR THE YEAR 1946

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Agricultural Production

	<u>Yield 1946</u>	<u>Average 1934-1943</u>
Hard wheat	3,600,000 quintal	5,500,000 quintal
Soft wheat	3,000,000 "	3,000,000 "
Barley	6,000,000 "	15,000,000 "
Oats	300,000 "	350,000 "
Maize	1,900,000 "	2,700,000 "
Sorghum	400,000 "	500,000 "
Beans (large)	150,000 "	300,000 "
Peas	500,000 "	230,000 "
Chick peas	140,000 "	250,000 "
Lentils	50,000 "	45,000 "

Area Sown

	<u>1938-39</u>	<u>1945-46</u>	<u>1946-47</u>
	hectares	hectares	hectares
Hard wheat	900,000	500,000	730,000
Soft wheat	490,000	360,000	340,000
Barley	2,000,000	860,000(1)	1,220,000(1)
Oats	59,000	22,000	38,000

Estimated grain production in 1947

20 to 25 million quintals.

Native Agricultural Co-operative Societies

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Seed issued	352,000 quintal	1,271,000 quintal

Native Thrift Societies

	<u>1945-46</u>	<u>1946-47</u>
	Million Francs	Million Francs
Loans to Moroccan cultivators - about	222	400

Agricultural Development Schemes

Invested Capital: 500 million francs
No. of schemes : 27, of which 7 were established in 1946
Administrative Organization: Agricultural Equipment Centre

(1)

The Moroccan cultivators, who are the largest producers of barley, have sown 1,150,000 hectares as compared with only 790,000 last year.

Timber production

Fire-wood	1,600,000	steres
Lumber	76,000	m ³
Miner timber	1,500,000	metres
Cork	155,000	quintals
Alfa grass	163,000	"

	<u>1920</u> <u>hectares</u>	<u>1928</u> <u>hectares</u>	<u>1946</u> <u>hectares</u>
Total area of State forests	250,000	400,000	2,500,000
Fire protection:			
length of fire protection trenches - 500 kms		553 kms	810 kms
Forest roads:			
length	255 kms	1,126 kms	3,000 kms
Total no. of cork oaks			
	1,200,000	3,850,000	8,130,000

Area replanted with eucalyptus; acacia, Aleppo pine,
Maritime pine, Canary pine; about 20,000 hectares.

Mineral Production

Coal	220,500	Tons
Phosphates	2,300,000	"
Manganese	55,180	"
Lead	15,301	"
Zinc	248	"
Iron	10,437	"
Petrol	2,577	"
Salt	10,584	"
Tin	12	"
Asbestos	447	"
Graphite	637	"
Cobalt	1,693	"
Molybdenum	79	"
Copper pyrites	1,365	"
Antimony	456	"

Coal	: April 1947	23,100	Tons
	Monthly average 1946	18,500	"
	" " 1939	11,100	"
	Estimated output for 1951 . . .	1,000,000	"

Phosphate:	April 1947	227,400	"
	Monthly average 1946	190,300	"
	" " 1939	141,900	"
	Estimated output for 1951 . . .	4,000,000	"

Industrial Production

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1946</u>
<u>Coal consumption</u>	- 120,000 tons	271,000 tons
<u>Electricity consumption</u>	- 139 million KWH	245 million KWH

Establishments in 1938: 800 of varying importance, employing 5,000 Europeans and 70,000 Moroccans.

Ironworks

Blast Furnace of 20 ton capacity
Rolling-mill
Lead foundry; annual capacity: 24,000 tons of Moroccan mineral
Manufacture of metal containers: annual capacity: 3,500 tons

Chemicals

Superphosphates; annual capacity: 58,000 tons
Hyperphosphates; ground phosphates
Liquid oxygen ; production in 1939: 3.6 million M³; in 1945: 6.6 million M³
Soap factories ; annual capacity: 24,000 tons

Building & Wood & Paper Industries

Cement; production in 1946: 170,000 tons
Bottle corks; production in 1945: 150 million (in 1939: 60 million)
Furniture, boxes, packing cases, ship hulls

Food Industry

Vegetable & Fruit canneries; annual production: 36,000 tons
Meat & Fish canneries; annual capacity: 23,000 tons
Olive oil; production: 5,000 tons
Sugar refineries; annual capacity: 125,000 tons
Refrigerating Installation ("Chaine du Froid"); storage capacity: 3,100 up to 10,000 tons

Textile & Leather Industries

Woollen cloth: 5 factories producing 650 tons per year (one factory in 1939)

Tanneries) Production increased during and after the war
Boot and shoe factories	
Fancy leather goods	
Travel bags	

Handicrafts

Number of carpets stamped "Marque Maroc":

1939: 15,507 carpets - area 60,213 square metres
 1946: 19,720 " " 93,241 " "

Handicraft products exported in 1946:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Value in Francs</u>
Carpets	155	118 million
Tanned skins - finished .	59	236 "
Slippers	1,200	530 "
Fancy leather goods	170	217 "

Prices

Price inflation has occurred in Morocco, caused principally by:

- (1) the very important part played by the country in the war, in men, money and material;
- (2) from 1940, the state of poverty brought on by war conditions;
- (3) the disastrous agricultural season of 1945.

Inflation appeared to have stopped by the end of 1946; the re-establishment of certain essential supplies, the increasing prospects of a good harvest, and the policy of the government has set in motion since January 1947 a steady and perceptible lowering of most prices of local produce.

Electricity

Electricity is generated by water from the Atlas Mts. and coal from Djerada by a utility company, "L'Energie Electrique du Maroc".

Production

	<u>By coal</u>	<u>By water</u>	<u>Total</u>
Existing	35,280 KWH	54,400 KWH	85,900 KWH
Under construction	71,260 "	201,200 "	286,200 "
Projected	18,800 "	- "	18,800 "
Grand total:	<u>124,300 KWH</u>	<u>255,600 KWH</u>	<u>390,900 KWH</u>

Sale of Electricity (in KW)

<u>In 1923</u>	<u>In 1935</u>	<u>In 1939</u>	<u>In 1946</u>
11 million	108 million	139 million	245 million

Estimate of electricity consumption in 1953, up to:
800 million KW.

Irrigation

Hydraulic potential of Morocco: 268 cubic metres per second, allowing for the irrigation of about 1 million hectares.

Present average consumption: 45 cubic metres per second, irrigating about 80,000 hectares.

Major projects under construction, completion estimated by 1953.

Abda Doukkal: of 90 million cubic metre capacity, to irrigate 100,000 hectares.

Beni-Moussa : of 900 million cubic metre capacity, to irrigate 100,000 hectares.

Triffas : to irrigate 30,000 hectares.

Beth. N'Fis.

Beni-Amir. etc. to irrigate 80,000 hectares.

Total area under irrigation, present and projected:
390,000 hectares.

Drainage

A big scheme for the drainage of the Rharr plain, in the delta of the Sebou, which suffers from an excess of water, has been undertaken and is being carried out.

Roads

Road system in 1947. 39,144 Kms.

Main roads 9,144 "

(In 1915..... 400 Kms

In 1935.....6,880 "

In 1945.....8,217 ")

Secondary roads about 30,000 Kms.

