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INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES:  
SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TRANSMITTED  
UNDER ARTICLE 73 e OF THE CHARTER. REPORT OF  
THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Summary of information transmitted by the Government of France<sup>1/</sup>  
(Supplementary statistics)

On 19 June and 2, 6 and 16 July 1951 the permanent representative of France to the United Nations transmitted information in respect of the Comoro Archipelago, French Somaliland, French Equatorial Africa, French West Africa, Madagascar and Tunisia.

In accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of General Assembly resolution 218 (III), the Secretary-General has prepared the following summary showing such changes in statistics and such other appreciable changes as have occurred in the year under review, together with relevant statistics for previous years. The summary supplements the full summary of information transmitted during 1949, which is contained in Chapter IV of volume II of the Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1949.<sup>2/</sup>

/TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1/ This summary is also submitted to the Special Committee on Information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter.
- 2/ United Nations: Non-Self-Governing Territories. Summaries and Analyses of Information transmitted to the Secretary-General during 1949. Lake Success, 1950.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Comoro Archipelago.....	3
French Somaliland.....	8
French Equatorial Africa.....	15
French West Africa.....	24
Madagascar.....	36
Tunisia.....	48

COMORO ARCHIPELAGO

Area

1,147 sq. km. (main island: Grande Comore)

2,171 sq. km. (whole archipelago)

Population

1948  
(Census of  
31 December 1947)  
152,276

1949  
168,890

1950  
164,838

Public Health

Demographic statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> <sup>1/</sup>
Number of deaths	1,444	1,722	1,554
Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants	9.5	9.8	
Number of births	2,002	2,976	2,257
Birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants	13.2	19.0	
Number of deaths under 1 year of age	105	142	417
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	52.4	37.0	

Medical staff

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Europeans</u>			
Doctors	2	4	4
<u>Natives</u>			
Doctors	9	9	8
AMI midwives	4	5	4
Male and female nurses	32	39	38
Anti-malaria public health assistants	2	4	2

Medical establishments

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Beds</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Beds</u>
Hospitals	7	219	7	219	7	219
Maternity homes	3	22	3	22	3	22
Medical centres	8		13		15	
Dispensaries	4		-		-	
Leper hospitals	3		-		-	

Welfare and

<sup>1/</sup> For Mayotte, Moheli and Grande Comore only. The figures for Anjouan cannot at present be ascertained owing to the loss of a large number of registers of vital statistics during the cyclone of 22 December 1950. Altogether 515 Natives perished through the cyclone.

France: Comoro Archipelago

Welfare and Relief

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
One social welfare office, with a budget of: 50,000 frs.		-	176,954 frs.

Criminal Statistics

<u>Number of convictions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> <sup>1/</sup>
Crimes	4	1	3
Major offences	158	334	314
Minor offences	330	133	132

Education

Education is free. School attendance may be made compulsory within a radius of three kilometres from the school.

<u>Types and number of schools</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>
Elementary and primary schools	28		28		33	
Koranic schools	-		-			19
Secondary (Regional) school	-		-		1	
Technical and vocational schools	3		3		3	
Institutes for higher education	-		-		-	

<u>Number of pupils</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary schools	2,044	2,272	2,302
Technical and vocational schools	73	37	65
Secondary schools (in Madagascar)	102	102	103
Holders of scholarships for studies in France	-	-	2

<u>Teaching staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary schools	27	31	33
Regional school	-	-	4
Technical and vocational schools	4	4	-
Koranic schools	18	18	19

/Agricultural Production

<sup>1/</sup> The figures for major offences do not include data relating to one police court with limited jurisdiction (Matsemuda), owing to the destruction of the court's records by the cyclone.



France: Comoro Archipelago

Agricultural Production

	<u>1948</u> tons	<u>1949</u> tons	<u>1950</u> tons
Bananas	40,000	40,000	40,000
Manioc	25,000	25,000	25,000
Ambrevades	10,000	10,000	2,500
Maize	8,000	8,000	8,000
Copra	5,000	4,500	3,978
Rice	4,000	4,000	4,750
Sisal	1,300	1,375	1,821
Gloves	70	40	149
Ilang-ilang	13	10	10
Prepared vanilla	60	76	104.5

Livestock Statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cattle	-	20,076	The livestock population was decimated by the cyclone.
Sheep	-	40,000	

Industry

<u>Sugar refineries</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number	1	1	1
Production (in tons per year)	10	10	-
<u>Oil refineries</u>			
Number	1	1	1
<u>Perfume distilleries</u>			
Number	1	1	1
<u>Factories for extraction of sisal fibre</u>			
Number	6	6	6
Production (in tons per day)	18	18	-
<u>Soap factories</u>			
Number	1	1	1 1/2

/Labour

1/ A new soap factory approaching completion at Anjouan was destroyed by the cyclone.

France: Comoro Archipelago

Labour

Gainfully occupied population

Number of wage-earning employees

Agricultural workers and farmers  
Unskilled workers  
Artisans and skilled workers

<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
32,493	-	-
11,316	-	-
1,716	-	-

Wages (minimum daily wage)

Unskilled workers  
Skilled workers  
Master craftsmen

<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Frs. CFA</u>	<u>Frs. CFA</u>	<u>Frs. CFA</u>
35	33 - 45	-
45	52.80 - 72	-
63	82.50 - 112.50	-

Unchanged

Labour disputes

Number of strikes  
Working days lost

<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
-	2	-
-	2	-

Migration of workers

Number of workers leaving the territory  
Principal country of destination

<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
-	1,700	-
-	Zanzibar	-

Unchanged

Standard of Living

Retail prices

Rice (per kilogram)  
Manioc (per kilogram)  
Sweet potatoes (per kilogram)  
Fish (per kilogram)  
Cotton textiles (per metre)

<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Frs. CFA</u>	<u>Frs. CFA</u>	<u>Frs. CFA</u>
22	20 - 40	25 - 35
4 - 6	5 - 6	3 - 10
5	10	5 - 10
20 - 100	35 - 50	20 - 80
80	120	80 - 125

Public Finance

(In millions of francs CFA)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Expenditure	44.875	81.539	120.068 <sup>1/</sup>
Expenditure on public health and sanitation	8.100	12.336	14.273
Expenditure on education			
Ordinary budget	4.212	6.249	10.960
Additional credits	-	2.861	-
FIDES grant for construction of new schools	3.700	20.000	23.700

/International Trade

<sup>1/</sup> Including 25,750,000 francs drawn on the Reserve Fund.

France: Comoro Archipelago

International Trade

(Value in millions of francs CFA)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Imports	163.224	222.497	324.276
Exports	226.730	315.086	339.009
<u>Principal imports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cotton textiles	53.742	60.605	84.854
Machinery and equipment, metal goods	19.734	19.858	32.326
Rice	37.392	37.301	-
Sugar	5.757	6.786	-
Vegetable products	-	-	86.863
<u>Principal exports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Vanilla	85.945	88.964	78.975
Copra	57.314	109.644	120.020
Sisal	54.601	76.775	86.003
Ilang-ilang	19.748	14.403	21.148
Cloves	-	-	11.390

Trade movements

Principal direction of trade: France and Madagascar.

# FRENCH SOMALILAND

## Area

Approximately 23,000 square kilometres

## Population

	<u>1946 Census</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Somalis	15,730	19,763	23,791
Danakils	21,080	28,511	23,673
Arabs	5,620	5,736	5,867
Sudanese	190		
Malagasies	90		
Others	70		
Europeans and Europeanized Natives	<u>1,415</u>	<u>2,034</u>	<u>2,522</u>
Total:	44,195	56,044	55,874

## Public health

<u>Medical staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Non-Native</u>			
Doctors	5	5	6
Dentists	2	1	1
Pharmacists	2	2	2
Public Health Assistants	1	1	2
Midwives	1	2	2
Male nurses	7	7	8
Female nurses	4	4	6
<u>Native</u>			
Male and female nurses	72	72	72
Subordinate staff	40	40	40

<u>Medical establishments</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	<u>Number</u> <u>Beds</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Beds</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>Beds</u>
Hospitals	1 220	1 300	1 330
Dispensaries	4	4	4
Infirmaries	3	4	4
Maternity centres	1	1	1

## Housing

France: French Somaliland

Housing programmes

In 1947, 150,000,000 francs CFA were spent on building and fitting up houses. The present housing programme is partly financed by the FIDES and contemplates for the construction of several hundred dwellings for the poorer sections of the indigenous population. An initial block comprising sixty dwellings has been completed.

Welfare and relief

1948

frs. CFA

Subsidies to the orphanages of the Catholic Missions	90,000
Subsidies to the Franco-Malagasy Presbyterian Committee	10,000
Assistance to ex-servicemen	57,680

For the year 1949, the Representative Council allocated a sum of 16,440,000 Djibouti francs <sup>1/</sup> for sanitation and social welfare, and for the year 1950 has allocated a sum of 7,715,000 Djibouti francs for social welfare. The Goutte de Lait organization gives valuable assistance to women attending maternity centres before and after confinement, and hence, to children.

Criminal statistics

<u>Number of convictions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Crimes and major offences	416	604	464
Minor offences	168	258	106
Total	584	862	570

/ Education

1/ The Djibouti franc was instituted and tied to the U. S. dollar on 23 March 1949; its value, in round figures, is 1.63 metropolitan francs, whereas the CFA franc previously in circulation represented 2 metropolitan francs (175 francs CFA = U.S. \$1; 214.39 Djibouti francs = U.S. \$1).

Education

Education is free at the government school and at the schools of the Mission. In the other schools, the costs are charged to the parents, but the communities contribute to a great extent towards meeting the expenditure.

Illiteracy. It is impossible to ascertain the number of illiterates owing to the nomadic nature of the population.

