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NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Transmission of Information by Members
under Article 73(e) of the Charter

(Item 14 of the Agenda for the Second Part
of the First Session)

Report of the Secretary-General

SUMMARY OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE

In Assembly document A/158 it was announced that brief summaries would be given of parts of information transmitted to the Secretary-General by the Government of France in pursuance of Article 73(e) of the Charter.

The subjects of the information were enumerated in the same document (A/158).

The following summary is limited to:

A. The evolution of agricultural production of French overseas territories (with the exception of Indo-China) since 1938:

Forest products
Cattle breeding

B. Public health.

C. All territories in respect of which information was supplied:

✓ Morocco
✓ Tunisia
✓ French West Africa
✓ French Equatorial Africa
✓ Madagascar
✓ Indo-China
✓ New-Caledonia
✓ French Oceania
✓ Reunion
✓ Martinique
✓ Guadeloupe
✓ French Guiana
✓ French Somaliland
✓ Saint Pierre and Miquelon

A. DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN FRENCH
OVERSEAS TERRITORY, EXCLUDING INDO-CHINA, SINCE 1938. (SUMMARY)

The information supplied by the Department of Agriculture, Stock-breeding and Forests may be summarized as follows:

I. During the War

Agricultural policy was governed by: (a) the desire to fulfil the priority needs of the Allies for the war effort; (b) the desire to reduce the difficulty of supplying local populations with essential products, due to the precarious transport situation.

The inadequate technical staff which had been reduced by mobilization, and the wear and tear of equipment naturally hampered the carrying out of this policy which had the following results: (a) increased output of priority products; (b) maintained output of certain products including foodstuffs; (c) reduced output of certain others owing to the restrictions required by this policy or for other special reasons resulting from the war.

A comparison of agricultural production in 1944 with that in 1939 shows that: (a) it has increased for: coffee (Madagascar, Ivory Coast, Cameroons); rubber (Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa); cotton (French Equatorial Africa); cinchona bark (Cameroons); rice (French West Africa); tobacco (French West Africa, Cameroons); ramie (Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa); (b) it has remained steady for: most food products; spices (Madagascar, Réunion); perfumes (Madagascar, Réunion); vanilla (Madagascar, Réunion); (c) it has decreased for: oleaginous plants in general (owing to the failure of the crops in French West Africa); starches and manioc flour (Madagascar); cocoa (owing to the failure of the Ivory Coast crops); animal products (Madagascar, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons); (d) it has greatly decreased for: sugar, fresh bananas, timber.

II. In 1945

According to the report, "the year 1945 has not brought, with the establishment of peace, the general revival of production hoped for". This fact is attributed to the following causes: (a) industrial Powers buy without selling, so that native farmers, given a purchasing power which they cannot use, are not inclined to increase production; (b) discontinuance of the coercive measures formerly justified by the war; (c) failure to modernize agricultural equipment; (d) reduction of administrative officers owing to the return of Frenchmen to the mother country; (e) lack of freightage or inadequate port facilities.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

This may be divided into two zones:

1. Interior Zone (hinterland of the coastal colonies of Guinea, Ivory Coast and Dahomey):

- (a) foodstuffs have met the needs of the population in general;
- (b) rice-growing is in full swing;
- (c) reduction in cotton production on the Ivory Coast as shown by the following figures:

1942-43	6,500 Tons
43-44	1,350 "
44-45	700 "
45-46	550 "

- (d) reduction in the production of ground nuts:

Sudan:	before the war	155,000 Tons
	1944-45	45,000 "
	45-46	42,000 "
Niger:	before the war	50,000 "
	1944	21,000 "
	1945	36,000 "

2. Maritime Zone (low and medium areas of the coastal colonies of Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Casamance):

- (a) foodstuffs - normal supplies for the population were provided;
- (b) general expansion of rice-growing;

(c) improved production of ground nuts which amounted to:

1944-45	316,500 Tons
45-46	429,400 "

(d) marked recovery of cocoa production

1943-44	11,135 Tons
44-45	33,300 "

(e) expansion of coffee production

1944	24,725 Tons
1945	41,000 "

(f) resumed production of dried bananas of which the export figures were as follows:

1944	2,250 Tons	
1945	2,900 "	(no exports before the war)

(g) decreased production of hand-gathered crops (palmetto, palm oil, natural rubber);

(h) new products: tobacco and Derris Elliptica.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

This territory may also be divided into two zones, without, however, making the same distinction as between an interior and a maritime zone, as in the case of French West Africa:

1. First zone: Gaboon, Middle Congo. A decrease in the harvest of hand-gathered products has been recorded:

Rubber:	1938	1,037 Tons	
	1944	3,547	"
	1945	2,775	"
Palm oil:	1938	6,514	"
	1944	2,110	"
	1945	1,378	"
Palmettos:	1938	13,987	"
	1944	9,696	"
	1945	5,749	"
Wax:	1938	438	"
	1944	300	"
	1945	200	"

2. Second zone: Ubangi and Chad. Renewed activity in ground nut production has been recorded; cotton production is said to have reached

the record figure of 75,000 gross tons. Exports of ginned cotton have increased as follows:

1939	9,873 Tons
1944	17,535 "
1945	18,714 "

FOREST PRODUCTS

In 1945, as during the war, forest products (lumber) were primarily used for domestic consumption, counterbalancing in part the lack of imports of mineral oils and coal.

French Equatorial Africa, the Ivory Coast and Cameroon however are expected to resume their place as exporters of lumber by 1946 or 1947. Plans have been developed for the expansion of existing facilities which would enable these three territories to increase their yearly production during the next five years to two million tons. In the lumber consuming areas (French West Africa, Indo-China and Madagascar) production is expected to go back to pre-war figures as soon as communications and imports have been restored to normal. The French territories in the Caribbean are importers.

	<u>Production in tons</u>			<u>Export in tons</u>		
	<u>1930</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1945</u>
French West Africa	725	1,350	1,000	73**	12**	50**
French Equatorial Africa	550	290	360	276	28	60
Cameroon	175	140	150	42	-	22
Madagascar	225	525	400	-	-	-
Indo-China	350	- *	- *	-	-	-

LIVESTOCK

The export of cattle in French West Africa fell off sharply in 1940, but increased in 1943 and reached a pre-war level in 1945. In French Equatorial Africa, the principal breeding area is the Chad.

In Cameroons livestock is exported exclusively to Nigeria.

Cattle raising is one of the principal resources in Madagascar. The

* No figures available.

** Ivory Coast only.

census of 1921 recorded 7,800,000 heads of cattle. This figure decreased gradually to 5,200,000 in 1938. Restrictions on the export of hides in 1939 and price increases for meat have resulted in an upward trend in number. Exports declined in 1940 but recovered in 1944. Export is mainly to Réunion (yearly appr. 10 to 12,000 animals). Meat is exported frozen and canned (12,500 tons in 1945).

With respect to sanitary conditions in French West Africa as well as in French Equatorial Africa the most common diseases are bovine pneumonia and bovine plague. Tripanosome and piroplasmose are the most dangerous diseases. Serious animal diseases are practically unknown in Madagascar. In Cameroons sanitary conditions are good. The most prevalent animal disease is anthrax which is well under control.

	NUMBER OF ANIMALS*			LOCAL CONSUMPTION*			EXPORTS			
	Cattle	Sheep-Goats	Pigs	Cattle	Sheep-Goats	Pigs	Cattle*	Sheep-Goats*	Hides-Skins**	Butter**
French West Africa	5180	13,650	174	363	4180	119	115	210	1070	68
French Equatorial Africa	2800	6,140	2	64	1530	15	100	200	-	800
Cameroon	1000	1,200	-	80	400	15	20	-	430	-
Madagascar	6000	320	420	500	80	200	110	-	3500	-
Martinique	60	40	10	8	2	40	-	-	-	-
Guadeloupe	100	10	30	7	3	8	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia	100	8	12	6	2	4	-	-	-	-

* 1000 of heads

** Tons

B. PUBLIC HEALTH

I. Summary of the Public Health Situation in 1945, Sub-divided According to Territory since 1938

II. Statistics for 1944 and 1945

The following is a summary of these reports. The authorities submitting the report state that it is fragmentary, partly due to the immediate lack of data, partly due to the extremely short time available for preparation. It is pointed out that notwithstanding war difficulties, French Colonial Medical Services carried on with the job. Particularly good results were obtained in the field of trypanosomiasis where French work has long been outstanding. The plague prophylaxis in Madagascar and the yellow fever prophylaxis in tropical Africa is mentioned. The report concludes by pointing out, that while much has been done with regard to the great plagues the actual health situation can only be improved by such social, economic and political measures as will raise the general standard of living and ensure a better balanced nutrition, and such hygienic measures as will tend to decrease infant mortality and improve general resistance to disease among the population.

The Brazzaville Conference stressed the importance of the inter-dependence of economic, political and sanitary problems by which the future of our African populations is conditioned. The increased value of the territories increase the buying power of the worker. Only then can conditions be improved. More European physicians are needed but an important part in the education of the masses must be entrusted to the native physician. Indo-China already has its own physicians of the same academic rank as the European doctors. Very valuable diplomas are given at the schools of Tananarive, Dakar and Ayos (Cameroon), but it is necessary to recruit intensively among Africans, and for this purpose a unique school has been set up in Dakar where it is hoped to train 2,500 young students needed in French Africa during the next 30 years.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

The period from 1938 to 1945 did not show any increase in hospitalization

or mortality, notwithstanding the difficulties of the war period. There are 12 hospitals and a number of other medical institutions in the colony. In 1945 a total of 117 physicians (European) and 299 native physicians took care of the colony's population.

Plague. There were four cases of plague at Dakar in 1945. (570 cases in 1944 with 512 deaths). Large scale vaccination has been undertaken at Dakar.

Yellow Fever. Two fatal cases in the Ivory Coast among non-vaccinated Europeans. Intensive mosquito campaign. A total of 15,000,000 vaccinations was reached in 1945 (Vaccine from Pasteur Institute, Dakar).

Trypanosomiasis. 300,000 cases were found in 1945 of which 100,000 were cured during the same year.

Leprosy. 75,000 lepers were registered in 1945. 48,028 were registered in 1938 indicating that this service has been very active during the war years.

Malaria. Increased morbidity particularly during the rainy season. 260,000 consultations in 1938, 325 in 1945.

Studies in the field of anthropology and nutrition are carried out under the direction of Dr. Pales.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

French Equatorial Africa and Cameroons were joined to comprise "Free French Africa" in 1940, and notwithstanding diminished personnel and supply difficulties, were called upon for a considerable contribution to the war effort. Demands on medical services were sharply increased over those for 1939. There were 117 European physicians and 13 African physicians in 1944 and 1945. 11,728 Europeans were treated, 3,143 were hospitalized (1945), and 71 died.

Trypanosomiasis. A considerable effort to continue the work during the war years. Population visited in 1938: 1,253,508, 1945: 1,472,700. In 1945 7,600 were found infected. Lack of medical supplies required enforcement of maximum preventive measures.

Yellow Fever. No cases in 1945; 3,200 vaccinations.

Smallpox. 1945, 550,300 vaccinations.

FRENCH SOMALILAND

Population. Increased from 16,000 at the beginning of the war to 43,711 in 1945 with a corresponding increase in morbidity.

Budget. General budget for the Colony. 1945: 120,378,000 francs.

Public Health Services: 11,434,000 francs or 9.5 per cent of the general budget.

Physicians. 3 physicians during 1945. One hospital with 174 beds.

Morbidity. 1945: "Endemo-epidemiques" (supposedly chiefly malaria) 7,424; Communicable diseases, 495; Social diseases (Tuberculosis, venereal diseases, leprosy, cancer and alcoholism), 3,320.

MADAGASCAR

An increase in European morbidity from 1938 to 1945; native morbidity remained stationary. In 1938 about 3,000 Europeans hospitalized; in 1945, more than 5,000. It is suggested that this increase is caused by an unreasonably long stay in the colony for most of the Europeans. There were 44 hospital physicians in 1945.

Malaria. Between 20 per cent and 25 per cent of total morbidity due to this disease. Malaria prophylaxis is entrusted the Tananarive Institute of Social Hygiene. Lack of quinine has necessitated increased culture of "quinquina", a cultivation which had been found practical in the regions of Mandiaka, Emyrne and Diego-Suarez.

Plague. Limited to the Emyrne region of the High Plateau. Endemic with epidemic outbreaks during the hot months. Pulmonary form common. 630 cases in 1938, 184 cases in 1944 and 1945. Special "Central Plague Service" established under the Director-General Medical Services. Local "live" vaccine prepared at Pasteur Institute Tananarive. A total of 3,000,000 vaccinations have been made with this E.V. vaccine.

Smallpox. 1945: 142,000 vaccinations.

INDO-CHINA

Information is fragmentary owing to difficulties with, or complete

interruption of, communication with France and especially due to the destruction of archives as a result of the international difficulties after 9 March 1945. Morbidity increased from 1942 to 1945, but kept within bounds by the work of the Medical Service, especially through the use of local plants in the preparation of medicine no longer available from Europe, and through strict enforcement of hygienic measures.

Typhus. Epidemic in Annam in 1944.

FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

During the war these areas suffered severe economic losses and a severe famine which brought the already badly nourished middle-class Hindu to the starvation point. This caused increased morbidity and mortality. Mortality exceeded natality. During 1945, 10,628 persons were born while 11,096 died. Both the French and the British administrations have taken measures for the solution of this problem. Total budget of the colony was 4,170,688 francs in 1945. Public health budget was 747,924 francs, 17.9 per cent of the total budget. In 1945 there were 4 physicians, and one hospital with 214 beds.

Malaria. Is still very important but has decreased sharply with better diagnostic measures becoming available. (1939: 4,756 cases; 1945: 2,448 cases)

Cholera and Smallpox have both decreased and are no longer regular epidemics. During 1945, 73,544 persons were vaccinated against smallpox, 29,540 persons against cholera.

Leprosy. It is estimated that 5 per 1,000 of the population are lepers. Pondicherry is the centre for treatment with an asylum having 105 beds.

Tuberculosis. Is very important and on the increase due to poor nutrition and lack of hygiene.

Syphilis. Is a very important factor in infant mortality. There are in Pondicherry alone (the chief treatment centre) 3,000 patients yearly.

NEW CALEDONIA

The war period has, apart from some difficulties in getting supplies, not occasioned serious changes in the general state of health of the colony. There

were in 1939 113 deaths and in 1945 126 deaths. In 1945 there were 15 physicians in New Caledonia.