Under construction 2,880 Kms., viz:

roads situated behind the Atlas Mts., es-

pecially those leading to mining areas;

roads crossing the mountain block;

coast roads;

approach roads to the chief towns (Casablanca).

Ports

Casablanca - Traffic: 4,000,000 tons
 Safi " 700,000 "
 Fedala " 130,000 "
 Port Lyautey " 35,000 " (formerly: 380,000 tons)
 Agadir " 50,000 "

Growth of traffic

	<u>No. of ships</u>	<u>Tonnage of goods</u>
1920	5,160	810,000 tons
1928	8,100	3,300,000 "
1938	6,800	3,500,000 "
1946	3,828	4,885,055 "

Railways

Tonnage carried 3,737,000 tons, compared
 with 3,200,000 in 1939
 Receipts 1,185,000,000 francs
 Number of loaded wagons 726 per day, compared with
 547 in 1944
 Daily kilometrage 10,500 compared with
 7,500 in 1944

Town Planning

A Housing Officer ensures State aid and financial assistance in the development of large construction works, essential for the rapid solution of the housing problem which is particularly acute, both for Europeans and Moroccans.

Commerce

In the original information transmitted details are given of the Imports and Exports; and of their source and destination respectively:

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Value</u>
The total imports were -	1,191,690 tons	17,528,893,000 Frs.
" " exports " -	2,981,069 "	10,394,845,000 "

Index of the volume of trade (Base 100 in 1938)

Imports 127 compared with 77 in 1945
 Exports 154 " " 83 in 1945

Price index (Base 100 in 1938)

Imports 520 compared with 287 in 1945
 Exports 813 " " 539 in 1945

% deficit in the Trade Balance owing to the decrease in the value of exports

69 % in 1946
 74 % in 1945
 44 % in 1938

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

<u>Population</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1946</u>
Total population	6,245,230	8,500,000
Moroccans	6,042,630	8,207,000
Non-Moroccans	202,600	293,000
Urban population (of 18 municipal townships).....	983,950	1,500,000
Rural population (exclu- sive of 18 municipal townships).....	5,261,280	7,000,000

Population of the 6 principal towns

		<u>Total</u>	<u>Moroccans</u>	<u>Europeans</u>
Casablanca	)1936	257,430	184,668	72,762
	)1946	504,800	397,000	107,800
Marrakech	)1936	190,314	183,465	6,849
	)1946	241,900	230,000	11,900
Fez	)1936	144,424	134,801	9,623
	)1946	221,000	204,000	17,000
Meknes	)1936	74,702	62,392	12,310
	)1946	152,000	130,000	22,000
Rabat	)1936	83,379	57,123	26,256
	)1946	148,600	113,000	35,600
Oujda	)1936	34,523	19,246	15,277
	)1946	86,700	62,000	24,700 (of whom 11,500 are Algerian Moslems)

Public Health

Staff

Doctors (on establishment	166)	compared with 112 in 1928			
Doctors (on contract)	51)				
Internes	14	"	"	0	"
Health Assistants	261	"	"	70	"
Social Workers	31	"	"	0	"
Moroccan Nurses	321	"	"	164	"

Incidence of epidemic diseases

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947 (Jan. to April)</u>
Typhus	3,061	8,168	3,775	90
Plague	200	828	0	0
Smallpox	793	2,678	1,870	51
Recurrent fever..	75	26,290	16,647	16

No. of consultations

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Total	8,202,507	8,628,616	9,659,876
Moroccans	7,998,704	8,408,529	9,409,835
Europeans	203,803	220,087	250,041

No. of vaccinations

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Anti-smallpox	980,519	1,667,898	2,182,269
Anti-typhus	286,221	884,446	743,771

CULTURAL CONDITIONS

Education.

Division according to type.

	1939	1944	1945	1946
Secondary Education	11,809	12,685	13,176	13,364
Primary Education (European)	48,884	52,097	52,136	54,067
Moslem Education	25,249	32,900	42,014	57,325
Mobile Schools	-----	-----	-----	32,000

Moroccans (Moslems and Jews) are equally free to go to the schools especially established for them as well as to the schools for Europeans.

Number of pupils.

	1939	1944	1945	1946
(Total	42,862	52,341	64,347	114,654
Moroccans (Moslems	23,878	33,291	42,493	92,020
(Jews	18,984	19,050	21,854	22,634
French	29,905	37,287	33,807	33,955
Foreigners	11,148	9,054	9,172	9,150

Total number of pupils.

	1939	1944	1945	1946
	85,942	98,682	107,326	157,759

Mobile Schools: 33,000 pupils

Formed to combat illiteracy; they are changed to regular schools when number of pupils permit.

Education Budget: 1,225 million Francs.

TUNISIAINFORMATION TRANSMITTED FOR 1946ECONOMIC CONDITIONSAgricultural ProductionsPrincipal products in 1946

	Area	Quantity of Produce
Vines	27,600 hectares	Wine 548,000 hectoliters
Olive trees	22,632,497 trees	Oil 148,000 quintals
Date palms:		Dates:
Degla	343,777 "	Degla 60,000 "
Others	2,482,443 "	Others 200,000 "
Orange trees)		Oranges)
Lemon trees)	1,397,543 "	Lemons) 226,000 "
Potatoes	1,965 hectares	Potatoes 160,000 "
Tobacco	613 "	Tobacco 7,960 "
Wheat (hard)	512,000 "	Wheat 1,950,000 "
		(hard)
Wheat (tender)	131,000 "	Wheat 1,300,000 "
		(tender)
Barley	487,000 "	Barley 1,500,000 "
Oats	29,300 "	Oats 122,000 "
Maize & sorghum	12,100 "	Maize & 45,000 "
		sorghum

Cereal Cultivation

European style cultivation: Average yield - 13 to 14 quintals per hectare

Native style cultivation: Yield in a very good year - 5 to 6 quintals per hectare

Vinyards

Principal vines cultivated: 'Alicante
Carignan
Hourvedre
Cinsault
Clairette
Muscat
Chasselat'

Fruit Tree Cultivation

Almond trees	2,376,000
Fig "	2,397,000
Apricot "	298,000
Quince "	216,000
Pomegranate "	1,035,000
Peach "	600,000
Pear "	174,000
Apple "	523,000
Plum "	185,000
Carob "	40,000

Market Gardening

	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>
Artichokes	988 hectares	1,505 hectares
Potatoes	1,560 "	(1) 1,965 "
Melons	9,260 "	7,019 "
Pimentos	2,772 "	2,646 "
Tomatoes	5,875 "	4,267 "
Others	3,828 "	6,449 "

(1) Corrected figure

Animal Husbandry

<u>Livestock</u> (Tunisian)	<u>1938</u>	<u>1946</u>
Cattle	501,700	401,200
Sheep	2,313,300	1,783,300
Goats	1,218,000	1,456,800
Pigs	22,600	21,400
Horses	98,500	98,000
Asses	135,100	170,000
Mules	62,200	59,400
Camels	148,200	191,000
<u>Meat</u> (Net tons of meat)		
Beef	6,000	5,000
Mutton	8,600	6,800
Goat	2,700	3,200
Pork	1,000	1,000
	<u>18,300</u>	<u>16,000</u>