<u>Number of schools</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary schools			
French government schools	5	6	6
Mission schools	3	3	3
French-Islamic schools	1	2	2 <sup>1/</sup>
Koranic schools	13	13	1 <sup>1/</sup>
Jewish school	1	1	-
Brahmin school	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Total:	24	26	13
Technical and vocational schools	1	1	1
<u>Number of pupils</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary schools			
French government schools	395	555	695
French-Islamic schools	180	225	249
Koranic schools	489	500	70
Jewish school	20	20	1 <sup>2/</sup>
Brahmin school	<u>14</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>25</u>
Total	1,438	1,632	1,437
By race:			
Natives and non-Europeans	1,276	1,465	1,237
Europeans	162	167	200
Technical and vocational schools	50	57	60
<u>Teaching staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary schools			
Teachers and monitors in government schools	14	17	18
Ecclesiastics of the Mission	5	5	11
Teachers in Koranic, French-Islamic and Brahmin schools	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>
Total	37	41	39
Technical and vocational schools	2	2	3

/Agriculture

<sup>1/</sup> Officially recognized Koranic school

<sup>2/</sup> The entire Jewish community has left Djibouti for Israel

France: French SomalilandAgriculture

	<u>1948</u> kg.	<u>1949</u> kg.	<u>1950</u> kg.
Vegetables	135,000	155,000	-
Fresh forage	20,000	25,000	-
Dates	15,000	15,000	15,000

Livestock statistics  
(approximate)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Goats	80,000	70,000	200,000 <sup>1</sup>
Sheep	50,000	45,000	100,000
Donkeys	6,000	6,500	6,500
Oxen	1,000	1,500	4,000

Fisheries

On the average, 40 tons of fish per month were caught and consumed in the Territory in 1950.

Industry <sup>2/</sup>

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Salt (tons)	60,700	68,000	80,000

Electric power

At Djibouti there is a generating station with a total capacity of 4,900 KVA this capacity is to be increased to 7,400 KVA in 1951. One emergency generating station was installed at the harbour in 1948 with two 270 h.p. engines, each providing a continuous current of 220 volts.

LabourNumber of wage-earning employees

<u>Gainfully occupied population</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Iron workers	254	275	
Wood workers	190	270	
Workers in the building trades	349	-	particulars
Electricians	35	-	
Driver-mechanics	200	-	not
Semi-skilled labourers	410	-	
Unskilled labourers	1,500	-	transmitted
Dock workers	200	-	
Available manpower	1,500 to 2,500	-	

/Wages

<sup>1/</sup> The increase in the number of sheep and goats is due to the fact that rainfall was particularly heavy in 1950 and that it was possible to carry out a systematic livestock census.

<sup>2/</sup> France: Monthly bulletin of overseas statistics (Bulletin mensuel de statistiques d'outre-mer) Jan-Feb. 1951, Paris, 1951, p. 48.

France: French Somaliland

<u>Wages (per 8-hour day)</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	Frs.CFA	Djibouti Frs.	Djibouti Frs.
Unskilled labourers	70	70	80
Semi-skilled labourers	75 to 80	--	--
Foremen labourers	84 to 90	--	--
Assistant workers	100 to 110	--	--
Workers	125 to 140	130 to 200	150 to 200
Skilled workers	150 to 250	250 to 400	300 to 400
Foremen	--	12,000 a month	15,000 a mon

In addition to wages, a meal worth 15 francs is provided in kind and there is an attendance bonus. An additional allowance of 20 francs a day is paid to married workers whose families are resident in the Territory.

<u>Trade organizations</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of organizations	2	2	2
Membership			
Natives	1,588	642	490
Europeans	283	182	140
Malagasies	44	---	---
Total:	<u>1,915</u>	<u>824</u>	<u>630</u>

<u>Labour disputes</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of strikes	Nil	Nil	2
Number of disputes settled by arbitration or conciliation	--	--	2

In 1950, a dispute between the Compagnie de l'Est Africain and its Native staff, which lasted 11 days, was settled out of court by a joint commission. A strike of Native employees of the Compagnie Maritime de l'Afrique Orientale, which began on 23 November 1950, was ended on 25 November 1950 after the intervention of the Inspector of Labour.

<u>Migration of workers</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of seasonal workers entering the Territory	4,200	7,000	7,000
Principal countries of origin:	Somaliland and Yemen		

/Standard



France: French Somaliland

<u>Standard of living</u>			
<u>Retail prices</u>	<u>1948</u> Frs.CFA	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Bread, per kilogramme	23.00		
Mutton, " "	60.00		
Sugar, " "	42.00	Particulars not trans-	
Rice, " "	38.00	mitted	
<u>Public finance</u>			
	<u>1948</u> (Budget estimates) Frs.CFA	<u>1949</u> (Budget estimates) Djibouti Frs.	<u>1950</u> (Budget estimates) Djibouti Frs.
Receipts	204,645,000	403,274,000	830,307,000
Expenditure	204,645,000	463,994,755	830,307,000
<u>Expenditure on public health</u>	<u>1948</u> Frs.CFA	<u>1949</u> Djibouti Frs.	<u>1950</u> Djibouti Frs.
Local budget	34,498,388	51,110,000	55,406,000
Subsidy from the Metropolitan Government (F.I.D.E.S.)	12,000,000	15,000,000 <sup>1/</sup>	11,000,000 <sup>1/</sup>
<u>Expenditure on education</u>	<u>1948</u> Frs.CFA	<u>1949</u> Djibouti Frs.	<u>1950</u> Djibouti Frs.
Local budget	4,420,000	10,000,000	14,022,960
Expenditure on school construction	---	3,400,000	92,213,750
<u>International trade</u> (in thousands of Frs.)			
	<u>1948</u> Frs. CFA	<u>1949</u> Djibouti Frs.	<u>1950</u> Djibouti Frs.
Imports	1,676,937	1,808,630	2,344,474
Exports	1,018,174	1,490,229	1,383,732
<u>Principal imports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Coffee <sup>2/</sup>	273,631	560,416	1,071,219
Hides <sup>2/</sup>	156,754	195,870	42,834
Cereals and flour <sup>2/</sup>	356,157	163,538	124,862
Coal	104,595	57,434	33,293

/Iron and

<sup>1/</sup> For the construction of a maternity and consultation centre.  
<sup>2/</sup> Products from Ethiopia, manufactured or conditioned in French Territory.

		<u>France: French Somali-</u> <u>land</u>		
		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
		Frs. CFA	Djibouti Frs.	Djibouti Frs.
Iron and metal goods	132,668	130,756	332,725	
Cotton textiles	44,269	46,274	49,926	
Lime and cement	21,275	37,778	37,120	
<u>Principal exports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	
Coffee	253,022	524,487	963,773	
Hides	180,956	255,511	65,086	
Cereals	238,330	63,431	37,840	
Sea salt	137,656	277,470	91,157	
<u>Trade movements</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	
		(as a percentage of the value)		
<u>Imported from:</u>				
France	21.2	19.6	21.0	
Territories of the French Union	3.5	1.4	1.8	
British Commonwealth	11.7	6.2	8.0	
Ethiopia	50.0	55.2	56.0	
United States	5.7	3.6	2.7	
<u>Exported to:</u>				
France	6.8	2.9	4.5	
Territories of the French Union	4.1	3.4	0.5	
British Commonwealth	13.1	19.4	22.0	
Ethiopia	18.8	18.2	7.0	
United States	--	24.0	40.0	

# FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

## Area

2,510,000 square kilometres

	<u>Population</u> <u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>1950</u>
Indigenous:	3,430,000	4,329,000	4,386,400
Non-indigenous:		17,440	20,120

## Public Health

<u>Medical Staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Non-indigenous</u>			
Public Health Doctors	98	109	112
Private Doctors	--	8	--
Public Health Dentists	4	3	5
Public Health Pharmacists	7	8	8
Private Pharmacists	-	7	-
Administrative Officers	7	9	9
Public Health Officers	38	35	45
Sanitary Inspectors	43	48	65
Nurses	44	50	63
Midwives	9	13	16
<u>Indigenous</u>			
Doctors	24	25	33
Pharmacists	3	2	3
Pharmacists' Assistants	28	34	35
Midwives	5	13	17
Uncertified Midwives	-	186	112
Male and female nurses	1,165	1,340	1,431
Public Health Assistants	98	97	105
<u>Health units</u>			
<u>Hospitals</u>			
Government	5	5	5
private	1	1	1
<u>Infirmaries</u>			
Government	85	92	71
private	7	7	37
<u>Dispensaries</u>			
Government	113	120	126
private	35	36	80
<u>Maternity Clinics</u>			
Government	39	32	59
private	4	4	17
Medical Centres	44	61	62
Anti-V.D. centre	1	1	1
<u>Regional Centres of the</u> General Mobile Service of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine	8	10	13

/Ambulances

France: French Equatorial Africa

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Ambulances	3	3	3
Coastal quarantine station	1	1	-
Leper hospitals	24	25	26
Agricultural leper colonies	1	1	1
Sleeping-sickness camps	38	27	24
Mental hospitals	1	1	1
Pasteur Institute of Brazzaville	1	1	1
Number of beds for Africans	11,968	12,978	particulars
Number of beds for Europeans	316	288	not trans- mitted.

Housing programmes

In 1949, the towns of Brazzaville, Libreville, Port-Gentil and Bangui each took out a loan of 100 million francs CFA, for the purpose mainly of improving the housing of Africans. Pointe-Noire and Port Lamy have received 150 million francs. A State Company called Credit de l'A.E.F., with a capital of 60 million francs CFA, was set up in 1949; it lends money to Africans who wish to have houses built. Lastly, the Societe Immobiliere de l'A.E.F., a company financed out of public and private funds, was recently set up for all kind of real estate transactions.