Amebic dysentery and intestinal parasitosis are widespread.

Both tuberculosis and venereal diseases are on the increase.

NEW HEBRIDES

Morbidity was not influenced by the war. There is no plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox or typhus.

Malaria is endemic with epidemic outbreaks during February and March.

The American "Malaria Control" has improved the situation at Port-Vila, at the Segout channel and at Santo. Population figures, admittedly poor, would seem to indicate that the population is retrogressing, possibly chiefly due to measles, whooping cough, influenza, malaria and the generally poor state of health. It is the intention to establish medical stations in the Bush. General budget was 6,340,000 francs in 1944. Public Health budget was 1,965,345 francs or 30 per cent of the general budget. The British contribution to the Condominion's health budget is an additional £2,167.

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

General health conditions have not changed substantially between 1938 and 1945, the islands being out of the path of the war. General mortality rates declined from 19 per 1,000 inhabitants for 1935-39 to 12 per 1,000 for 1940-45. This is said to be due to the "progress of hospital and social medicine which has superseded the family doctor".

The general budget for the colony for 1945 was 32,130,168 francs. The public health budget was 2,678,740 francs or 8.3 per cent of the general budget. In 1945 there was one hospital with 73 beds. The Colony has none of the "pestilential" diseases nor are any of the "endemic" diseases present. Communicable diseases are rare.

Tuberculosis is the most serious disease, with 62 cases in 1945.

In 1945 there were 98 births and 62 deaths.

WALLIS ISLAND

The war prevented Wallis Island from getting medical supplies for a long time, thus placing the local hospitals in a difficult situation. However, during 1944, 469 persons were hospitalized in the Matautu hospital. There were a total of 3,404 persons seeking treatment at the Matautu hospital and dispensary during 1944.

NUKUATEA LEPROSORIUM

There is a segregated village with 53 lepers under treatment. In 1944 there were 1,488 cases of yaws, constituting nearly half of all afflictions medically treated.

REUNION

During the war medical supplies ran short and it was necessary to substitute preparations made from local plants, particularly "quinquina". No great change in mortality rate during the war years. The mortality was about 25 per 1,000 inhabitants in 1944. Deaths in 1944 were 60 per cent of live births. The general budget of the territory was 134,533,122 francs in 1944, with a public health budget of 7,116,900 francs, or 5.3 per cent of the general budget.

No "pestilential" diseases. Malaria is extremely important all over the island up to an elevation of 1,200 metres. The prevalence is greatest in the coastal region.

Influenza is serious during the seasons, October-November and April-May, of changing weather.

Leprosy has been difficult to treat as the lepers tend to hide.

Tuberculosis and venereal diseases patients are eager to seek treatment. More mental cases have had to be cared for recently.

MARTINIQUE

The economic situation was extremely difficult in Martinique during the early war years. The allied blockade made matters worse.

This is reflected in a general increase in morbidity.

In January 1944 new public health and social welfare services were set up.

The general budget for the territory was 205,978,000 francs in 1944. The public health budget was 19,783,000 francs, or 10.4 per cent of the general budget.

In 1945 there were 10 hospitals in the territory, with 1,607 beds. There were 4 military physicians (Europeans, and 44 civilian physicians (Creole).

Malaria is not very widespread, constituting only about 2 per cent of the general morbidity. Important is typhoid fever of which there were 83 cases in 1945. Also, bacillary dysentery is prevalent and much work in urban hygiene is needed.

GUADELOUPE

The general budget for the territory was 224,089,000 francs in 1945. The public health budget was 27,731,527 francs, or 12.4 per cent of the general budget.

In 1945 there were 9 physicians in the territory. There were three government hospitals with a total of 483 beds, 262 "autonomous" hospitals with 362 beds and one private hospital with 16 beds.

Although supplies were short and materials difficult to obtain, morbidity did not increase during the war years. In 1945 there were 6,894 births and 2,999 deaths.

Malaria is by far the most common disease; yaws is also common.

Venereal diseases and leprosy are common.

FRENCH GUIANA

The war made certain drugs extremely scarce but does not seem to have influenced morbidity very much. There were 13 physicians in the colony in 1945 and two hospitals with a total of 355 beds.

There are no "pestilential" diseases in the Colony (no case of yellow fever since 1916). Most common tropical diseases are prevalent.

Malaria has been decreasing. In 1945 there were 1,911 cases, of which 588 were among Europeans. There were only 83 cases of yaws, two of which were among Europeans.

Most common are diarrhoeas, often of the nature of amoebic or bacillary dysentery.

Tuberculosis is old in Guiana but is decreasing, as is also syphilis.

Leprosy is the most important disease from a public health viewpoint. It is on the increase. There are 1,124 known cases, 494 doubtful cases and 557 cases which must be watched. In a population of 30,000 alone, the known cases give a leprosy percentage of 3.75, which is extremely high. There is a leprosium for 80 patients and a new one is to be constructed.

C. TERRITORIES IN RESPECT OF WHICH INFORMATION HAS BEEN TRANSMITTED

MOROCCO .

I. INTRODUCTION

The total area of Morocco covers approximately 500,000 sq. kilometres, of which the French zone occupies 398,627.

A. Organization

The organization is based on the Treaty of the Protectorate of Fez, dated 30 March 1912, by which all powers are vested in the Sultan, with numerous reforms introduced by the French Government.

Earlier international agreements provide for:

1. division into three zones. On 27 November 1912, France acknowledged Spain's exclusive control over an area in which the Sultan delegates his powers to a Caliph who is his representative to the Spanish High Commissioner. Tangier and its suburbs form a zone subject to a special international control system.
2. equality of treatment for all States and their nationals in the economic sphere.
3. jurisdictional privileges for Powers which have not waived their rights under the treaties ("capitulations") concluded prior to the establishment of the Protectorate (Great Britain waived her rights in 1937, so that the sole beneficiary is now the United States).

B. Administration

1. The Resident-General Commissioner

- ensures the observance of the Protectorate treaty;
- is vested with all France's powers in Morocco;
- acts as the Sultan's mouthpiece in dealings with the Powers;
- is alone entitled to initiate legislation, although edicts emanate from the Sultan;
- has power to enact regulations, restricted to questions

exclusively concerning Europeans or the organization of services directly under his authority.

The Resident Commissioner is assisted by three Cabinets (civil, diplomatic and military) and by a political Secretariat. In case of absence, he is replaced by a Deputy Resident-General. The Secretary-General of the Protectorate ensures the centralization of administrative matters.

2. The Makhsen, or former Government of the Sherifian Empire, still exists, but certain redundant organs have been eliminated and various improvements introduced.

The Grand Vizier Acts as collaborator and direct executive agent of the Sultan. Special powers are delegated to him in certain respects, and he has power to enact regulations (vizirial decrees), but must first obtain the approval of the representative of the Resident-General Commissioner.

The Counsellor of the Sherifian Government and his services (see under 4) serve as a link between the central Makhsen and the Protectorate.

3. Advisory bodies. Municipal commissions, appointed by the central power, express the wishes of the various municipalities.

Each region has its own chambers of agriculture, commerce and industry, each comprising a French and a native section.

The Council of Government meets twice a year, and consists of the presidents and vice-presidents of the various French sections, together with elected representatives of other categories of the population.

4. The new Sherifian administration groups under the authority of the Secretary-General of the Protectorate the new Sherifian services set up to meet requirements arising out of the general evolution of the country and the presence of Europeans. It includes the departments of Home Affairs, finance, public works, economic affairs, education, public health, and posts, telegraphs and telephones.

5. Local authorities and supervisory agencies. Municipal centres : special administration consisting of a French official who assists and supervises

the Pasha. Other territorial divisions are as follows:

(a) the tribes, under the Caid, assisted by one or more Caliphs.

These are governed through the Sheik, who in turn is subject to supervision by a French official.

(b) the tribes are grouped into control districts (titles vary in relation to importance).

(c) the districts are grouped into regions or territories, administrative areas not under any native authority, but under a French civilian or military head directly responsible to the Resident-General.

C. Judicial Organization

Traditional courts to which a French supervisory official is attached.

1. canonical justice of the Chraa, as regards all matters governed by religious law (personal status, inheritance and questions of land tenure), dispensed by the Caids.

2. secular tribunals, penal civil and commercial justice (Makhzen justice), dispensed by Caids and Pashas.

3. courts of appeal : Sherifian high court and Chraa court of appeal.

French jurisdiction, with simplified procedure, competent to deal with all matters concerning administrative suits, land registration suits and any questions placed within its jurisdiction by legislative decree.

II. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. Economic situation

1. Production

(a) Agricultural production. Agricultural production in Morocco was seriously affected by the war, and by the disastrous drought of 1945.

The present figures are therefore in no way representative.

The following cover the period 1932-1936:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Yield</u>
Winter wheat	948,193 Ha.	4,722,159 qls.
Spring wheat	326,519	2,284,744

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area</u>	<u>Yield</u>
Barley	1,562,113 Ha.	11,900,471 qls.
Oats	28,469	215,808
Rye	1,603	6,365
Maize	389,530	1,892,057
Sorghum	109,230	464,405
Millet	10,318	47,643
Alpia	7,845	33,454
Beans	58,710	241,843
Lentils	6,471	21,544
Chick-peas	33,449	142,518
Green peas	19,882	107,205
Fenugreeks	3,139	13,752
Kidney beans	703	2,295
Flax	16,129	73,224
Corianders	8,404	43,206
Cumin	3,456	5,706
Vegetables	17,846	-
Fodder	30,628	-
Industrial crops	1,615	-

Total 3,584,252 Ha.

As regards the four main cereals (winter wheat, spring wheat, barley, maize), production varied as follows:

average 1932 - 1936	20,799,431 qls.
1939	36,836,000
1942	32,983,000
1945 - disastrous year	4,500,000

According to the statistics for 1944, Morocco has 33,020,000 fruit trees (olive trees, almond trees, citrus fruits, dates and figs, in order of importance).

The farming implements used by the Moroccans are rudimentary. European farmers, on the other hand, are well equipped and frequently have motor-driven machines. This explains why in 1944, in the case of the four main cereals, European crops were equivalent to 5.8 per cent of the area sown by Moroccans, but 15.8 per cent of the native yield.

European agriculture has taught the natives much, and has also made good their deficiencies. After the 1945 drought, the French farmers were able to place their crops at the disposal of the fellahs, thus covering the greater part of the seed requirements.

Of 20,000,000 Ha. of arable land, 270,000 were exploited as colonization allotments (State lands payable by annuity, a practice almost abandoned since 1934); 600,000 exploited as private property purchased direct from the owner.

The legal position as regards such land is governed by Moslem law as long as the land in question has not been definitely acquired by Europeans or entered in the land register.

There are numerous agricultural co-operative societies, together with native provident societies through which the native agricultural credit bank distributed over 330,000,000 francs in 1945/46, thus enabling the fellahs to obtain advances of money, seed or livestock without passing through the hands of the money-lenders.

A "dahir" of 1946 set up sectors for the modernization of the peasant production, public offices enjoying legal status and financial autonomy, the object of which is to organize the agricultural exploitation of certain rural perimeters and to endow them with the requisite economic and social equipment. These sectors are open to technical innovations and rationalized methods.

The rural service of public works is engaged in the following activities:

- (i) Construction of administrative buildings;

- (ii) agricultural drainage and irrigation drainage, pastoral equipment for the establishment of water supply points irrigation.
- (iii) establishment of colonization roads and equipment of colonization allotments;
- (iv) equipment of co-operative societies of all kinds (European and Moroccan oil mills, co-operative silos, wine stores, and fruit conditioning and packing co-operatives);
- (v) economic equipment in connection with agriculture: cold storage and dock-silos;
- (vi) electrification of rural districts;
- (vii) future programme of the various activities enumerated above.

Research institutes and model farms. An agricultural research centre has been set up at Rabat, and 2 large experimental farms at Fez and Fedallah. In addition, there are various horticultural and agricultural stations, including agricultural training establishments at the various levels, in particular primary schools on agricultural lines; department of applied agriculture attached to the Port Lyautey college, agricultural section of the industrial school at Casablanca - the 2 last-named are for students of from 12 to 15 years Moroccan school of agriculture (3 year-course), specialized institutions: the Henri Belnoue centre at Fez for the training of agricultural monitors for the Agricultural Service, Xavier Bernard farm-school for probationer courses for young French farmers who intend to settle in Morocco, Meknes centre of applied horticulture for tree planting technique.

In 1944, Moroccan livestock included:

2,748,740 cattle

12,870,472 sheep

8,088,310 goats

238,933 equine stock

194,000 camels

145,000 porcine stock

The 1945 food shortage resulted in a mortality rate of nearly 50 per cent among cattle and equine stock, 30 per cent among goats, and 20 per cent among sheep.

There is a veterinary service for the inspection of livestock and meat.

(b) Production of timber. Forest-land is estimated at 3,700,000 Ha. comprising 1,310,000 Ha. of holm-oaks; 2,200,000 Ha. are State property.

The yield in 1942 was:

2,060,557 steres of timber

37,500 cubic meters of cedar-wood

224,000 qls. of cork.

(c) Mining output in 1945:

anthracite	178,000 T.
iron	98 (262,000 in 1938)
lead	15,451
zinc	1,754
phosphate	1,654,120
manganese	42,174
manganese dioxide	3,118
tin	11
cobalt	894
copper pyrites	1,195
copper	170
antimony	516
graphite	262
crude oil	3,397
salt	29,592

Possible oil-fields are still being investigated. Geological studies are advanced and the geological maps already published cover half the total area of Morocco.

(d) Industrial production:

Foodstuffs:

milling: some 20 establishments with a potential daily output of 10,000 quintals of cereals.

food pastes: some 20 factories with a potential output of 4,500 quintals per month.

bakeries and biscuit factories.

breweries: approximate annual output, 400,000 Hl.

oil mills

sugar refineries: the Casablanca refinery has a potential output of 10,000 tons per annum.

chocolate factories: 2 factories with a potential output of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons per annum.

canneries: 70 fish-packing establishments, with an annual output of 30,000 tons.

Canning of vegetables, meat, fruit and jam.

Textiles:

wool: 6 spinning-mills and 5 cloth-mills. Monthly production in 1946 amounted to 60,000 metres.

cotton: equipment is still rudimentary, but 20,000 metres of coarse fabric can be manufactured each month with the local annual production of 1,000 tons of cotton fibre.

Leather:

tanneries: approximately twelve, with an output 10,000 tons of hides and skins.