Forestry ProductionTotal area

State (owned)	995,700 hectares
Individual (owned)	95,000 "

 1,090,700 hectares

Cork-oak	140,000 hectares	13%
Zeen-oak	20,000 "	2%
Green oak	40,000 "	3.50
Alepo Pine	400,000 "	36%
Tuyas-Juniper tree	75,000 "	7%
Maritime Pine	5,000 "	0.50
Gum tree	25,000 "	2.50
Brushwood	340,000 "	31%
False Olive tree	37,700 "	3.50

Tanner's bark

<u>Period</u>	<u>Number of quintals sold</u>	<u>Average annual sale in quintals</u>
1931 to 1944	55,170	3,940
1945 to 1946	5,920	2,960

Zeen-oak - usable wood

<u>Period</u>	<u>Usable wood in cubic meters</u>	<u>Average annual output in cubic meters</u>
1931 to 1945	178,931	11,928
1945 to 1946	10,550	10,550

Cork harvest

	<u>Quantity harvested</u>	<u>Quantity sold</u>	<u>Average price per quintal of cork sold</u>
1944	25,405	27,729	250,05
1945	19,615	80,183	389,07
1946	30,000	36,549	1,306,

Mineral Production

Concentration of phosphates

Superphosphates: Production is to be brought up from 50,000 to 150,000 tons in 1947 and to 600,000 tons in 1949.

Concentration by direct transformation without use of sulphuric acid: 15,000 tons in 1947.

Anticipated output by 1949: 50,000 tons.

Concessions, prospecting permits and operation - 1946

Number of concessions:	
Lignite	1
Iron	8
Others	48
Total:	57

Number of licenses for operation:

Lignite	2
Iron	1
Others	<u>18</u>
Total:	21

Number of permits for prospecting: 737

Production in 1946

Lignite	94,936
Lead ore	13,636
Zinc ore	3,184
Ferrous ore	183,705
Phosphate of lime	1,399,880

Exports in 1946

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Value in francs</u>
Lead	6,087	182,600,000
Zinc ore	2,876	13,100,000
Iron ore	173,711	86,840,000
Phosphate of lime	1,645,764	1,378,000,000

Personnel and salaries in 1946

	<u>Number of Miners</u>	<u>Total salaries in thousands of francs</u>
Ferrous mines	1,015	39,146
Metal mines	2,691	95,452
Lignite mines	2,737	107,656
Phosphate mines	<u>5,929</u>	<u>255,383</u>
Total:	12,372	497,637

Economic Development - Oued el Lil Dam

The construction of this dam has already begun.

Oued Mellegue Dam

The primary studies of the project have been completed

Ports

The heavy damages sustained by the Ports in 1942 practically halted all traffic. A five-year plan has been made to repair the damages, to renew the equipment, to clean out the basins and put them in order, and to complete the public installations. This plan is for the following ports:-

Bizerte
Tunis
Goulette
Sousse
Sfax

The plan is being carried out, and a partial resumption of traffic is expected in 1947. A detailed description of the actual state of the ports is given.

Incoming Traffic

<u>Ports</u>	<u>Total merchandise in tons - 1946</u>
Tunis-Goulette	487,843
Bizerte	295,847
Sousse	13,165
Sfax	90,121
Total:	886,976

Outgoing Traffic

<u>Ports</u>	<u>Total merchandise in tons - 1946</u>
Tunis-Goulette	425,101
Bizerte	14,258
Sousse	43,588
Sfax	1,664,611
Total:	2,147,558

Roads and Bridges

Program of work in progress. Asphalt surfacing: 885 kilometers
 Re-rolling : 250 "
 New roads : 60 "

Railways

	<u>Sfax-Gafsa</u>	<u>T.G.M.</u>
Distance travelled kilometers	1,178,321	1,177,350
Passenger kilometers	29,064,195	284,516,340
Freight carried-tons	1,667,533.9	102,747
Kilometer-tons	394,399,296.7	1,200,000

Civil AviationAirports

Imperial (Overseas) Tunis el Aouina, Hydroplane base at Carthage Tunis
 Local..... Gabes, Sfax, Djerba, Medenine, Kebili, Tozeur, Gafsa.

Air Traffic Statistics

Comparative table of Air services (the figures in the first column are for services to or from Tunis, and the second column for those in transit through Tunis)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Passengers</u>	<u>Freight (Kgs)</u>	<u>Mail (Kgs)</u>
1944	6,743-4,014	22,345-34,132	118,757-112,829
1945	8,994-3,383	30,529-47,592	139,812- 81,112
1946	20,625-9,641	188,850-104,200	222,820-107,170

The following Airlines use this airport:

National Air Lines:- Air France
Private companies:-
Intercontinental Air Transport Service
Aigle-Azur - South-West Airlines
Auxiliary Society of Aerial Navigation - Aero-Cargo
Commercial Society of Air Tramping

Radio

There are two radio transmitters which can carry simultaneously a French and an Arabic program. One uses the frequency 823 kilocycles, with a strength of 120 Kw, and was put into service in September 1938. The other uses the frequency 868, with a strength of 1 Kw, and was put into service in 1946. This station will be replaced by a 20 Kw. station that is now under reconstruction.

These transmitting stations are operated by the French Radio Service.

Telegraph and Radio-telephone

In Tunisia, there is only one radio transmission station, which is the Bizerta Radio Station. This station is operated by the National Marines, who maintain the radio-telegraphic communication services for private individuals and officials with ships at sea.

Budget

Budget receipts have increased from 148,000,000 Frs. in 1945 to 208,286,000 Frs. in 1946. This represents approximately 5½ times that of 1938. The coefficients for the different services are as follows:

Postal services (including parcel post)	4.7
Telegraph services	7.5
Telephone	5.2
Postal Savings (C.N.E.)	9.

National Savings Bank

	<u>1946</u>
Number of initial deposits	8,07
Number of subsequent deposits	50,496
Number of payments	37,682

Radio

Number of declared receivers	29 430
------------------------------------	--------

Commerce

In the original information transmitted details are given of imports and exports.

Total imports for 1946 amounted to 10,703,553 Francs

Total exports for 1946 amounted to 4,035,940 Francs

Comparison of Imports and Exports

	<u>Importations</u>	<u>Exportations</u>
1920	635,562,552 Frs.	337,057,488 Frs.
1928	1,680,175,000 "	1,233,352,000 "
1938	1,559,557,000 "	1,353,069,000 "
1945	3,631,313,000 "	1,935,677,000 "
1946	10,703,548,800 "	4,035,939,400 "

Public Finance

Budget of Tunisia - Estimated receipts & expenditures

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Revenue from ordinary sources</u>	<u>Ordinary Exports</u>
1945	2,772,100,300 (1)	2,771,985,300 (1)
1946	4,708,070,000 (2)	4,707,070,000 (2)

- (1) The estimated figures for receipts and expenditures for 1946 are as follows:

Estimated receipts 2,390,800,300
Estimated expenditures 2,390,685,300

The decree of July 9th, 1945 carrying the rectification of the budget for the fiscal year of 1945 gave the figures as:

Estimated receipts - 2,772,100,300 - being higher than the present estimation by 381,300,000 frs.
Estimated expenditures - 2,771,985,300 - being higher than the present estimation by 381,300,000 frs.