Criminal Statistics

<u>Number of Convictions</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949-1950</u>
Crimes	26	93	
Major offences	5,804	6,357	Statistics
Minor offences	1,036	2,891	not established

Education

Public education is free but not compulsory.

Number of children of school age: approximately 800,000 in 1950.

Percentage of children of school age attending school: in 1947, 8.83 per cent; in 1950, 10.87 per cent.

Ratio of girls to boys in primary schools is approximately 1 to 6.

/Types and

France: French Equatorial Africa

<u>Types and number of schools</u>	<u>1948/1949</u>	<u>1949/1950</u>	<u>1950/1951</u>
Elementary and primary schools			
Public	213	283	369
Private	200	254	308
Total	413	537	677
Secondary schools			11
Technical schools			
Brazzaville Vocational School			4
and Trade Schools			8
Apprentice Units and Craft Schools			1
Fort Lamy Commercial School			
<u>Number of pupils</u>	<u>1948/1949</u>	<u>1949/1950</u>	<u>1950/1951</u>
Elementary and primary schools			
Public	27,283	34,770	46,011
Private	22,808	34,217	41,499
Total	53,091	68,987	87,510
Secondary schools			
Public	907	907	1,014 <sup>1/</sup>
Private	144	240	271
Total	1,051	1,147	1,285
Technical schools			
Public	868	1,235	1,039
Private	142	142	343
Total	1,010	1,377	1,382
<u>Teaching staff</u>	<u>1948/1949</u>	<u>1949/1950</u>	<u>1950/1951</u>
Primary schools			
Europeans	117	189	158
Africans	534	634	1,586 <sup>2/</sup>
Total	651	823	1,744
Secondary schools			
Europeans	41	53	57
Technical schools			
Europeans	20	40	32
Africans	53	55	32
Total	73	95	64

/Agriculture

- 1/ Including 728 Africans. To these must be added 43 students in the two teachers' training colleges.
- 2/ Including 764 private elementary school teachers, whose number was not given in previous years.

France: French Equatorial Africa

Agriculture

	<u>Area under cultivation</u> (hectares)	<u>Production</u> (tons)
	<u>1950</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sorghum, millet	800,000	600,000
Maize	16,000	10,000
Rice (paddy)	16,000	7,500
Manioc	54,000	540,000
Sweet potatoes, yams and taros	25,000	390,000
Beans, peas	10,000	7,000
Fruits - bananas - plantains	-	347,000
Groundnuts	155,000	77,500
Sesame	2,500	800
Cotton	300,000	(60,000 cotton seed (30,000 cotton fibre (17,000 oil (10,000 palm kernal
Oil palm	25,000	4,500
Coffee	15,000	2,500
Cocoa	1,900	1,000
Tobacco	500	2,000
Other fibres (sisal, urena, raffia, jute)	--	

Livestock statistics

(census figures)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Horned cattle	1,704,297	1,633,327	1,355,312
Sheep and goats	1,637,710	1,545,342	1,480,286
Horses	66,356	62,284	65,453
Donkeys	104,208	103,657	98,303
Camels	123,662	134,707	115,042
Pigs	27,000	27,000	13,500

Forestry

(in cubic metres)

<u>Timber</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Total quantity extracted	350,000 (approximately)	..	817,772
Okoume logs exported	245,678	340,000	370,398
Other timber exported	27,734	57,000	87,904
Total timber exported	273,412	397,000	458,302

/Fisheries

France: French Equatorial Africa

Fisheries

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Whales	1,356	1,404
Whale oil (in tons)	9,000	10,750
Fish meal (in tons)	..	1,850

Mineral Production

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Gold (unrefined)(kilos)	2,070	1,781	1,710
Diamonds (carats)	119,344	122,928	111,000
Lead ore (metric tons)	5,173	1,405	3,490
Columbite-tantalite (kilos)	1,570	5,890	1,658

Electric Power

<u>Distribution of electric power by Quantities sold (KWH)</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Brazzaville	3,779,825	3,891,000	5,776,560
Pointe-Noire	1,137,000	1,246,000	1,890,000
Bangui	624,090	-	521,211
Libreville	287,000	328,000	620,308
Fort-Lamy	-	113,000	234,000

Industry

<u>Type of industry</u>	<u>Number of plants</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
	<u>1950</u>	
Cotton ginning mills	42	
Factories for extraction of sisal fibre	1	1,800 tons a year
Oil extraction plants (palm oil)	17	3,200 tons of oil
Oil extraction plants (groundnuts)	1	700 tons of groundnuts a year
Potato-starch works	1	
Cigarette factory	1	180,000 packets a month
Tannery	1	
Boot and shoe factory	1	3,000 pairs a month
Sawmills	38	80,000 cubic metres of wood a year
Veneer plants	6	85,000 cubic metres a year
Plywood factory	1	50,000 cubic metres of plywood a year
Brickworks	1	40 tons a day
Engineering and repair shops		
Shipyards		

/Labour

Labour

Gainfully occupied population  
Private enterprise

Number of wage-earning  
employees

1950

Agriculture	44,277
Mining	27,132
Forestry	22,023
Building and public works	17,140
Industry	14,212
Commerce	9,052
Hotel trade and domestic service	8,217
Transport	5,633
Banks	390
Miscellaneous	299

Public employment

Technical services and road maintenance	44,374
Total:	192,749

Number of wage-earning employees

1947

1950

Africans	106,882	189,549
Europeans	1,783	3,200
Total:	108,665	192,749

Wages

The minimum wage rates are calculated on the basis of a minimum living wage fixed by agreement between representatives of employers and employees. To this family allowances are added. The daily rates of the minimum and base wage scales at present in force are given in the following table:

/Classification



France: French Equatorial Africa.

Classification according to skill

	<u>1950</u> <u>Frs. CFA</u>
Unskilled labourer	38 - 76
Semi-skilled labourer	50 - 86
Semi-skilled worker	65 - 158
Skilled worker	155 - 268
Highly skilled worker	254 - 308
Exceptionally qualified employees	380 - 400

The monthly rates under the base wage scales for African employees are given below:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Frs. CFA</u>
1 - VI	1,140 - 12,000

The cash wages of European employees range from 25,000 to 80,000 francs CFA, according to skill. Housing accommodation for European employees is normally provided by their employers.

<u>Trade organizations</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Workers' unions	Particulars not		62
Employers' organizations	transmitted		14

Public Finance

(in millions of francs CFA)

<u>Aggregate of general budget and local budgets</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Revenue	3,540.5	5,306.3	6,818.9
Expenditure	3,540.5	5,328.9	6,818.9
<u>Expenditure on Public Health</u>			
General budget and local budgets	299.5	119.2 <sup>1/2</sup>	364.8
Credits under the Plan (commitments)	178.5	178.5	589.1
<u>Expenditure on Education</u>			
General budget and local budgets	261.5	354.4	502.4
Credits under the Plan (commitments)	148.3	353.1	993.0
Contribution to <u>Caisse de Soutien du Coton</u> (Ubangi-Shari and Chad)			38.5
Total:	409.8	707.5	833.9

Of which, for the construction of school buildings:

168.1      368.3      -

/International

1/ General budget only, not including local budgets.

France: French Equatorial  
Africa

International Trade  
(in thousands of francs CFA)

	1948 <sup>1/</sup>	1949 <sup>1/</sup>	1950
Imports	6,010 300	11,309,600	13,393,540
Exports	6,177,500	6,313,200	7,253,817
<u>Principal imports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Machines, tools, household goods	1,448,500	2,475,400	2,370 600
Cotton textiles	727,900	1,740,200	1,099,200
Automobiles and spare parts	557,200	897,300	1,182,100
Petroleum and petroleum products	376,400	712,600	949,700
Dried fish, flour, rice, sugar	247,500	403,200	610 300
<u>Principal exports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Ginned cotton	3,054,900	2,248,100	2,755,000
Timber	1,251,600	1,531,700	1,973,100
Almonds and palm oil	263,600	311,400	321,600
Coffee	114,000	199,500	574,900
Gold		755,400	322,700
Diamonds		320,400	223,000
<u>Trade movements</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	(as a percentage of the value).		
<u>Imported from:</u>			
France	58.2	64.2	64.0
Territories of the French Union	6.7	4.9	4.0
British Commonwealth	5.7	3.7	4.3
United States of America	15.7	14.8	12.9
Netherlands and Colonies	4.9	4.3	4.9
Belgian Congo	3.1	2.6	2.6

/Trade Movements

<sup>1/</sup> France: Ministry of Overseas France, Statistical Department,  
Bulletin mensuel de statistiques d'outre-mer, September-October 1950,  
pp. 24-25. Paris.

Trade Movements (continued)

<u>Reported to:</u>	<u>Franco: French Equatorial Africa</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
France	83.6	74.7	70.0
Territories of the French Union	3.4	2.1	2.2
British Commonwealth	18.0	14.5	11.0
Netherlands	1.5	1.4	8.4
Belgian Congo	0.4	2.3	0.3

Other statistics

<u>Road System</u>	<u>1949</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>1950</u>
Federal highways	9,046 kilometres	
First class	4,101	"
Second class	4,593	" No appreciable change
Third class	4,978	"
Unclassified	15,349	"
<u>Total:</u>	33,067	"

Goods traffic at seaports

(in thousands of tons)	<u>1948</u> <sup>2/</sup>		<u>1949</u> <sup>2/</sup>		<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Loaded</u>	<u>discharged</u>	<u>Loaded</u>	<u>discharged</u>	<u>Loaded</u>	<u>discharged</u>
Pointe-Noire	85.5	139.5	71.0	193.4	78.6	189.0
Libreville	97.1	20.5	109.5	27.2	185.7	33.0
Port-Gentil	90.2	30.7	101.0	41.1	132.9	33.4
<u>Total:</u>	272.9	190.7	281.5	261.7	297.2	256.2

/FRENCH WEST AFRICA

<sup>1/</sup> French Equatorial Africa: Bulletin d'informations économiques et sociales, Brazzaville, No. 22, April 1950, page 408.