6 boot and shoe factories: annual pre-war production, 120,000 pairs.

Electricity:

hydraulic electric power: 150 million kws. in 1945.

Building:

cement, lime, plaster, etc.

Chemicals:

Superphosphates factory with a pre-war annual output of 55,000 tons, and 20,000 tons of sulphuric acid.

Soap:

5 factories, producing 20,000 tons of hard soap annually; 10,000 tons of soft soap are produced by small-scale undertakings.

Miscellaneous:

some foundries.

sawmills (33,000 cubic meters of timber per annum).

packers (6,000 cubic meters of crates per annum).

cork.

etc.

Local crafts have made great progress as a result of the war (weaving, tanning, fancy leather, slippers, sandals and mules, carpets).

2. Prices

TABLE OF CHANGES IN WHOLESALE PRICES IN CASABLANCA

I. PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS OF MOROCCO

Type of Product	Unit	Rate obtaining in January 1939	Rate obtaining on 5 June 1946
Moroccan winter wheat (price sold at the mill)	per quintal	162,50	940
Spring wheat (price sold at the mill)	per quintal	160,50	602,50
Barley	per quintal	79,50	463
Maize	per quintal	105,--	473
Oats	per quintal	82,--	463

Beans (ungraded)	per quintal	115,--	1572
Flax seed	per quintal	202,--	1330
Cummin	per quintal	210,--	1990
Coriander	per quintal	120,--	700
Fenugreek	per quintal	-	700
Eggs (standard grading)	per hundred	38/44	550
Cattle (live)	per kilog	4/5	30/50
Sheep (live)	per kilog	4/4.25	40/50
Salted Cowhides (raw)	per quintal	370	3700
Salted Sheepskins (raw)	per dozen	160	950/1300
Pigs (live)	per kilog	8	140/150
Vegetable horsehair	per ton	580/620	5.150/13.260
Superphosphates	per quintal	34	135
Refined Olive-oil	per quintal	1.100/1.150	6200
Draught wine (red)	per Hl.	180/235	890

II. PRINCIPAL IMPORTS

Type of Product	Unit	Rate obtaining in January 1939	Rate obtaining on 5 June 1946
Rio coffee	per quintal	615	6.890
Peanut oil	per quintal	490	5.000
Petrol (tourist)	per Hl.	163	600
Oil	per Hl.	165	500
Coal	per ton	390	2.076

3. Equipment

(a) Electrical equipment.

Hydraulic installations with a potential power of 54,450 kw.

Thermic installations : Steam, 26,500 kw.

Diesel, 4,980 kw.

In 1953, the above figures will be raised to 255,650, 82,500 and 15,860.

Consumption in 1945 amounted to 186 million kwh. and may attain 800 million by 1954.

(b) Ports.

Morocco has two deep-water ports (Casablanca and Safi) and five smaller ports.

4,300 vessels passed through these ports in 1945, together with 4,100,000 tons of goods.

12,000,000 tons of military traffic were handled in Casablanca during the period 1943/44.

(c) Roads.

In 1945, the road network comprised 8,150 km. of main and secondary highways, together with 32,000 km. of colonization roads and tracks.

(d) Railways.

The Moroccan railways carried 3,213,799 passengers in 1945, and 2,991,345 tons of goods (including 1,239,881 tons of phosphates).

Annual statistics for train movements were 10,286 trains for 579 km. length of track.

(e) Postal Services

The postal and telegraph system is both regular and rapid.

The telephone system comprises four automatic and 404 manual exchanges, with 22,758 subscribers. There are 47,500 km. of interurban and 34,100 km. of urban circuit.

(f) Radio.

4 Radio-telegraphic stations

1 Broadcasting station, with three local studios.

(g) Airlines

Seven French and two foreign airlines have stopping places or termini in Morocco.

There is one first-class airfield (Imperial airfield) at Casablanca, eight second-class fully equipped airfields or seaplane bases, eight third-class airfields with minimum equipment and twenty-six emergency airfields (maintained but not equipped).

(h) Town Planning, and Management

Ninety built up areas have been organized on a rational basis.

The urban code comprises a series of enactments.

The population of the eighteen principal towns of Morocco is 296,700 Europeans and 1,454,473 Moroccans.

4. Commerce

1945

Imports

	Tons	Francs (000s)	Tons	Francs (000s)
Animal products	4,502	103,093	15,232	469,609
Vegetable products	571,783	3,635,531	75,280	1,129,517
Mineral products	265,536	637,155	1,556,435	1,039,941
Manufactured Goods	<u>75,114</u>	<u>2,406,392</u>	<u>9,732</u>	<u>1,262,687</u>
Total -	916,935	6,782,171	1,656,679	3,901,734

As a result of the abnormal draught of 1945, the principal import is spring wheat for consumption (355,825 tons - 1,527,369,000 frs.)

Phosphates are the chief export (1,454,769 tons - 831,467,000 frs.)

Trade Balance

	<u>Imports</u>		<u>Exports</u>	
	Tons	1,000 Frs.	Tons	1,000 Frs.
France	36,184	1,373,865	247,971	1,733,213
Algeria	75,106	502,026	115,409	1,118,208
French West Africa	33,816	574,022	4,862	124,327
Other French Colonies	<u>29,744</u>	<u>266,579</u>	<u>8,437</u>	<u>170,745</u>
Total-France and Empire	174,850	2,716,492	376,679	3,146,493
U.S.	387,564	2,780,618	103,924	80,130
Canada	163,611	720,810	32	214
U.K.	108,658	163,474	600,832	322,824
Australia	"	500	76,486	42,005
Portugal	14,812	75,491	78,625	51,923
Spain	14,120	46,186	121,202	118,659
Belgium	162	2,392	68,143	45,357
Other Countries	<u>53,158</u>	<u>276,208</u>	<u>230,706</u>	<u>94,150</u>
Total	916,935	6,782,171	1,656,679	3,901,755

Internal Trade.

The Moroccan market comprises nearly eight million inhabitants (Moslems and Jews), mainly rural.

They are chiefly attracted by low-priced articles, which are sold in large quantities (cotton goods, coarse silks, household goods, etc.)

The European market comprises approximately 300,000 persons whose purchasing power is greater.

At 31 December 1945 there were 29,953 registered traders, as follows:

14,377 French

8,528 Moroccan

2,221 Spanish

There were 3,878 registered trading companies as follows:

2,805 Moroccan companies
835 French companies
70 British companies
168 Other companies

5. Tourist Trade

In 1938, the tourist traffic in Morocco had attained such proportions that regarded as an export it held the fifth rank, which means that it had brought into the country at least a hundred millions.

B. Financial Situation

1. Public Finance

I. ORDINARY BUDGET FOR 1946

		(Estimates) (millions)	
<u>Receipts:</u>	direct taxation and registration	2,099.5	34.8%
	customs and indirect taxes	1,622.4	26.9%
	other sources of revenue (State property, monopolies and miscellaneous)	<u>2,315.0</u>	<u>38.3%</u>
	Total:	6,036.9	100%
<u>Expenditure:</u>	public debt	702.7	
	general administration	2,186.5	48.1%)
	expenditure in connection with economic development	1,329.1	29.2%)
	expenditure in connection with education and social services	1,029.2	22.7%)
	unforeseen expenditure	<u>789.0</u>	
	Total:	6,036.5	100%

II. EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET

1. Expenses Covered by Withdrawals from Reserve Funds: (Millions)

	<u>Pre-1938</u>	<u>1938-1946</u>	<u>Total</u>
General Administration	172.4	417.-	589.4
Economic development	442.3	778.8	1,221.1
Educational and Social Expenditure	107.0	959.1	1,066.1
Repayment of debts contracted prior to the establishment of the Protectorate	3.2	-	3.2
Military expenditure	104.1	130	234.1
Miscellaneous	<u>19.4</u>	<u>51.3</u>	<u>70.7</u>
Total -	848.4	2,336.2	3,184.6

2. Loan Expenditure: (Millions)

	<u>Pre-1938</u>	<u>1938-1946</u>	<u>Total</u>
General administration	183.5	-	183.5
Economic development	3,221.5	1,727	4,948.5
Educational and social expenditure	269.-	5	274.-
Repayment of debts contracted prior to the establishment of the Protectorate	126.1	-	126.1
Loan conversion	-	540	540.-
Loans not yet definitely allocated	-	1,500	1,500.-
Miscellaneous	<u>66.1</u>	<u>108</u>	<u>174.1</u>
Total -	3,866.2	3,880	7,746.2

3. Loans

I. MOROCCAN STATE LOANS (millions)

<u>LOANS</u>		Annual charge	Total ordinary expenditure (estimate)	Percentage of cols. 3 and 4	Remarks
Date	Nominal Issue				
1920	406	27.7	269	10.3%	
1928	705	66.1	688	9.6%	
1936	3,670	175	902	19.3%	

II. LOANS GUARANTEED BY THE MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT
(nominal issue) (millions)

Date	Railways	Electric Power	Harbours	Miscellaneous	Total	Remarks
1920 Frs. Florins	-	-	64	-	64	
1928 Frs. Florins	451 20	115 -	182 3.3	- -	748 23.3	
1936 Frs. Florins	601 20	251 -	283 3.3	63 -	1,198 23.3	
1946 Frs. Florins	415* 20	1,191 -	85* 3.3	153 -	1,844 23.3	

2. Private finance

A number of credit institutions carry on business in Morocco.

Bank deposits amounted to:

11,925,000,000 fr. on 31 December 1945

and 16,080,000,000 fr. on 31 May 1946

There are also popular banks operated with State assistance and supervision which supply credit to small and medium-sized commercial and industrial concerns.

In addition there is a fund for property loans.

III SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Population

No precise data have been compiled since the 1936 census. The present population is estimated at 8,500,000 or 9,000,000 (including 292,124 Europeans in December 1945).

The 1936 census showed:

Europeans	-	French	:	152,084	
		Foreigners	:	<u>50,510</u>	202,594
Moroccans	-	Moslems	:	5,880,686	
		Jews	:	<u>161,942</u>	
Total population					6,042,628 6,245,222

Military

23,309

Density of civilian population per sq. km. : 15.66

Out of the total 6,245,222 inhabitants, 983,946 were urban (162,318 Europeans and 821,628 Moroccans), and 5,261,276 rural (40,276 Europeans and 5,221,000 Moroccans). Population records for 1944 showed:

Non-Moroccans : marriages 1,581
divorces 193
births 8,253
including 167 still-births
deaths 3,869
including 837 deaths of infants
under one year.
birth surplus 4,384

Moroccans: (a) declarations entered in registry offices:

	<u>Moslems</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Total</u>
Births	4,915	3,103	8,018
Still-births included in the above	54	34	88
Deaths	2,246	138	2,384

(b) deaths recorded by the health offices in towns classified as municipalities:

Moslems	21,471
Jews	<u>2,520</u>
Total -	23,991

B. Public Health and Welfare

All problems concerning public health and welfare come under the "Directorate of Public Health and Family Welfare". This Directorate is in charge of all medical services, curative and preventive. To it is attached the "French Family Welfare Office" and the general welfare services.

1. General Organization

(a) The general directorate is situated in Rabat.

(b) Seven regional public health and welfare services, each situated in the main city of one of the regional administrative units and each in charge of all public health and welfare services for the region.

2. Personnel

There are (1946) 153 medical officers (two Moroccans) in the public health service and fifty-five medical officers serving in hospitals and other curative institutions. All have recognized French medical degrees. There is also a large staff of sanitary inspectors, midwives, nurses, etc.

There is no medical school in Morocco. There are schools for Moroccan nurses in Rabat and in Casablanca (two years course). Social workers are required to take a nine months "internship" at the Institute for Higher Studies and the Institute of Hygiene in Rabat, if they are to work among the Moroccans.

3. Budget

The total budget for Morocco was in 1945 5,442,996,000 francs. Of this the Public Health Service received 297,275,000 francs or a little more than five per cent. Of the budget, 97,564,000 francs were used for personnel.

A ten-year plan for capital outlay for medical services in Morocco has been drawn up. Chief among the institutions to be built are a sanatorium, and a number of hospitals.

4. Curative Medical Services

(a) Equipment

There are twenty-three hospitals situated in the main towns of the

regions and territories of Morocco. The largest are in Fez, Marrakech, Casablanca, Rabat, Mogador, Mazagan, Safi and Meknes.

There are fifty-nine infirmaries in smaller towns and rural settlements. These infirmaries are for all practical purposes small hospitals with all necessary equipment for general work.

There are fifty-two so called "Small infirmaries" or clinics. Fifteen mobile sanitary units, twenty-six specialized units and one mobile eye clinic.

All the medical services are supplied from a large supply centre in Casablanca.

(b) Diseases Treated

The most common diseases treated are malaria, syphilis, trachoma, and conjunctivitis. Injuries constitute forty per cent of consultations, fevers another forty, and venereal diseases twenty per cent. Eighty per cent of patients are Moslem. Most common diseases in hospitals are typhus, relapsing fever, malaria, the dysenteries, and venereal diseases. Between forty-fifty per cent of hospitalizations are surgical. In 1938, 71,185 persons were hospitalized. In 1943 syphilis was observed as follows in the dispensaries:

Chancre.....	1,230
Chancre plus rash.....	808
Secondary syphilis.....	6,006
Tertiary syphilis.....	4,332
Congenital syphilis.....	698
Old latent syphilis.....	4,494
Syphilis of nervous system..	146

Rabies is treated at the Pasteur Institute in Casablanca. 2,440 treatments were given in 1943. There are on an average 630 cases of typhoid a year.

Amoebic and bacillary dysentery are common. 29,799 cases in 1943.

Trachoma showed 83,308 cases in 1943. Purulent conjunctivitis 103,043 cases. There are tuberculosis dispensaries in Casablanca, Rabat, Fez, Marrakech, Meknes and Mogador. Two sanatoria are under construction.

(c) Results Obtained

Considerable results have been obtained. The population is

increasing. Syphilis is decreasing, and mutilating lesions, common when the Protectorate was inaugurated, have decreased. This has caused decrease in both general and infantile mortality. Malaria incidence has decreased, as has also complication due to trachoma. Skin diseases are much less common.

5. Preventive Medical Services

(a) Central Organization

The General Hygiene Council is constituted by a number of high government officials and presided over by the Delegate of the Resident General. The Director of Public Health, the Surgeon General of the Army, the Director of Public Works, etc., are among the members.