- (2) These figures take into consideration the modifications of the preliminary estimated receipts and expenditures issued in the Decree of 14 November 1946, carrying the rectification of the budget for the fiscal year 1946.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Demography

The Tunisian population has increased by 25% in ten years.
(From 2,395,000 to 2,991,000)

The European population has increased from 213,000 to 241,000.
(Increase of 13%)

The above includes the French population which has also increased considerably. From a total of 108,000 in 1936 the number of the French population has reached 143,000 in 1946. The census of the Italian population has revealed, on the contrary, that the Italian colony, which had 94,000 Italians in 1936, has only 87,000 at present. This decrease is partly due to some 7,000 people returning to Italy during the hostilities and immediately after them.

The number of Maltese has decreased from 7,079 people in 1936 to 6,667 people in 1946.

<u>Census of 1946</u>	<u>Population of Tunisia</u>
French	143,977
Italians	84,935
Maltese	6,459
Other Europeans	<u>4,178</u>
Total European population	239,549
Tunisians (Musulmans	2,832,978
(Isrealites	70,971
Others	<u>87,454</u>
Total	2,991,403
Grand Total	3,230,952

Public Health and Relief

<u>Large Hospitals</u>	6
Number of beds	2252
Administrative personnel	91
Medical and pharmaceutical personnel	138
Nurses	731

Public Health and Relief Budget for fiscal year of 1947

- 1) Item 1 (Ordinary Budget) 366,520,000 frs.
- 2) Item 11 (Extraordinary Budget) 348,770,000 "

Total for the Budget of the State 715,290,000 "

exceeding by 206,925,000 "
the appropriations of the preceding
fiscal year.

On a total budget of , 13,216,924,000 "

Details of Item 11 (Extraordinary Budget)

- A. Supplementary funds indispensable to the continuation or completion of projects already begun or which are partially subsidized 100,100,000 "
- B. New Works 248,670,000 "
- Budgets for the Pasteur Institute and Hospitals. (Published in the supplement of the State Budget) 224,233,000 "

Hospital Statistics

Number of consultations (1946) 493,740
 Number of days of hospitalisation ... 572,698

Pasteur Institute

In addition to scientific research, which is its primary object, the Pasteur Institute provides the following three services:

Anti-Rabies service
 Serum & vaccine service
 Analysis service

Anti-Rabies Service

Number of people treated (1946) 2,401

Epidemic Situation (1946)

Relapsing fever	976
Typhus	463
Malaria	7,855
Smallpox	797
Typhoid fever	829

Maternity and Child Welfare

	1945	1946
Prenatal consultations	2,000	3,019
Nutrition consultations	12,389	17,891

Number of mid-wives in the Public Health Service (1)
 On January 1st, 1946 ... 11
 On May 15th, 1947 28

Tuberculosis - Mortality per 10,000 inhabitants

Mortality per 10,000 inhabitants

Locality	1944	1945	1946
Tunis	38.43	37.5	23.35
Sfax	15.46	16.61	11.25
Kairouan	17.39	36.10	32.94
Nabeul	9.88	8.78	8.27

New cases of tuberculosis (1946)

Discovered in the anti-tuberculosis clinics .. 3,378

Syphilis and other venereal diseases

Consultations and prophylactic treatment - 1946:

Syphilis	55,474
Others	77,272

Injections and other treatment, 1946 203,927

Trachoma

Consultations, 1946 88,422

(1) These figures include the mid-wives of the hospitals.

Labor Conditions and RegulationsWages

The 198 regulations decreed on September 4, 1943, for the economic protection of workers are still being enforced.

Trade Unions

Workers' Union of Tunisia, affiliated with the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU)

General Workers Union of Tunisia, exclusive for Tunisians

Union of Federated Trade Unions, affiliated with the Confederation of General Trade Unions of France

Tunisian Union of Christian Unions affiliated with the French Confederation of Christian Workers in France.

Family Allowances

Inter-professional Compensation Fund of Tunisia for Family Allowances
Social and Compensation Fund of Tunisia for Construction, Public Works, and Ports and Docks workers.

Family Allowances paid

From January 1, 1946 to December 31, 1946: 235,532,036 francs

Recruitment of Labor

In the course of the last few months there has been little change in the situation of manual labor. Specialized labor remains scarce and much sought after, in spite of considerable efforts made in establishing apprenticeships, and in giving vocational guidance, the results of which will only be evident gradually since they are tasks which take time.

Hours of work

40 to 48 hours per week depending on the kind of work.

Salaries and wages

Since the last general rise in wages and salaries, as decreed on August 22, 1946, which was made retroactive to July 1st of the same year, the minimum wage level has not changed to any appreciable extent.

CULTURAL CONDITIONSEducation

Budget for 1946: Estimated funds: 478,266,000 francs, which is 10.16% of the total expenditures.

Budget for 1947: Estimated funds: 894,680,000 francs, which is 13.21% of the total expenditures.

To these figures should be added those funds which are also allocated for teaching but which come under authorities other than that of the Director of Public Education. (Agricultural education which comes under the Department of General Economy, and Religious Colleges of the Great Mosque which are under the Ministry of State)

Public Education (Primary)

Teaching Personnel-1946: 2,363

Pupils - 1946:	French	16,799
	Tunisian	66,819
	Other nationalities	<u>11,911</u>
	Total	95,529

Private Education - 1946

Number of Schools: 33, with 209 classes
Teaching personnel: 295

Pupils:	French	Boys: 1,558	Girls: 2,707
	Musulman	" 1,232	" 690
	Israelite	" 496	" 363
	Italian	" 520	" 449
	Maltese	" 55	" 74
	Other nationalities	" 19	" 25

Totals Boys: 3,880 Girls: 4,308

Grand Total 8,188

Subsidized Private Education - Teaching of the Koran 1946

Number of schools; 46 consisting of 260 classes
Teaching personnel 275
Pupils- boys 12,045
girls 294
Total 12,339

Summary of public and private primary education in 1946

	Public	Private	Total
French	16,799	4,265	21,064
Tunisian	66,819	15,120	81,939
Other Nationalities	<u>11,911</u>	<u>1,142</u>	<u>13,053</u>
Totals	95,529	20,527	116,056

Secondary Education, Vocational Training and Higher Education

Secondary Education - 1946

Teaching Personnel.... 537
Pupils: French 3,679
Tunisian 2,460
Other nationalities 298
Total 6,427

Vocational Training - 1946

A second college (school) for vocational training for boys was opened at Sfax in October 1946.

Teaching Personnel:	651	
Pupils:	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
French	1,384	840
Musulman	1,536	881
Israelite	237	592
Other nationalities	<u>273</u>	<u>200</u>
Total	3,440	2,531
Grand Total	5,935	

FRENCH SOMALILAND

French Somaliland lies in the north-east corner of Africa, on the Gulf of Aden. It is bordered on the east by British Somaliland and on the north-west by Eritrea; the remainder of the territory is surrounded by Ethiopia.