<sup>2/</sup> French Equatorial Africa: Ibid., page 409.

France: French West Africa

FRENCH WEST AFRICA

Area

4,596,200 sq. km.

Population

	<u>1948</u>
	(estimates)
Natives	16,483,540
Europeans	<u>51,760</u>
Total	16,535,300

Public Health

<u>Demographic statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
(for the town of Dakar)			
Number of deaths	2,497	2,520	2,940
Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants	9.98	10.08	11.7
Number of births	6,196	7,089	8,174
Birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants	24.78	28.35	32.6
Number of deaths under one year of age	651	740	943
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	105	104	115

<u>Health Service staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>European</u>			
Doctors, dentists, pharmacists	Particulars	250	223
Male nurses, nurses, midwives, public health assistants	not	210	239
<u>Natives</u>			
Doctors, pharmacists, midwives	trans-	658	788
Assistant doctors, assistant pharmacists, male nurses, nurses, public health assistants		3,600	3,726
Lower-grade staff	mitted	2,000	2,000

/Medical

France: French West Africa

<u>Medical establishments</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Hospitals	8	8	8
First-aid posts		19	13
Maternity homes		107	186
Medical centres	152	152	181
Rural consultation centres		21	19
Medical posts with midwives		75	38
Miscellaneous dispensaries	232	255	276
Child welfare dispensaries	10	11	6
Leper hospitals and agricultural leper colonies	-	38	38
Sleeping sickness camps	-	82	82
Isolation hospitals	-	6	42
Quarantine stations	-	18	-
Infirmaries	-	-	65

Criminal Statistics

<u>Number of convictions</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Crimes	322	360	290
Major offences	23,203	22,775	26,397
Minor offences	80,551	105,225	91,141

Education

Education is compulsory.

Number of children of school age: approximately 14 per cent of the population.

Children attending school as a percentage of children of school age: 5 per cent.

By the decree of 27 November 1950, an Académie (educational district) of French West Africa was set up, with headquarters at Dakar, to service all the Territories of French West Africa.

/By the

France: French West Africa

By the decree of 6 April 1950, an Institute of Higher Studies attached to the Universities of Paris and Bordeaux was set up at Dakar. This Institute includes advanced schools of science, medicine, law and arts with institutes attached to the various schools. The syllabus, the curricula and the conditions governing the award of certificates and State diplomas are the same as in metropolitan France.

An order of 14 December 1950 prescribes the conditions governing the award of education grants, in the form of scholarships, loans on trust and grants to students for the purpose of higher and secondary education in French West Africa.

/Educational

Educational establishments	France:	French West Africa	
	1948	1949	1950
Elementary and primary education			
Public schools	752	849	885
Private schools	163	237	609
Secondary education			
Modern colleges	20	18	14
Lycées and classical colleges	6	6	7
Technical and vocational education			
Technical and agricultural apprenticeship centres	9	11	11
Technical and agricultural colleges	9	13	8
Advanced technical school	1	1	1
Teacher-training courses ( <u>cours normaux</u> )	14	18	21
Teacher's training colleges ( <u>écoles normales</u> )	4	4	4
Higher education			
Dakar School of Medicine	1	1	1
Bamako Veterinary School	1	1	1
University Institute (law, medicine, etc.)	-	1	1
<u>Number of pupils</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Public elementary and primary schools	112,000	approxi-	122,661
Private elementary and primary schools	-	mately the	35,422
		same as in	
		1948	
Secondary schools			
Modern colleges	1,884 <sup>1/</sup>	1,345	2,845
Lycées and classical colleges	1,801	3,045	1,073
Total	3,685	4,390	3,918
Technical and vocational schools	1948	1949	1950
Apprenticeship centres	802	523	(1,322
Technical colleges, Advanced technical colleges	841	428	)
Teacher-training courses ( <u>cours normaux</u> )	582	873	1,006
Teacher's training colleges ( <u>écoles normales</u> )	483	441	241
Higher education			
Advanced school of Science	-	6	31
Advanced School of Medicine	-	-	14
Advanced School of Law	-	65	48
Advanced School of Arts	-	-	12
Number of scholarship holders pursuing higher education			
In French West Africa	(164	22	49
In France	(164	169	158

/ Teaching

1/ This does not include the pupils at the two modern colleges in the Sudan, for which no figures were supplied.

	France:	French West Africa	
<u>Teaching staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary schools			
Europeans	679	{ 2,623	-
Africans	1,448		-
Secondary schools (including teachers' training colleges)	230	151	-
Technical and vocational schools	125	159	-

Agricultural production

<u>Produced for export</u> (in metric tons)	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Shelled groundnuts	381,300	240,000	185,581
Cocoa	35,000	52,000	61,772
Coffee	40,000	52,000	57,739
Bananas	45,000	61,000	68,658
Palm kernels	60,000	54,000	84,456
Palm oil	15,000	10,000	11,199
Ground nut oil	-	65,000	71,845

Distribution of land between Africans and non-Africans on 31 December 1946

Land cultivated by Africans	9,213,850 hectares
Land cultivated by non-Africans	118,050 hectares

Principal crops in 1950

	<u>Area cultivated (hectares)</u>		<u>Production (metric tons)</u>	
	<u>African</u>	<u>non-African</u>	<u>African</u>	<u>non-African</u>
Groundnuts		690,000		570,000
Coffee (Ivory Coast)	151,420	23,013	40,410	5,893
Cocoa (Ivory Coast)	123,710	4,951	44,021	2,178
Bananas (Ivory Coast)	-	-		19,000
Bananas (Guinea)	-	-		55,600
Rice				385,000
Millet				1,700,000
Maize and sorghum				625,000
Yams and sweet potatoes				1,030,000
Manioc				940,000
Palm kernels				27,600
Palm oil				12,000
Groundnut oil (Senegal)				73,261 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>(11 mcs)</sub>

Agricultural development (Rural engineering)

Fonds d'Equipement Rural et de Developpement Economique et Social - F.E.R.D.E.S. (rural equipment and economic and social development funds) set up during 1949; to enable the rural communities to modernize their way of life and their working methods. They include a local Fund in each Territory and, at the federal level, a General Fund. The funds make grants not exceeding in the aggregate two-thirds

/of the cost



France: French West Africa

of the cost of projects (one-third from the Local Fund and one-third from the General Fund). The remaining third is the responsibility of the community and may be furnished either in cash or in days of work.

Rural engineering projects approved.<sup>1/</sup>

	Portion provided by the General Fund	Total Cost of Projects
1949	46,859,140 frs. CFA	142,618,965 frs. CFA
1950	73,743,417 " "	223,261,239 " "
1951	34,818,417 " "	104,568,959 " "

(up to 16 February)

Total cost of projects since the  
creation of the F.E.R.D.E.S.

470,449,163 frs. CFA

/Livestock

France: French West Africa

Livestock statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cattle	6,100,000	6,341,837	6,087,824
Sheep and goats	18,420,000	19,678,827	16,182,982
Pigs	-	277,949	248,484
Horses	186,700	198,194	207,244
Donkeys	567,000	451,603	557,619
Camels	282,000	364,726	363,009

Forestry  
(exported -- in tons)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Exotic woods	73,101	81,831	109,906
Gum arabic	6,948	3,486	3,921 1/2
Karite (butter and kernels)	6,992	8,145	10,177

Fisheries

Annual production: approximately 33,000 tons.

<u>Exported</u>	<u>1948</u> kg	<u>1950</u> kg
Tinned fish	2,035,605	90,763.5 (from Senegal)
Salt, dried or smoked fish	1,169,788	1,068,017
Cattle food with a basis of fish meal	3,803,721	-
Fish meal	-	83,330

Mineral production

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Graded ilmenite (tons)	3,690	8,338	5,540
Zircon (tons)	191	230	220
Bauxite (tons)	-	8,250	9,057
Aluminium phosphate (tons)	3,965	5,675	11,035
Iron ore (tons)	-	11,000	-
Gold (kg)	45.6	106.9	102.23
Diamonds (carats)	77,970	94,988	135,584
Cassiterite (tons)	-	30	72.481

/Electric

France: French West Africa

Electric power

	<u>1948</u> kw	<u>1949</u> kw	<u>1950</u> kw
Capacity	2,630	-	9,500 (planned)
Peak production	800	1,270	

Number of industrial plants

Before 1949: 159

<u>New plants</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Food industry	9	
Chemical industry	1	
Textile industry	2	
Timber industry	3	
Miscellaneous industries	5	
Total	20	

Industrial production

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cement (tons)	43,918 <sup>1/</sup>	59,711 <sup>1/</sup>

Labour

<u>Gainfully occupied population</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948-1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	<u>Europeans</u>		
	<u>Africans</u>		
Clerical workers	8,100	28,000	
Technicians and skilled workers	4,600	37,000	
Unskilled workers		167,000	
Total	12,700	232,000	

no appreciable change ditto

/Wages

1/ France: Bulletin mensuel de statistique d'outre-mer, Paris, March-April 1951, p.48.