The Institute of Hygiene was opened in 1930 and has the following sections:

- (i) Training for newly arrived medical personnel.
- (ii) Laboratories for microbiology, pathology, and
- (iii) Epidemiology (dealing both with epidemiological intelligence and prevention of epidemic diseases).
- (iv) Sanitary engineering
- (v) Museum and Library. (An information bulletin is published by this section).

(b) Regional Organizations

There are five regional health services, each under a Chief Medical Officer of the region, who is responsible with a permanent staff for all prophylactic work (anti-malaria campaigns, delousing, etc.).

(c) Urban Hygiene

The Chief Medical Officer of the Municipal Department of Hygiene is responsible for all prophylactic work and for liaison with other municipal services.

(d) Rural Hygiene

A special service has been set up to deal with drinking water, insect

vectors of disease and insect pests.

(e) Special Preventive Services

Antimalaria service is under the Institute of Hygiene and deals with all aspects of malaria prevention. During 1944, 1,157,250 quinacrine tablets were used, 228,900 preaquine, 1,559,200 mixed tablets, and 1,289 kilograms of quinine. 155,800 liters of oil was used.

Smallpox-vaccinations. Total about two millions yearly. Cases vary in number from year to year. There were in 1942 2,078 cases.

Anti-typhus work. Classical typhus has been endemic in Morocco since early times:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases</u>
1941	1,666
1942	28,302
1943	10,191
1944	3,061
1945	8,162

In 1937 the Blanc vaccine was first used. From 1937 to 1946 more than four million vaccinations have been carried out with this vaccine which is produced in the Pasteur Institute in Casablanca. Recently Durant-Giroud and also Cox vaccine have been used successfully. Since 1944 delousing with DDT from motorized units have been extremely effective. More than 38 tons of DDT have been used.

Plague. Less regular and less frequent than typhus. More localized, generally avoiding Northern Morocco and chiefly endemic in the territories of Safi, Souss and Marrakech. In 1944 southern epidemics had ceased, but 200 cases followed by 828 cases in 1945 were reported from the region of Casablanca. No case since 1945, chiefly due to the use of DDT.

Relapsing Fever. Reached Morocco in 1945 from Tunisia and Algeria. During the year there were a total of 27,730 cases

6. Maternity and Child-Welfare

In all the public health centers which have been set up the directorate of public health intends to have:

- (a) Pre-natal examination.
- (b) Consultation for nursing women.
- (c) Free milk stations.

A model maternity and child-welfare centre was set up in Rabat by

Madame la Marechale LYAUTEY. Free milk stations may be found also in Fez, Meknes, Oujda, Marrakech, Mogador, Kenitra, Casablanca, Taza, and Safi. Good native maternity service is available in Marrakech where moreover girls have received training in midwifery. Similar training is available in Rabat, Casablanca, and Fez. It is hoped that midwives may soon be sent into the rural regions.

7. Quarantine and International Hygiene

A considerable port sanitary service has been set up in Casablanca both for the maritime port and the airport. At the moment the quarantine services for land, sea, and air traffic are being co-ordinated as one service, which is expected to be ready to function from August 1946.

Morocco has been represented at the International Office of Public Health in Paris since 1920, to which the Bulletin of Sanitary Information has been regularly sent.

8. Research Institutions

Research in Morocco is carried on in two of the institutions mentioned above:

- (a) The Pasteur Institute in Casablanca. Reports on the work of this institution are generally published in the "Bulletin de l'Institut Pasteur du Maroc". The Institute has large laboratories in Casablanca and an experimental station in Saada (Marrakech). The work of its director Dr. Blanc in the fields of typhus and plague have been of the greatest importance. A large part of the vaccines and sera used in Morocco and North Africa are prepared here.
- (b) The Moroccan Institute of Hygiene in Rabat deals more with the practical application of preventive methods than with pure science. Its scientific work is published in the "Bulletin de l'Institut d'Hygiene".

C. Labour

1. Labour Conditions

(a) Legislation

Various legal texts regulate employment in industrial and commercial establishments: weekly rest, working hours, etc.

Moroccan social legislation is applicable to all workers in commerce and industry without distinction of nationality. An exception is furnished by family allowances, the Moroccan wage-earners fall under a different system from the European, owing to the absence of Moroccan civil registration.

(b) Recruiting

Except in the case of skilled workers, labourers may be engaged only through or with the consent of the public labour exchanges.

(c) Contracts

Contracts of employment bearing an administrative visa are necessary for immigration.

Contracts are exceptional in the case of workers recruited within Morocco.

(d) Hours of Work

Forty-eight hour week.

(e) Wages

Minimum and maximum wages are fixed by order of the Director of Public Works, without distinction of nationality.

(f) Housing, Food and Health

In some cases, the administration may require the head of a business concern to provide shelter or lodging for staff working in a permanent work place situated further than 10 km. from a supply centre and manned by over 100 workers, and to provide meals according to conditions laid down by the administration.

There are general rules of health and safety.

2. Labour Supply

Agriculture: - From 1,200 to 1,500 European labourers and 80,000 to 90,000 Moroccans.

Industry, commerce and liberal professions: Approximately 18,000 European wage-earners and 80,000 Moroccans.

3. Situation of Advanced Moroccan Employees

Nationality is not taken into account. The Moroccans can therefore occupy the same posts as Europeans of equal professional capabilities.

Situation of advanced Moroccan staff in public administration:

Legally: All posts are open to them; for certain categories where Moroccan candidates compete with French, entrance has been facilitated by reserving a certain number of posts exclusively for Moroccans; an equivalence has been established between certain Moroccan and French diplomas, etc.

As regards pay, the basic wage is the same for Moroccans and French, but certain allowances were originally restricted to the French. This discrimination has now practically disappeared.

In practice: The participation of advanced Moroccans in the administration of the country is still very inadequate, especially in the higher posts. Public careers of a European type clearly do not attract Moroccans with modern educational qualifications. The principal reason is that there is no comparison between civil service salaries - even in the higher posts - and earnings in agriculture, commerce or even the professions.

The Government is considering the establishment of an administrative training school in Rabat.

IV. CULTURAL CONDITIONS

A. Education

The 1946 Budget allots 575,085,000 francs to public education (499,681,000 francs for teaching-staff and 75,404,000 for equipment).

Secondary European education is provided by fifteen establishments with

a total of 13,176 pupils at the beginning of the school year in October 1945.

Moslem education. In 1945 there were 229 schools with 1,063 teachers. The number of pupils was 31,957 boys and 10,057 girls. The 1946 Budget allotted 120,000,000 francs for schools construction and 79,945,000 francs for maintenance.

<u>Examinations in 1946</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Candidates</u>	<u>Passed</u>
Moroccan certificate of higher studies	89		56
Moroccan diploma of higher studies	2		2
Moroccan certificate of elementary studies			
boys	891		572
girls	18		11
Baccalauréat (school leaving certificate)	12		7

Elementary education: Attendance at elementary schools in 1945:

<u>European schools:</u>		<u>Total</u>
French pupils	22,663	
Foreign pupils	9,583	32,246
<u>Jewish elementary schools:</u>		
Jewish World Alliance	17,283	
French-Jewish schools	2,507	19,790
Total number of pupils		52,036

Certificate of studies:

European pupils	1,785
Jewish pupils	478

Lower certificate:

French pupils	192
Jewish pupils	47
Moslem pupils	11
Foreign pupils	7

Teaching Staff of European elementary schools: 907

Technical education

First stage: 14 Moslem trade schools for skilled workers
4 Jewish trade schools
4 Workshop schools and a complementary industrial course run in conjunction with the elementary schools for trade instruction.

Second stage: 2 technical sections of the modern college
the Casablanca industrial and commercial school

A total of 3,000 pupils attend the European and Moslem trade schools.

In the thirty-five Moslem girls' schools, there are special sections giving instruction in women's work (knitting, dress-making and designing, rug-making, embroidery) which, in 1946, had 3909 pupils over thirteen years of age.

Higher education

Moroccan Institute of Higher Studies to which are attached:

1. Inspectorate of Historical Monuments
2. Inspectorate of Antiquities
3. The Moroccan Centre of Legal Studies

The Moroccan Institute of Higher Studies is essentially a scientific research institution, which organizes and co-ordinates all research concerning Arabic and Berber languages, Moslem civilization, and in general culture in Morocco and North Africa.

In addition, it provides various other educational facilities which come within the framework of its scientific activities - In 1945/1946 893 students were registered.

The Centre of Legal Studies prepares students for degrees and certificates in law at the Faculties of Algiers, Bordeaux and Toulouse, and also for the certificate of Moroccan legal and administrative studies.

In 1945/1946, 763 students were registered.

B. Religious Missions

Catholic missions. The Holy See assigned the Direction of the Apostolic Vicariate to the Franciscans; there are 186 churches or chapels served by 126 regular and nineteen secular priests. There are forty-one convents, with, altogether, 431 nuns.

Protestant missions. The annexes to the Convention of 1937, abolishing the capitulations, entitle Anglo-Saxon missions in general to equality of treatment with French missions.

The American missions are covered by the 1919 Convention of St. Germain-en-Laye, by which France undertook to encourage, without distinction

of nationality or creed, the religious or charitable institutions and societies, established and maintained on any African territory under her jurisdiction by the nationals of the other signatory powers.

Morocco is therefore widely open to the missionary activities. The provisions governing their position are nevertheless considerably restricted by the stipulations of the Protectorate Treaty, which require France to safeguard "the religious situation, the respect and the traditional prestige of the Sultan" together with "the practice of the Moslem religion and religious institutions".

C. Scientific Activities

Institute of Moroccan Higher Studies
(Orientalist and North African research)

Centre of Legal Studies of the Institute

Inspectorate of Historical Monuments

Inspectorate of Antiquities

Moroccan Scientific Institute

D. Miscellaneous Intellectual Activities

The Department of Native Arts and Crafts has devoted itself to the study, revival and evolution of Moroccan arts. Collections have been formed and publications have been made available to craftsmen free of charge.

TUNISIA

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Geographical Outline

Tunisia covers an area of 125,180 square kilometres with three main zones from North to South: the Tell, the Steppes, and Southern Tunisia. Each region has its own characteristics and is in turn sub-divided into various zones.

B. Historical Background

In 1945, the total population of Tunisia was 3,015,170 inhabitants, comprising:

2,700,000 Mohammedan Tunisians

72,000 Jewish Tunisians

120,000 French Tunisians

123,170 Aliens

The report gives a short summary of Tunisian history, and of the origins of the French Protectorate (1881).

C. Political Structure and Administrative Organization

1. Executive Power

(a) Central Administration

(i) Hierarchy of French sovereignty exercising French supervision.

The French administrative supervisory organs include a Resident-General in whom are vested the powers of the Republic in Tunisia and who is assisted by

(1) a Deputy Resident-General

(2) organs directly attached to him which ensure the direct exercise of French supervision;

Supervision Department

Security Services Department

General Department for Inspection of
Administrative Services

Department of Legal and Legislative Affairs

- (3) the Secretary-General of the Tunisian Government who ensures liaison between the Resident-General on the one hand and the Bey and the Tunisian Ministers on the other, and supervises the Tunisian technical services established on the basis of the Bey's sovereignty.

(ii) Tunisian Ministers

There are four Tunisian Ministers:

- (1) Prime Minister;
- (2) "Ministre de la Plume", in charge of the Department of State, which is the centre of the executive power;
- (3) Minister of Justice;
- (4) Minister of Social Affairs.

(iii) Technical Departments

Finance, public works, general economy, public education, postal, telegraph and telephone services.

(b) Provincial Administration

Originating in the ethnical administrative unit (the tribe), under the Caid, appointed by the Bey; and sub-divisions of the tribe, under an elected Sheik, acting as intermediary between the Caid and the people.

The following modifications and improvements in the administrative framework have been effected as a result of reforms in the Tunisian administrative organization.

Caids - reduced to thirty-six in number. The Caid has very definite administrative and financial attributions. His judicial powers (police court magistrate) have been decreased and will eventually cease to exist.

Kahia - a category of agents between the Caids and the Kalifats, who are to some extent independent of the Caids.

Kalifats - administer the constituent areas of the Caidat, under the authority of the Caid.

Sheiks - appointed by decree of the Bey from among three candidates nominated by the electoral assembly of the Sheikhat.

These local authorities are supervised by French civilian Inspectors, grouped by districts, at the head of whom is a regional chief.

There are local advisory bodies entitled Sheikhat, Caidat and Regional Councils.

In addition to these, there is a municipal organization which is elective in Tunis, but not yet in other towns.

2. Legislative Power

Legislative decrees in Tunis are enacted by the Bey. They must bear his seal and be countersigned by the French Resident-General. Such decrees apply to all inhabitants of the Regency territory without distinction.

A decree issued by the Bey on 15 September 1945 grants legislative powers to the Grand Council of Tunisia, which must be consulted before adopting any legislative decrees of a financial, economic or social nature.

3. Judiciary Power

The following exist simultaneously:

(a) the French law courts, based on the system in force in France, competent to deal with all matters in which at least one of the parties concerned is non-Tunisian.

(b) the Tunisian law courts, dealing with matters in which all the parties concerned are Tunisian.

(i) The Charas, a religious tribunal, traditional and unchanging, which deals with questions of personal status and inheritance in regard to Tunisian Moslems

(there is a Rabbinical Tribunal for Tunisian Jews).

- (ii) The Ouzara, a secular tribunal, comprising the various degrees of jurisdiction, which dispenses justice on the basis of the promulgated codes.
- (iii) The Tunisian mixed tribunal on property, comprising French and Tunisian magistrates, which deals with questions of real estate.

N.B. The report submitted by France includes a geographical, historical and administrative bibliography with respect to the matters dealt with in this introduction.

II. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

A. Economic Situation

1. Production:

(a) Agricultural production in 1945:

	<u>Area</u>	<u>Production</u>
Vineyards	27,000 Ha.	645,000 Hl.
Olive trees	22,144,000	70,000 qls. Oil 6,000 qls. Oilcake
Date palms	781,000	300,000 qls.
Orange and lemon trees	1,397,543	223,000 qls.
Potatoes	1,491 Ha.	80,000 qls.
Tobacco	283.96 Ha.	2,589 qls.
Winter Wheat	639,000 Ha.	915,000 qls.
Spring Wheat	130,000 Ha.	815,000 qls.
Barley	540,000 Ha.	1,168,000 qls.
Oats	35,000 Ha.	132,000 qls.

Rural concessions to Frenchmen cover approximately 700,000 Ha.