INFORMATION TRANSMITTED FOR THE YEAR 1946

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Salt Production

1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
							(1)
1,000 tons							
58,7	36,3	13,5	0	11,4	32,4	46,1	8,9

(1) first 4 months

Communications

Operations of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway

	1946	
	1st half	2nd half
Length of railway operated (Km.) (1)	106	784
Passengers	12,463	182,434
No. of passengers-kilometrage	1,086,187	20,974,661
<u>Ton-kilometres</u>		
Commercial-ordinary trains	8,637,197	47,442,014
-express trains	165,599	1,404,918
Railway operational service	111,945	5,724,770
<u>Total tonnage</u>		
Commercial traffic-ordinary & express (Imports)	28,462	24,985
(Exports)	29,446	45,314
Local consumption	3,816	30,643
<u>Kilometrage</u>		
Passenger & goods trains	103,184	624,699
Earth trains - Port works	1,946	13,311
Work trains	-	-
Receipts (in ,000 Francs)	27,3	160,1

- (1) From July 1st, 1946 the running of the railway in Ethiopian territory was handed back to the Administration of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway by the British Military Administration.

Shipping

Nationality	Type	Number	Tonnage-(1,000 tons)
French	(steamers	42	195.4
	(sailing	4	0.2
British	(steamers	48	64.9
	(sailing	318	29.1
Egyptian	(steamers	23	20.5
	(sailing	3	0.5
Arab	(sailing	769	34.6
South African	(steamers	11	1.5
Italian	(steamers	26	9.5
Swedish	(steamers	10	34.9
Norwegian	(steamers	6	22.7
American	(steamers	8	29.0
Greek	(steamers	3	9.9
Dutch	(steamers	1	4.7
Russian	(steamers	4	3.9
Panama	(steamers	2	4.4

Length of roads and number of vehicles in 1945

Type of roads	Length in Kms.	Type of vehicle	Number
Roads		Cars	466
Metalled	26	Tractors	1
Non-metalled	31	Buses	1
Secondary roads & tracks		Lorries	507
Non-metalled	500	Motor-bicycles	61

Aviation: 1 first class airfield at Djibouti-Gabre
runway 1400 x 50 metres

The construction of a cement runway has been approved.

Broadcasting: 1 station at Djibouti - 2 kw.

Public Finance

(1)

Budget 1946	120,378,000.-Frs. C.F.A.
Budget 1945	96,340,000. " C.F.A.
Increase	24,038,000.-Frs. C.F.A.

State of the Reserve Fund: 42,872,158.30 Frs. C.F.A.,
an increase of 3,400,000 Frs. C.F.A. over the preceding year.

Grants in aid from France: 21,275,000.-Frs. C.F.A.

Loans: Nil

(1) Note by Secretariat

By Decree of December 25, 1945, the currency of the French African territories, namely French West Africa, Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Togoland, Somaliland, Madagascar, & Reunion, was stabilised at 100 francs C.F.A. (Colonies Francaises d'Afrique) to 170 francs.

Private Finance

Note Issue Bank: Bank of Indo-China
 Currency: Franc C.F.A.
 Currency in circulation: 58,876,000 Frs.CFA

Credit Institutions: Bank of Indo-China
 Head Office: Djibouti

Commerce

Imports

	Tons	1946
Grain & cereal products	"	7,077
Cement	"	3,374
Coal	"	-
Petroleum products	"	10,372
Metal articles	"	-
Cotton piece goods	"	-

Exports

	Tons	1946
Hides & Skins	"	-
Grain & Cereal products	"	2,384
Sugar	"	-
Petroleum products	"	-
Salt	"	25,730
Cotton piece goods	"	-

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Population

Nationality	Men	Women	Total
French	664	273	937
Naturalised French	42	30	72
British	5	-	5
Italian	25	-	25
Greek	46	32	78
Indian	86	50	136
Ethiopian	37	32	69
Turkish	12	-	12
Others	39	42	81
Total	956	459	1,415

Estimate of native population in 1946

Nationality & Race	Djibouti	Dikil	Tadjoura	Alisabieh	Total
<u>Natives</u>					
Somalis: Issa	3,690	1,890	-	4,500	10,080
Danokil (Adoiamava)	1,300	4,780	11,120	-	17,200
(Assaiaamava)	-	3,040	840	-	3,880
	1,300	7,820	11,960	-	21,080
Total	4,990	9,710	11,960	4,500	31,160 (1)
<u>Foreigners</u>					
Somalis	5,500	50	20	30	5,650
Arabs	5,490	40	60	30	5,620
Sudanese	180	10	-	-	190
Malagasies	90	-	-	-	90
Others	70	-	-	-	70
Total	11,330	100	80	110	11,620
Grand Total	16,320	9,810	12,040	4,610	42,780 (2)

Number of Public Health institutions and of beds

Institutions	1945
Hospitals	1
Dispensaries	4
No. of beds: Europeans	70
Natives	144
Mental Asylums	-

Incidence of diseases treated, admitted to hospital, died & vaccinated

Diseases	1945				
	Treated	Admissions		Died	
	N	N	E	N	E
<u>Endemic Epidemics</u>	6537	564	40	7	2
Malarial fevers	1240	77	10	-	-
Tropical Ulcers	4658	291	6	-	-
Dysentary	296	46	4	-	-
<u>Infections</u>	344	96	14	10	1
<u>Social</u>	2361	651	49	20	1
Tuberculosis	127	134	15	-	-
Syphilis	888	111	130	-	-
Gonorrhoea	881	285	20	-	-
<u>Sporadic</u>	10853	648	143	28	6
Respiratory	4755	228	14	7	-
Circulatory	89	21	16	7	2
Digestive	4652	172	68	10	1
Urinary	136	6	12	1	-
Nervous	265	46	18	3	3
<u>Operations</u>	19646	741	91	18	-
<u>Skin diseases</u>	761	71	3	-	-

(1) of which 23,700 are nomads

(2) exclusive of 1,672 service personnel (Somalis, 505, Malagasirs, Senegalese 700)

CULTURAL CONDITIONS

Education

(1945-1946)

	PUBLIC				PRIVATE				TOTALS			
	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total	Boys	Girls	Mixed	Total
<u>Institutions</u>												
Primary Schools	1		1	2	1 (a)		1	1	1		2	3
Koranic Schools	8			8				1	9			9

(a) Franco-Islamic School

(1945-1946)

<u>Staff</u>	Public Education			Private Education			Grand Total					
	Total	Europeans		Total	Europeans		Total			Europeans		
							M	W	T	M	W	T
Teachers	7		4	5		4	3	9	12	1	7	8
<u>Pupils</u>												
Primary Schools	185		31	110		72	206	89	295	52	51	103
Post Primary												
Secondary Schools												
Vocational												
Koranic Schools	132			(a) 188			320		320			
General								89				
Total	317		31	298		72	526		615	52	51	103

(a) Franco-Islamic School

Number of Schools, classes & pupils in 1944-1945

Type	Schools	Classes	Pupils			European Pupils		
			B	G	T	B	G	T
Public (primary)	2	6	178	7	185	27	4	31
Private (Catholic Missionaries)	1	4	28	82	110	25	47	72
Total	3	10	206	89	295	52	51	103

There are also 8 Koranic schools with 8 classes and 132 pupils. A Franco-Islamic school closed during the war, re-opened on 16 June 1945 and has 10 classes with a total of 188 pupils from 5 to 62 years. A Jewish school has 16 pupils.