France: French West Africa

<u>Wages</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Natives</u>	<u>Frs. CFA</u>	<u>Frs. CFA</u>	<u>Frs. CFA</u>
Unskilled workers (per day)	18-62	42-108	48-148
Workers in industry (per month)	1,612-11,045	2,735-14,248	72-712(per day)
Clerical workers in commerce(per month)	1,950-11,200	3,250-15,060	2,400-19,430
<u>Europeans</u>			
Clerical workers in industry (per month)	13,410-29,000	19,800-44,100	20,150-49,000
Clerical workers in commerce (per month)	4,500-18,500	6,775-24,040	8,130-29,360
plus colonial allowances for clerical workers in commerce (per month)	8,400	12,585	16,940 (at Dakar)

<u>Trade organizations</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Membership</u>
Employers' organi- zations	65	-	87	16,000
Workers' organi- zations	183	-	228	69,000

<u>Labour disputes</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of collective disputes	164	7 <sup>1/2</sup>	No appreciable change	10
Number of individual disputes	2,230	1,162	No	5,000(approx.)
Number of disputes settled by arbitration or conciliation			appreciable change	10
Collective disputes	143	6 <sup>1/2</sup>		nearly 97%
Individual disputes	2,042	1,155		
Maximum duration of work stoppages (days)	18			8

<u>Migration of workers</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of workers migrating from neighbouring territories into Senegal	29,960	40,000	35,000
Number of workers migrating from neighbouring territories into the Ivory Coast	26,000	33,000	35,000
Number of migrant workers within the Ivory Coast	10,000	-	-
Number of workers migrating from the Upper Volta to the Gold Coast	-	-	70,000

Chief territories of origin: Upper Volta, Sudan and French Guinea.

/Migrant

1/ Only in Senegal.

France: French West Africa

Migrant workers are employed in agriculture for periods varying from four months to one year, at the end of which they return to their villages of origin.

		<u>Standard of living</u>		
<u>Retail prices at Dakar</u>		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
		<u>Fr.s.CFA</u>	<u>Fr.s.CFA</u>	<u>Fr.s.CFA</u>
Bread (per kg.)		25	30	30
Beef (per kg.)		110	150	150
Potatoes (per kg.)		13.50	15	15
Oil (per litre)		44.50	80	80
Charcoal (per sack of 40 kg.)		228	321.30	284
Soap (per kg.)		30	52	67.50
<u>Cost of living index for</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Europeans at Dakar</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>December</u>
	100	251	286	301
		<u>Public finance</u>		
		<u>(in francs CFA)</u>		
		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
General budget of the Federation		6,776,287,000	11,214,780,000	21,504,916,000
Local budgets for the territories		6,063,468,000	9,862,369,000	12,021,696,000
Total		12,839,755,000	21,077,149,000	33,526,612,000
To be deducted: subsidies and rebates to local budgets from the general budget, and book-keeping operations		3,343,287,000	5,919,565,000	10,658,659,000
Real amount of budgetary operations		9,496,468,000	15,157,584,000	22,867,953,000
<u>Expenditure on public health</u>		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Federation		458,000,000	1,372,990,000	2,323,185,000
Territories		673,007,000	1,435,104,000	1,798,582,000
Total		1,131,007,000	2,808,094,000	4,121,767,000
<u>Expenditure on education</u>		<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Federation		126,000,000	100,228,000	112,972,000
Territories		790,129,000	842,392,000	1,632,011,349
Total		916,129,000	942,620,000	1,744,983,349

/International

France: French West Africa

International trade<sup>1/</sup>  
(in thousands of francs CFA)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Imports	19,841,300	34,479,700	42,170,200
Exports	18,471,600	27,400,700	30,965,000

<u>Principal imports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cotton textiles	3,356,000	4,078,900	6,805,700
Machines, tools, metal products	863,100	6,525,800	7,715,600
Lorries, cars, spare parts	1,342,600	2,313,500	2,356,500
Iron and steel	443,000	1,029,600	1,416,900
Rice	1,044,000	1,024,300	1,490,200
Sugar	696,000	1,179,200	1,788,400

<u>Principal exports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Shelled groundnuts	5,141,000	6,576,200	5,781,300
Groundnut oil	3,000,300	4,915,600	5,241,000
Coffee	2,542,700	4,240,900	7,143,000
Cocoa	1,530,600	4,137,300	4,713,500
Palm kernels and palm oil	1,457,900	2,298,200	2,701,900

Trade movements

<u>Imported from:</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>Percentages of the value</u>	
		<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Metropolitan France	59.6	68.7	70.0
French Overseas Territories	12.1	9.0	9.1
British Commonwealth	7.6	6.6	5.9
United States of America	12.5	9.8	9.3

<u>Exported to:</u>			
Metropolitan France	75.0	78.5	70.5
French Overseas Territories	17.0	10.0	9.1
British Commonwealth	3.1	4.9	4.4
United States of America	2.4	2.7	2.1
Holland and Netherlands possessions	--	0.2	4.2

On 30 November 1950 the new customs tariff was put into effect, under which a fiscal duty is charged on all goods irrespective of origin and a customs surtax is charged on all goods coming from abroad. These duties and taxes vary from five per cent to twenty per cent ad valorem, according to the merchandise. Tobacco and alcohol are subject to higher rates of duty.

/On the same

<sup>1/</sup> France: Bulletin mensuel de statistique d'outre-mer, Paris, September-October 1950, pp. 18, 19 and March-April 1951, pp. 7, 18, 19.

France: French West Africa

On the same date on which the customs tariff became effective, the first measures concerning the de-control of trade with countries members of the OEEC came into effect in French West Africa.

<u>Savings banks</u>	<u>Other statistics</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of accounts			
Africans	63,027	66,862	70,120
Non-Africans	7,711	7,154	7,462
Amount of capital (frs.CFA)			
Africans	202,000,000	230,000,000	252,000,000
Non-Africans	111,000,000	60,000,000	81,000,000
<u>Railways</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Staff			
African officials	4,579	4,084	4,267
Non-African officials	671	689	790
Assistants (all Africans)	9,498	10,368	10,108

The new line between Rufisque and Thies (Km 28 to Km 70), which is the first double track railway line in French West Africa was put into operation in 1950.

# MADAGASCAR

Area  
589,840 square kilometres

## Population

<u>Indigenous population</u>	<u>1939</u> (Census)	<u>1948</u> (Census)	<u>1950</u>
Malagasies	4,007,852	4,088,500	4,142,800
<u>Non-indigenous population</u>			
French nationals	31,846	41,505	44,517
Aliens	18,583	19,252	19,912
Total:	4,058,281	4,149,257	4,207,229

## Public health

<u>Demographic statistics</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of deaths	75,269	72,740	70,050
Death rate per 1,000 population	18.55	18.15	16.71
Number of births	97,676	119,849	120,790
Birth rate per 1,000 population	24.5	29.9	28.3
Number of deaths under 1 year	13,818	15,279	14,546
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	141.1	135.9	120.4

<u>Medical staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Non-indigenous</u>			
Doctors	61	67	82
Dentists	1	1	3
Pharmacists	8	8	9
Administrative officers	7	9	9
Assistant Administrative Officers	18	25	30
Midwives	4	6	5
Nurses	44	49	54
Public health assistants	27	27	42
<u>Indigenous</u>			
Doctors	295	296	298
Dentists	21	21	22
Pharmacists	--	--	2
Midwives	336	342	339
Nurses (male and female)	1,018	1,065	1,109
Pharmacists' assistants	15	30	42
Public health assistants (anti-malaria)	16	16	7

/Hospitals etc.



France: Madagascar

<u>Hospitals etc.</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Hospitals (one children's hospital)	57		66
Dental Clinic	1		--
Dispensaries and medical posts	240	Particulars	(
Maternity hospitals	51		(589
Maternity centres	256		(
Anti-venereal disease dispensaries	12		11
Leper hospitals and leper villages	20		20
Anti-plague isolation centres	45	not	--
Mental hospital	1		--
Dental centres	15		15
Pasteur Institute	1		1
Institute of Social Hygiene	1	transmitted	1
School of Medicine and Pharmacy	1		1
School of Midwifery	1		1
School for district nurses	1		1
Number of beds	13,119		13,450

Housing programme

Studies on town-planning concerning the Territory's principal urban centres made real progress during 1950, special attention being paid to the problem of housing in the indigenous quarters of the principal towns. Many studies are now in progress at the provincial level. As an essential part of the programme, it is proposed to carry out a pilot-experiment at Tamatave, with the object of providing the population, grouped according to race, religion, tribe etc., with hygienic and comfortable housing within the reach of persons with modest means. As a rule, each quarter is to have its community centres with schools, dispensaries, public assembly rooms, markets, etc.. Studies are now in progress of rural units adapted to the special economic conditions of rural life and it is hoped that work on these will begin soon.

It should be mentioned that the Office Public des habitations économiques (Public Office for low-cost housing) is granting long-term loans (30 years) to private builders at low rates of interest (2 per cent).

Finally, the Caisse Centrale de la France d'Outre-mer will provide assistance in financing work on improving the indigenous quarters at Tamatave and Diego-Suarez, and community centres and large markets at Fianarantsoa and Antsirabé.

France: Madagascar

Crime Statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Crimes		165	239
Major offences		13,391	11,744
Minor offences		7,027	3,714

Education

Education is free of charge. It may be made compulsory for Malagasy children, by local order, within a radius of 5 kilometres from a public school. It is compulsory for European children.

Illiteracy

The number of Malagasies who read newspapers in the Malagasy language is estimated at 400,000 (10 per cent of the total population, nearly 50 per cent of the adult population). Thirty-five per cent of the children of school age attend school.

Educational establishments

	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
<u>Elementary and primary schools</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u> <sup>2/</sup>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>
Malagasy schools, first grade	1,071	526	1,103	(	1,127	(
Malagasy schools, second grade	19	63	19	(645	--	(650
Primary schools (European type) <sup>1/</sup>		30		(	4	(
Indian and Chinese schools		12		(		(
Nursery schools		525		550		626
<u>Secondary schools</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>
Classes for Malagasies, third grade	7	18	7	--	7	--
Special schools	3	--	3	--	3	--
High schools	3	4	3	--	3	--
<u>Technical schools</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
Workshops and vocational training sections	83		94		92	
Tananarive Industrial School	1		1		1	
<u>Higher education</u>	<u>1948</u>		<u>1949</u>		<u>1950</u>	
Law courses	1		1		1	
Preparatory course for scientific and medical studies	1		1		1	

/Number of

<sup>1/</sup> The number of official primary schools (European type) not reported.