Rural concessions to natives, the object of which is to promote individual ownership, cover 180,000 Ha. of State property and concern 9,000 families.

The legal system regarding rural concessions is complete and detailed.

A total area of 12,500,000 Ha. covering 1,000,000 Ha. of forest land and 3,500,000 Ha. of mountain areas, lakes and sebkas, comprises:

690,000 Ha. held by French citizens in 1945

55,000 Ha. " " Italian " " "

25,500 Ha. " " other Europeans " "

7,200,000 Ha. " " Mohammedans " "

4,000 French families, of which 3,100 are land-owners, make their living from agriculture. This also applies to 4,050 Italian families, of which 2,900 are land-owners (mostly small vine-growers).

There is an advanced school of agriculture, together with an experimental school with its own farm. Professional and primary courses are likewise available.

In 1945 the following livestock existed in Tunisia:

501,200 head of cattle

2,974,000 " " sheep

1,836,500 " " goats

23,400 " " pigs

95,300 " " horses

174,200 " " asses

58,700 " " mules

153,600 " " camels

The net tonnage in butcher's meat was:

6,100 tons of beef

11,000 " " mutton

3,900 " " goats meat

1,100 " " pork

Total: 22,100 tons of meat.

(b) Forest production in 1945

During the past six years, the forest area has decreased by 9,000 Ha. per annum owing to destruction by fire and encroachment. A reforestation programme is under way.

The main products of Tunisian forests are:

- (i) cork-oak;
- (ii) zeen-oak (timber for sleepers and fuel);
- (iii) Aleppo pine (for pit-props, sawmills and fuel);

Exploitation is usually carried on by private timber enterprises, but since 1939 a great deal has been taken over by the State.

	<u>Average annual sales</u>
Tanner's bark - 1931 to 1944	3,940 qls.
Zeen-oak-timber - 1931 to 1944	11,948 M ³
	<u>Cork yield</u>
1940	58,919 qls.
1944	25,405 "
1945	19,615 "
1946	30,000 " (estimate)

(c) Mining production in 1945

Lignite	69,532 tons
lead ore	10,165 "
zinc ore	1,634 "
iron ore	132,450 "
phosphate of lime	706,404 "

(d) Industrial production in 1945

electric power: 82,551,684 KW produced by power stations supplying 91,690 subscribers.

gas: production and sale of 10,531,980 M³ supplied to 17,346 subscribers.

2. Costs

Variations in cost have been shown in index numbers which, for lack of sufficient data, have not been weighted.

The following are indices of production costs at 30 June 1945 as a percentage of 30 June 1939:

Spring wheat	per 100 Kg.	index	257
Barley	"	"	315
Wine	per litre	"	267
Oil	per Kg.	"	532
Mutton	"	"	1,266
Methylated spirit	per litre	"	302
Semolina	per Kg.	"	272
Wool	per metre	"	1,333
Bricks	per 1,000	"	448
Hydraulic lime	per ton	"	390
Lead	per Kg.	"	397

Indices of retail prices of certain imported products:

Condensed milk	per tin of 400 gr	200
Sugar	per Kg.	220
Tea	"	1,095
Plate glass	per M ²	615

3. Equipment:

(a) Ports:

Seriously damaged during the war: Bizerta

Tunis-Goulette

Sousse

Sfax.

A five-year plan is envisaged for the repair, improvement and modernization of the above ports.

(b) Railways:

1945 2,174 Km of track
 4,717,000 Train journeys
 32,898,000 Travellers carried
 741,872,000 Traveller kilometres
 2,133,000 tons of goods carried
 358,236,000 kilometre-tons

In particular, the railways carried 618,000 tons of phosphates and 124,939 tons of iron ore.

(c) Postal, telegraph and telephone facilities:

555 post offices

Telephones: 150 systems, of which one supplies more than 1,000 subscribers and another more than 500.

548 party-lines

65 exchanges with 11,498 subscribers

44,000 Km. of inter-urban lines under exploitation

Telegraphs

Radio equipment: 1 radio-telegraphy and one radio-telephony
transmitter

1 broadcast relay

The French report gives various statistics concerning the operation of the different postal services.

(d) Town-planning and architecture.

This department has been instituted since the liberation with a view to ensuring

the urgent reconstruction of devastated towns;

a five-year plan to re-equip the country in general;

examining the particular situation in each town.

Architectural work will be facilitated by the adoption of standard plans for certain types of building.

4. Foreign trade:

Imports consist mainly of manufactured goods; their value in 1935 was 3,631,313,000 fr. of which: 48 per cent came from the United States

24 " " " " France

7 " " " " the United Kingdom

6 " " " " Algeria

15 " " " " other countries

Exports include phosphates, ores, salt, sponges, cork, alpha, hides, wool, fruit and vegetables.

In 1945 their value reached a figure of 1,936,677,000 fr. divided as follows:

62	per cent	exported to France
20	" "	" " Algeria
1.2	" "	" " the United Kingdom
2.5	" "	" " the United States
14	" "	" " other countries

5. Organization of trade

The administrative organization includes various services relating to trade (Trade and Occupational Organization Services - Industrial Production Services - Office of Foreign Trade - Weights and Measures Service).

There are several Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Unions.

The traditional commercial activities are organized on a corporate basis. There are also co-operative societies.

In 1945, there existed in Tunisia: 11,304 European traders

33,815 Tunisian "

407 incorporated companies

78 partnership companies

956 limited liability companies

B. Financial situation

1. The credit system

At first credit facilities were in the hands of private enterprise. During the first thirty years of the twentieth century, the necessity of combating usury led the Government to set up semi-public credit institutions to provide money at a cheaper rate and place credit within the reach of the masses.

The 1932 depression led to greater intervention on the part of the State in organizing credit, re-organizing and supervising the credit agencies, and establishing new agencies to offset the consequences of the depression, more particularly by preventing large-scale property sales for the benefit of creditors, which would have had the effect of dispossessing

At 31 October 1945 credits were distributed as follows:

Advances to commerce	679,217,208.15 fr.
" " industry	314,103,953.80 fr.
" " artisans	19,086,660.75 fr.
" " agriculture	817,429,723.44 fr.
" " private persons	166,986,569.87 fr.

Debit accounts of establishments to
branches or head office outside Tunisia:

1,877,090,982.39 fr.

Funds invested in

French Government Bonds	1,406,056,203.25 fr.
Tunisian Government Bonds	127,018,462.20 fr.
Foreign Bonds	1,641,858.-- fr.
French Bonds	<u>11,905,498.-- fr.</u>

Total 5,423,532,119.85 fr.

2. Public finances

The 1945 budget of the Tunisian State provided for:

2,390,800,300 fr.	ordinary income
2,390,685,300 fr.	ordinary expenditure

As regards loans directly or indirectly chargeable to the Tunisian State, the redeemable capital outstanding at 31 December 1945 was 3,245,783,456 fr.

III. SOCIAL CONDITIONS

A. Population

Births and deaths:

		<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1944	Europeans	6,491	3,987
	Tunisians	<u>105,625</u>	<u>62,873</u>
		112,116	66,860
1945	Europeans	5,553	3,022
(excluding the municipality of Sousse)	Tunisians	<u>108,261</u>	<u>52,887</u>

Evolution of Population:

	French	Italians	Other Europeans, particularly Maltese	European total	Mohammedans	Jews	Total
1881 (estimate)	708	11,206	7,000	20,000	1,500,000	-	1,520,000
1901	24,201	71,600	15,300	111,101	-	-	-
1911	46,044	88,082	14,350	148,476	1,740,144	50,467	1,939,087
1921	54,476	84,799	16,840	156,115	1,889,388	48,436	2,093,939
1931	91,427	91,178	12,688	195,293	2,159,151	56,248	2,410,692
1936	108,068	94,289	10,848	213,205	2,335,623	59,485	2,608,313
1946	estimates	-	-	300,000	-	-	3,400,000

Distribution by Occupational Groups in 1936:

	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Tunisians</u>
Farmers	6,988	347,076
Merchants	10,955	22,349
Manufacturers	23,011	28,738
Contractors - forwarding agents	4,721	3,137
Officials	8,761	5,707
Members of the police force	718	-
Liberal professions	3,547	10,051
Day labourers	-	178,619
Unclassified	-	19,457
	<u>58,701</u>	<u>624,134</u>

B. Public Health

1. General Policy

The Directorate of Public Health and Welfare is charged with the control of public welfare, curative and preventive medical services. While it has been the policy to centralize medical services in a small number of very large hospitals and laboratories in order to be able to render the very best modern equipment available

to the profession, a certain amount of decentralization has been necessary in a country where the population is scattered over vast areas with poor means of communication. A large number of dispensaries have, therefore, had to be set up, as well as mobile units ranging from motorized clinics to mule and donkey transports.

Evacuation over long distances is now being effected by airplanes. The fight against epidemic diseases has reached the stage where more preventive than curative work is carried out. Thus, mass vaccinations against typhus, typhoid and plague have reduced the incidence of these diseases. In the field of social hygiene the incidence of syphilis, trachoma and tuberculosis has decreased due to better case finding, the setting up of free clinics, and frequent medical inspection.

2. Personnel

The Directorate of Public Health and Welfare is divided as follows:

- (a) The central (administrative) services.
- (b) The executive services.

The central services are under the authority of the Minister for Social Affairs, and have a director and inspectors of public health and welfare, with a staff of sixty people.

The executive services have sixty public health officers (physicians), twelve physicians in charge of free clinics and fifty social workers. The subordinate medical personnel amount to approximately 1,400 persons to which should be added the personnel of the Red Cross.

Nursing School. There is a two years course in nursing. This course includes service at several of the hospitals in Tunis.

3. Budget

The general budget for Tunisia is 10,676,380,000 francs. The public health budget is as follows:

Direction of Public Health and Welfare

Ordinary 237,415,000

Extra-ordinary (for the
financing of new

<u>Pasteur Institute and Hospitals</u>	139,403,000
TOTAL	647,233,000

4. Public Health Inspection

The sanitary inspectors are responsible to the municipal councils, which pass sanitary regulations for the areas under their jurisdiction. For centres not organized as municipalities sanitary inspection is directly under the central government. The regulations deal with sanitation, housing, notification of epidemic diseases, etc.

5. The Pasteur Institute

This Institute deals with medical and veterinary laboratory work as central laboratory and is also active in research.

6. Surgical Services

Until 1920 almost all surgical services were centralized in the capital. Between 1920 and 1945 a continuous decentralization has taken place. There are now:

(a) Surgical services in the three large hospitals in Tunis, Sadiki, Charles Nicolle, la Liberation.

(b) Surgical services in the regional hospitals in Sousse, Sfax and Kef. There is a service in Gabes and another will be set up in Bizerte.

(c) Meanwhile the infirmary-clinics at Tozeur, Kairouan, Souk-el-Khemis, Soul-el-Arba and Monastir have been used for surgical work.

This decentralization has greatly decreased the congestion of the three large hospitals in the capital.

Frequent surgical diseases are gastric ulcer and hydatid disease. Cancer, although not alarming in frequency, still justifies preventive measures and the existence of specialized treatment centres.

7. Preventive Medicine

A division into public hygiene and social hygiene has been made

1. Public Hygiene

The service has been pre-occupied with three epidemic diseases: typhus, plague, and relapsing fever.

TYPHUS. This disease was on the increase between 1935 and 1942. It has been on the decrease since then. Besides the classical preventive measures: case finding, isolation and delousing of the sick and their contacts, large scale delousing of nomads combined with large scale vaccination have recently been organized.

PLAGUE. After a period of quiet years there were epidemics in Tunis and Ferryville in 1944-45. From the end of 1944 to the end of 1945 a number of cases of plague were reported in Ferryville and one case at Bizerte. There were five deaths. Six cases in Tunis. Isolation, vaccination, disinfection, and capture of rodents was immediately undertaken. A total of 125,000 were vaccinated.

RELAPSING FEVER. Severe epidemics occurred from 1943 to 1945. More than 37,000 cases were observed. The disease was louse-born and large scale use of DDT was extremely effective. The situation is now normal.

MALARIA. An anti-malaria service was set up in 1933 and laboratory examinations were increased. When adequate medical supplies are again available after the war, it is hoped that it will be possible to decrease the incidence of this disease.

TYPHOID FEVER. There has been an increase in cases. Increased sanitary precautions and thorough vaccination are expected to lower the incidence.

SMALLPOX. Notwithstanding thorough vaccination (compulsory vaccination every five years) smallpox has occurred again in the western and southern part of the country, most likely due to war-time conditions.

Social Hygiene

MATERNITY AND CHILD-WELFARE. In Tunis pre-natal clinics are attached to the maternity services. At the Charles Nicolle Hospital the maternity service is supplemented by a pediatric clinic. In addition a health

education unit has been established since 1943. The activities of this unit are not limited to the capital.

At Bizerte, Sousse, Kef, and Sfax, work (at the dispensaries) is primarily done in the field of maternity and child-welfare, and the chief of the clinic is generally trained in pediatrics, syphilology and tuberculosis. There is generally an ophthalmologist to take care of the trachoma cases.

TUBERCULOSIS. Tunis has a centre for tuberculosis treatment with a sanatorium ward; there is also an anti-tuberculosis clinic and a number of hospitals have special tuberculosis services. In four of the larger towns in the interior clinics deal with tuberculosis, syphilis, trachoma, and maternity and child-welfare. Since 1945 a "Comite d'Action contre la Tuberculose" has been established. It is hoped to survey the situation as regard war prisoners, repatriated, and displaced persons. Although not alarming, data obtained from 12,000 persons examined show the need for a considerable effort both in the therapeutic and the preventive field. BCG vaccination and regular fluoroscopy of school children will be used as means to combat the disease.

SYPHILIS. The prophylactic centre, Antoine Cassar, and the special services at the Charles Nicolle Hospital are available to sufferers from venereal diseases in Tunis. These four clinics in the interior also treat venereal diseases.

TRACHOMA. This is one of the most important diseases in Tunisia. Seven ophthalmologists advise and help the regional physicians in the prevention and treatment of this disease.

In Tunis, apart from the general hospitals which treat eye-diseases, a special hospital for this disease has been established. It is hoped that it will also be possible to set up an Institute for Trachoma.

C. Labour

1. Conditions of employment

(a) Labour Legislation

Legislation is similar to that of France, but local contingencies are

taken into account.

Social insurance has not yet been instituted in Tunisia, the stage of social development not yet being sufficiently advanced.