Number of Examination Entries

	Entries		Successful					
	Total		Europeans		Total		Europeans	
	State	Private	State	Private	State	Private	State	Private
Elementary								
Primary								
Certificate	6	5	4	5	6	5	4	5

INDAGASCARINFORMATION TRANSMITTED FOR THE YEAR 1946ECONOMIC CONDITIONSAgricultural Production in 1945

Crops	Area under cultivation			P r o d u c t i o n				
	European	Native	Total	Produce	Units	European Production	Native Production	Total
	1,000 hectares							
Rice	15	557	572	Rice	1,000T.	37,5	-	37,5
				Paddy	"		705	705
Grains	2.5	79,5	82	Grains	"	4	54	58
Cassava	10	260	270	Cassava	"	120	940	1060
				Flour	"	0,9	-	0,9
				Faccula	"	6,4	-	6,4
				Tapioca	"	1,5	-	1,5
Potatoes	0,2	16,3	16,5	Tubers	"	1,6	57,4	59
Batata	-	140	140	"	"	-	430	430
Yaro	-	16,5	16,5	"	"	-	65	65
Beans	1,3	37,7	39	Dried beans	"	1,2	17	18,2
Lape peas	3,5	13,5	17	"	"	2,4	7,6	10
Groundnuts	1,8	10,6	12,4	Groundnut-shells	"	2	8	10
Castor-oil plant	-	6,5	6,5	Grains	"	-	1,4	1,4
Alumrite	2,3	-	2,3	Oil	Ton	20	-	20
Cardi								
Common-grass	0,5	0,7	1,2	Essence	"	35	-	35
asil	0,01	-	0,01	"	"	0,15	-	0,15
lang-ylang	1,6	1,4	3	"	"	35	-	35
Sugar cane	7	11	18	Canes	1,000T.	110	120	230
				Raw sugar	"	16	-	16
				Pure alcohol	1,000			
				Rum	HL	13,5	-	13,5
				Cassava alcohol	"	0,485	-	0,485
Tobacco	2,3	0,7	3	Leaf Tobacco	1,000T.	1,5	0,4	1,9
Coffee shrub	15	80	95	Coffee	"	7,5	18	25,5
Cocoa tree	0,5	-	0,5	Cacao beans	"	0,35	-	0,35
Vanilla plant	0,9	5	5,9	Pods	"	0,07	0,38	0,45
Pepper tree	0,7	-	0,7	Pepper	"	0,3	-	0,3
Clove tree	0,75	1,1	1,85	Cloves	"	0,2	0,3	0,5
				Essence	"	0,2	-	0,2
Cinnamon tree	0,5	-	0,5	Cinnamon bark	"	0,2	-	0,2
Ginger	-	0,25	0,25	Ginger	"	-	0,2	0,2
Coconut palm	10	11,5	21,5	Copra	"	3,2	-	3,2
				Coconuts	nuts	-	46000,000	46000,000
Sisal	9	-	9	Fibre	1,000T.	2,8	-	2,8
Vine	0,14	-	0,14	Wine	" HL	2,3	-	2,3

Livestock

Livestock Returns for the year 1945

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>
	5,942,000	421,000	161,500(1)	158,000(2)
(1) Local consumption -		21,100		
(2) " " -		2,500		

Animals slaughtered

<u>Cattle</u>		<u>Pigs</u>	
Number of animals slaughtered		Number of animals slaughtered	
1944	1945	1944	1945
402,600	389,019	99,000	76,512

Mineral production in 1945

Gold	200 Kg.
Precious stones	13,745,5 "
Industrial stones (quartz)	3,173 "
Lica	618 "

Transport and Communications

General Shipping Traffic in 1946

	<u>Goods carried</u> (thousands of tons)
International shipping	99
" " : port to port	41
Coasting or local	90

Railways of Tananarive - East Coast and Fianarantsoa - East Coast

From Tananarive to Tamatave, to Lake Alactra and to Antsirabe and from Fianarantsoa to Manakara (total length of railway: 859 km.)

<u>Traffic</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1st sem. of 1946</u>
<u>Passenger traffic</u>			
Passengers carried	thousands	2,650	1,563
Receipts from passengers	millions Fr.	35,4	72,6
<u>Goods traffic</u>			
Goods carried	thousands T	390,7	177,3
Kilometre tons	millions KT	57,4	30,6
Receipts from cargo	" Fr.	66,7	"
Total receipts	millions Fr.	102,1	68,8

Radiotelegraph Stations

Name of Station	Call Signal	Power of aerial	Service provided
Fombou	F I X	6 W.	Official and private traffic
Hell-Ville	F I N 2	30 W.	Air safety
M'De	F I P	30 W.	Air safety

Public Finance

Budget 1946	1,122,009,900 Frs. C.F.A.
Budget 1945	913,745,760 Frs. C.F.A.
Over	208,264,240 Frs. C.F.A.

Position of Reserve Fund: 207,982,433,60, Frs. C.F.A., showing a decrease of nearly 78,000,000 francs over the previous year.

Loans: nil.

Private Finance

Banks of Issue: Bank of Madagascar
Currency: French African Colonies franc
Fiduciary Issue: 2,532,537,420 Frs. C.F.A.

Credit Banks: Bank of Madagascar
Mortgage - Loan Society of Madagascar

Agricultural and Artisans Credit:
Local European Fund : 19
Local Native Fund : 45
European Co-operative Society: Itasy and Diego Suarez
Native Co-operative Society : Mananjary
Tamatave
Fenerive
Seamen's Co-operative Society: Sainte-Marie

Post Office Savings Bank

Transactions	1944
No. of accounts opened	2,347
" " " closed	825
Initial deposit (in millions of frs.)	10,853
Further deposits	32,630
Total deposits	43,483
Partial withdrawals	18,702
Complete withdrawals	6,153
Total withdrawals	24,855
Deposits : (1)	
as on 1st January	67,485
as on 31st December	87,553

(1) Including the amount of accumulated interest

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Vital Statistics

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
Infantile Mortality percentage (1)							
European	45%	58%	54%	43%	63%	31%	55%
Native	48%	49%	50%	48%	45%	43%	44%

(1) Comparison of the number of still-born children to the total number of births.

Births registered (Native)

<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
111,276	101,175	96,032	96,479	96,182	85,063	98,055
<u>Total deaths (Native)</u>						
90,496	74,829	73,012	78,021	94,619	110,456	99,937

Census of 1939

<u>Nationalities</u>	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Mixed</u>	<u>Asiatics</u>	<u>Malgaches</u>	<u>Total</u>
French citizens and subjects	30,069	1,777	-	4,007,852	4,039,698
Foreign " " "	2,887	751	14,945	-	18,583
Totals:	32,956	2,528	14,945	4,007,852	4,058,281

Census of Europeans on 31 July 1946 (Provisional results)

Male 14,723

Female ... 12,943

Totals 27,666

N. B. This table includes only French people and foreigners originating from outside the territory, excluding Asiatics (Chinese, Indians).