<sup>2/</sup> Most private schools are operated under the auspices of religious missions.

France: Madagascar

Number of pupils

I. Public schools

<u>Elementary and primary schools</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Malagasy schools, first grade (8 to 14 years)	115,761	143,045	156,791*
Malagasy schools, second grade (13 to 16 years)	1,320	--	--
Primary schools (European type)			
European pupils	3,151	--	--
Malagasy pupils	<u>1,328</u>	--	--
Total:	121,560		
<u>Secondary schools</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Classes for Malagasies, third grade	159	{ 3,898 <sup>2/</sup>	--
Special schools	2,384		--
High schools			
European pupils	709	--	--
Malagasy pupils	<u>745</u>	--	--
Total:	3,997		
Technical schools	2,934 <sup>1/</sup>	--	2,912
Higher education	61	91	169
<u>II. Private schools</u> <sup>3/</sup>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Malagasy schools	63,704	67,544	70,444
European schools	2,242	2,647	2,778
Indian and Chinese schools	750	805	1,003
Nursery schools	22,833	22,306	26,337
<u>Teaching staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
European staff in public schools	213	--	339
Indigenous staff in public schools			
Assistant teachers	65	61	60
Elementary school teachers (men and women)	1,378	1,481	1,591
Instructors in manual work and sewing mistresses	469	498	513
Staff in private schools	1,556	1,546	1,616

/Agricultural

- \* Including pupils in the primary schools of European type.  
<sup>1/</sup> Of these, 1,523 are pupils in the public secondary schools.  
<sup>2/</sup> This figure includes the pupils of the Malagasy public secondary schools.  
<sup>3/</sup> Most private schools are operated under the auspices of religious missions

France: Madagascar

Agricultural Production

	<u>Area under cultivation</u> (in hectares)			<u>Production</u> (in tons)		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Aleurites(oil)	3,000	-	3,780	250	-	1,975
Pineapples	-	-	1,624	-	-	1,327
Groundnuts	5,000	-	12,155	7,000	-	8,480
Arrowroot (starch)	-	-	230	-	-	325
Bananas	-	-	15,649	-	-	167,915
Cocoa (commercial)	800	-	880	300	-	340
Coffee	110,000	-	87,264	25,000	-	27,190
Sugar cane	22,000	-	14,311	550,000	-	381,975
Cinnamon (bark)	-	-	300	-	-	13
Coconut palm (copra)	21,000	-	6,300	2,000	-	700
Ginger	-	-	149	-	-	100
Cloves	20,000	-	20,500	5,000	-	5,130
Beans	35,000	-	29,475	15,000	-	19,730
Kapok	-	-	100	-	-	35
Maize	70,000	-	87,250	100,000	-	83,600
Manioc (fresh)	275,000	250,000	191,630	2,500,000	-	817,000
Oranges and citrus fruits	-	-	7,065	-	-	18,000
Paka (fibre)	2,000	-	-	1,500	-	2,500
Sweet potatoes	150,000	-	85,700	300,000	-	256,000
Pimentos	-	-	-	-	-	67.5
Pulses	20,500	-	10,000	16,000	-	8,000
Pepper	-	-	-	-	-	150
Potatoes	20,000	-	20,837	100,000	-	89,905
Raffia	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Castor oil	6,000	-	-	4,000	-	3,000
Rice	630,000	-	578,500	950,000	-	772,500
Saonjo (taros)	50,000	-	-	100,000	-	65,800
Sisal (fibre)	10,000	7,000	8,570	-	-	3,590
Sorghum	15,000	-	120	7,500	-	50
Maryland tobacco	4,000	-	-	-	-	2,975
Vanilla (prepared)	4,000	-	-	400	-	471
Ilang-ilang	-	-	1,400	30	-	12

/Livestock statistics

France: MadagascarLivestock statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cattle	5,307,542	5,646,061	5,673,220
Pigs	390,661	415,762	397,941
Sheep	148,508	217,828	264,005
Goats	165,625	237,598	308,385
Horses	-	2,720	2,660
Donkeys	830	268	293
Mules	11	7	14

Fisheries

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Whales	-	1,335	779
Whale oil	-	10,232 (tons)	33,485 (barrels)

Mining production

	<u>1948</u> (kg.)	<u>1949</u> (kg.)	<u>1950</u> (kg.)
Graphite	8,438,464	9,766,797	14,013,000
Mica	711,277	806,861	801,700
Gold	70	51.7	60.2

Electric energy

The 1948 and 1949 reports contain no information on this subject. The 1950 report speaks of expansion in capacity but contains no production statistics; it adds that the Electricité de France, as a result of a visit by its engineers in 1948, has sent to the Territory draft plans for the utilization of six large waterfalls (it will be remembered that the electrification of the railway is linked to these plans).

Industries

(no comparable information available for 1948 and 1949)

	<u>1950</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Production</u>
<u>Food industries</u>		
Sugar refineries	4	12,946 T.
Rice mills	60	90,000 T. (treated paddy)
Flour mills	3	1,500 T.
		<u>/Food industries</u>

France: Madagascar

	<u>1950</u>	
<u>Food industries</u> (continued)	<u>Number</u>	<u>Production</u>
Starch works, tapioca works	21	(2,000 T. 5,000 T.
Manioc processing plants	6	8,000 T.
Paste and foodstuffs	3	600 T.
Chocolate factories	2	250 T.
Oil plants, soap factories	23	
Soaps		5,000 T.
Coconut oil		2,600 T.
Groundnut oil		620 T.
Aleurites oil		55 T.
Alcohol distilleries	11	11,054 Hectos.
Meat preserving factories	8	-
Breweries, soft drinks, etc.	16	-

Industries

(no comparable information  
for 1948 and 1949)

	<u>1950</u>	
<u>Chemical industries</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Production</u>
Canning industries: tan bark	3	8,000 T.
Tanneries	4	80,000 (processed hides)
Paints, varnishes, dyes	3	-
Maintenance products and liquid oxygen	4	-
Cement works	1	-
<u>Textile and fibre industries</u>		
Sack factories	1	1,300 T.
Sisal fibre contracting works	15	4,500 T.
Rope factories	3	250 T.
Brush factories	3	-
Paper manufacture (antaimoro)	1	8 T.

/Miscellaneous

France: Madagascar

1950

<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Production</u>
Manufactured tobacco	2	180 T.
Tobacco for chewing	10	560 T.
Shoes	2	-
Ceramics	1	-
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	3	-

Labour

Gainfully occupied population Number of wage earners

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Agriculture	69,264	No change	
Forestry	3,902	" "	
Industrial and mining undertakings	28,623	" "	
Commercial undertakings	11,091	" "	
Administrative establishments	39,327	" "	

<u>Wages (per day)</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	francs CFA	francs CFA	francs CFA
Unskilled agricultural workers	39.22	-	-
Unskilled urban workers	38.00 to 61.00	-	-
Miners	55.00 to 65.00	-	-
Skilled workers	60.00 to 200.00	-	-

<u>Trade organizations</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of organizations	2	1	3
Membership	36,144	33,337	44,282

<u>Labour disputes</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of strikes	1	0	1
Number of disputes settled by arbitration or conciliation	1	0	1
Working days lost	-	-	17,549

/Standard of living

France: Madagascar

Standard of living

<u>Retail prices</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	francs CFA	francs CFA	francs CFA
Rice (per kilo)	7.50 a 37.50	20.00 a 34.00	23.00 a 34.00
Bread (per kilo)	15.00 a 30.00	30.00 a 41.00	35.00 a 41.00
Beef (per kilo)	37.50 a 87.50	60.00 a 87.50	80.00 a 90.00
Woolen material (per metre)	1025 a 1400	1400	1400 a 1600

Cost of living index (for Tananarive)

<u>1 January 1946</u>	<u>1 January 1949</u>	<u>1 January 1950</u>
100	306	338.50
	<u>1 January 1951</u>	
	361	

Public Finance  
(in francs CFA)

<u>Budget estimates</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
General budget balanced at	1,578,322,000	2,646,147,000	4,714,863,000
Provincial budgets balanced at	1,426,579,509	2,368,313,070	3,044,550,000

<u>General budget as given effect</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Revenue	2,491,863,429	3,121,921,272	3,482,230,000
Expenditure	1,355,198,311	2,797,127,230	2,910,600,000

<u>Expenditure on public health</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
General budget and provincial budgets	592,188,854	718,326,545	939,266,610
Contribution from the FIDES to carry out the equipment plan	96,150,000	178,000,000	333,500,000

<u>Expenditure on education</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
General budget and provincial budgets	292,352,888	353,309,525	686,496,780
Contribution from the FIDES to carry out the equipment plan	60,450,000	273,000,000	287,500,000

International trade<sup>1/</sup>

(value in thousands of francs CFA)

/Imports

<sup>1/</sup> France: Bulletin mensuel de statistiques d'outre mer, No. 3, 1950, Ministry Finance, National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, Paris.



France: Madagascar

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u> (9 months only)
Imports	8,941,900	11,789,400	10,266,400
Exports	6,121,500	7,369,500	12,140,000
<u>Principal commodities imported</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Wheat flour	190,200	243,400	175,400
Cotton textiles	1,212,700	2,162,700	1,343,000
Machines, tools, metals	1,827,000	2,981,500	2,090,100
Coal and petroleum	475,900	822,400	862,400
Automobiles	685,700	600,600	457,800
<u>Principal commodities exported</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Preserved meats	1,286,100	1,333,200	478,000
Coffee	975,500	1,712,700	6,493,000
Raw hides	672,700	749,000	704,000
Vanilla	200,800	374,300	563,000
Graphite	121,900	199,800	305,000
<u>Trade movements</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
		(percentage of the value)	
<u>Imported from:</u>			
France	65.38	75.00	-
French Overseas Territories	9.80	15.00	-
Foreign countries	24.82	12.00	-
<u>Exported to:</u>			
France	69.97	80.00	-
French Overseas Territories	23.11	11.00	-
Foreign countries	6.92	9.00	-

Development

Execution of the Ten-Year Plan for Madagascar (1950)

Generally speaking, work in connexion with the execution of the Development Plan did not slacken in 1950. The operations referred to in previous reports were continued, and further work was started.