Essential provisions of the workers' legal code are as follows:

Trade union law: groups may be formed without previous authorization, but the leadership of such groups is restricted to the French and Tunisians.

Health and safety measures: various general arrangements, compulsory protection against accidents caused by machinery, regulations concerning the employment of women and children.

Accidents incurred through work: by decree of the Bey, the relevant French law has been extended to Tunisia, with certain minor reservations.

Weekly rest: the same system exists as in France.

Holidays with pay: the system has been recently revised (decree of 25-7-46) to conform to the corresponding French legislation.

Collective conventions, legal control of wages: the system is similar to that obtaining in France - collective conventions being made compulsory under certain conditions; compulsory minimum wage scales.

Family allowances: introduced in 1944.

Professional jurisdiction: arbitration commissions introduced in 1936, pending the establishment of the proposed conciliation boards.

(b) Recruiting

As a rule, by individual engagement, in view of the local abundance of unskilled labour.

Private employment has been brought under regulation and public employment is organized at Tunis, Sousse and Sfax.

Immigration of workers from France is unrestricted.

Immigration of foreign workers is dependent on the signature of standard working contract bearing an administrative visa, which is granted only after investigation.

The contribution of French and foreign labour is negligible.

(c) Working Hours

The principle of the 40-hour week, introduced in 1936, was progressively applied to the various trades during the three years preceding the war. A few are still subject to the former system of the 8-hour day or the 48-hour week. The 40-hour week will eventually be applied to all trades.

(d) Wages

In industry and commerce, minimum wages have been made compulsory in practically all occupations since 1936.

In agriculture, minimum wages have also been fixed by law since 1937, but represent only a part of the total remuneration (variable benefits in kind).

TABLE SHOWING WAGE VARIATIONS IN INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE IN RESPECT
OF CERTAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

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Occupational Groups		System of remuneration*	1921**	1938	1945	1946 1. March	1946 1 July
BUILDING	(masons	T	1.20	5.00	20.85	27.10	33.40
	(iron workers	T	"	4.40	"	27.10	33.40
	(unskilled labourers	T	0.60	2.50	11.00	14.30	17.60
MECHANICS	(turners	T	1.50	6.30	22.00	28.60	35.20
	(skilled operatives	T	"	3.90	13.50	17.60	21.60
	(unskilled operatives	T	"	3.30	11.00	14.30	17.60
MILLING	(machine-minders	D	9.75	44.50	151.00	197.00	242.00
	(skilled operatives	D	"	38.50	131.00	171.00	210.00
	(unskilled operatives	D	4.50	34.00	118.00	154.00	189.00
WHOLESALE TRADE	(accountants	M	450	1230	5200	6760	8320
	(messengers	M	"	370	2700	3510	4320
BANKING	(bank officials	A	6240	18800	80000	104000	104000
	(messengers	D	"	44.50	174	227	227
MINING (Iron)	(1st class miners	D	12.00	27.00	176	229	282
	(operatives (daily)	D	4.50	9.50	88	113	141
AUTOMOBILE TRANSPORT	(lorry drivers	D	4.50	60.00	186	242	298
	(loader-conveyors	D	"	32.00	110	143	176

* System of remuneration: (T) time-table; (D) daily; (M) monthly; (A) annual for legal duration of work not-including overtime.

** Brackets indicate the impossibility of forming an exact assessment of wages at the time.

TABLE SHOWING WAGE VARIATIONS IN AGRICULTURE
IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Occupational groups	1922	1931	1938	1945	1946(August)
Mechanics	16 to 20	35 to 45	25 to 30	120 to 180	160 to 240
Cartwrights - blacksmiths	14 to 16	30 to 40	22 to 28	100 to 150	140 to 200
Tractor drivers, threshing machines and farming implements	8 to 18	20 to 45	16 to 26	50 to 80	75 to 140
Foremen (farming)	7 to 15	18 to 35	12 to 30	80 to 200	105 to 260
Cellarmen	15 to 20	25 to 35	22 to 28	120 to 180	160 to 240
Stockkeeper-clerks	9 to 12	28 to 35	18 to 28	120 to 180	160 to 240
Vine-pruners	7 to 10	20 to 30	10 to 16	90 to 130	120 to 180
Olive-pruners	8 to 10	20 to 26	12 to 15	90 to 150	120 to 180
Gardeners	8 to 10	18 to 22	12 to 16	50 to 70	65 to 150
Foresters	6 to 20	20 to 25	13 to 20	50 to 70	65 to 90
Journeyman	3 to 8	10 to 18	10 to 14	35 to 70	65 to 100

(e) Conditions of labour

Industry and commerce: conditions are similar to those obtaining in Western Europe as regards health and security, convenience and amenities. It is exceptional for the organizations themselves to provide housing and food for the staff they employ.

Agriculture: conditions are governed by local traditions and ancestral customs.

Generally speaking, the agricultural labourer lives with his family near his work in more or less temporary housing conditions. It is not rare for employers to provide far better living conditions than the workers themselves would find acceptable if they had to search on their own initiative.

The system frequently involves the individual alternately working for his employer and for himself on a piece of land provided for him.

On the whole, the living standard of the agricultural labourer is vastly inferior to that of the city worker.

2. Situation of advanced native personnel

(a) Civil servants (administration, education, health, technical services).

The principle of equality of all citizens of the French Union as regards eligibility for civilian and military employment is based solely on equality of merit without distinction as to religion or origin.

Actually, many Tunisians hold high administrative posts.

The principle of admitting Tunisian students to the French schools of higher learning was recognized in 1945 by the North African Committee.

(b) As regards private enterprise, few Tunisians as yet hold higher technical and leading positions. There is no objection on the grounds of principle, but the educated youth of Tunisia seem to be drawn rather to administrative posts, liberal professions and trade.

IV. CULTURAL CONDITIONS

A. Education

In the 1945 budget, 241,000,740 francs, or 10.11% of the total budget on expenditure, were set aside for educational purposes.

1. Primary education

(a) Public: There are French schools with French teachers as well as Franco-Arab schools with French, Tunisian and Mohammedan teachers.

In 1945, 2,130 classes were opened and attended by 89,798 pupils, as follows:

	<u>French</u>	<u>Mohammedan</u>	<u>Jewish</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Other Foreigners</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boys	8,933	40,533	5,830	6,460	544	62,300
Girls	<u>7,259</u>	<u>9,064</u>	<u>5,772</u>	<u>4,887</u>	<u>616</u>	<u>27,498</u>
Total	16,192	49,597	11,602	11,347	1,060	89,798

1,892 pupils obtained the elementary primary school certificate in 1945:

Boys	477	649	107	57	14	1,304
Girls	<u>376</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>588</u>
Total	853	670	225	117	27	1,892

(b) Private:

(i) French private education, subsidized since 1946

(4,500,000 francs).

41 schools, 236 classes, 8,417 pupils, divided in 1945

as follows:

Boys	1,443	1,064	518	516	75	3,616
Girls	<u>3,045</u>	<u>681</u>	<u>373</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>4,801</u>
Total	4,488	1,745	891	1,123	170	8,417

(ii) Private Jewish schools are operated by the Alliance Israelite Universelle. From 1945 these schools were taken over by the State, their staff being paid from the Public Education budget. In 1938, there were 5 schools, 74 classes, 76 members of the school staff, and 3,601 pupils.

(iii) Private modern Mohammedan schools: The majority of these schools receives a substantial grant virtually covering total salaries paid to their staff.

In 1945, there were 47 schools, 264 classes, 277 teachers and 12,264 pupils (11,964 boys and 300 girls).

In 1945, public and private primary education was therefore as follows:

	<u>Number of Pupils</u>			
	<u>French</u>	<u>Tunisian</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public education	16,192	61,199	12,407	89,798
Private education	<u>4,488</u>	<u>14,600</u>	<u>1,293</u>	<u>20,381</u>
Total	20,680	75,799	13,700	110,179

2. Secondary, technical and higher education

(a) Secondary education: including classical and modern studies and Tunisian education:

522 teachers in 1945, 5,333 pupils as follows:

	<u>French</u>	<u>Mohammedan</u>	<u>Jewish</u>	<u>Italian</u>	<u>Other Foreigners</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boys	1,705	1,147	366	130	43	3,391
Girls	<u>1,528</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>257</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>1,942</u>
Total	3,233	1,213	623	205	59	5,333

809 diplomas were awarded in 1945.

(b) Technical education

There are colleges for girls and boys and a higher co-educational school of commerce. For less advanced studies, there are industrial schools and occupational training centres.

341 teachers in 1945, 4,825 pupils, as follows:

	<u>French</u>	<u>Mohammedan</u>	<u>Jewish</u>	<u>Foreigners</u>	<u>Total</u>
Boys	1,251	967	203	157	2,578
Girls	<u>898</u>	<u>661</u>	<u>560</u>	<u>128</u>	<u>2,247</u>
Total	2,149	1,628	763	285	4,875

94 diplomas were awarded in 1945.

(c) Higher education

There is no higher education properly so-called in Tunisia, except that the Tunisian Legislation Section provides a two-year course for young Tunisians who have concluded their secondary studies, and trains them to become magistrates in the Tunisian common-law courts, or barristers in the Tunisian courts.

In 1945, there were 350 first-year students and 56 second-year students; 25 students took their degrees.

There is a Legal Studies Centre attached to the Faculty of Law at Algiers.

A Tunisian Institute of Higher Studies was established in 1945.

B. Scientific Missions

The lack of organized higher education in Tunisia has not encouraged scientific missions. The only recent one was the Vaufray Mission (1931-32) on paleontological research.

C. Scientific Activities

The Tunisian Institute of Higher Studies opened in November 1945. It includes a section for legal, economic and administrative studies, a section for the study of languages and philology, a section for scientific studies, and a section for historical and sociological studies.

Its object is education, research and the spread of French and Moslem culture.

D. Miscellaneous Intellectual Activities

1. Native press:

Arabic press, about ten periodicals were published in 1945; Tunisian press in French amounted to some fifteen periodicals.

2. Native writers:

Tunisia would appear to be on the eve of a productive literary period.

3. Native arts:

Various achievements may be placed to the credit of the laboratory of native industries (improvement of carpet weaving technique), the Institute of Arts and Crafts (improved weaving technique) and the department for the teaching of crafts.

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

Documents submitted include statistics for the period 1939-1944, published in the Bulletin mensuel de statistiques coloniales (Monthly Bulletin of Colonial Statistics), information concerning public works (ports, especially Dakar, roads and railways), a list of wireless telegraph stations and various statistical and other data which are summarized as follows:

Population - 1944 figures

European and assimilated population	47,425
European half-castes	4,108
Non-Europeans	15,687,727
	15,739,260

The non-European population of French nationality is made up as follows:

	<u>French Citizens</u>	<u>Non-Citizens</u>
Senegal	36,727	1,699,000
Sudan	1,297	3,897,000
French Guinea	856	2,123,000
Ivory Coast	1,831	4,007,000
Dahomey	595	1,418,000
Niger	62	2,143,000
Mauritania	100	185,400
District of Dakar and dependencies	55,778	102,000
	97,246	15,574,400

Production

1. Agricultural Production

<u>Principal native crops in 1945</u>	<u>Area</u> (in 1000 Ha)	<u>Production</u> (in 1000 tons)
Sorghum and millet	4,002	1,989
Rice (paddy)	1,005	606
Manioc	255	1,044
Sweet Potatoes	200	1,016
Beans and Niebes (catch crops)	944	117
Ground Nuts	899	732
Maize	557	353
Yams	174	949

The chief crops produced by Europeans are the following:

Coffee (9,000 tons against 34,000 tons from native cultivation).

Cocoa (3,200 tons against 31,000 tons from native cultivation).

Canary Bananas (75,000 tons against 3,000 tons from native cultivation,

Oil Palms.

2. Mineral production in 1945 was as follows:

Gold	216 kgs
Diamonds	79,802 carats
Raw ilmenite	2,460 tons
Sorted ilmenite	740 tons

Trade. Total figures for 1938, 1944 and 1946 are as follows:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1000 tons	557.6	274.5	345.3
1,000,000 francs	1,627.2	2,077.1	3,411.1
<u>Exports</u>			
1000 tons	987.8	311.8	347.5
1,000,000 francs	1,416.1	1,726.2	2,525.5

The principal countries from which imports were derived in 1945 were:

United States	1,229,600,000 francs
France	779,800,000 "
Great Britain	289,000,000 "
North Africa	265,700,000 "
Nigeria	260,700,000 "
Gold Coast	196,900,000 "
Gambia	92,700,000 "
Sierra Leone	89,900,000 "
British Dependencies	112,300,000 "
Other countries	94,900,000 "

The principal customers for the same year were:

France	1,413,900,000 francs
North Africa	817,500,000 "
Gold Coast	77,800,000 "
United States	77,500,000 "
Nigeria	45,700,000 "
Great Britain	32,800,000 "
Other countries	60,300,000 "

Education. Statistics of the situation on 1 June 1945 are as follows:

	<u>School</u>	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Pupils</u>	<u>Instructors</u>
Primary Education	876	2,236	105,812)	
Secondary Education	29	106	2,825)	2,982
Specialized Education	68	130	2,790)	

Of 105,812 pupils receiving primary education, 85,972 were boys and 19,840 girls.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

The information supplied comprises statistical information for the period 1939-1944 contained in the Bulletin mensuel de statistiques coloniales, a statement on the ports and highways of French Equatorial Africa, a list of the radiotelegraphic stations and statistical information for 1945 and 1946, of which the following is a summary:

Population. 1946 total population of Europeans, assimilated persons, and French citizens of African origin: 8,333, of which total 561 were French citizens of African origin. The age and sex distribution was:

males over 20 years of age	4,230
males under " " " "	1,069
females over " " " "	1,913
females under " " " "	1,121

The total Native population for 1945 is recorded to be 3,995,400, distributed as follows in thousands:

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>		<u>Totals</u>
	<u>+15 years</u>	<u>-15 years</u>	<u>+15 years</u>	<u>-15 years</u>	
Gabon	117.3	64.5	145.7	54.5	382.0
Mid-Congo	180.2	127.0	223.7	120.7	651.6
Oubangui-Chari	311.5	202.6	354.7	191.9	1,060.7
Chad	576.4	361.7	623.7	339.3	1,901.1
Grand totals	1,185.4	755.8	1,347.8	706.4	3,995.4

Production. Figures given for Native cultivation in 1945 include:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area</u> (1,000 hectares)	<u>Production</u> (1,000 tons)
Manioc	40	400
Millet	1000	900
Rice	3.6	2.5
Maize	30	25
Ground nuts	8	4
Palm oil	wild	18 (oil 9 kernels)
Bananas	5-6 (no regular cultivation)	80 (estimate)

The chief European crops were coffee (2,800 tons), palm oil (2,700 tons), manioc (15,000 tons).