Public Health

Department of Health - Staff as on 31 December 1946

European Staff

Army doctors	48
Civil doctors	12
Dispensers, dentists, administrative officers	13
Military male nurses	20
Hospital attendants (midwives)	9
Public Health officer	-

Native Staff

Doctors	319
Civil male nurses	655
Midwives	339
Public Health and Plague officers	151

Staff attached to the Colonial Army

Military doctors		4
Dispensers, dentists, administrative officers		5
Military male nurses		11
<u>Private Practitioners in Madagascar</u>	(Europeans	"(1)
Doctors of medicine (State)	(Natives	"
Doctors of medicine (University)		"
Dental surgeons (State)	(Europeans	"
	(Natives	"
Dental surgeons (University)		"
Dentists of the Tananarive Medical School		"
Dispensers (European)		"
Dispensers (malgaches, French diploma)		"
Physicians (diploma of the Tananarive Medical School		"

Department of Health - Health Units on 31 December 1946

Health Units 531

Special Establishments

Leper Settlements 26
Quarantine Stations 17
Mental Homes 1

Number of beds in the Health Units (European 817
(Native 8,012

Number of beds in the Special Establishments

Leper Settlements 2,033
Quarantine Stations 593
Mental Homes (Native beds 278
(European beds 44
Total - 2,948

Work of the free medical aid administration in 1945 (,000)

Hospitalization (Europeans: sick admitted into hospital 5,1
(Natives : " " " " 53,2
Number of plague cases 0,184
Inmates of leper camps 2,378
Anti-malaria campaign - total consultants 821
Anti-tuberculosis campaign - total consultants 7,6
Campaign against venereal diseases - percentage of venereal
disease consultants in Health Units only, excluding con-
sultants and cases treated in special dispensaries. 9%
Vaccination (small-pox) 160
Inmates of Mental Homes on 31 December (Europeans 0,053
(Natives 0,248
Confinements in hospitals 66,7

(1) Note by Secretariat

No figures given.

CULTURAL CONDITIONS

Education

Number of institutions, classes and pupils in state and private schools in 1944

Types of Institutions	Number of Institutions	Number of Pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total
<u>State Schools</u>				
Europeans:				
Lycees	2	337	181	518
Primary Schools: senior	3	217	121	338
Primary Schools: elementary	31	1,635	1,413	3,048
<u>Total:</u>	36	2,189	1,715	3,904
Natives:				
School: Arts and Crafts	1	16	132	148
2nd " Veterinary	1	16	-	16
and " Medical	1	60	6	66
3rd " Le Myre de Vilers	1	166	1	167
Grades " Flacourt	1	41	9	50
" Industrial	1	117	-	117
" Regional	13	1,178	-	1,178
(Specialized professional groups	5	112	-	112
(Housecraft Schools	5	-	370	370
(Midwives' & hospital attendants				
(training schools	2	-	32	32
(1st grade Schools	1,010	67,388	43,307	110,695
(District workshops	69	1,116	-	1,116
<u>Total:</u>	1,110	70,210	43,857	114,067
<u>Total State Schools</u>	1,145	72,399	45,572	117,971
<u>Private Schools</u>				
Europeans:				
Secondary	2	225	373	598
Senior primary	4	253	234	487
Primary	20	570	649	1,219
<u>Total:</u>	26	1,048	1,256	2,304
Natives:				
Secondary	2	189	68	257
Senior primary	1	30	62	92
Primary	715	38,077	28,998	67,075
Technical	7	237	72	309
<u>Total:</u>	725	38,533	29,200	67,733
<u>Total: Private Schools -</u>	751	39,581	30,456	70,037
<u>Total: Public and Private Schools -</u>	1,896	111,980	76,028	188,008

Results of official examinations - 1945

Type of Education	Europeans		Natives		Total	
	Candi- dates	Diplomas awarded	Candi- dates	Diplomas awarded	Candi- dates	Diplomas awarded
Grade (1) 'Baccalaureat'	27	21	18	3	45	24
European 1st part	95	20	110	30	205	50
'Brevet' superior	-	-	1	-	1	-
'Brevet' elementary	58	7	59	5	117	12
Primary School leaving Certificate	339	162	1,483	480	1,822	642
Superior Doctor of the Tananarive	-	-	10	9(2)	10	9
Native Medical School	-	-	3	3	3	3
Grade Midwives	-	-	3	3	3	3
Hospital attendants -	-	-	3	3	3	3
Health visitors	-	-	3	3	3	3

(1) 1945 Session. (2) 5 awarded session Oct-Nov. 1945

Teaching staff for the academic year 1944-1945
at both Public and Private educational institutions

Classes	Public Institutions					Private Institutions					Grand Total
	Europeans		Natives		Total	Europeans		Natives		Total	
	M(1)	W(2)	M	W		M	W	M	W		
Professors (agreges)	5	2	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1	8
" (licencias)	17	12	1	-	30	15	3	2	-	20	50
" (certifies)	5	4	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
Inspectors	2	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Teachers	58	96	1,205	98	1,457	116	142	1,087	171	1,516	2,973
Assistant Professors	-	-	68	3	71	-	-	-	-	-	71
Acting Professors	10	4	3	-	17	5	3	9	2	19	36
Civil Engineers	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Foremen	14	-	133	-	147	-	-	5	-	5	152
Needlecraft instructors	-	2	-	339	341	-	-	-	20	20	361
Others	5	22	15	10	52	-	-	6	1	7	59
Total:	118	142	1,427	450	2,137	137	148	1,109	194	1,588	3,725

(1) Men

(2) Women

FRENCH TERRITORIES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.

INTRODUCTION.

The information transmitted by the French Government regarding French territories in Asia and the Pacific is contained in the following documents:-

1. Annual Statistics of Indo-China 1941-1942.
2. Statistical Bulletin of Indo-China, 4th. Quarter 1946; Monthly Statistical Summary, March 1947; Addendum to the list of wireless stations.
3. Statistical Information (Scholastic year 1945-1946) dealing with Education in French India.
4. Position of the Meteorological Services of Overseas France at the end of 1946.
5. Note on the financial situation.
6. Monthly Bulletins of Colonial Statistics;
 - a) Monthly Bulletins of Colonial Statistics, June 1946-January 1947.
 - b) The new index of quotations at the Paris Stock Exchange of overseas investments.

INDO-CHINA.

Indo-China, situated in the south-east of the Asian continent, is bordered to the north by China; to the east by the Gulf of Tonkin and the China Sea; to the south, by the China Sea and the Gulf of Siam; to the west, by Siam and Burma. It has an area of 286,000 square miles and a population of about 25,000,000.

The information transmitted by the French Government regarding Indo-China refers to the years 1941-1942 and 1946-1947. It consists mostly of Statistics.

The summary given below deals principally with information on the economic conditions in the years 1946-1947.

INFORMATION TRANSMITTED FOR THE YEAR 1946.ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.Agricultural Production.Cultivation and Production of rice in Cochín-China.