/(a) Financing

France: Madagascar

(a) Financing

The financial basis for carrying out the Plan is provided, for the year 1950, by 2,537,000,000 francs CFA, the expenditure of which was authorized, and by the payment of 1,384,000,000 francs CFA.

The figures given below will convey an idea of the amounts earmarked respectively for production, basic public equipment and social equipment.

	<u>31 December 1949</u>	(in millions of francs CFA)	<u>31 December 1950</u>
Production	392.06 127.31	Authorised Amount spent	1,080.95 348.18
Basic public equipment	3,505.30 870.72	Authorised Amount spent	5,797.69 1,891.86
Social equipment	610.08 227.20	Authorised Amount spent	1,020.06 522.71

This table clearly shows the increase in production costs as compared with equipment costs; this was to be expected, as the Plan has now been in operation for three years. The initial effort was devoted to improving communications in the territory, and the time has now come for productive work likely to produce a balanced economy as soon as possible.

(b) Outstanding achievements

Exploitation of the Mahavavy Delta (sum authorised: 450 million);

High school at Tananarive;

Material for public work sites (sum authorised: 200 million);

Railway rolling stock and fixed installations;

Works at ports of Majunga and Morondava (sum authorised: 140 million);

Improvement of many public health and educational institution buildings;

Town planning studies;

Vigorous anti-malaria campaign, which produced very encouraging results.

(c) Future prospects

In 1951 the major tasks will be:

Work on the Tananarive-Majunga road to render it suitable for heavy traffic. (270 km. - 800 million).

/Commencement

France: Madagascar

Commencement of agricultural hydraulic works in the Lake Alaotra basin;  
Commencement of construction of several modern rural communities, to be used as models for other "bush" communities;  
Continuation and rapid completion of work in progress.

Establishment of an Office to study the development of agricultural production in overseas territories.

A Ministerial Order of 29 April 1950 established this Office to meet the following needs:

- honouring the commitments entered into by the French Government in connexion with problems arising out of the surplus European population,
- development of agriculture and provision of equipment, in the interests of the local population in overseas territories.

The Office began by concentrating on Madagascar, to which it sent a large study group, which remained there from July to November 1950. This group, in close liaison with the representatives of the population and the local authorities, and with the organizations representing trade and agriculture, drew up a report and prepared a programme of practical measures, both of which were approved by the Minister of Overseas France and the governing body of the FIDES.

Under this programme two important steps are planned:

in view of the lack of skilled workers it proposes to bring in, every year for five years, 200 skilled workers and their families (such workers would include mechanics, agricultural specialists, works foremen, electricians etc);  
it also contemplates the settlement of a certain number of European farmers around four centres for mechanized agriculture (to be set up in due course).

In addition, it proposes the establishment of an experimental centre for agricultural mechanics (near Lake Alaotra) to assist chiefly the indigenous farmers and the co-operatives which are now being formed.

To sum up: this is a long-term experiment which is endeavouring to deal simultaneously with economic development and immigration problems (by ensuring the admission of the necessary skilled labour into the Territory).

/Tunisia

France: Tunisia

TUNISIA

Area

125,180 square kilometres

Population

	<u>1936</u> (census)	<u>1946</u> (census)
Moslems	2,335,623	2,919,860
Jews	59,485	71,543
French	108,068	143,977
Italians	94,289	84,935
Other Europeans	10,848	10,637
Total:	2,608,313	3,230,952

Public Health

Demographic statistics

Number of deaths

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Europeans	2,801	Particulars	Particulars
Moslems	44,669	not	not
Jews	1,065	transmitted	transmitted

Death rate per 1,000 inhabitants

Average for 1945-1947

Europeans	11.9
Moslems	16.0
Jews	16.2

Number of births

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Europeans	6,335	Particulars	Particulars
Moslems	112,036	not	not
Jews	2,809	transmitted	transmitted

Birth rate per 1,000 inhabitants

Average for 1945-1947

Europeans	24.7
Moslems	38.9
Jews	38.3

Number of deaths under one year of age  
(for the city of Tunis only)

	<u>1947</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Europeans	268	Particulars	Particulars
Moslems	1,649	not	not
Jews	119	transmitted	transmitted

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births

Europeans	78
Moslems	212
Jews	90

/Medical

France: Tunisia

<u>Medical staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Public Health doctors	91	87	86
Private doctors	472	500	526) 153 Tunisi- ) sians ) 373 non- ) Tunisi- ) sians
Dental surgeons	59	66	65) 27 Tunisi- ) sians ) 38 non- ) Tunisi- ) sians
Persons allowed to practise dentistry	-	-	45) 13 Tunisi- ) sians ) 32 non- ) Tunisi- ) sians
Pharmacists	160	179	-
Midwives			
Public Health midwives	21	27	27
Hospital midwives	-	-	18
Private certificated midwives	120	135	141) 8 Tunisi- ) sians ) 133 non- ) Tunisi- ) sians
Private midwives allowed to practise	-	-	7) 6 Tunisi- ) sians ) 1 non- ) Tunisi- ) sians
Social workers	87	87	62
Male Public Health nurses	364	440	475
<u>Medical establishments</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	Number Beds	Number Beds	Number Beds
Hospitals	7 2,703	7 2,909	7 -
Infirmaries	33 922	40 1,045	- -
Private clinics	23 295	23 295	32 396
Polyclinics	4 -	4 -	4 -
Eye clinics	22 -	- -	- -
Rural clinics or consulting rooms	162 -	- -	- -
Tuberculosis Centre (created in 1950)	-	-	1 50

France: Tunisia

Housing Programmes

War damage repairs

	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of dwellings rebuilt	585	1,234
Number of dwellings repaired	1,869	5,632
Agricultural buildings (in sq.metres)	59,801	138,492
Commercial and industrial premises (in sq.metres)	70,634	132,525
Publicly owned buildings (in sq.metres)	6,710	18,597

Building licences

Premises for residential purposes	90,000 sq.m.	227,500 sq.m.
Premises for commercial and industrial purposes	23,000 sq.m.	-

Welfare and relief

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Budgetary provision for free medical care, public relief and grants to charitable institutions (in francs)	456,402,000	756,388,000 <sup>1/</sup>	1,019,160,000 <sup>2/</sup>
Number of prenatal consultations	8,850	2,620	8,534
Number of infants examined	15,413	11,517	11,228

Criminal statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Criminal cases:			
French courts	53	56	Particulars
Tunisian courts	970	778	
Minor offences:			
French courts	6,365	6,317	not
Tunisian courts	29,161	24,160	
Police cases:			transmitted
French courts	18,805	18,557	
Tunisian courts	94,911	75,231	

Education

Education has never been made compulsory in Tunisia. All primary education, primary technical education and twelve of the supplementary courses (secondary education) are free.

If the school attendance figures on 15 October 1947 are taken as a proportion of the population figures, as given in the 1946 census, the percentage of children of school age who attend public schools works out as follows:

/Boys

<sup>1/</sup> Tunisia: Journal Officiel tunisien of 25 May 1949, page 781.

<sup>2/</sup> Tunisia: Journal Officiel tunisien of 26 May 1950, page 823.

France: Tunisia

	<u>Boys</u> percentage	<u>Girls</u> percentage	
Tunisian Moslems	21	4	
Tunisian Jews	92	88	
French	100	100	
Aliens	31	31	
<u>Educational establishments</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Elementary and primary schools	540	552	577
Secondary schools	15	15	15
Technical and vocational schools			
Vocational training centres	47	47	47
Industrial schools	3	3	3
Technical colleges and commercial college	4	5	5
Ecoles Normales (teachers' training colleges)	2	2	2
Higher education			
Institute of Higher Studies	1	1	1
School of Fine Arts	1	1	1
Conservatoire of Music	1	1	1
The Tunisian School of Administration (opened in November 1949)	-	1	1
Private schools			
French	39	42	42
Moslem	90	106	121
<u>Number of pupils</u>			
Public primary schools			
French	20,232	21,860	23,682
Moslem	63,240	71,404	80,560
Jewish	11,216	10,964	11,171
Others	9,932	8,994	7,586
Total:	104,620	113,222	122,999
Public secondary schools			
French	4,626	3,954	4,128
Moslem	2,593	3,197	3,845
Jewish	1,293	985	1,069
Others	347	329	363
Total:	8,859	8,465	9,405
Technical and vocational schools			
French	2,624	2,732	3,361
Moslem	3,910	4,374	5,403
Jewish	899	872	914
Others	712	675	798
Total:	8,145	8,653	10,476

/Private

France: Tunisia

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Private French schools			
French	5,358	5,445	5,914
Moslem	926	1,028	1,082
Jewish	1,019	979	1,039
Others	1,295	1,363	1,110
Private Moslem schools	<u>20,957</u>	<u>23,025</u>	<u>26,833</u>
Total for private schools:	29,565	31,840	35,978
Establishments of higher education in Tunisia			
French	395	468	591
Moslem	631	604	578
Jewish	110	93	115
Others	<u>78</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>42</u>
Total:	1,214	1,207	1,326
Number of Pupils attending Establishments of higher education in France (only grantees of loans on trust)			
French	66	67	84
Moslem	114	126	131
Jewish	<u>33</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>44</u>
Total:	213	233	259
<u>Enrolment of girls and boys compared</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
	Girls Boys	Girls Boys	Girls Boys
Moslem pupils	16,179 77,109	19,053 85,208	22,374 95,9
<u>Teaching staff</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Public primary schools			
Non-Tunisian	1,645	1,992	2,316
Tunisian	1,104	1,329	1,368
Public secondary schools			
Non-Tunisian	564	558	607
Tunisian	104	140	132
Technical and vocational schools			
Non-Tunisian	190	228	524
Tunisian	83	85	300
Private schools			
French	285	348	-
Moslem	538	633	665

/Development



France: Tunisia

Development

A Tunisian School of Administration was opened during the scholastic year 1949-1950. The object of the school is to train the higher personnel of the Tunisian Administration; it is open to Tunisian and French pupils and instruction is given in both French and Arabic.