The chief mineral production for 1945 included 6,030 tons of lead, 1,445 tons of zinc, 2,372 kilogrammes of gold, and 82,849 carats of diamonds.

Trade. The following was the total imports and exports for the years 1938, 1944 and 1945:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	76.3	73.4	86.1
1,000,000 francs	295.8	754.4	878.2
<u>Exports</u>			
1,000 tons	333.9	125.0	120.8
1,000,000 francs	264.1	764.6	685.5

In 1945 the chief countries of origin of imports were Great Britain (208,200,000 francs), United States of America (171,700,000 francs), Belgian Congo (148,100,000 francs), British dependencies (122,600,000 francs), Portugal (84,500,000 francs), France (37,600,000 francs), other countries (105,500,000 francs). The chief countries of exports were:

<u>Countries</u>	<u>Francs</u>
France	324,200,000
French territories	133,100,000
Great Britain	98,100,000
British dependencies	66,600,000
Spain	33,300,000
Other countries	30,200,000

Education. Statistics for 1 June 1945 show 269 elementary schools, 10 secondary schools and 65 specialized schools, with 72,425 and 136 classes respectively, 842 teachers and professors, 30,160 elementary school children, 417 secondary school children and 701 pupils in specialized schools. Of the total in elementary schools 27,946 were boys and 2,214 girls.

MADAGASCAR

Documents submitted include statistics for the period 1939-1944 published in the Bulletin mensuel des statistiques coloniales (Monthly Bulletin of Colonial Statistics), information on public works (ports, roads and railways), a list of wireless telegraph stations and various statistical and other data, which are summarized as follows:

Production

1. Agricultural production

<u>Native crops in 1945</u>	<u>Area (in thousands of Hectares)</u>	<u>Production in thousands of tons</u>
Rice	557	704.5
Manioc	260	938
Sweet potatoes	140	430
Coffee	85	18
Maize	79.5	53.6
Beans	37.7	16.9
Taro	16.5	65
Potatoes	16.3	57.2
Sugar cane	11	120
Clove trees	31.2	0.3
Vanilla	11	0.4

The most important European crops are manioc (120,000 tons), sugar cane (16,000 tons of sugar), coffee (7,500 tons), rice (37,500 tons), Maize (3,750 tons).

2. Mineral production in 1945

Gold	200 Kg.
Precious stones	14 T.
Industrial stones	3.2 T.
Mica	618 T.
Industrial corundum	49 T.
Graphite (flake)	7,601 T.

Graphite (powder)	1,583 T.
Asbestos	0.8 T.
Kaolin	66 T.
Chalcedony agate	17 T.
Zircon	3.3 T.
Nickel ore	64 T.

Trade

Total figures for the years 1939, 1944, and 1945 are as follows:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 T.	137.3	61.6	107.9
1,000,000 fr.	602.7	653.7	1,246.1
<u>Exports</u>			
1,000 T.	262.3	132.1	128.8
1,000,000 fr.	819.4	1,262.9	1,678.9

Principal Countries of origin of imports in 1945

United Kingdom	442,200,000 fr.
United States	163,000,000 "
British India	154,300,000 "
France	135,000,000 "
South Africa	115,700,000 "
Other countries	235,900,000 "

Principal Countries of destination of exports in 1945

France	882,500,000 frs.
United States	339,000,000 "
French North Africa	145,700,000 "
United Kingdom	99,600,000 "
Reunion	81,700,000 "
Other countries	130,400,000 "

Education

Statistics of the situation on 1 June 1945 are as follows:

	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Pupils</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
Primary education	1,796	2,786	183,004	2,977
Secondary education	13	115	2,111	176
Specialized education	13	228	2,898	562

Of 183,004 pupils receiving primary instruction, 108,526 were boys and 74,478 girls.

INDO-CHINA

Population

Population statistics classified according to origin and political rights are only given for 1936. The list gives the following figures for French Indo-China as a whole:

Europeans and assimilated persons (French	38,400
(Alien	3,400
French subjects or protected subjects	22,655,900
Asiatic Aliens	<u>331,900</u>
Total population in 1936	23,030,000

The 1936 and 1943 population figures and the distribution within the various territories of French Indo-China, together with the size of the respective areas, are given in the following table:

<u>County</u>	<u>Area (Sq.km)</u>	<u>Population 1936</u>	<u>Population 1943</u>
Tongking	115,700	8,700,000	9,600,000
Annam	147,600	5,660,000	6,200,000
Cochin China	64,700	4,620,000	5,200,000
Cambodia	181,000	3,050,000	3,000,000
Laos	<u>231,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>
French Indo-China (total)	740,000	23,030,000	25,000,000

Production

The report on "The Development of Agricultural Production in Indo-China from 1938 to 1944" admits that "the statistics submitted by the High Commissioner's Office are not very extensive; but they do provide a few general indications of interest". (a) Rice production slightly improved; (b) Maize production suffered a marked decline; (c) Hevea cultivation continued more or less normally; (d) Coffee growing was not greatly influenced by the stoppage of exports; (e) Tea-growing was affected by the stoppage of exports; (f) Tobacco production showed a slight increase; (g) The cane sugar crop dropped slightly owing to lack of fertilizers; (h) Because of economic requirements, the greatest efforts were made in the sphere of oil-seeds and textiles.

Here are some statistics:

	<u>1938</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Rice						
(Area (1,000 hectares)	6,070	6,027	6,110	6,213	6,050	6,039
(Production 1,000 t.)	6,312	6,367	6,762	7,259	6,700	6,497
Maize						
(Area. (1,000 hectares)	429	391	387	300	281	248
(Production 1,000 t.)	622	364	399	272	217	206
Oil-seeds						
(Area (ha)	48,380	55,050	67,870	93,650	103,330	109,880
(Production (t.))	49,100	53,370	58,150	70,370	65,305	65,780
Textiles						
(Area (ha)	19,055	18,760	22,000	36,130	66,254	90,110
(Production (t.))	11,737	10,792	12,025	18,476	24,873	21,840
Other Products						
(Sugar (Area (ha)	208,440	209,700	217,120	213,170	222,150	52,500
Cane;						
Tobacco; (prod. (t.))	1,006,700	917,300	997,100	1,026,320	826,100	914,300
Coffee;						
Tea;						
Hevea;						
Pepper)						

In addition to agricultural production, mining products must also be taken into account: the output of coal, tin, and iron declined in varying degrees.

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>
Coal, lignite (1000 t)	2,615	2,500	2,329	1,243	1,020	537
Tin (tons)	1,491	1,496	1,316	1,046	663	364
Iron (tons)	70,660	17,255	27,920	34,009	43,747	14,117

The figures for other mining products varied. Whilst the production of tungsten fell from 327 tons in 1938 to 50 tons in 1944 and that of zinc from 5,162 tons in 1938 to 1,405 tons in 1944, the production of manganese increased threefold, rising from 1,114 tons in 1938 to 3,444 tons in 1944.

Trade

Owing to the Japanese occupation of Indo-China, import and export statistics are only available for the period 1938-1942. The following list gives a summary of Indo-China's trade with her principal customers. The term "import" after a country indicates imports into Indo-China from that country. The term "export" after a country indicates exports from Indo-China to that country. The figures indicate quantities in tons.

	<u>Customer:</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>
France	(Import	124,296	187,636	96,149	29,194	464
	(Export	1,323,175	958,815	151,616	32,568	2
French Colonies	(Import	20,278	25,205	8,880	12,342	126
	(Export	139,308	175,745	150,297	99,315	2
Hongkong	(Import	45,574	35,879	44,850	23,656	705
	(Export	565,596	653,180	724,760	402,429	1,000
China	(Import	30,161	25,269	19,988	37,624	7,627
	(Export	494,527	669,235	1,020,591	672,731	29,578
Japan	(Import	41,785	26,246	12,596	30,017	48,395
	(Export	915,687	965,273	1,232,629	1,395,528	1,629,081
Singapore	(Import	15,891	21,427	21,445	13,758	163
	(Export	140,032	170,684	195,655	123,634	0
Dutch East Indies	(Import	89,718	108,350	104,991	30,057	1,515
	(Export	40,658	56,010	23,345	3,997	2
British India	(Import	15,471	23,418	19,097	488	0
	(Export	6,475	376,782	111,724	3	0
Philippines	(Import	331	1,015	1,295	13,502	114
	(Export	40,662	101,979	35,359	16,512	0
Thailand	(Import	40,808	44,419	33,479	17,848	26,238
	(Export	26,472	35,071	33,594	11,894	1,824
Great Britain	(Import	6,602	10,008	17,832	1,005	1
	(Export	42,143	165,201	20,989	0	0
United States	(Import	26,110	28,544	43,401	26,438	1,112

To obtain an idea of the value of Indo-China's imports and exports, the figures for 1938, the year before the war, are taken as a basis. In the following list, the first figure after the name of each country represents the import figure and the second the export figure, in thousands of French francs:

<u>France</u>	1,017,932/1,365,180.	<u>French Colonies</u>	77,391/162,811
<u>Hongkong</u>	143,429/279,624.	<u>China</u>	142,986/76,394
<u>Japan</u>	55,525/87,600.	<u>Singapore</u>	57,788/294,561
<u>Dutch East Indies</u>	84,557/27,253.	<u>British India</u>	55,429/5,239
<u>Philippines</u>	1,856/20,054.	<u>Thailand</u>	36,022/14,243
<u>Great Britain</u>	62,433/60,328.		
<u>United States of America</u>	97,865/249,313.		

Education

The statistics for 1944 give the following totals for Indo-China as a whole:

Public schools giving instruction of all grades	565
Public elementary schools	3,497
Public elementary village schools	9,070
Total public schools	13,132
Private schools	1,192
Foreign schools	447
Total number of schools	14,771

The number of children attending these schools are as follows:

Number of pupils attending public schools giving instruction of all grades	160,000
Public Elementary Schools	230,000
Public Elementary Village Schools	317,000
Total number of pupils attending public schools	707,000
Total number of pupils attending private schools	95,000
Total number of pupils attending foreign schools	34,000
Total number of pupils attending (all types of schools)	836,000

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

Population. The total population in 1944 was 59,889, comprising 18,887 Europeans, 30,489 Natives, 3,323 Indo-Chinese, and 7,190 Javanese. Births and deaths in 1944 (for the European group) numbered 459 and 215 respectively.

Production. Agricultural production figures are not complete: principal crops are coffee (production 1,423 tons in 1944) and copra (production 343 tons in 1944).

Figures for livestock in the year 1944 are as follows: cattle 91,000, horses 8,400, sheep 2,300, goats 5,400, pigs 11,200.

Mineral production. Figures for mineral production in 1944 include:

Nickel (ore)	231,850 tons
Chrome	55,229 tons

The production of iron has ceased, the exploitation previously being in the hands of a Japanese company.

Industry. The blast furnace at Doniambo produced 7,248 tons of nickel matte in 1944.*

Trade. Total imports and exports for the years 1938, 1944, and 1945 were:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	184.9	185.5	153.2
1,000,000 francs	158.6	405	436.2
<u>Exports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	94	25.7	57.1
1,000,000 francs	146.5	227.1	178.6

* The total production of nickel-ore was locally used for the manufacture of nickel.

Principal exports in 1945 were nickel (matte) (104,300,000 francs), chrome (60,700,000 francs), coffee (4,600,000 francs).

In 1945 the most important countries of origin of imports were United States (208,500,000 francs), Australia (207,700,000 francs), French Possessions (5,100,000 francs); in the same year the principal countries of destination of exports were United States (139,200,000 francs), France (32,500,000 francs), Australia (5,600,000 francs).

Education. In the year 1945, there were 47 elementary schools, one secondary school and one technical school with 145, 8 and 3 classes respectively. The number of teachers in elementary schools was 165; the number number of pupils 3,327; for the secondary and technical schools these numbers were 14 (teachers) and 264 (pupils).

Social Legislation. With the exception of the legislative decree of 2 October 1939 (possibility of prolonging the working week to 60 hours), labour legislation was not changed during and after the war.

The legislation in force includes: the legislative decrees of 11 November 1936 on holidays with pay, collective bargaining and 40 hour week, the legislative decree of 15 January 1930 on industrial accidents.

Special regulations exist regarding compulsory native labour on public works.

Public Finances. Budgetary receipts in 1944 were 127,000,000 francs; the expenditure was 115,915,000 francs.

Banknotes in circulation amounted to 43,182,000 francs in 1939 and to 234,825,000 in 1944.

Savings bank deposits were 25,001,000 francs in 1939 and 110,430,000 francs in 1944.

Exchange control was established on 1 September 1939. The following table provides a summary of its operations:

Year	<u>Sterling</u>	<u>Pounds</u> 1000 <u>Australian</u>	<u>N.Z.</u>	<u>Dollars</u> 1000 <u>U.S.A.</u>	<u>Canadian</u>	<u>Others</u> 1000	<u>Value</u> in francs
1940 (Purchase	166.0	260.4	-	661.2	-	1003	104.
(Sale	56.4	347.3	-	451.1	-	444.6	86.
1942 (Purchase	120.2	301	0.1	4,987.9	2,045.8	13.1	357.6
(Sale	63.5	1,266.4	4.6	3,786.2	3.4	3.7	361.8
1944 (Purchase	3.6	317	6.6	9,593.8	2,031.6	-	597.7
(Sale	35.5	1,538.8	12.2	4,830.	13	-	502.8

Prices and Wages. The cost of living index for imported foodstuffs (1940-100) ranged in 1945 from 211 for flour to 415 for olive oil. Articles of local production have registered an increase of two and a half to six and a half times their 1939 price.

The daily wage of native workers was as follows:

	<u>1939</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
	<u>Francs per day</u>		
Food provided	10	20	25
Food not provided	15	35	45

Communications

Ports. 145 vessels of 358,405 gross tons entered the ports of New Caledonia in 1938.

Railways. The only railway ceased to function on 1 January 1940 owing to the high cost of operation and the state of the material.

Highways. There are 644.5 kilometres of good roads in existence.

Radiotelegraphy. One powerful station is located at Noumea. There are also five local stations.

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN OCEANIA

Mineral Production. Phosphates are mined in the Island of Makatea in the Tuamotu group; production in 1945 was 259,000 tons of which 240,000 tons were exported at the price of 44 shillings a ton. There is an export duty of 56.50 francs a ton.