(Estimates for the 1946-1947 season compared with those of 1942-1943)

1942-43			1946-47		
Area	Yields	Ton per hectare	Area	Yields	Ton per hectare
(1000 has.)	(1000 t. of paddy)		(1000 has.)	(1000 t. of paddy)	
2,303	3,179.3	1.4	1,489	1,678.9	1.1

Rubber production.

1939	66.557 tons
1940	72.245 "
1941	76.069 "
1942	75.178 "
1943	74.734 "
1944	61.362 "
1945	12.000 " (1)
1946	20.000 " (1)

Estimated livestock returns for the provinces of Cochín-China.

(as known at the end of November 1946)

Cattle	113,751
Buffaloes	85,975

(1) Incomplete, provisional estimate.

Industrial Production.Cochin-China.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1946</u>
Alcohol	hectolitre	-	-
Production	pure alcohol	220,000	27,837
raw material (rice)	tons	46,973	7,401
by-products (sugar, molasses)	"	10,321	2,878
Beer	hectolitre	- (1)	48,162
Sugar: brown	tons	-	5,029
white	"	11,776	53
Salt	"	36,862	14,735
Tobacco	"	3,339	771
Soap, 72%	"		1,267
Oxygen	cubic metres		70,565
Acetylene	"		29,449

Tonkin.

Coal	tons	2,335,000	261,696
Cement	"	266,000	32,524 (2)

Commerce.Imports. Quantity in tons Value in 1000 frs.

Through the port of Saigon	143,167	4,837,701
By the frontier of Cambodia.....	4,236	91,367
By the frontier of Laos	250	13,053

Exports.

From the port of Saigon	247,685	10,711,629
By the frontier of Cambodia.....	6,481	89,557
By the frontier of Laos	159	15,925

Summary of the Commerce & Trade of Indo-China.

Year	Quantity in tons.		Value in 1000 Francs	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1933	333	3,221	910	1,010
1938	490	3,995	1,950	2,900
1939	587	4,702	2,400	3,500
1940	453	3,967	2,040	3,950
1941	262	2,967	2,000	2,870
1942	106	1,697	1,460	2,470
1943	162	1,497	1,685	2,125
1944	61	647	650	865
1945(1)	-	-	-	-
1946(2)	148	254	4,942	10,817

(1) Owing to the internal situation it was not possible to give figures for the year 1945.

(2) Figures given are only for the traffic passing through the ports and frontier posts of Cochin-China, Cambodia and Laos.

Communications.

Shipping. (Traffic through the port of Saigon, divided by nationalities). (1)

Nationality.	No. of Ships	Net tonnage (in 1000 of tons)
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Entries:

French	93	342.8
Great Britain	182	537.0
United States	23	97.7
Others	<u>177</u>	<u>609.4</u>
Total	475	1,586.9

Departures:

French	90	352.5
Great Britain	184	540.9
United States	26	109.7
Others	<u>175</u>	<u>613.8</u>
Total	475	1,616.9

Railways.

Length, up to December 31, 1942	3,231 kilometres
Number of stations	472
Expenditure (in 1000 francs)	1,239.4

Roads. (position as at December 31, 1942)

Type	Total length of all roads.	Metalled roads.	
		Asphalted	non-Asphalted.
Main roads	9,814	3,101	4,778
Other "	22,782	2,445	9,358
All types	32,596	5,546	14,136

Public Finance.

The Federal Budget for 1946 fixed at 338,295,000 p. is an increase of 98,295,000 piastres over that of 1945.

Private Finance.

Note Issue Bank: The Bank of Indo-China exercises, in virtue of its charter, the privilege of issuing bank-notes, which has been extended by 25 years by the law of March 31, 1931. Notes in circulation at Dec. 31, 1946 in Indo-China amounted to 3,190,102,000 piastres.

Credit Institutions.

Bank of Indo-China: Under certain limited conditions imposed by its charter has established a system of short term loans. Its head office is at Saigon with branches at Hanoi, Haiphong, Namdinh, Hue, Quinhon, Tourane, Dalat, Phnom-Penh, Cantho, and Battambang.

(1) including Japanese repatriation ships; of which there were a total of 101 ships with a tonnage of 413,800 during the first three quarters.

Franco-Chinese Bank. with branches at Saigon, Hanoi and Phnom-Penh.

Maritime Credit Society. In Indo-China, it supports the activities of the Fishery Co-operative Societies of Cochin-China.

Agricultural & Handicraft Credit Society. In Indo-China, the "Credit Populaire Indochinois" consists of the following organisations.

District	Provincial Banks.	Credit Societies.	Agricultural Co-operative Societies.	Handicraft Co-operative Societies.
Cochin-China	19	1	8	3
Annam		9	1	
Cambodia		8	1	4
Tonkin		13 (1)		

Indo-Chinese Furniture Credit Society.

Branch at Saigon.

Mortgage Credit Society. Branch at Saigon.

(1) 12 Native Societies, 1 French Society.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

The French Settlements in India comprise Chandernagor, Yanaon, and Mahe, on the Malabar coast; Karikal and Pondichery on the Coromandel coast. They have a total area of 513 square kilometres, and their population was 323,295 in 1939.

The information transmitted by the French Government regarding their Settlements in India deals with private finance and education. A summary is given below.

INFORMATION TRANSMITTED FOR THE YEAR 1946.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Private Finance.

Note Issue Bank: The Bank of Indo-China exercises, in virtue of its charter, the privilege of issuing bank-notes, which has been extended by 25 years by the law of March 31, 1931. Notes in circulation up to December 31st, 1946, amounted to 2,562,954 rupees.

Credit Institutions:

Bank of Indo-China: This bank, under certain limiting conditions of its charter, has established short term loans. It has a branch at Pondichery.

Agricultural & Handicraft Credit Society, has its central office at Pondichery.

CULTURAL CONDITIONS.

Public Education.

Private Education.

<u>Schools.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Primary	67	69
Post-Primary	7	2
Secondary	2	2
English	5	18
Vocational	2	2

Classes.

Primary	220	156
Post-Primary	26	8
Secondary	38	9
English	49	117
Vocational	4	2

Staff.

Teachers	61	28
Elementary teachers	349	202

Public Education.

<u>Pupils.</u>	<u>No.</u>
Primary	10,937
Post-Primary	457
Secondary	248
English	2,223
Vocational	25

Private Education.

<u>No.</u>
5,037
167
97
3,188
109

NEW HEBRIDES.

The New Hebrides is a group of islands and islets in the Pacific Ocean lying between 12 and 20 degrees south of the Equator at a distance of 250 miles to the north of New Caledonia. Their total area is about 5,700 square miles with an estimated population of 40,000.

The information transmitted by the French Government regarding the New Hebrides is given below:

FINANCE.

Public Finance.

Budget 1946	11,179,000 francs CFP (1)
" 1945	<u>7,633,050</u> " "
Increase.....	3,545,950 " "

The Reserve Fund stands at 1,080,080.71, an increase of 190,000 francs over the preceding year.

Grant from the French Government: 16,800,000 francs.

Loans - nil

(1) Note by Secretariat: CFP indicates the unit of money in use in the French Colonies in the Pacific. By a decree of December 25, 1945, currency was stabilised at 100 francs CFP to 240 francs.