Courses in colloquial Arabic for the young pupils in French schools were started in October 1950; fifteen Tunisian teachers have taught Arabic to about 7,970 pupils in twenty-six French schools in Tunis.

/Agriculture

France: Tunisia

Agriculture

	<u>Cultivated area</u> (in hectares)			<u>Production</u> (in quintals)		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Hard wheat	710,000	668,000	528,000	1,510,000	3,600,000	2,800,000
Soft wheat	168,000	162,000	168,000	1,014,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Barley	538,000	624,000	378,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Potatoes	2,566	2,200	1,800	250,000	210,000	150,000
Wine	27,225	29,278	32,000	726,000	885,000	775,000

(in hectolitres)

	<u>Number of trees</u>			<u>Production</u> (in quintals)		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Olive trees	18,517	18,600	18,700	(oil) 261,000	(oil) 1,050,000	(oil) 400,000 <sup>1/</sup>
Date trees	2,700,000	2,519,000	2,519,000	(dates) 465,000	(dates) 370,000	(dates) 330,000

Development

Rural and farming improvements include the following: 153 wells, 50 springs, 12 cisterns and 2 dams. The construction of small protective dams against flood waters has resulted in the irrigation of an additional 4,400 hectares in addition, 1,500 hectares of dunes and 900 hectares of eroded land have been replanted with trees.

Livestock statistics

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Cattle	339,850	287,390	395,355
Sheep	1,587,500	1,893,537	2,388,693
Goats	1,057,800	1,297,872	1,928,490
Horses	225,500	221,615	242,753
Camels	176,670	149,688	141,919

Forestry

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Lumber (cubic metres)	14,400	2,966	
Poles (units)	60,200	5,967	Particulars
Firewood (cubic metres)	34,300	68,360	not
Cork (quintals)	35,728	56,775	transmitted

Fisheries  
(in tons)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Sponges	93	80	101
Fish	12,055	11,258	11,558

/Mineral production

<sup>1/</sup> Provisional figures.

France: Tunisia

Mineral production  
(in tons)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Phosphates	1,864,000	1,441,918	1,524,833
Iron	696,000	711,894	757,897
Lead	21,600	23,845	30,658
Lignite	70,500	47,000	41,063
Sea salt	98,000	90,000	98,771

Electric energy  
(in thousands of kilowatt hours)

<u>Production of electric energy</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Thermal	102,601	108,631	121,124
Diesel	18,266	20,058	23,655

<u>Type of industry</u>	<u>Industry</u>	<u>Annual production</u>		
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>	
<u>Food industries</u>				
Oil refineries (olive oil)	10,556 tons	26,716 tons	-	
Industrial oil refineries (oil cakes)	2,500 tons	6,000 tons	-	
Fruit juices	13,929 hectolitres	2,383 hl.	1,551 hl.	
Tinned tomatoes	1,100 tons	521 tons	136 tons	
Preserves	1,055 tons	290 tons	333 tons	
Fruit in syrup	29 tons	60 tons	431 tons	
Tinned fish (controlled production only)	2,457 tons	3,579 tons	3,164 tons	

Building materials

Cement	161,728 tons	167,631 tons	169,270 tons
Slaked lime	92,000 tons	87,000 tons	94,000 tons
Plaster	11,900 tons	12,700 tons	11,900 tons
Tiles	1,323,000 units	450,000 units	430,000 units
Bricks	45,209,000 units	43,000,000 units	3,131,000 units

Chemical industries

Superphosphates	147,000 tons	117,742 tons	133,385 tons
Sulphur refinery	1,600 tons	-	-
Manufacture of paint pigments	-	370 tons	1,000 tons

Various industries

There are three lead foundries with an annual productive capacity of 33,000 tons; one plant for the manufacture of zinc oxide with an annual productive capacity of 650 tons; one specialized plant for the manufacture of superphosphates with an annual productive capacity of 45,000 tons; one factory manufacturing metal drums, one factory manufacturing aluminium goods (with a monthly productive

/capacity of

France: Tunisia

capacity of 40 tons), a factory manufacturing raw cretonne (with an annual productive capacity of 240,000 metres), glass works, soap factories and factories for the manufacture of ice for human consumption.

Labour

Gainfully occupied population

1946 census

<u>Nature of occupation</u>	<u>Europeans</u>	<u>Tunisians</u>
Agriculture	8,731	441,661
Commerce	12,495	37,972
Industry	27,274	72,908
Undertakings and transport	7,194	39,991
Public service	15,522	13,911
Liberal professions	4,892	6,811

In addition, Tunisian craftsmen form a quarter of the population.

<u>Wages (in francs)</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Minimum hourly wages in industry and trade			
Unskilled workers	39.30	41.30-43.30	48.40-51.40
Semi-skilled workers	54.90	57.70-60.40	65.10-68.10
Skilled workers	65.30	68.60-71.90	79.80-105.90
Minimum daily wage of agricultural labourer	140-160	160-180	180-234

Trade organizations

There is one employers' union, four trade unions, one of which is purely Tunisian, and two trade union associations for public officials and civil servants.

<u>Labour disputes</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of strikes	-	1	particulars
Number of working days lost	-	50,150	not transmitted

Migration of workers

The number of workers immigrating and emigrating is extremely small.

Standard of living

General index of retail prices: (Base: 1938 = 100)

<u>October 1948<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>January 1949<sup>2/</sup></u>	<u>December 1950<sup>2/</sup></u>
1,977	2,158	2,334

/Public finance

- 1/ Tunisia: Bulletin Economique et Social de la Tunisie No.35, December 1949, Tunis, p.21
- 2/ Tunisia: Bulletin Economique et Social de la Tunisie No.49, February 1951, Tunis, p. 29.

France: TunisiaPublic finance  
(in thousands of francs)

	<u>1948/49<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>1949/50</u>	<u>1950/51<sup>2/</sup></u>
Ordinary revenue	17,491,321	21,360,545	21,341,200
Ordinary expenditure	14,980,222	20,112,942	21,327,877
<u>Expenditure on public health</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949/50<sup>3/</sup></u>	<u>1950/51<sup>4/</sup></u>
Ordinary budget	782,611	1,209,488	1,456,659
Extraordinary budget	337,216	490,750	540,115
Total:	1,119,827	1,700,238	1,996,774
<u>Expenditure on education</u>			
Ordinary budget	1,339,360	2,155,134	2,990,000
Extraordinary budget	607,800	854,550	1,229,000
Total:	1,947,160	3,009,684	4,219,000

International trade  
(in millions of francs)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Imports	34,194	42,368	52,210
Exports	12,690	27,396	37,529
<u>Principal imports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Textiles and garments	5,749.7	7,056	9,505
Sugar	2,182.3	2,975	3,045
Cereals	4,569	409	none
Petroleum products	1,250.3	2,486	3,123
Transport material, machines and metal products	5,608	5,775	11,383
<u>Principal exports</u>			
Olive oil	4.6	3,352	11,550
Cereals	50.9	5,968	6,338
Phosphates	2,975.0	4,024	4,215
Lead	1,589.5	2,177	2,038
Wine	751.0	2,451	1,903
Alfa	1,064.0	1,435	1,767

Trade movements

(Distribution of international trade according to currency areas, in percentages of value)

	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
<u>Imports</u>			
Franc area	74	80	82
Sterling area	6	6	4
Dollar area	13	7	7
Other currencies	7	7	7

/Exports<sup>1/</sup> Since 1949, the financial year in Tunisia has been 1 April to 31 March  
(Journal Officiel tunisien of 21 September 1948, page 1432).<sup>2/</sup> Budget estimates<sup>3/</sup> Tunisia, Journal Officiel tunisien of 25 May 1949, pp. 781 and 786.<sup>4/</sup> Tunisia, Journal Officiel tunisien of 26 May 1950, pp. 823 and 827.

France: Tunisia

<u>Exports</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Franc area	58	52	50
Sterling area	20	20	13
Dollar area	2	4	3
Other currencies	20	24	34

Other statistics

<u>Social insurance</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Number of members of family allowance funds	13,692	14,926	-
Number of beneficiaries	42,881	51,550	54,208
Number of children in receipt of benefits	101,178	117,317	120,338
Family allowances paid, in francs	678,365,584	956,822,829	1,266,532,390
<u>Length of roads (in kilometres)</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
Metalled roads	7,003	7,057	7,121
Maintained earth roads	1,701	1,711	1,719
Maintained tracks	4,921	5,126	5,605

Important legislative provisions enacted in 1950

- Decree concerning the practice of medicine.
- Decree concerning the modernization of instruction at the Great Mosque.
- Various decrees and regulations concerning wage increases, industrial accidents, family allowances, hygiene and safety at work and the employment of women and children.
- Decree setting up a credit fund for the building of dwellings.
- Decree concerning the agricultural census of 1949-1950.
- Decree authorizing three companies to engage in petroleum prospecting.
- Decrees and orders regulating road transport and a decree authorizing the Compagnie des Chemins de Fer tunisiens to float a loan of 500 million francs guaranteed by the Tunisian Government

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