Trade. Total imports and exports for the years 1938, 1944, and 1945 were as follows:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	22	30.5	31.6
1,000,000 francs	63.2	172.6	202.5
<u>Exports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	135	223.9	250
1,000,000 francs	47.6	179.9	186.6

The chief articles of export were phosphates (240,000 tons), copra (17,200 tons), mother-of-pearl (800 tons), and vanilla (100 tons).

In 1945 the principal countries of origin of imports were the United States (116,600,000 francs), Australia (49,600,000 francs), New Zealand (27,400,000 francs), France (1,200,000 francs); in the same year the most important countries of destination of exports were the United States (91,400,000 francs), New Zealand (68,500,000 francs), Australia (21,100,000 francs), French Possessions (3,100,000 francs).

Education. In 1945 there were 84 elementary schools and 4 secondary schools with 204 and 4 classes respectively. The schools have a total of 153 teachers and 9,507 pupils.

Radiotelegraphy. There are nine wireless stations.

REUNION

Population. The total population in 1941 was 212,792. Births numbered 11,418 in 1939 and 7,817 in 1945. Deaths in 1943 numbered 5,135.

Agriculture. Figures for agricultural production in 1945 include: Cane Sugar (81,500 tons), Tapioca (1,200 tons in 1939), Essence of Geraniums (64 tons), Essence of Ylang-Ylang (200 kilograms), Maize (8,968 tons), Ground Nuts (448.6 tons).

Industry. Industries (based on agriculture) produced in 1944: alcohol for industrial purposes (16,000 hectolitres), rum (550 hectolitres).

Trade. The total imports and exports for the years of 1938, 1944, and 1945 were as follows:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	92.47	28.05	30.19
1,000,000 francs	263.4	246.7	275.3
<u>Exports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	86.12	27.76	82.59
1,000,000 francs	206.1	193.3	458.7

In 1945 the principal countries of origin of imports were Madagascar (87,700,000 francs), Great Britain (77,900,000 francs), United States (40,600,000 francs), South Africa (19,000,000 francs), India (16,000,000 francs). In the same year the principal countries of destination of exports were: France (228,000,000 francs), North Africa (101,400,000 francs), Madagascar (117,000,000 francs).

Education. In 1945 there were 224 elementary schools, 21 secondary schools, 7 technical schools with 614,091, and 18 classes respectively. Teachers in elementary schools numbered 732; there were 36,028 pupils; the secondary and technical schools comprised 42 teachers and 2,218 pupils.

Public Finances. Budgetary receipts in 1944 were 32,300,000 francs; the expenditure was 50,800,000 francs.

The note circulation amounted to 107,443,000 francs in August 1941, and to 308,534,000 francs in February 1946.

Wages. Wages for unskilled workers have risen from 10 to 12 francs a day in 1939 and to 37.50 francs in 1945. The rise in salaries does not quite compensate the rise in the cost of living. There is no unemployment.

Communications

Ports. In 1944, 39 ships of 44,500 gross tons entered the port of Pointe de Galet; 30,100 tons of freight was unloaded and 28,500 tons was loaded.

Railways. Approximately 127 kilometres of railway lines are in operation.

Radiotelegraphy. There is one wireless station.

MARTINIQUE

Population. The total population in 1939 was 252,000. In 1939 births numbered 6,143 and in 1944 5,977; deaths in 1939 numbered 3,897 and in 1944 4,208.

Production.

Agriculture. Figures for agricultural production in 1945 include:

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Area</u> (100 hectares)	<u>Production</u> (100 tons)
Cane Sugar	140	355
Bananas	7	8
Coffee	3.6	0.22
Cocoa	3.5	0.2
Pineapples	1	0.6
Subsistence crops	36.5	37

The agricultural situation has deteriorated since 1939, as farmers were hampered by inadequate equipment and insufficient imports of fertilizers due to a lack of foreign exchange.

Industry. The industries are based on agriculture. The production figures for 1944 are as follows: Sugar (2,899 tons), rum (199 million hectolitres), beer (4,200 hectolitres), soup (949 tons), chocolate (270 tons).

Trade. The total imports and exports for the years 1938, 1944, and 1945 are as follows:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	109.8	68.5	79.1
1,000,000 francs	234.6	526.2	605
<u>Exports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	116.4	42.5	57.6
1,000,000 francs	309.6	25.1	65.6

In 1945, the principal countries of origin of imports were: the United States (300,900,000 francs), France (35,500,000 francs), British Dependencies (34,700,000 francs), French Possessions (51,700,000 francs), Brazil (29,900,000 francs); in the same year, the principal countries of destination of exports were: France (285,000,000 francs), the United States (229,900,000 francs), French Possessions (24,800,000 francs).

Education. In the year 1945, there were 126 elementary schools, 25 secondary schools, 11 technical schools with 806 classes, 322 classes and 36 classes respectively. Teachers in elementary schools numbered 1,173, and pupils 28,997; in secondary schools and technical schools there were 112 teachers and 13,142 pupils.

Public Finances. Budgetary receipts in 1944 amounted to 259,800,000 francs; the expenditure to 250,800,000 francs.

Banknotes in circulation numbered 67,000,000 francs in 1939, and 314,600,000 francs in 1945.

Bank deposits were 37,700,000 francs in 1939 and 201,500,000 francs in 1945.

Wages and Prices. The cost of living index as compared to 1939 has increased approximately four times for food and two and a half times for clothing.

The daily wage of an unskilled industrial worker was in 1938 20 to 24 francs for men and 9 to 10 francs for women; in June 1945, it was 60 to 72 francs for men and 45 to 52 francs for women.

The daily wage of an agricultural labourer in 1938 was 11 francs for men and 9 francs for women; in 1945, it was 56 francs for men and 45 francs for women.

Ports. The number of ships entering the port of Fort-de-France in 1944 was 308 of 145,000 gross tons; 54,400 tons of freight was unloaded. In 1938, a programme of work was started for the extension of the port involving the expenditure of 100,000,000 francs; this programme was to be completed by the end of 1945.

GUADELOUPE

Population. The total population in 1936 was 304,239. Births in 1944 were 6,695 of which 443 were still born. Total deaths in 1944 amounted to 3,247 of which 884 were of children less than ten years old.

Agricultural Production. Figures for agricultural production in 1945 include:

Crop	Area (1,000 hectares)	Production (1,000 tons)
Cane Sugar	25	not available
Bananas	4.3	40
Coffee	4.6	0.65
Cocoa	0.5	0.15
Manioc	2	not available
Maize	0.5	" "

The other important productions are molasses (102,984 hectolitres in 1944), vanilla (10,000 kilogrammes in 1944) and rum (54,528 hectolitres in 1945).

Trade. The following were the total imports and exports for the years 1938, 1944, 1945:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	98.8	50.2	55.6
1,000,000 francs	250.6	385.2	451.2
<u>Exports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	113.5	50.4	134.5
1,000,000 francs	296.5	286.5	986.5

In 1945 the most important countries of origin of imports were the United States (235,200,000 francs), British Dependencies (59,400,000 francs), Brazil (51,700,000 francs), France (29,600,000 francs), French Possessions (22,900,000 francs).

In 1945 the most important countries of destination of exports were France (526,400,000 francs), the United States (159,200,000 francs), French Possessions (119,400,000 francs), British Dependencies (3,800,000 francs).

Education. In 1944-1945 there were 112 elementary schools, 3 secondary schools, and 3 technical schools on the islands with 514, 74 and 12 classes respectively. The elementary schools comprised 523 teachers and 23,813 pupils, the secondary schools 51 teachers and 1,506 pupils, and the technical schools 31 teachers and 365 pupils.

Public Works. 26 km of new roads are under construction. 119,000 square metres of existing roads have been resurfaced and approximately 9 km have been repaired. Two permanent bridges have been built and another has been extensively repaired.

In 1945 the Colony spent 26.7 millions francs for the upkeep and repair of highways.

Nearly 18 millions francs has been spent by the Colony in the construction and repair of public buildings.

Important reclamation work at Pointe a Raie has been undertaken. In 1944 6.7 km of electric lines were built; 29 km were planned for in 1945.

Ports. In the period, January - 31 May 1945 a total of 47 ships of 79,500 gross tons entered the ports of Pointe a Pitre and Basse-Terre. 14,000 tons of miscellaneous freight was unloaded and 34,275 tons was loaded.

Postal and Telegraphic Service. The postal service is slowly improving. In the first four months of 1945, 9,031 letters arrived and 13,206 were sent abroad, 194,191 telegrams were sent in 1944, and 116,833 received.

Telephone Service. 868 km of telephone lines are in existence. In 1944 there were 445 subscribers; the telephone system is, however, inadequate and the material is out of date.

Radiotelegraphy. Nine stations are in existence, two of which give a 24 hours service.

FRENCH GUIANA

Population. The total population was 22,200 in 1931 and 23,800 in 1941.

In 1941, births amounted to 464 and deaths to 604.

Production. The chief crops are cane sugar (430 hectares and 8,619 tons in 1940), bananas (125 hectares and approximately 1,000 tons in 1940); almost the entire production of sugar is used for rum, of which 3,432 hectolitres were produced in 1940.

Secondary crops are rice (50 hectares and 100 tons in 1943), vegetables (170 hectares and approximately 4,000 tons in 1940), coffee (10 hectares), maize (80 hectares), manioc (550 hectares).

The chief resource of the colony and its only mineral production is gold, of which 1,318 kilogrammes were produced in 1938 and 578.6 kilogrammes in 1944.

Trade. The total imports and exports for the years 1938, 1944, and 1945 were as follows:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
100 tons	188.4	114	94
1,000,000 francs	66.6	128.2	126.8
<u>Exports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
100 tons	33.34	11.49	16
1,000,000 francs	48.2	38.4	45.4
Exports of gold (in kilogrammes)	1264	597	534

In 1945, the principal countries of origin of imports were Brazil (48,500,000 francs), United States (40,600,000 francs), and French Possessions (16,400,000 francs); in the same year the most important countries of destination of exports were: French Possessions (13,600,000 francs), Brazil (12,200,000 francs), United States (11,500,000 francs), and France (5,700,000 francs).

Education. The following table contains some figures regarding education situation in June 1945:

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Elementary</u>	24	6	30
Teachers	85	30	115
Classes	79	29	108
Pupils	2,390	915	3,307
(of which Europeans)	21	88	109
 <u>Secondary</u>	 3	 2	 5
Teachers	37	3	40
Classes	22	8	30
Pupils	267	99	366
(of which Europeans)	13	1	14
 <u>Technical</u>	 2	 -	 2
Classes	5	-	5

Public Finances. The local budget for 1944 balanced at 100,000,000 francs, Fiduciary circulation at the end of June 1939 amounted to 22,100,000 francs, and at the end of June 1944 was 53,600,000 francs.

Wages and Prices. The price index in 1945 as compared to 1939 (100) shows increases ranging from 182 for petrol to 500 for soap; in general prices may be said to have increased approximately three times.

In 1942, wages for unskilled workers ranged from 18 francs to 36 francs for a ten-hour day, in 1945 the comparable wages ranged from 52 francs to 80 francs; the wages for skilled workers were 35-60 francs for a ten-hour day in 1942 and 90-130 francs in 1945.

Communications.

Roads. 300 kilometres of roads exist in the colony; their state leaves much to be desired.

Ports. In 1944, a total of 150 ships entered the ports of the colony, unloading 11,829 tons of freight and loading 1,296 tons.

Radiotelegraphy. Six stations are in existence.

THE SOMALI COAST

Documents submitted contain information on public works (port and railway) and a list of wireless telegraph stations. It also shows data on population and education, the essential parts of which are given below:

Population. 1945 census (the native population is an estimate):

Europeans	1,496
Oriental (Indians, Ethiopians, Turks, Armenians)	500
Indigenous natives	31,160
Other natives	<u>11,620</u>
	44,776

Education. Statistics of the situation on 1 June 1945 are as follows:

	<u>Schools</u>	<u>Classes</u>	<u>Pupils</u>	<u>Teachers</u>
Primary education	3	10	295	12
Moslem education	8	8	132	- *

Of 295 pupils receiving primary education, 206 were boys and 89 girls.

* No information available.

SAINT-PIERRE AND MIQUELON

Population. The total population in 1936 was 4,175, of whom 2,066 were men and 2,288 women. In the period 1940-1945 mortality was 1.2 per cent.

Production.

Agriculture. The islands being mostly barren rock, are not well suited to agriculture. The farms are operated by the family. Silver fox breeding was introduced in 1943; 200 skins were produced in 1944.

Fisheries. Cod-fishing is the chief industry. In 1939, 1,105 tons of cod, in 1945, 1,150 tons were caught. Boats employed: 181 in 1934 and 166 in 1945.

Trade. The total imports and exports for years 1938, 1944, and 1945 were as follows:

<u>Imports</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
1,000 tons	40.43	9.17	19.6
1,000,000 francs	27.7	37.2	44.5
<u>Exports</u>			
1,000 tons	27.47	3.38	7.57
1,000,000 francs	19.2	10.4	49.9

In 1945 the chief countries of origin of imports were: United States (6,500,000 francs), British Dependencies (3,900,000 francs), Canada (32,300,000 francs). Principal countries of destination of exports in 1945 were French Possessions (33,900,000 francs) and France (6,800,000 francs).

Education. The following table contains some figures regarding education situation in June 1945:

<u>Schools</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Elementary</u>	3	1	4
Classes	16	16	32
Teachers	19	24	43
Pupils	380	509	889
<u>Higher Elementary</u>	1	2	3
Classes	2	3	5
Teachers	-	-	-
(no figures available)			
Pupils	-	-	-
(no figures available)			

Public Finances. The budget for 1944 was: receipts 25,287,000 francs, expenditure (including 659,000 francs extraordinary expenditure) 20,859,000 francs. Fiduciary circulation amounted to 37,437,000 francs in January 1945, and to 57,437,000 in November 1945.

Wages and Prices. Only fragmentary cost of living information exists; from the existing data, it may be reasonably assumed that the cost of living has increased three times since 1939.

In private industry wages for a head of a family with wife and two children were 8 francs 32 centimes an hour in 1939, and 32 francs 5 centimes an hour in 1945.

Deposits in the Saint-Pierre Savings Bank were 9,300,000 francs in 1936, 8,000,000 francs in 1939, 6,500,000 francs in 1943, and 8,000,000 francs in 1945.
